



APUSH - Most Important Terms

The Review Note Cards you should have bought and
been studying over a month ago.

1 Jamestown



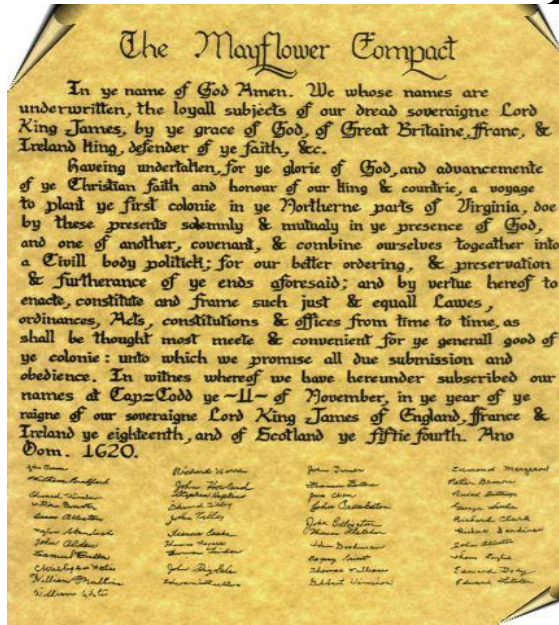
- Settled in 1607 Jamestown was the first successful English settlement built in North America. It was also the birthplace of democracy in America.
- “He that will not work shall not eat” -Captain John Smith
- Peopling: Movement/Migration - Jamestown falls under the peopling theme of apush because it is the first true wave of immigrants from a European nation that came to America.

2. First Africans brought to Virginia, 1619

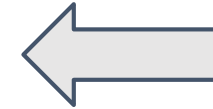
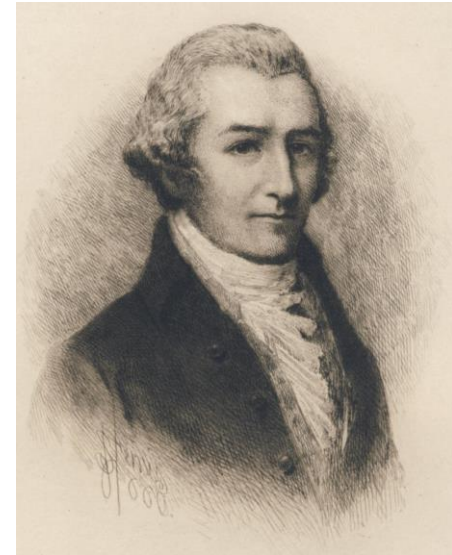


- When a ship containing 20 African Americans entered the port at Jamestown, many considered the Africans as indentured servants rather than slaves, though they eventually became bargaining chips and objects to the settlers.
- By 1640, at least one African American had been declared a slave. Courts ordered that the slaves were to "to serve his said master or his assigns for the time of his natural life here or elsewhere."
- Peopling: Movement/Migration - This event is categorized as peopling because it is the start of the (unwilling) migration of African Americans to the Americas.

3. The Mayflower Compact 1620



The first governing document in the United States, the Mayflower Compact, was drafted in 1620 aboard the Mayflower ship, full of Pilgrims seeking religious freedom prior to settlement at Plymouth Bay in Massachusetts, and all 41 men who signed the Compact declared that they believed in majority rule and would govern the colony according to its members best interests.



“If they looked behind the,, there was the mighty ocean which they had passed...to separate them from all the civil parts of the world.” --William Bradford



Politics and Power- The Mayflower Compact was the first governing document and basis to the future government of majority rule that still runs the United States today.

4. Great Migration of Puritans to Massachusetts, 1630's & 1640's



- The New England area attracted a group of people from England that was able to pay their way to the New World, unlike many of the other immigrants. Puritans went to Massachusetts because they believed that English authority was ruining the church; they were able to run their own community in New England and have religious freedom.
- “It will be a service to the Church of great consequence to carry the Gospel into those parts of the world...& to raise a Bulwark against the kingdom of AnteChrist which the Jesuits labour to reare up in those parts” -John Winthrop (Reasons for Puritan Migration, 1629).
- Peopling: Movement & Migration- the theme connects to the Great Migration of the Puritans because it describes the movement of a certain group of people who moved away from their community because of what they believed. The migration of this religious group set up a way of life that was part of the basis of colonial life in early New England.

