

Period	Date	Events marking beginnings and endings
Colonial Period	1607–1763	1. Jamestown founded 2. French and Indian War ended
Revolutionary Period	1763–1783	1. England ended salutary neglect 2. Treaty of Paris signed ending Revolution
Confederation Period	1781–1789	1. States surrender their western land claims 2. Constitution ratified
Era of Good Feelings	1815–1824	1. War of 1812 ended 2. Election of 1824
Jacksonian Era	1828–1848	1. Andrew Jackson elected president 2. Mexican War ended/James Polk leaves office
Antebellum Period (South before Civil War)	1793–1861	1. Cotton gin invented/rise of slavery 2. Civil War started
Reconstruction Era	1865–1877	1. Civil War ended 2. Compromise of 1877
Gilded Age	1868–1901	1. Ulysses Grant elected president 2. Assassination of William McKinley
Progressive Era	1901–1917	1. Square Deal began 2. America entered the Great War
New Deal Era	1933–1939	1. Franklin Roosevelt began his presidency 2. World War II began in Europe
Fair Deal Era	1945–1953	1. Truman became president/F.D.R. died 2. Korean War divided nation/Truman retired
New Frontier/ Great Society Era	1961–1968	1. John Kennedy became president 2. Vietnam War divided nation

HISTORICAL PERIODS

Four Greatest Presidents

President	Domestic Success	Foreign Success	Lasting Impact on Country/Presidency
George Washington	Bill of Rights approved National Bank begun Established authority of federal government to tax citizens Government authority established by Whiskey Rebellion	Jay Treaty: British out of forts in Northwest Maintained neutrality in European war Farewell Address advocated no entangling alliances Treaty of San Lorenzo with Spain opened up the Mississippi River to American trade	Created/established dignity and power of president Sound financial footing established Isolationism toward Europe proposed Secured the "West" (area beyond the Appalachian Mountains)
Thomas Jefferson	Reduced size of government Abolished Whiskey Tax Reduced national debt Pardoned Sedition Act violators Enacted Judiciary Act to reform court system	Negotiated Louisiana Purchase Barbary pirate wars establish respect for U.S. Kept U.S. out of European war	Achieved peaceful transition of power between parties Doubled geographic size of U.S. Promoted rights rather than control of people by government
Abraham Lincoln	Preserved the Union Emancipation Proclamation and Thirteenth Amendment Passed the Homestead Act Reformed banking system	Kept Europe out of Civil War	Kept nation whole Gave nation a new birth of freedom Expanded president's war-making power
Franklin Roosevelt	Created New Deal reforms to combat Depression Established Social Security Assisted homeless and unemployed Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. Security and Exchange Commission Civil Conservation Corp.	Led U.S. through World War II Established United Nations Led U.S. from isolationism to internationalism	America became a superpower Government permanently expanded its role in society Focused attention and power in Oval Office

	Date	Cause	Events	Significance
Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion	1676	Virginia frontiersmen seeking land clashed with Indians Frontiersmen demanded help from government Jamestown refused aid, fearing Indian War	Bacon and his men lived on frontier Bacon and his men stormed Jamestown Burned Jamestown Bacon died of fever Rebellion collapsed	Colonial rebellion against government authority Clash between east/west, rich/poor Tidewater's discrimination against frontiersmen Revision of indentured servant system, greater reliance on slave labor
Daniel Shays's Rebellion	1786-1787	Unfair taxes in Massachusetts Farms foreclosed Farmers imprisoned as debtors	Shays/1200 men attacked courts in western Massachusetts State militia put down rebellion	Uprising was a general threat to property Threat that rebellion could spread to other states Articles of Confederation viewed as too weak to maintain law and order Bolstered call for revisions of Articles (Constitutional Convention, 1787)
Whiskey Rebellion	1794-1795	Farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay federal excise tax on whiskey Attacked tax collectors Farmers compared tax to Stamp Act of 1765	Washington called for 13,000 troops to suppress the rebels Rebels dispersed, ceased rebellion	Put the force of the government behind the Constitution Government could enforce the law Constitution protected law/order Hamilton's idea of an energetic national government prevailed
Nat Turner's (slave) Rebellion	1831	Slaves wanted freedom Nat Turner saw "vision" and attacked whites in Southampton County, Virginia	Turner, 70 slaves, and 55 whites killed Turner caught; he was executed, and hundreds of slaves were punished	Frightened South Tightened slave codes Restricted freedom for all blacks in South South began to aggressively defend slavery as a "positive good"

REBELLIONS

	Congregational Church (Puritans)	Anglican Church	Society of Friends (Quakers)	Catholic Church	Presbyterian Church
Leaders	John Cotton John Winthrop Cotton Mather	King or queen of England Bishop of London	George Fox William Penn	Pope in Rome Bishops Priests	Francis Makemie William Tennent
Areas of Influence	New England	Virginia Maryland	Pennsylvania Scattered in New England, New Jersey	Maryland (early) Scattered in parts of Pennsylvania	Frontier and backcountry; Pennsylvania, New Jersey
Beliefs	Man is depraved/sinful One is saved or damned at birth Wicked life was a sign of damnation Only "visible saints" were saved Intolerant of all other religions Coerced nonbelievers with force or banishment	King/queen headed church King's power came from God Used Book of Common Prayer Some Catholic liturgy and doctrine maintained	"Inner light" a guide to salvation Minimal church structure All people equal in God's eyes Pacifism Refused to take oaths Tolerant of other religions	Strict hierarchy with Pope at head Salvation earned by good works, faith, loyalty to church Priests were path to God No divorce allowed	Calvinism Split from Puritans over church governance Power lay with church elders Like other Protestants, accepted Jesus as savior Tolerant of other religions
Comment	By 1740 church represented largest denomination in colonies Lost much of their political influence in New England after 1700 Intolerance cost its support Hoped to create a religious "City Upon a Hill"	By 1740 had second-largest membership in colonies Much less influence in colonies than in England Being a member carried great status in colonies	Grew from Puritanism Clashed often with Puritans "Holy Experiment" in Pennsylvania	Maryland originally a Catholic haven Catholics very unpopular in other colonies, where they could not vote or hold office	By 1740 had third-largest membership in colonies Scotch/Irish immigrants changed church in early 1700s Split between New/Old Lights

RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT 1619-1740

Highlights of Administrations

President	Term	Party	Major Events/Developments
George Washington	1789–1797	Federalist	Establishes new government; Whiskey Rebellion; Jay Treaty; Farewell Address
John Adams	1797–1801	Federalist	Undeclared war with France; XYZ affair; Alien and Sedition Acts
Thomas Jefferson	1801–1809	(Democratic) Republican	First Republican president; Executed Louisiana Purchase; Embargo Act of 1807
James Madison	1809–1817	(Democratic) Republican	War of 1812
James Monroe	1817–1825	(Democratic) Republican	Florida purchase; Era of Good Feelings; Executed the Missouri Compromise and the Monroe Doctrine
John Q. Adams	1825–1829	(National) Republican	Corrupt bargain
Andrew Jackson	1829–1837	Democrat	Expands presidential power; Bank battle; Tariff/Nullification Crisis; Indian removal
Martin Van Buren	1837–1841	Democrat	Panic of 1837; Trail of Tears
William H. Harrison	1841–1841	Whig	First Whig president; Died in office
John Tyler	1841–1845	Whig	Annexation of Texas
James K. Polk	1845–1849	Democrat	Mexican-American War; Mexican Cession
Zachary Taylor	1849–1850	Whig	Last Whig president elected; Died in office
Millard Fillmore	1850–1853	Whig	Compromise of 1850
Franklin Pierce	1853–1857	Democrat	Kansas-Nebraska Act; Ostend Manifesto
James Buchanan	1857–1861	Democrat	Dred Scott decision; John Brown's raid; Seven states leave Union
Abraham Lincoln	1861–1865	Republican	Civil War; Emancipation Proclamation; First president assassinated
Andrew Johnson	1865–1869	Republican	Reconstruction; First president impeached; Purchased Alaska
Ulysses Grant	1869–1877	Republican	Reconstruction continued; Many scandals
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877–1881	Republican	Compromise of 1877; Reconstruction ended
James Garfield	1881–1881	Republican	Second president assassinated
Chester Arthur	1881–1885	Republican	Pendleton Act

