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