5. Roger Williams and the Establishment of Rhode Island (1636)

- Puritan minister Roger Williams was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his beliefs in the separation of church and state and religious freedom, and he later purchased land from a Native American tribe to create the Settlement of Providence, which eventually, with England's permission combined with other neighboring settlements to form the religiously tolerant colony of Rhode Island.
- “That our selves and all men are apt and prone to differ it is no new Thing in all former Ages in all parts of this World in these parts and in our deare native Countrey and mournfull state of England. That either part of partie is most right in his owne eye his Cause Right his Cariage Right, his Argumts Right his Answeres Right is as woefully and constantly true as the former. And experience tells us that when the God of peace hath taken peace from the Earth one sparke of Action word or Cariage is too too powrefull to kindle such a fire as burns up Families Townes Cities Armies, Navies Nations and Kingdomes [Letter of Roger Williams to Town of Providence, March 28, 1648]”.
- Belief Systems - William Rogers strongly believed that the individual's conscience was beyond the control of any civil or church authority, and was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony for his religious beliefs. He founded the settlement of Providence, which later became the colony of Rhode Island on the separation of church and state, and made it the first colony to guarantee all of its citizens the freedom of worship.



6. William Penn and the Establishment of Pennsylvania, 1681



- In 1681, William Penn used the charter he received from King Charles II to found Pennsylvania, a colony in which he established freedom of religion, as well as a way to have people of different languages and cultures to participate fully in government, making Pennsylvania the “seed of the nation”.
- “My friends—There is one great God and power that hath made the world and all things therein, to whom you and I, and all people owe their being and well-being, and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world; this great God hath written his law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love and help, and do good to one another, and not to do harm and mischief one to another.” -William Penn (May, 1681)
- Belief Systems - William Penn founded the colony of Pennsylvania based off his beliefs on tolerance and a constitutional government, which contrasted the rigid religious beliefs and the monarchies of the time period.

7. James Oglethorpe established Georgia 1732

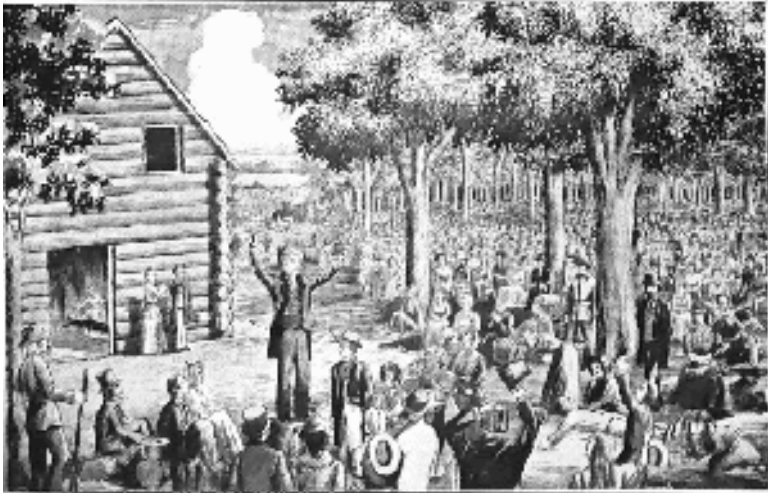


~James Oglethorpe, a member of Parliament and military hero, wanted to erect a military barrier against the Spanish lands and wanted to provide a refuge for impoverished English men and women. In 1732, King George II granted Oglethorpe and his fellow trustees control of the land between the Savannah and Altamaha Rivers.

