Unit 15/Chapter 17 Reconstruction

Introduction

Reconstruction Plans of Lincoln and Johnson

Lincoln’s Policies

Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863)

Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

Freedmen’s Bureau

Lincoln’s Last Speech

Johnson and Reconstruction

Johnson’s Reconstruction Policy

Southern Governments of 1865

Black Codes

Johnson’s Vetoes

The Election of 1866

Congressional Reconstruction

Radical Republicans

Enacting the Radical Program

Civil Rights Act of 1866

Fourteenth Amendment

Report of the Joint Committee

Reconstruction Acts of 1867

Impeachment of Johnson

Reforms After Grant’s Election

**Election of 1868**

Fifteenth Amendment

Civil Rights Act of 1875

Reconstruction in the South

Composition of the Reconstruction Governments

“Scalawags” and “Carpetbaggers”

African American Legislators

Evaluating the Republican Record

Accomplishments

Failures

African Americans Adjusting to Freedom

Building Communities

Sharecropping

The North During Reconstruction

Greed and Corruption

Rise of the spoilsmen

Corruption in business and government

The Election of 1872

The Panic of 1873

The End of Reconstruction

Unit 16: The Last West and the New South

The Removal of Native Americans

Reservationist Policy

Indian Wars

Assimiliationists

Dawes Severalty Act (1887)

Ghost Dance Movement

The New South

Economic Progress

Continued Poverty

Agriculture

Segregation

Discrimination and the Supreme Court

Loss of Civil Rights

Responding to Segregation

Farms Problems: North, South, and West

Changes in Agriculture

Falling Prices

Rising Costs

Fighting Back

National Grange Movement

Interstate Commerce Act (1886)

Farmers’ Alliance

Ocala Platform

Exam covering the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the Last West and the New South will be February 6 & 7.

Unit Eighteen: The Growth of Cities and American Culture, 1865-1900

Introduction

A Nation of Immigrants

Growth of Immigration

“Old” Immigrants and “New” Immigrants

New Immigrants

Restricting Immigration

Urbanization

Changes in the Nature of Cities

Streetcar Cities

Skyscrapers

Ethnic Neighborhoods

Residential Suburbs

Private City versus Public City

Boss and Machine Politics

Awakening of Reform

Books of Social Criticism

Settlement Houses

Social Gospel

Religion and Society

Families and Women in Urban Society

Temperance and Morality

Intellectual and Cultural Movements

Changes in Education

Public Schools

Higher Education

Social Sciences and the Professions

Literature and the Arts

Realism and Naturalism

Painting

Architecture

Music

Popular Culture

Popular Press

Amusements

Spectator Sports

Amateur Sports

Unit 19: National Politics in the Gilded Age, 1877-1900

Politics in the Gilded Age

Causes of Stalemate

Campaign Strategy

Party Patronage

Presidential Politics

Hayes; Garfield; Arthur

Congressional Leaders

The Election of 1884

Cleveland’s first term

Issues: Civil Service, Currency, and Tariffs

Civil Service Reform

Money Questions

Greenback Party

Demands for Silver Money

Tariff Issues

The Growth of Discontent, 1888-1896

Harrison and the Billion Dollar Congress

The Election of 1888

Billion Dollar Congress

Return of the Democrats

Rise of the Populists

Omaha Platform

Election of 1892

Depression Politics

Panic of 1893

Gold Reserve and Tariff

Coxey’s Army

Turning Point in American Politics: 1896

The Election of 1896

McKinley’s Presidency

Significance of the Election of 1896

Populist Demise

Urban Dominance

Beginning of Modern Politics

Unit 20: Foreign Policy, 1865-1914

Introduction

Seward, Alaska, and the French in Mexico

The French in Mexico

The Purchase of Alaska

The “New Imperialism”

International Darwinism

Imperialism

Missionaries

Politicians

Naval Power

Popular Press

Latin America

Blain and the Pan-American Conference (1889)