President	Term	Party	Major Events/Developments
Grover Cleveland	1885–1889	Democrat	First Democratic president since Civil War; Tariff battle with Congress
Benjamin Harrison	1889–1893	Republican	Built up navy; Grandson of William H. Harrison; McKinley Tariff
Grover Cleveland	1893–1897	Democrat	Only president to serve two nonconsecutive terms; Depression of 1893
William McKinley	1897–1901	Republican	Spanish-American War; Third president assassinated
Theodore Roosevelt	1901–1909	Republican	Trust buster; Square Deal reforms; “Big stick” in Caribbean
William Howard Taft	1909–1913	Republican	Dollar Diplomacy in Caribbean; Split with Theodore Roosevelt in 1912
Woodrow Wilson	1913–1921	Democrat	Progressive reforms; World War I; Fought for League of Nations
Warren Harding	1921–1923	Republican	Normalcy period; Political and personal scandals; Died in office
Calvin Coolidge	1923–1929	Republican	Pro-business, <i>laissez-faire</i> administration; Kellogg-Briand Pact
Herbert Hoover	1929–1933	Republican	Great Depression strikes; Promoted attitude of rugged individualism
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933–1945	Democrat	New Deal reforms; World War II; Elected to four terms
Harry S. Truman	1945–1953	Democrat	Fair Deal reforms; Cold War begins; Upset victory in 1948; Korean War
Dwight Eisenhower	1953–1961	Republican	Ended Korean War; Maintained peaceful coexistence with USSR; Established modern Republicanism
John F. Kennedy	1961–1963	Democrat	New Frontier reforms; Bay of Pigs; Cuban Missile Crisis; Assassinated 1963
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963–1969	Democrat	Great Society reforms; Civil rights acts; Escalated Vietnam War
Richard Nixon	1969–1974	Republican	Ended Vietnam War; Recognized China; Watergate scandal; First president to resign
Gerald Ford	1974–1977	Republican	Took over when Nixon resigned; Pardoned Nixon for his crimes
Jimmy Carter	1977–1981	Democrat	Camp David Accords; Iran Hostage Crisis
Ronald Reagan	1981–1989	Republican	Supply-side economics; Military buildup; Soviet Union’s Cold War decline began

Act or Action	Purpose	Provisions of Act	Colonial Reaction	British Reaction
Proclamation Line of 1763	British hoped to pacify Indians in West Pacification would reduce need for troops to battle Indians on frontier	Forbade settlement west of Appalachian Mountains Everyone in the western region must return to the East	Anger; colonists had fought French and Indian War to gain access to western region Colonists continued to settle in the area	British repealed law with Treaty of Fort Stanwix 1768 Moved line of permitted settlement farther to west
Sugar Act 1764	Act passed to raise money for colonial defense	Duty on foreign molasses had been reduced but now would be enforced	Anger Smuggling	Attempted to enforce tax
Stamp Act 1765	Passed to raise money Same tax existed in Great Britain	Taxed dice, playing cards, newspapers, marriage licenses Total of 50 items taxed	Convened Stamp Act Congress Petitioned the King Urban riots Boycotted goods Viewed as an internal tax	Repealed law Little money raised
Declaratory Act 1766	When Stamp Act repealed, British needed to save face	England could pass any laws for the colonies	Ignored it	British attempt to assert their dwindling authority
Townshend Act 1767	Passed to raise money and regulate trade External tax	Taxed imports: glass, paint, lead, paper, tea	Boycott of British goods Urban riots	Repealed taxes on everything but tea in 1770
Boston Massacre 1770	British troops in city to enforce laws	N.A.	Confronted soldiers	Opened fire on mob, five colonists killed
Boston Tea Party 1773	Colonists wanted to protest tea tax	Tax on tea from 1770 remained	Sons of Liberty threw 342 cases of tea into Boston Harbor	Intolerable or Coercive Acts passed
First Continental Congress 1774	Met to decide how to help Massachusetts resist Intolerable Acts	N.A.	Pled to King to repeal the Intolerable Acts Boycotted taxed goods Called another Congress in 1775	Put troops in cities Decided to hold firm

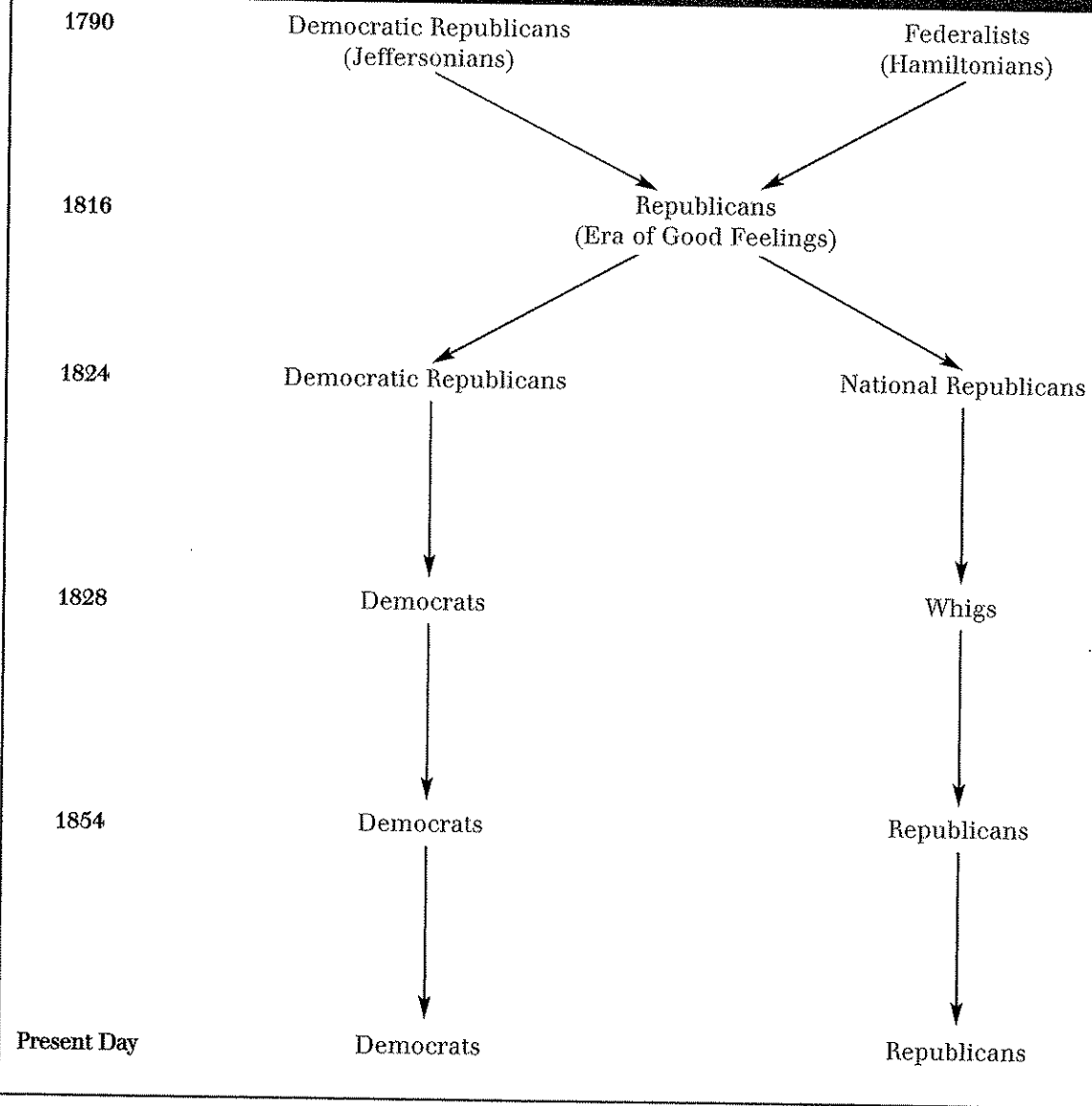
	First Bank	Second Bank
Years	1791–1811	1816–1836
Reasons for Creation	Hamilton modeled it after Bank of England Paid dividends and interest to government, which was the source of revenue	1811–1816 country in economic chaos following War of 1812 Explosion in number of unstable state banks
Function	Provided flexible currency Created adequate credit for business Generated revenue for national government	Controlled state banks Provided flexible currency Controlled inflation Restrained land speculation
Supporters	Alexander Hamilton's supporters Members of the Federalist Party Mercantile, eastern groups Friends of strong central government	Madison signed recharter National Republicans/Whigs Henry Clay/Nicholas Biddle Mercantile, eastern groups
Opponents	Thomas Jefferson's supporters (Democratic) Republicans Backcountry farmers States' rights supporters	Old Jeffersonians Andrew Jackson—Democrats Western farmers Small banking interests Land speculators
Reasons for Demise	Republicans gain political power and, by 1811, control Washington Madison's government did not renew charter	Andrew Jackson's veto Became a cause celebre for opponents of Jackson Appeared undemocratic/elitist in the egalitarian 1830s
Constitutional Issue	Federalists: Bank was "necessary and proper" under "elastic clause" in Constitution Republicans: Bank violated the Constitution—establishing Bank was not enumerated as a power of Congress in Article 1, Section 8 Great struggle of loose <i>v.</i> strict interpretation of the Constitution	1819 <i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> declared the Bank constitutional 1832 Jackson declared the Bank unconstitutional in his veto message Part of an ongoing debate between the loose/strict interpretations of Constitution and the strong/weak views of federal government

BANKS OF THE U.S.