~"In America there are fertile lands sufficient to support all the useless poor in England, and distressed Protestants in Europe; yet thousands starve for want of mere sustenance." -James Oglethorpe

~Peopling: Movement/Migrations- This event is under peopling because poor Englishmen migrated to Georgia in hopes for a new beginning. It also impacted society because there was finally a border against the enemy Spain

8. Jonathan Edwards Sparked the Great Awakening, 1734



- Jonathan Edwards began to preach in Connecticut in July of 1741, this is when the Great Awakening started. Edwards sparked the Great Awakening by preaching to the people of New England to get them to leave the Church of England and listen to his religious beliefs. The Great Awakening, sparked by Jonathan Edwards, was a reaction to the Enlightenment and it was also a long term cause of the Revolution.
- “He who has no religious affection, is in a state of spiritual death, and is wholly destitute of the powerful, quickening, saving influences of the Spirit of God upon his heart.” (Jonathan Edwards-1734)
- Belief Systems- Jonathan Edwards sparked the Great Awakening because of his beliefs and spread his beliefs throughout the colonies by preaching them. Edwards beliefs helped start a push to leave the Church of England but more importantly lead to the removal of English rule in America. Thanks to Edwards America became a free country and was able to break apart from the English Government which had been controlling the colonies at that time.

9. French and Indian War

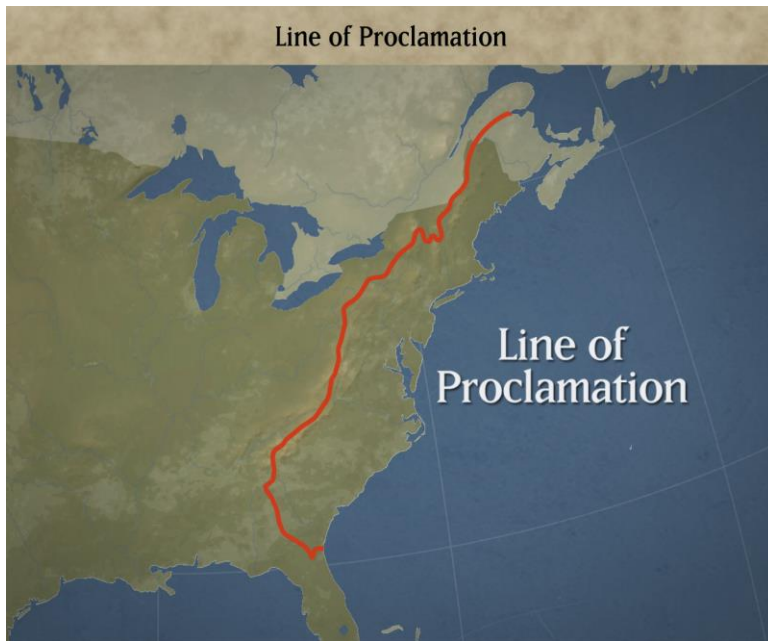


- Also called the Seven Years' War, was a dispute between France and Great Britain. This resulted with the British receiving Canada and Florida, while Spain got Louisiana.
- Lord Egremont to King George III of Great Britain, crowned on 25 October 1760 just two weeks after the fall of Montreal ending the French and Indian War.

"It is truly a miserable thing that we no sooner leave fighting for our neighbors, the French, but we must fall to quarreling among ourselves."

- Politics and power- because this was a dispute that resulted in many changes in who owned what land.

10. The Proclamation of 1763



- The Proclamation of 1763 was issued by King George III following Great Britain's gain of French territory in North America after the end of the French and Indian War/Seven Years' War, which restricted all settlement past a line drawn along the Appalachian Mountains.

“The treaty relationships and aspirations that were expressed in the Royal Proclamation are about us sharing the land, wealth and resources of this country. That has not happened'- Shawn Atleo, AFN national chief

This Proclamation links to the theme of separate territories in American History because it creates a border that separates the 13 Colonies from the rest of America

11. Stamp Act 1765-766



The Stamp Act was imposed to raise revenue from the colonists in support of the new military, it was a stamp required on all newspapers and legal or commercial documents and infuriated many colonists.