Cleveland, Olney, and the Monroe Doctrine

The Spanish-American War

Causes of the War

Cuban Revolt; Yellow Press; De Lome Letter (1898); Sinking of the Maine; McKinley’s War Message; Teller Amendment

Fighting the War

The Philippines; Invasion of Cuba

Annexation of Hawaii

Controversy Over the Treaty of Peace

The Philippine Question

Other Results of the War

Insular Cases; Cuba and the Platt Amendment (1901); Election of 1900; Recognition of U.S. Power

Open Door Policy in China

Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick Policy

Introduction

The Panama Canal

Basic Facts; Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901); Building the Canal

The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

East Asia

Russo-Japanese War; “Gentlemen’s Agreement”; Great White Fleet; Root-Takahira Agreement

Peace Efforts

William Howard Taft and Dollar Diplomacy

Dollar Diplomacy in East Asia and Latin America

Railroads in China; Intervention in Nicaragua

Lodge Corollary

Woodrow Wilson and Moral Diplomacy

Moral Diplomacy

Righting Past Wrongs

The Philippines; Puerto Rico; The Panama Canal

Military Intervention in Latin America

Conflict in Mexico

Tampico Incident; Pancho Villa and the U.S. Expeditionary Force

Unit 21: The Progressive Era, 1901-1918

Introduction

Origins of Progressivism

Attitudes and Motives

Introduction

Who were the Progressives?

What was the Progressives’ philosophy?

Scientific Management

The Muckrakers

Origins

Magazines

Books

Decline of Muckraking

Political Reforms in Cities and States

Voter Participation

Australian Ballot

Direct Primaries

Direct Election of U.S. Senators

Initiative, Referendum, and Recall

Municipal Reform

State Reform

Political Reform in the Nation

Theodore Roosevelt’s Square Deal

“Square Deal” for labor

Trust Busting

Railroad regulation

Consumer Protection

Conservation

Taft’s Presidency

More Trust-Busting and Conservation

Split in the Republican Party

Rise of the Socialist Party

The Election of 1912

Woodrow Wilson’s Progressive Program

Tariff Reduction

Banking Reform

Business Regulation

African Americans in the Progressive Era

Two Approaches: Washington and DuBois

Urban Migration

Civil Rights Organizations

Women’s Suffrage and the Progressive Movement

The Campaign for Women’s Suffrage

Other Issues

World War I, 1914-1919

Introduction, The Great War Begins

U.S. Neutrality

Submarine Warfare

Lusitania Crisis

Other Sinkings

Economic Links with Britain and France

Loans

Public Opinion

Ethnic Influences

British War Propaganda

The War Debate

Preparedness

Opposition to War

The Election of 1916

“He Kept Us Out of War”

Peace Efforts

Decision for War

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

Immediate Causes

Zimmerman Telegram; Russian Revolution; Renewed Submarine Attacks; Declaration of War

Mobilization

Industry and Labor; Finance; Public Opinion

Espionage and Sedition Act; Case of Schenck v. U.S.

Armed Forces

Selective Service Act (1917); African Americans

Effects on American Society

More Jobs for Women; Migration of Mexicans and African Americans

Fighting the War

Naval Operations

Last German Offensive; Drive to Victory; U.S. Casualties

Making Peace

The Fourteen Points

The Treaty of Versailles

The Big Four; Peace Terms

The Battle for Ratification

Postwar Problems

Demobilization

The Red Scare

Race Riots

Unit 23: The Roaring 20s

Introduction

Republican Doctrine

The Presidency of Warren G. Harding

The Presidency of Calvin Coolidge

Herbert Hoover and the Election of 1928

Mixed Economic Development

Causes of Business Prosperity

Increased Productivity; Energy Technologies; Government Policy

Farm Problems

Labor Problems

A New Culture

The Jazz Age

Consumerism

Impact of the Automobile

Entertainment

Popular Heroes

Gender Roles, Family, and Education

Women at Home

Women in the labor Force

Revolution in Morals

Divorce

Education

Religion

Modernism

Fundamentalism

Revivalists on the Radio

The Literature of Alienation

Harlem Renaissance

Poets and Musicians

Marcus Garvey

Cultures in Conflict

Fundamentalism and the Scopes Trial

Prohibition

Nativism

Ku Klux Klan

Foreign Policy: The Fiction of Isolation

Disarmament and Peace

Washington Conference (1921)