Dates	Liberal	Conservative
1790-1824	<p>Thomas Jefferson spokesman</p> <p>Favored farmers</p> <p>Best government is the least government</p> <p>Advocated states' rights</p> <p>Opposed National Bank</p> <p>Supported low taxes/tariffs</p> <p>Supported reduced army and navy</p> <p><i>Laissez-faire</i></p>	<p>Alexander Hamilton spokesman</p> <p>Favored commercial, mercantile groups</p> <p>Government should be strong</p> <p>Wanted centralized government power</p> <p>Favored National Bank</p> <p>Believed that tariffs were necessary</p> <p>Strong national defense</p>
1824-1840	<p>Personal liberty, weak government</p> <p>Free competition, egalitarian opportunity</p> <p>Anti-National Bank, anti-tariffs</p> <p>States should fund roads, canals</p> <p>Supported Andrew Jackson</p>	<p>Supported compact theory of government</p> <p>Weak presidents</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>National government should fund roads, canals</p> <p>Whigs—opponents of Andrew Jackson</p> <p>Supported Henry Clay</p>
1840-1865	<p>Pro-union</p> <p>Antislavery</p> <p>Favored national program of roads/canals</p> <p>Opposed westward expansion</p> <p>Opposed extending slavery into territories</p> <p>Opposed secession</p>	<p>States' rights</p> <p>Proslavery</p> <p>Opposed national program of roads/canals</p> <p>Favored westward expansion</p> <p>Favored extending slavery into territories</p> <p>Supported secession</p>
1865-1900	<p>Supported Radical Reconstruction</p> <p>Wanted honesty in government</p> <p>Supported Reform Darwinism</p> <p>Anti-imperialist</p> <p>Expanded money supply (paper, silver)</p> <p>Supported government regulation of business</p> <p>Wanted low tariffs</p>	<p>Resisted Radical Reconstruction</p> <p>Tolerated spoils system</p> <p>Supported Social Darwinism</p> <p>Expansionist</p> <p>Supported gold standard</p> <p><i>Laissez-faire</i></p> <p>High tariffs</p> <p>Gospel of Wealth</p>
1900-1940	<p>Government intervention in society</p> <p>Progressive social and labor reforms</p> <p>Regulations and limitations of trusts</p> <p>Collective security (League of Nations)</p> <p>Promoted consumer protection</p> <p>Presidents: T. Roosevelt, W. Wilson, and FDR</p> <p>Direct government relief/welfare in 1930s</p> <p>Square Deal, New Deal</p> <p>Low tariffs</p>	<p>Old Guard Republicans</p> <p>Extremely favorable to business interests</p> <p>Isolationism</p> <p>Leaders: Taft, Lodge, Harding, Coolidge, Hoover</p> <p>Rugged Individualism</p> <p>Normalcy in 1920s</p> <p>Best government is least government</p> <p>No direct relief or welfare</p> <p>High tariffs</p>

Dates	Liberal	Conservative
1940-1960	<p>Government should regulate economy</p> <p>Government responsible for people's welfare</p> <p>Deficit spending acceptable</p> <p>U.S. accepts international role</p> <p>Communism a challenge at home and abroad</p> <p>Supported organized labor</p> <p>Embraced federal support of racial justice and equality</p> <p>Encouraged flexible military response</p>	<p>Government should be limited in society</p> <p>Promoted individual responsibility for welfare</p> <p>Wanted a balanced budget</p> <p>Communism was a great domestic threat</p> <p>Limited overseas involvement but contained communism with force</p> <p>Reconsidered much of the New Deal</p> <p>States should handle their racial issues</p> <p>Encouraged massive retaliation</p>
1960-1968	<p>Expanded role of government in society</p> <p>Wanted Vietnam to be a limited war</p> <p>Racial justice was national priority</p> <p>Protected the environment</p> <p>Women's rights important</p> <p>U.S. should end domestic poverty</p> <p>Youth culture tolerated and celebrated</p>	<p>Government should be limited in society</p> <p>Total military victory in Vietnam</p> <p>States handle racial problems</p> <p>Wanted to restore law and order in cities</p> <p>Upheld sexual/gender roles</p> <p>Defended traditional family values</p> <p>Youth culture deplored</p>
1968-1975	<p>Withdraw from Vietnam</p> <p>Promoted Equal Rights Amendment for women</p> <p>Richard Nixon and Watergate a threat to liberty</p> <p>Great Society must be maintained</p> <p>Blacks' gains must expand with busing and affirmative action</p> <p>Nixon should be impeached</p>	<p>Wanted limited government in society</p> <p>Peace with honor in Vietnam</p> <p>Maintained traditional gender roles</p> <p>'Silent Majority' should be heard</p> <p>Watergate not that important</p> <p>Repealed much of Great Society</p> <p>No special treatment for minorities to achieve equality</p> <p>Maintained that Nixon was no more corrupt than earlier presidents</p>
1975-1985	<p>Maintain Great Society</p> <p>Insisted on human rights in foreign policy</p> <p>Avoid future Vietnams</p> <p>Détente with USSR</p> <p>Promoted affirmative action</p> <p>Supported Equal Rights Amendment</p> <p>Supported conservation of energy</p> <p>Supported abortion rights (<i>Roe v. Wade</i>)</p>	<p>Wanted limited government in society</p> <p>Cut taxes</p> <p>Increased defense spending</p> <p>Acted aggressively overseas</p> <p>USSR viewed as an "evil empire"</p> <p>Limited federal role in civil rights</p> <p>Maintained family values</p> <p>Stressed finding new sources of oil</p> <p>Prolife (anti-abortion)</p>

Evolution of the Two-Party System



Democratic Republicans (1790-1810)	Federalists (1790-1810)
<p>Leader: Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Weak central government</p> <p>Protect states' rights</p> <p>Strict view of Constitution</p> <p>Agrarian oriented (pro-farmer)</p> <p>Low taxes</p> <p>Weak military</p> <p>Anti-National Bank</p> <p>Pro-French</p>	<p>Leader: Alexander Hamilton</p> <p>Strong central government</p> <p>Reduce states' rights</p> <p>Loose view of Constitution</p> <p>Business and commerce oriented</p> <p>High taxes</p> <p>Strong military</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>Pro-British</p>
Jacksonian Democrats (1828-1848)	Whigs (1832-1852)
<p>Jeffersonian traditions/ideas</p> <p>Supporters: small farmers and mechanics</p> <p>Anti-National Bank</p> <p>States control/building of roads and canals</p> <p>Proslavery</p> <p>Pro-Mexican War</p> <p>Strong executive</p> <p><i>Laissez-faire</i></p>	<p>Hamiltonian traditions/ideas</p> <p>Mercantile/business interests</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>National government control/building of roads and canals (American System)</p> <p>Opposed spread of slavery</p> <p>Anti-Mexican War</p> <p>Weak executive</p> <p>Energetic national government</p>
Democrats (1850-1900)	Republicans (1854-1900)
<p>Proslavery</p> <p>Favored secession from Union</p> <p>Blamed for Civil War (Bloody Shirt Issue)</p> <p>States' rights (especially on civil rights)</p> <p>Agrarian oriented</p> <p>Feared strong central government</p> <p>Opposed gold standard (usually)</p> <p>Used Spoils System</p> <p>Supported lowering tariff (1887)</p> <p>Reduced government role in railroad building</p> <p>In 1890s opposed imperialism</p>	<p>Opposed the spread of slavery</p> <p>Opposed secession</p> <p>Whig influence/pro-business</p> <p>Briefly championed civil rights</p> <p>Business oriented</p> <p>Supported active national government</p> <p>Supported gold standard</p> <p>Used Spoils System but made some reforms</p> <p>Supported high tariffs</p> <p>Government support in building railroads</p> <p>In 1890s favored imperialism</p>