"Such another Experiment as the Stamp-Act wou'd produce a general Revolt in America." - George Mason, 1766.

the colonists because traditionally, taxes were used for commerce while this tax was intended to raise money for the British, it also was implemented without the approval of any colonial legislatures, which also connects it to the theme of politics and power.

12 The Declaratory Act (1766)

The Declaratory act was passed just after the stamp act was repealed, it told the colonies that the British still had the power to tax them. “full power and authority to make laws and statutes of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America.” (Declaratory Act 1766)

This event would fall under the theme of politics and power because it is the British trying to assert their power over the colonies.



Townshend Acts, 1767

- These acts, which taxed glass, lead, paper, tea and paint, were passed by the king to pay the salaries of governors and officials in order to remain loyal to Britain.
- “What a man has honestly acquired is absolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his consent”-Samuel Adams
- Politics and Power- The king and parliament constantly taxed the colonists though the colonist often protested. This shows the power Great Britain repeatedly implied. This tax also relates to politics because it was passed to pay British official’s salary.



14 Second Continental Congress, 1775

- A intercolonial assembly that met in Philadelphia, whose main goal was to get the British Acts Repealed, that raised money for an army and navy, as well as wrote appeals for to the British.
- “Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.”- Thomas Jefferson
- Politics and Power- This is strictly about the colonists rights and trying to break free from the british government and forming a government of their own.



15 The First Continental Congress, 1774



-> In response to the intolerable acts forced upon the colonists (punishment after Boston Tea Party), a response committee consisting of 56 delegates from 12/13 (excluding Georgia) colonies met in Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, to draft a declaration of rights and grievances, which intended to resolve tensions with Great Britain and to create a statement of colonial rights, identify British parliaments violation of those rights, and to provide a plan that would convince Britain to restore those rights.

-> “I hope future ages will quote our proceedings with applause. It is one of the great duties of the democratical part of the constitution to keep itself pure.

-Patrick Henry, speech in the First Continental Congress, September 6, 1774

-> **BELIEF SYSTEM:** The actions and proceedings following the Congress reflect the foundation of beliefs of what America was founded on, essentially our freedoms, including our personal rights, which were violated by the British; the Congress was put together solely to comprise a plan of action and response to the violation of our very foundation and belief system.

16. Lexington and Concord, 1775

-->These battles began what is known as the Revolutionary War in America. Thomas Gage (a British Governor) had forces go to Concord to halt revolting colonists. What is known as "the shot heard round the world" began the war on the next day (April 19, 1775), ending in British retreat to Boston.

-->"Stand your ground; don't fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war, let it begin here."

~Captain John Parker
(Commander of American militia in Lexington)

-->America in the World: It falls under this theme because it is a military development in America and it ends diplomacy with Britain by beginning a war.