Five Powers Treaty: Four Powers Treaty; Nine Powers Treaty

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Business and Diplomacy

Latin America; Middle East; Tariffs

War Debts and Reparations

Unit 24: The Great Depression

Introduction

Causes and Effects of the Depression, 1929-1933

Wall Street Crash

Black Thursday and Black Tuesday

Causes of the Crash

Effects

Hoover’s Policies

Intro

Responding to Worldwide Depression

Domestic Programs: Too Little, Too Late

Despair and Protest

The Election of 1932

Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal

FDR: The Man

New Deal Philosophy

The Three R’s; Brain Trust and other advisers

The First Hundred Days

Alphabet Soup; Bank Holiday; Repeal of Prohibition; Fireside Chats; Financial Recovery; Relief for the Unemployed; Industrial Recovery; Farm Production Control

Other Programs of the First New Deal

The Second New Deal

Relief Programs

Reforms

The Social Security Act

The Election of 1936

Opponents of the New Deal

Liberal; Conservative; Demagogues

The Supreme Court

Rise of Unions

Last Phase of the New Deal

Recession, 1937-1938

Weakened New Deal

Life in the Depression

Women

Dust Bowl Farmers

African Americans

Native Americans

Mexican Americans

Unit 25 Diplomacy and World War II, 1929-1945

Introduction

Herbert Hoover’s Foreign Policy

Japanese Aggression in Manchuria

Stimson Doctrine

Latin America

Franklin Roosevelt’s Policies, 1933-1938

Good Neighbor Policy

Pan American Conferences

Cuba

Mexico

Economic Diplomacy

London Economic Conference (1933)

Recognition of the Soviet Union

Philippines

Reciprocal Trade Agreement

Events Abroad

American Isolationists

Revisionist History of World War I

Neutrality Acts

Spanish Civil War

American First Committee

Prelude to War

Appeasement

From Neutrality to War, 1939-1941

Outbreak of War in Europe

Invasion of Poland

Blitzkrieg

Changing U.S. Policy

Cash and Carry

Selective Service Act

Destroyers for bases Deal

The Election of 1940

Arsenal of Democracy

Four Freedoms

Lend-Lease

Atlantic Charter

Shoot on Sight

Disputes with Japan

U.S. Economic Action

Negotiations

Pearl Harbor

World War II: The Home Front

Industrial Production

Wages, Prices, and Rationing

Unions

Financing the War

The War’s Impact on Society

African Americans

Mexican Americans

Native Americans

Japanese Americans

Women

Propaganda

The Election of 1944

World War II: Battlefronts

Fighting Germany

Fighting Japan

Wartime Conferences

Casablanca

Teheran

Yalta

Death of FDR

Potsdam

War’s Legacy

Unit 26: Truman and the Cold War

Postwar America

GI Bill

Baby Boom

Suburban Growth

Rise of the Sunbelt

Postwar Politics

Economic Program and Civil Rights

Employment Act of 1946

Inflation and Strikes

Civil Rights

Republican Control of the 80th Congress

Twenty-Second Amendment

Taft-Hartley Act

The Election of 1948

The Fair Deal

Origins of the Cold War

U.S. – Soviet Relations to 1945

Allies; postwar Cooperation; Satellite States in Eastern Europe; Occupation of Germany; Iron Curtain