	Liberty Party (1840-1848) Free Soil Party (1848-1852)	American Party (Know-Nothings) (1849-1856)	People's Party (Populist) (1892-1908)
Background	Grew out of split in abolitionist movement in late 1830s Liberty party merged into the Free Soil party in 1848	Grew out of nativist sentiment of the 1830s and 1840s Started as the "Supreme Order of Star-Spangled Banner"	Grew from farmer grievances against railroads and banks after the Civil War
Candidates	James Birney John P. Hale Martin Van Buren	Millard Fillmore	James B. Weaver William J. Bryan Tom Watson
Principles	Opposed the spread of slavery into territories Motto: "Free soil, free speech, free labor and free men" Free homesteads Repeal of Fugitive Slave Law End slavery in Washington, D.C.	Secrecy surrounded policies and members Immigration restrictions Anti-Catholic Literacy test to vote Tried to avoid a position on slavery (failed) Opposed Kansas-Nebraska Act	Free coinage of silver Public ownership of railroads/communications systems Income tax Eight-hour work day Immigration restrictions Direct election of U.S. senators
Impact	First political parties to oppose spread of slavery into territories Forerunners of the Republican Party of 1850s May have cost Henry Clay the 1844 election when Birney ran strong in New York State	Focused anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic resentment that had been building for years Briefly poised to replace Whigs as second national party Strong in Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts Eventually split over slavery	Omaha Platform of 1891 became blueprint for progressive reforms of 20th century 1892 won 22 electoral votes Silver issue had little appeal to nonfarmers Failed to gain support of urban laborers

3RD PARTIES

	Progressive Party (Bull Moose, 1912) (1912–1924)	States' Rights Party (Dixiecrats) (1948)	American Independent Party (1968–1972)
Background	Grew from split between William Taft and Theodore Roosevelt in 1912	Grew from Democratic platform plank in 1948 that endorsed a modest civil rights program	Grew from civil rights revolution in 1960s Reaction to urban, racial unrest and rioting in mid-1960s
Candidates	Theodore Roosevelt Robert M. LaFollette	Strom Thurmond	George Wallace
Principles	Antitrust action Regulation of business Conservation of natural resources Women's suffrage Lower tariffs Direct democracy—recall, initiative, referendum	States should control civil rights Retain segregation of the races Maintain Jim Crow system in South Strict interpretation of Constitution	Law and order States should control civil rights Maintain racial segregation Reduce government power in Washington Repeal much of the Great Society's War on Poverty All-out victory in Vietnam
Impact	Split Republican vote in 1912 elected Woodrow Wilson president Roosevelt rejoined the Republican Party; Progressive Party faded after election of 1924	Expected to cost Truman and Democrats the election but Truman won Carried four southern states with 39 electoral votes Beginning of decline of Democratic Party in South	Won 46 electoral votes Made both Republicans and Democrats toughen their law-and-order stands Gave voice to a "white backlash" against integration Anti-Washington message adopted by other conservatives

	War of 1812	The Great War (WWI) 1917
Background	<p>France and England went to war in 1793 over European rivalries</p> <p>Both countries asked U.S. for assistance</p> <p>Both countries prohibited U.S. trade with the other</p> <p>U.S. refused and both countries seized American ships and cargoes</p> <p>England seized American men as well (impressment)</p>	<p>War began in Europe in July 1914</p> <p>Central powers (Germany et al.) fought against Allied powers (France, England et al.)</p> <p>Both Germany and England blockaded their enemies</p> <p>German submarines sank shipping without warning</p> <p>England searched American ships</p>
Presidents	<p>Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>James Madison</p>	<p>Woodrow Wilson</p>
Action to Stay Neutral	<p>Withheld trade by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embargo Act 1807 • Nonintercourse Act 1809 • Macon's Bill #2 1810 	<p>Neutrality proclamation</p> <p><i>Lusitania</i> protest</p> <p><i>Sussex</i> pledge to stop the use of submarines against neutral shipping</p>
Major Events	<p><i>Chesapeake-Leopard</i> clash in 1807</p> <p>Thousands of men seized by British (1803–1812)</p> <p>Hundreds of American ships searched and seized by British and French</p>	<p><i>Lusitania</i> sunk May 1915 (1,400 killed)</p> <p><i>Sussex</i> pledge issued in 1916</p> <p>Zimmerman note 1917 (Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico against U.S.)</p>
Outcome	<p>War declared against England in June 1812</p>	<p>War declared against Germany in April 1917</p>
Comments	<p>War supported by South and West</p> <p>“War Hawks” like Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Felix Grundy pushed the president into war, had hopes U.S. would gain Canada by victory</p> <p>New England shippers opposed war, calling it “Mr. Madison’s War”</p> <p>War divided the country, yet Madison won re-election in 1812</p>	<p>Germany’s unrestricted submarine warfare led to war with Germany</p> <p>England seized many ships but did not take lives</p> <p>U.S. waged war “to make world safe for democracy”</p> <p>U.S. did not formally join military alliance with England and France</p>

	Great Compromise 1787	Missouri Compromise 1820	Compromise of 1850	Compromise of 1877
Issue	Representation in Congress	Admission of Missouri would disrupt Senate balance between free and slave states Should slavery extend into new territories?	Admission of California to Union Disposition of the territory acquired from Mexican War	Who won the presidency in the election of 1876?
Background	Congress was expected to be dominating branch of government Virginia Plan called for representation by population New Jersey Plan proposed equal representation	Missouri wanted to become the 12th slave state (11 free) Should slavery extend north of Ohio River line? What would happen regarding slavery in rest of Louisiana Territory?	Should slavery extend into the Mexican Cession? Should D.C. outlaw slavery and/or slave trade? Should the Fugitive Slave Law be strengthened? Should California be admitted as a free state? What should be done about Texas's disputed boundaries?	Three states sent two sets of election returns Democrat Samuel Tilden needed only one electoral vote to win Commission gave all 20 disputed votes to Republican Rutherford Hayes South threatened new rebellion
Resolution	Two houses of Congress House based on population Senate has two senators from each state Combined the Virginia and New Jersey Plans	Missouri became slave state Maine became free state No slavery north of 36 degrees/30 minutes in Louisiana Territory	California became free state Utah/New Mexico Territory organized by popular sovereignty Stronger Fugitive Slave Law Slave trade ended in D.C. Texas's land claims denied, but U.S. will pay Texas's debt	Hayes given presidency Removal of troops from South Aid for southern railroads Two southerners in Cabinet Patronage jobs given to Southerners
Significance	Allowed Constitution to be written and approved	Postponed debate over spread of slavery for 30 years	Postponed the Civil War for ten years	Ended Radical/Congressional Reconstruction