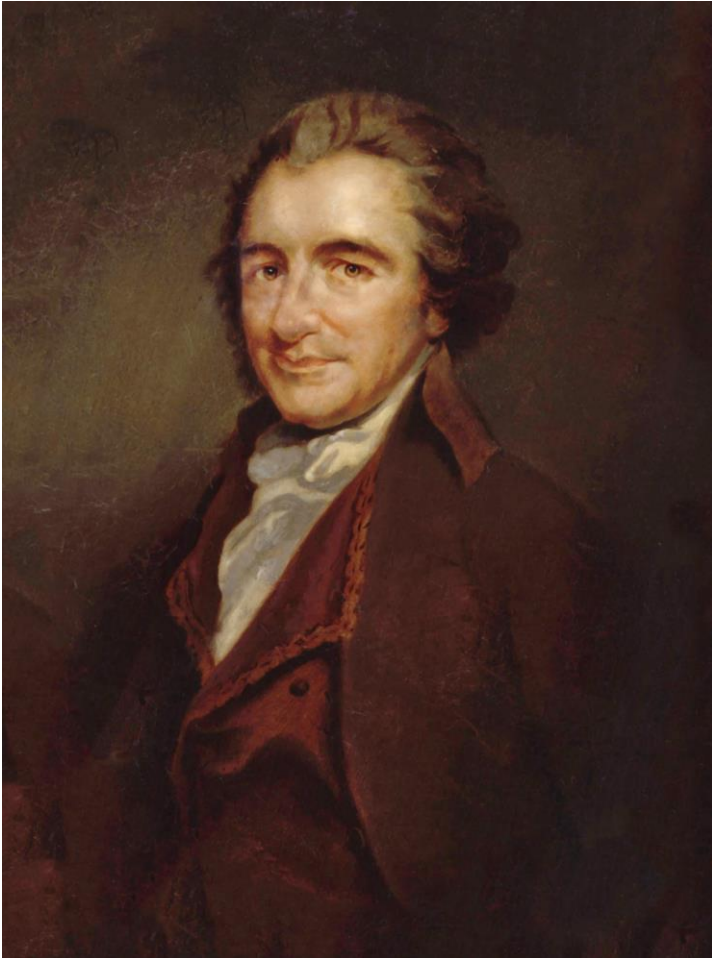


17. Boston Tea Party

- The Boston Tea Party was a act of rebellion by the colonial freedom group, the Sons of Liberty. The action was taken due to the raised tea prices and high tax on tea. On December 16, 1773, the rebels boarded British tea ships and dumped tea in to the Boston harbor. Unfortunately, it lead to the Intolerable Acts.
- “No taxation without representation”
- This quote ties into courage. It took many acts of courage for the colonies to stand up against Britain just like the Boston Tea Party.



18 Common Sense, Kurt Jugo



- Common Sense was a pamphlet written by Thomas Paine in 1776 that convinced many people that the war for independence was worth fighting, it argued for American Independence from Britain and the establishment of an independent American government.
- “Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence; the palaces of kings are built on the ruins of the bowers of paradise.”-(Thomas Paine 1776)
- Theme- The use of media to gain support for a movement. Common Sense is one of the many times in American history where media was used to influence people to join a movement; today more than ever media still has a major role in the formation of people’s ideals and political views.

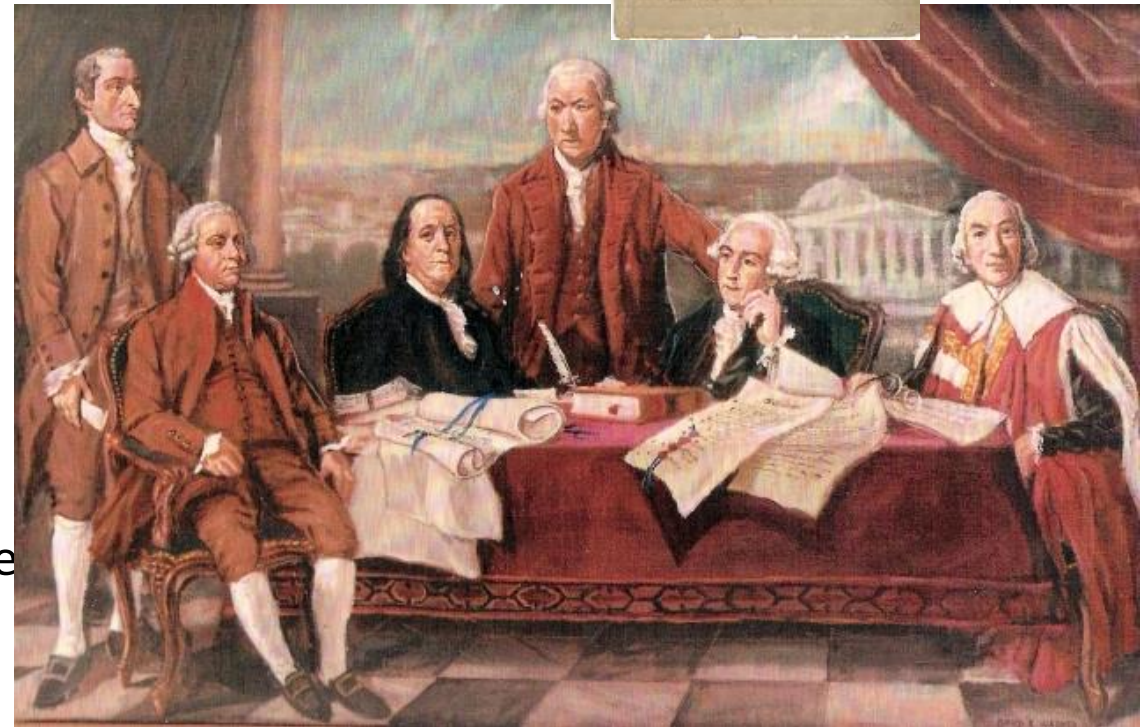
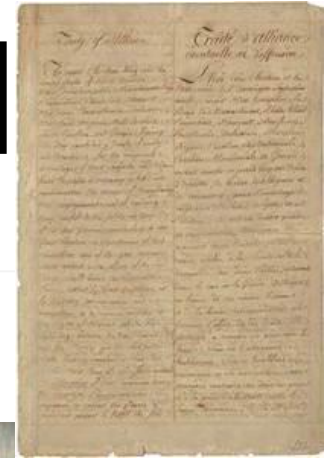
19 - Declaration of Independence, 1776