Containment in Europe

The Truman Doctrine

The Marshall Plan

The Berlin Airlifts

NATO and National Security

National Security Act of 1947; Atomic Weapons

Cold War in Asia

Japan

U.S. – Japanese Security Treaty

The Philippines and the Pacific

China

U.S. Policy; Two Chinas

The Korean War

Invasion; Counterattack; Truman versus MacArthur; Armistice; Political Consequences

The Second Red Scare

Security and Civil Rights

Prosecutions under the Smith Act; McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950; Un-American Activities

Espionage Cases

Hiss Case; Rosenberg Case

The Rise of Joseph McCarthy

McCarthy’s Tactics; Army-McCarthy Hearings

Unit Twenty-Seven: The Eisenhower Years, 1952-1960

Eisenhower Takes Command

The Election of 1952

Domestic Policies

Modern Republicanism

Eisenhower Interstate System

Prosperity

The Election of 1956

Eisenhower and Cold War

Dulles’ Diplomacy

Massive Retaliation

Unrest in the Third World

Covert Action

Asia

Korean Armistice

Fall of Indochina

Division of Vietnam

SEATO

The Middle East

Suez Crisis

Eisenhower Doctrine

OPEC and Oil

Spirit of Geneva

Hungarian Revolt

Sputnik Shock

Second Berlin Crisis

U-2 Incident

Communism in Cuba

Eisenhower’s Legacy

“Military Industrial Complex”

The Civil Rights Movement

Origins of the Movement

Desegregating Schools

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Federal Laws

Nonviolent Protests

Popular Culture in the Fifties

Consumer Culture and Conformity

Television

Advertising

Paperbacks and Records

Corporate America

Religion

Women’s Roles

Social Critics

Novels and Beatniks

Unit 28: 1960s: Promise and Turmoil

John F. Kennedy’s New Frontier

The Election of 1960

Domestic Policy

Introduction

New Frontier

Foreign Affairs

Bay of Pigs Invasion

Berlin Wall

Cuban Missile Crisis

Flexible Response

Assassination

Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society

The War on Poverty

The Election of 1964

Great Society

Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965

Civil Rights Conflict

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Black Muslims and Malcolm X

Black Power and Race Riots

The Warren Court and Individual Rights

Reapportionment

Freedom of Expression Privacy

Social Revolutions and Cultural Movements

Student Movements and the New Left

Counterculture

Sexual Revolution

The Women’s Movement

The Vietnam War – to 1969

Early Stages

Buildup under Kennedy

Tonkin Gulf Resolution

Escalating the War

Controversy

Hawks and Doves

Tet Offensive

LBJ Withdraws

Coming Apart at Home, 1968

Second Kennedy Assassination

The Election of 1968

Unit Twenty Nine: Limits of a Superpower, 1969-1980

Richard Nixon’s Foreign Policy

Vietnam

“Vietnamization”

Opposition to Nixon’s War Policies

Peace Talks, Bombing Attacks, and Armistace

Détente with China and the Soviet Union

Visit to China

Arms control with the U.S.S.R.

Nixon’s Domestic Policy

The New Federalism

Nixon’s Economic Policies

Southern Strategy

The Burger Court

The Election of 1972

Watergate

White House Abuses

Watergate Investigation

Other Developments in 1973

War Powers Act

October War and Oil Embargo

Resignation of a President

Gerald Ford in the White House

Pardoning Nixon

Investigating the CIA

Failure of U.S. Policy in U.S. Asia

Fall of Saigon

Genocide in Cambodia

Future of Southeast Asia

The Economy and Domestic Policy

The Election of 1976

Jimmy Carter’s Presidency

Foreign Policy

Human Rights Diplomacy

Panama Canal

Camp David Accords (1978)

Iran and the Hostage Crisis

Cold War

Domestic Policy

Troubled Economy

Loss of Popularity

American Society in Transition

Growth of Immigration

Demands for Minority Rights

The Environmental Movement