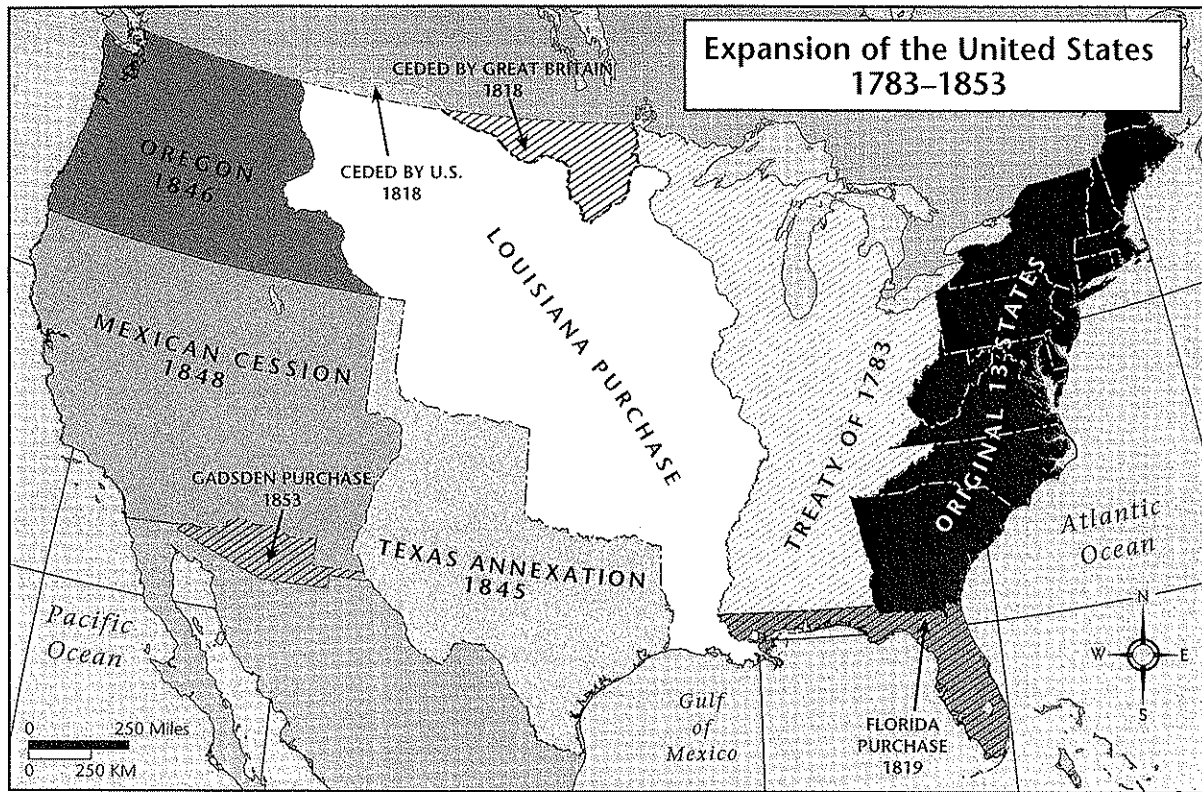
Compromises

	<i>Dartmouth College v. Woodward</i> 1819	<i>McCulloch v. Maryland</i> 1819	<i>Gibbons v. Ogden</i> 1824
Background	New Hampshire Republicans wanted to rid Dartmouth College of its Federalist influence Changed charter and fired president of college	Maryland wanted to regulate a branch of National Bank within its borders Placed a tax on all banks in state not chartered by the legislature Banks refused to pay tax	New York granted a monopoly on ferry boat service between New York and New Jersey to Robert Fulton's steamboat company Others challenged the monopoly New York courts upheld the monopoly
Question(s) to be decided	Could a state change a private college into a public university by revoking its charter?	Could Maryland tax a branch of National Bank? Was Bank constitutional?	Was monopoly legal? What powers to regulate interstate commerce did federal government have?
Ruling	New Hampshire could not revoke Dartmouth's charter because it was a form of contract	Maryland could not tax bank because state power was subordinate to Constitution Court said "power to tax involves the power to destroy" Bank constitutional under necessary-and-proper clause	A federal coastal license nullified New York's grant of monopoly Congress had power to regulate interstate commerce Commerce was more than exchange of goods; it included transportation and other types of commercial endeavors
Business interest promoted	Contract law strengthened by extending contract clause to corporate charter Sanctity of contracts encourages commercial growth	Upheld National Bank, which was very popular among mercantile groups National Bank encourages commerce, business growth	Struck down monopolies, encouraging business competition Strengthened federal government's power over interstate commerce (more business friendly than states)
States' rights diminished	New Hampshire could not change college from private to public	Maryland's taxing power reduced	New York's power to regulate trade reduced

	Isolationism	Monroe Doctrine	Open Door
Area of World	Europe	Western hemisphere	Asia
Year Established	1793, 1796	1823	1899-1900
Author	George Washington	James Monroe John Quincy Adams	John Hay
Background	Proposed when England and France went to war 1793 Both countries expected our help U.S. had an alliance with France from Revolution	U.S. feared Spanish recolonization in South America U.S. feared Russian colonies on west coast of U.S. England wanted to be a partner in issuance; U.S. said no to dual authorship	After Spanish War (1898) U.S. became interested in China Europeans were already in China and had created trading spheres of influence that could exclude U.S.
Elements	Neutrality in European affairs No entangling military or political alliances for U.S. Europe/U.S. have separate spheres of interest Commercial relations maintained	No new colonies in Western hemisphere. Existing colonies left alone by U.S. Isolationism from Europe reinforced from earlier foreign policy pronouncements Discouraged extension of monarchies into Americas	All nations share equal trading rights in China All countries must guarantee China's territorial integrity
Comments	In 1796 Washington's Farewell Address reinforced ideas Resulted in war in 1812, 1917 Established a policy that lasted until 1949 when U.S. joined NATO Cited as reason to oppose League of Nations in 1919	England enforced doctrine for 70 years Roosevelt Corollary (1904) strengthened it U.S. became policeman of Caribbean "Big Stick" to keep down "chronic wrongdoing" Later became "Dollar Diplomacy" to control of the Caribbean region U.S. aggressiveness alienated many South American countries	U.S. became protector of China, but mainly sought trade access Boxer Rebellion (1900) frightened U.S. because China's territory might be divided by European powers Japan became greatest threat to Open Door When U.S. challenged Japan's violation of Open Door, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor

CORNERSTONES OF US FOREIGN POLICY

Land Area	Date	Means of Acquisition	Cost	Significance
Original thirteen states and area east of Mississippi River	1783	Treaty of Paris with England to conclude the American Revolution	0	U.S. gained trans-Appalachian empire Gateway to land beyond Mississippi River Led to Northwest Ordinance
Louisiana Territory	1803	Treaty with Napoleon in France	\$15 million	Doubled the size of the U.S. Gave United States control of Mississippi River (New Orleans) Eliminated Napoleon as threat to American security Led to conflicts over status of slavery in new territories
Florida	1819	Adams-Onís Treaty with Spain (Transcontinental Treaty)	\$5 million	Set Sabine River as southern boundary of U.S. Established boundary between New Spain and Louisiana Territory Spain recognized U.S. claims to Oregon U.S. surrendered its claims to Texas
Oregon	1846	Treaty with England	0	Prevented war with England by splitting Oregon Territory at 49th parallel Gave U.S. clear claim to land on the Pacific coast U.S. now stretched from ocean to ocean
Mexican Cession	1848	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo settled Mexican-American War	\$15 million	U.S. acquired California and large portions of southwest North America Completed Manifest Destiny Led to conflict over status of slavery in territory won from Mexico
Gadsden Purchase	1853	Treaty with Mexican government	\$10 million	Bought with the hope of building a transcontinental railroad across the southern U.S. Instead, transcontinental railroad went through middle of the nation in 1860s



	War of 1812	Mexican War	Civil War	Spanish-American War
Dates	1812–1814	1846–1848	1861–1865	1898
President	James Madison	James K. Polk	Abraham Lincoln	William McKinley
Causes	<p>Impressment</p> <p>Freedom of the seas threatened</p> <p>U.S. hoped to gain Canada from England</p> <p>War Hawks' pressure</p>	<p>Manifest Destiny</p> <p>Texas boundary dispute</p> <p>South's desire for new slave territory</p>	<p>Slavery</p> <p>States' rights</p> <p>Eleven southern states withdrew from Union to start their own country</p>	<p>Oppression of Cubans by Spain sparks revolt</p> <p>U.S. business interests threatened in Cuba by the fighting between the rebels and Spanish</p> <p>Battleship <i>Maine</i> blown up</p> <p>Yellow press strengthened anti-Spanish sentiment</p> <p>Pressures of new Manifest Destiny</p>
Important Military Events	<p>England burned Washington</p> <p>Plattsburg battle</p> <p>Battle of the Thames</p> <p>Siege of Baltimore</p> <p>New Orleans</p>	<p>Buena Vista</p> <p>Siege of Veracruz</p> <p>Mexico City</p>	<p>Antietam</p> <p>Fredericksburg</p> <p>Chancellorsville</p> <p>Gettysburg</p> <p>Vicksburg</p> <p>Sherman's march to sea</p>	<p>Manila Bay</p> <p>San Juan Hill</p>
Treaty	Ghent	Guadalupe Hidalgo	Appomattox	Paris
Terms	<p>No resolution of original disputes</p> <p>No territory gained for either side</p>	<p>U.S. got Mexican Cession</p> <p>Agreement on Texas border</p>	<p>South rejoined the Union, but without slavery</p>	<p>Cuba freed from Spain</p> <p>U.S. got Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines</p>
Importance	<p>War promoted American nationalism and patriotism</p> <p>Crushed Indian resistance in South and West</p> <p>Federalist Party died</p> <p>Industrialization began in New England</p> <p>Era of Good Feelings began</p>	<p>Fulfilled Manifest Destiny</p> <p>Re-opened debate over expansion of slavery (Wilmot Proviso)</p> <p>Led to Compromise of 1850</p>	<p>Union saved</p> <p>Ended slavery in the U. S.</p> <p>Bloodiest war in American history</p> <p>Difficult and divisive Era of Reconstruction left bitter feelings on both sides for decades</p>	<p>U.S. acquires foreign territory and becomes world power</p> <p>U.S. enforced Monroe Doctrine with aggressiveness</p>

	World War I	World War II	Korean War	Vietnam
Dates	1917-1918	1941-1945	1950-1953	1950-1975
Presidents	W. Wilson	F. Roosevelt H. Truman	H. Truman D. Eisenhower	H. Truman to G. Ford
Causes	German submarine attacks Sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i> Zimmerman Note Trade, cultural ties with Britain Make "world safe for democracy"	Japan closed Open Door in China Japanese expansion in Asia and Pacific Pearl Harbor attacked Germany declared war on U.S.	Communist North Korea attacked South Korea and the United States sent troops to contain communism	Failure to hold Geneva Accords' elections in 1956 caused communist insurgency in South Vietnam and attacks by North Vietnamese forces
Important Military Events	Belleau Wood Chateau Thierry Second Battle of the Marne Meuse-Argonne	Guadalcanal Midway Leyte Gulf El Alamein Stalingrad Normandy Invasion Battle of the Bulge	Pusan siege Inchon landing Chinese communist intervention	Gulf of Tonkin Pleiku Tet Attacks Invasion of Cambodia
Treaty	Versailles	Accords with the Axis powers	Panmunjom Accords	Paris Accords
Terms	Germany surrendered, punished for war League of Nations created European boundaries redrawn to create new nations	Unconditional surrender Germany, Italy and Japan gave up Fascist philosophies and methods Japan and Germany occupied by Allied forces	South Korea remained free of communism Communism remained in the North	Cease fire Communist troops remained in South Americans withdrew South Vietnam temporarily remained free of communism
Importance	Four empires destroyed Communists took over in Russia U.S. rejected membership in League of Nations Harsh treatment of Germany leads to rise of Hitler	Atomic age began at Hiroshima USSR/U.S. began Cold War United Nations founded U.S. became international superpower	First test of military containment First limited war Hardened relations between the U.S. and Communist China	Six U.S. presidents tried to contain communism War divided nation, left legacy of distrust of government and foreign intervention In 1975 North conquered South and communism triumphed

	American Colonization Society	American Antislavery Society	American/Foreign Antislavery Society
Date Started	1817	1833	1840
Leaders	Robert Finley Henry Clay James Madison	William Lloyd Garrison	Theodore Weld Lewis and Arthur Tappan
Goals	Voluntary emancipation and colonization Colonize free blacks in Africa Establish a colony in Africa for freed people	Immediate emancipation of all slaves in America No compensation to the slave holders	Gradual emancipation of all slaves in America Compensation to the owners for the loss of their slaves
Means	Lobbied Congress for support Gained \$100,000 from Congress to establish Liberia Published appeals for freed people to colonize in Africa	Moral persuasion Paid agents to lecture on the evils of slavery Publication of an antislavery paper, <i>The Liberator</i> Opposed political action	Moral persuasion Paid agents and published a newspaper to rally support Worked with churches Political action—close to the Liberty Party
Women's Role	Not an issue	Full, equal participation Women should address both men and women at meetings	Limited role, mostly behind the scenes Feared male backlash if women were too prominent in meetings
Summary/Comments	Established Liberia in 1823 Congress mandated that all captured slave ships return Africans to Liberia About 15,000 free black people colonized in Liberia 1817–1870 Most free blacks opposed organization and its efforts	Garrison's radicalism made him controversial and divisive Challenged the churches to attack slavery from pulpit Condemned Constitution because it condoned slavery Challenged the Union itself Involved in many reforms besides slavery	Moderate approach; viewed Garrison as too radical, split with him in 1840 Attracted older members Tried to use Liberty and Free Soil Parties to gain members Declined in late 1840s and disbanded in 1855

ABOLITIONISM

Treaty/Date	Nations	Provisions
Jay Treaty 1794	United States/ England	Britain withdrew from forts in Great Lakes Arbitration of Revolutionary debts Payment for American shipping losses U.S. gains improved trading status with Britain
Treaty of Ghent 1814	United States/ England	Ended War of 1812 No land concessions by either side No apology by British for impressment Established commission to set boundary between U.S./Canada
Adams-Onís Treaty 1819	United States/ Spain	U.S. got Florida U.S. paid Spain \$5 million Spain recognized U.S. claims to Oregon country Established boundary between New Spain and Louisiana Territory U.S. surrendered its claims to Texas
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848	United States/ Mexico	Ended Mexican War Mexico recognized Texas annexation Mexico surrendered Mexican Cession U.S. paid Mexico \$15 million
Treaty of Paris 1898	United States/ Spain	Ended Spanish American War Cuba freed from Spanish rule U.S. got Puerto Rico and Guam from Spain U.S. paid \$20 million for Philippines
Treaty of Versailles 1919	Allies/Germany	Ended the Great War (World War I) Established the League of Nations Germany punished for starting war U.S. Senate rejected the treaty because of League of Nations and isolationist sentiment in U.S.

TREATIES

Treaty/Date	Nations	Provisions
North Atlantic Treaty Organization 1949	United States/ Twelve European Countries	<p>Military alliance to contain communism in Europe</p> <p>An attack on one country treated as an attack on all</p> <p>A mutual defense pact organized around concept of collective security</p> <p>First entangling alliance for the U.S.</p>
Southeast Asia Treaty Organization 1954	United States Great Britain France Australia New Zealand Thailand Pakistan Philippines	<p>Mutual defense pact intended to repel common dangers in southeast Asia</p> <p>Committed to protecting countries under pressure from internal subversion and external attack by Communism</p> <p>Helped South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia</p> <p>Intended to contain communism in Asia</p>

RECONSTRUCTION

	Presidential	Congressional
Who was in charge?	President Abraham Lincoln President Andrew Johnson	Thaddeus Stevens Charles Sumner Other Radical Republicans
Dates	April–December 1865	1866–1877
Had the South left the Union?	No; executive branch believed it needed to restore the states to their proper relationship with the Union	Yes; the southern states had left the Union, were conquered territories, and should be treated accordingly
Acts/Action	Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction 1863, 1865 Vetoed Wade Davis bill 1864 Pardoned most ex-Confederates Thirteenth Amendment 1865	Civil Rights Act 1866 Renewed, expanded Freedmen's Bureau Fourteenth Amendment 1868 Reconstruction Acts 1867–1868 Tenure of Office Act 1867 Fifteenth Amendment 1870 Force Acts 1870–1871 Civil Rights Act 1875
Elements of Plans	South must: renounce secession ratify Thirteenth Amendment 10% of voters from 1860 must swear allegiance to Union Confederate officers, officials, wealthy must make special request for pardon	South must: ratify Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments accept black citizenship accept black men voting Put 20,000 troops in the South Confederate officials, officers, soldiers could not vote Civil Rights Act of 1875 provided for social integration
Aid for Freedmen	None provided; up to the individual states to decide how and to what extent newly freed slaves would be helped	Created Freedmen's Bureau, providing welfare and education to former slaves Provided troops to protect black voting rights No permanent land distribution, which gave rise to sharecropping and tenant farming

Case	Date	Background	Question to be Answered	Ruling
Slaughterhouse cases	1873	Louisiana created state-sanctioned monopolies in slaughterhouse business— butchers believed their 14th Amendment rights were being violated	Did 14th Amendment expand the federal government's authority to protect black citizens?	No, defense of most rights still a job for individual states 13th and 14th Amendments did not greatly expand power of U.S. government 14th Amendment did not create new set of national citizenship rights
<i>U.S. v. Cruikshank</i>	1876	Colfax Massacre resulted in 100 black deaths/ 3 whites killed—no one convicted	Did the 14th Amendment protect blacks from private acts of violence?	No, 14th Amendment did not give U.S. government power to suppress ordinary crimes by individuals U.S. involved only when state actions denied citizen rights
<i>U.S. v. Singleton</i>	1883	Black man denied entry into an opera house in New York City	Did Civil Rights Act of 1875 prohibit <i>private</i> acts of discrimination?	No, Civil Rights Act of 1875 was unconstitutional 14th Amendment only dealt with state discrimination; did not cover private acts of discrimination
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i>	1896	Black man tried to sit in "white" railcar to test Louisiana's Jim Crow laws	Did Jim Crow system violate 14th Amendment?	No, legislation was powerless to stop private acts of racial bias Separate facilities were not inherently unconstitutional Facilities could be separate if they were equal

	Seneca Falls Movement	National Woman's Suffrage Association	American Woman's Suffrage Association
Leaders	Elizabeth Cady Stanton Lucretia Mott	Elizabeth Cady Stanton Susan B. Anthony	Lucy Stone Julia Ward Howe
Goals	Right to vote Lessening economic oppression for women Overcoming "Cult of Domesticity and True Womanhood"	Right to vote along with black men Women should be included in 15th Amendment Wide range of reforms	Keep nation aware of women's suffrage, but accept black men as voters for time being 16th Amendment for women's suffrage
Supporters	Middle class women Some male abolitionists such as Frederick Douglass Quakers	Young, educated women Many from Seneca Falls Women in western states Only allowed women officials	More conservative women Strong in Boston area Former abolitionists: Frederick Douglass Welcomed male members
Methods	Published a Declaration of Sentiments Held an annual convention until the beginning of the Civil War	Lobbied to be included in 15th Amendment Later demanded a separate amendment to give women the right to vote	State-by-state approach Worked exclusively for woman's suffrage Avoided reforms not directly related to right to vote
Comments	Meetings grew from the snubbing of Mott and Stanton at the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London Women asked James Mott to preside because they felt it inappropriate for a woman to do so	Most radical of women's groups Issued racist rhetoric against the 15th Amendment Hurt by association with Victoria Woodhull In 1890 unified with AWSA	More accepting of status quo Closer to the ideals of the "Cult of True Womanhood" When National and American Woman's Association formed (1890), Anthony and Stanton took leadership roles

19TH CENTURY WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

BLACK LEADERS

	Message	Supporters	Methods	Significance
Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)	Atlanta Compromise Accept social/political inequality Work for economic equality in farming/trades Blacks should learn vocational skills	Southern, rural blacks Southern whites Wealthy, white industrialists	Accommodation with whites Created Tuskegee Institute Blacks/whites remain separate socially Emphasized black economic development	Got money for black schools Advised presidents on racial issues Secretly tried to overturn segregation Battled NAACP/W.E.B. Du Bois
W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963)	Talented tenth of the black community must lead for equality Strive for full and immediate equality, including full suffrage	Intellectuals Black professionals Urban, northern blacks White progressives	Founded Niagara Movement in 1905 Helped form NAACP in 1909 Wrote books to energize blacks	Challenged B.T. Washington Agitated for equality Challenged conservative racial policies
Marcus Garvey (1887-1940)	Black self-sufficiency Opposed integration Black pride in African heritage/seek roots in Africa Proposed a 'Back-to-Africa' movement Expand black economic power	Urban blacks Some whites who supported segregation of the races	Created Universal Negro Improvement Association Formed Black Star Line, a black-owned shipping company Tried to establish African economic ties	First leader to base much of his program on ties to Africa Reached many urban, northern blacks Arrested for mail fraud, deported
Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)	Justice by religious, moral, peaceful means Whites must see injustices in Jim Crow Later targeted economic inequality	Rural, southern church-going people White northern liberals	Nonviolent protest Marches, demonstrations Speeches, articles, books	Opened eyes of country to immorality of segregation Great moral leader Assassinated 1968
Malcolm X (Little) (1925-1965)	Black power Enemy is white man Supported black nationalism May have been less separatist, more moderate at end of his life	Northern urban black youth Nation of Islam Northern white student radicals	Militant speeches, confrontations with white establishment Challenged King's nonviolence Urged self-defense against white violence	Black Muslims identified with violence in 1960s Opposed gradualism, accommodation Frightened whites Assassinated 1965

REFORMERS

	Square Deal/ New Freedom	New Deal	Fair Deal	New Frontier	Great Society
Dates	1901-1916	1933-1939	1945-1953	1961-1963	1963-1969
Leaders	T. Roosevelt W. Wilson	F. Roosevelt	H. Truman	J. Kennedy	L. Johnson
Goals	Control corporations, trusts Citizen protection Clean up government Conserve environment	Relief for unemployed Recovery from the Depression Reform of financial institutions, economic system	Continue/ expand New Deal with special attention to economic security	Continue/ Expand New Deal with some attention to civil rights, education	Complete New Deal with special attention to poverty, cities, civil rights, health-care, education
Actions	Hepburn Act Pure Food and Drug Act Clayton Act Northern Securities Case Federal Reserve Act Federal Trade Commission Newlands Act Keating-Owen Act Progressive Amendments (16th, 17th)	National Industrial Recovery Act Agricultural Adjustment Act Civilian Conservation Corp Public Works Administration Social Security Act Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Tennessee Valley Authority Securities and Exchange Commission Wagner Act	Desegregated military Employment Act 1946 Raised minimum wage Expanded Social Security Proposed civil rights program	Proposed: Medicare Civil Rights Act Aid to education Public housing Mass transit	Medicare/ Medicaid Act Civil Rights Act Voting Rights Act 60 education acts Economic Opportunity Act Housing Act Immigration Act Highway Safety Act Head Start program Model Cities Act

	Internationalists	Isolationists
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collective security U.S. had interest in European security Confront overseas aggression Axis powers a threat to U.S. Quarantine aggressors British and American security linked Atlantic Charter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid entangling foreign alliances Great War a mistake Arms makers had manipulated U.S. into Great War Avoid defending England's interests Reduce military Keep taxes low Domestic issues more important than foreign affairs Defend continental U.S.
Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should accept Article 10 Should join League of Nations Should join World Court Stimson Doctrine Reciprocal trade agreements Offer aid short of war Provide lend-lease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alter/reject Article 10 Reject League of Nations Reject membership in World Court Washington Naval agreement Kellogg-Briand Pact Immigration restrictions Hawley-Smoot tariff Nye munitions investigation Neutrality Acts 1935, 1936, 1937
Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Woodrow Wilson Franklin Roosevelt Cordell Hull Henry Stimson Frank Knox Tom Connally Committee to Defend America 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henry Cabot Lodge William Borah Gerald Nye Charles Lindbergh Hiram Johnson Robert Taft America First Committee
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reeling during 1920s from League of Nations' defeat In 1930s, first priority was economic recovery No European support against Axis Roosevelt unwilling to challenge isolationists in Congress When France fell in June of 1940, the internationalists gained political strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought economic internationalism Avoid political/military overseas connections Keep America's freedom of action abroad Reached height with Neutrality Acts

TRANSFORMATION OF CAPITALISM

	First New Deal	Second New Deal
Dates	1933-1935	1935-1939
Goals	<p>Direct relief to unemployed; recovery from the Depression</p> <p>Cooperated with business community to restore pre-1929 prosperity</p> <p>Helped organized labor to improve position in society</p> <p>Provided assistance to agriculture</p>	<p>Revived progressive tradition of trust regulation</p> <p>Strengthened organized labor</p> <p>Sought to meet needs of workers, elderly, disabled, farmers, unemployed</p> <p>Narrowed class differences by taxing the wealthy</p> <p>Supported industrial workers and small farmers</p>
Position on Business	<p>Partnership</p> <p>Cooperation</p> <p>Suspended Antitrust actions</p>	<p>Confrontational toward corporate interests</p> <p>Strong regulation of public utilities</p>
Actions	<p>National Industrial Recovery Act</p> <p>Agricultural Adjustment Act</p> <p>Federal Emergency Relief Act</p> <p>Emergency Banking Act</p> <p>Civilian Conservation Corp</p> <p>Tennessee Valley Authority Act</p>	<p>Public Utility Holding Company Act</p> <p>Wealth Tax Act (Revenue Act)</p> <p>National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)</p> <p>Works Progress Administration</p> <p>Social Security Act</p> <p>Fair Labor Standards Act</p>
Comments	<p>Brief honeymoon between business community and the Roosevelt administration</p> <p>First New Deal told business what it must do</p> <p>Business found New Deal regulations increasingly confining and intrusive</p> <p>Supreme Court sided with business interests as it struck down several major New Deal acts</p>	<p>Stronger controls and higher taxes on the wealthy and large businesses</p> <p>Responded to attacks by Liberty League and Supreme Court's judicial review</p> <p>Second New Deal told business what it must <i>not</i> do</p>

President	Proposals	Actions	Comments
Harry Truman	Antilynching law Voter protection End discrimination in military, interstate travel, government hiring End poll tax	Created Civil Rights Committee First president to address the NAACP Desegregated the armed forces Reduced government job discrimination	Civil rights program blocked by Congress Won African Americans to Democratic Party Alienated South (Strom Thurmond's Dixiecrat revolt)
Dwight Eisenhower	Work for mildest forms of civil rights Racial justice part of Cold War struggle	Appointed Earl Warren to Supreme Court Civil Rights Acts of 1957/1960 Ended segregation in D.C. and on military bases Sent federal troops to Little Rock	Lacked conviction on civil rights Avoided compulsory action on civil rights Sought change through reason and prayer Believed government could not legislate morality
John Kennedy	Enforce existing laws End discrimination in public housing Made civil rights a moral issue in June 1963	Defended freedom riders Enforced desegregation of universities Ended public housing discrimination Proposed Civil Rights Act	Hoped to contain civil rights pressures/actions Feared southern Democrats in Congress Came late to supporting civil rights Clashed with King, wiretapped him
Lyndon Johnson	Include African-Americans in Great Society Wage war on poverty Overcome racism Improve cities and urban schools	Civil Rights Act of 1964 Voting Rights Act of 1965 Economic Opportunity Act Appointed Thurgood Marshall to Supreme Court 60 education laws, including Head Start	Greatest presidential supporter of civil rights Great Society very strong on civil rights Urban riots 1964-1968 undermined program Great Society damaged by Vietnam War
Richard Nixon	Bring nation together Restore law and order Called for extra help for urban blacks	Supported affirmative action briefly Desegregated many schools Extended Voting Rights Act Condemned busing Appointed conservative federal judges	In the past, he had a moderate record on civil rights Lacked commitment to true racial equality Used race to divide Democrats Gradually followed a southern racial strategy

CONTAINMENT

President	Strategy	Means/Implementation	Comments
Harry Truman	Containment	Used economic and military aid Send troops where necessary Program: Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Sent troops to Korea	Communist threat in Greece and Turkey required U.S. aid Sent aid to Europe 1948-1953 NATO first entangling alliance for U.S. Korean conflict—first limited war
Dwight Eisenhower	"New Look" to contain communism	Massive retaliation Rollback of communism Brinkmanship Used CIA to spy on, and topple communist regimes Eisenhower Doctrine in Middle East	Relied on air power, nuclear weapons Made empty pleas for freeing communist-controlled areas in Europe Take USSR to brink of nuclear war if necessary Used CIA to keep Iran, Guatemala friendly to U.S.; U-2 spy planes
John Kennedy	"Flexible response" to contain communist aggression Stand firm in Europe	Combated wars of national liberation in the Third World Used counterinsurgency forces Strong stand in Berlin Blocked communism in Cuba, Vietnam	Berlin wall erected Used guerrilla as well as conventional forces Tried to topple Castro, but resulted in Bay of Pigs Cuban Missile Crisis brought world to brink of nuclear war Sent 16,000 troops to Vietnam
Lyndon Johnson	Containment in Asia Stand firm in Europe by maintaining NATO	Sent 500,000+ troops to Vietnam; tried for political settlement with military forces Bombed North Vietnam	Widened Vietnam War Tried to negotiate with Soviets in Europe
Richard Nixon	Vietnamization Détente Nixon Doctrine Opened China	Reduced U.S. troops in Vietnam Maintained NATO Negotiated with USSR Diplomatic agreements with China	Withdrew U.S. troops from Vietnam Kept commitments in other parts of world Used China to contain the Soviet Union Peace settlement in Vietnam

President	Background	Actions/Events	Significance of Action
Harry Truman	1945–1949 France tried to recolonize Indochina Ho Chi Minh and Communists resisted U.S. opposed French recolonization, but feared communism	1949–1953 U.S. began massive aid to France; by 1953 was paying 80% of French bills in Indochina Sent O.S.S./C.I.A. to work with French to combat Communists	Fall of China, Korean War put pressure on Truman to hold line on communism in Asia Supported French colonialism in order to stop communism
Dwight Eisenhower	1954 Dien Bien Phu falls; French defeated Geneva Conference divided Indochina Proposed unification elections be held in 1956	Selected Ngo Dinh Diem as U.S. ally Supported Diem's decision not to hold elections in 1956 Gave economic aid Sent 1,000 advisers to Vietnam	Domino theory made Vietnam critical to Asian containment Support of Diem laid foundation for future commitments
John Kennedy	Worried by Diem's repression of Buddhists; refused to reform political corruption in South Viet Cong grew in strength	JFK resisted call to send combat troops Increased advisers to 16,000 Supported domino theory Tacitly supported Diem's ouster in 1963	Postponed either escalation or withdrawal No clear future direction on war Diem's death left South in political and military chaos
Lyndon Johnson	Faced political chaos in Vietnam Believed in domino theory Feared conservative political attacks on Great Society Realized fighting war could destroy his presidency	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution 1964 gave LBJ authority to fight war Began bombing North Vietnam Sent combat troops to Vietnam; by 1968, 540,000 troops in South Vietnam Opposition to war grew	Saw war as test of U.S. will as superpower Escalated the war and gradually divided nation Tet offensive set stage for U.S. desire to withdraw from Vietnam War destroyed Johnson's presidency and tarnished his legacy
Richard Nixon (Ford)	Pledged to "Vietnamize" war Claimed he had a secret plan to end the war	Reduced U.S. role in war Invaded Cambodia Bombed North Vietnam Peace accords in 1973 left Communists in South Vietnam	Ended draft; withdrew U.S. troops Watergate removed Nixon and reduced public support for South Vietnam Communists took over South Vietnam in 1975

DOCTRINES

	Monroe	Truman	Eisenhower	Nixon
Year	1823	1947	1957	1969
Area of World	Western Hemisphere	Greece and Turkey	Middle East	Asia
Reason(s) for issuance	<p>Feared Spain would try to recolonize Latin America</p> <p>Feared Russian claims on west coast of U.S.</p>	<p>Part of containment strategy</p> <p>Feared Soviet pressure in Greece and Turkey</p>	<p>Designed to block communism in oil-rich Middle East</p> <p>Feared Soviet moves in the region</p>	<p>Redefined U.S. containment policy, yet reassured allies that U.S. would not retreat to isolationism</p> <p>Responded to U.S. experience in Vietnam</p>
Principles	<p>No new colonies in Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Existing colonies left alone by U.S.</p> <p>U.S. would stay out of European affairs</p> <p>Discouraged the extension of monarchies into Americas</p>	<p>U.S. would provide economic aid to help nations resisting internal or external communist threat</p>	<p>Congress gave president power to provide economic and military aid to nations resisting communist aggression</p> <p>Put Soviets on notice of America's resolve</p>	<p>U.S. would maintain collective security and containment by economic and diplomatic means</p> <p>U.S. would aid allies, but not with American troops</p>
Example of Action	<p>U.S. intervened in Venezuela</p> <p>British boundary dispute in 1895</p>	<p>Sent \$400 million to Greece, Turkey</p>	<p>Sent troops to Lebanon in 1958 to restore order and to support America's ally</p>	<p>Gradual removal of U.S. troops from Vietnam (Vietnamization)</p>