- The Declaration of Independence is a written document proclaiming that the colonies of Great Britain would become their own independent country to escape the tyranny and taxation of British rule. It outlined what makes America different by listing freedoms and natural rights that all humans should have.
- “I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this Declaration, and support and defend these states. Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory.” -John Adams
- America in the World - formal announcement that America was now a young, new, powerful nation with a new outlook on government and rights that should be shared to enlighten other nations.



20 Treaty of Alliance, 1

- The Treaty of Alliance was a military alliance between France and America during the American Revolution against Great Britain.
- “Neither of the two Parties shall conclude either Truce or Peace with Great Britain, without the formal consent of the other first obtain'd; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms, until the Independence of the United States shall have been formally or tacitly assured by the Treaty or Treaties that shall terminate the War.” (Article 8)
- America in the World- This treaty, being the first military alliance of the new nation, represented the beginning of America's existence on a broader, global scale.

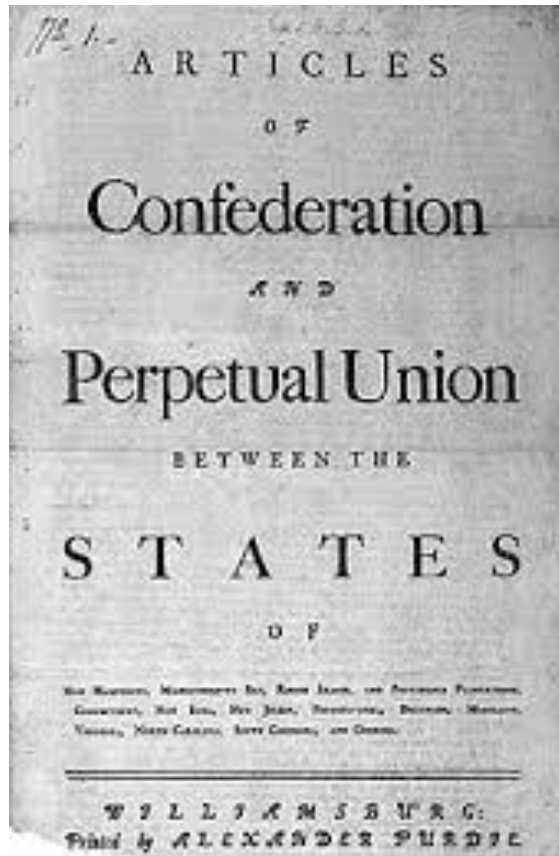


21 Battle Of Yorktown 1781



1. The Battle of Yorktown was the last major land battle in the Revolutionary War. It signified the end of the war because the American and French forces surrounded Yorktown and captured Lieutenant General Charles Cornwallis and his 8,000 troops.
2. "Humanity has won its battle. Liberty now has a country." - Marquis de Lafayette
3. America in the World- The Battle of Yorktown showed American will and power as they defeated the world's most powerful army. It also promoted patriotism because for a young country to defeat the British army at that point in time was nearly impossible.

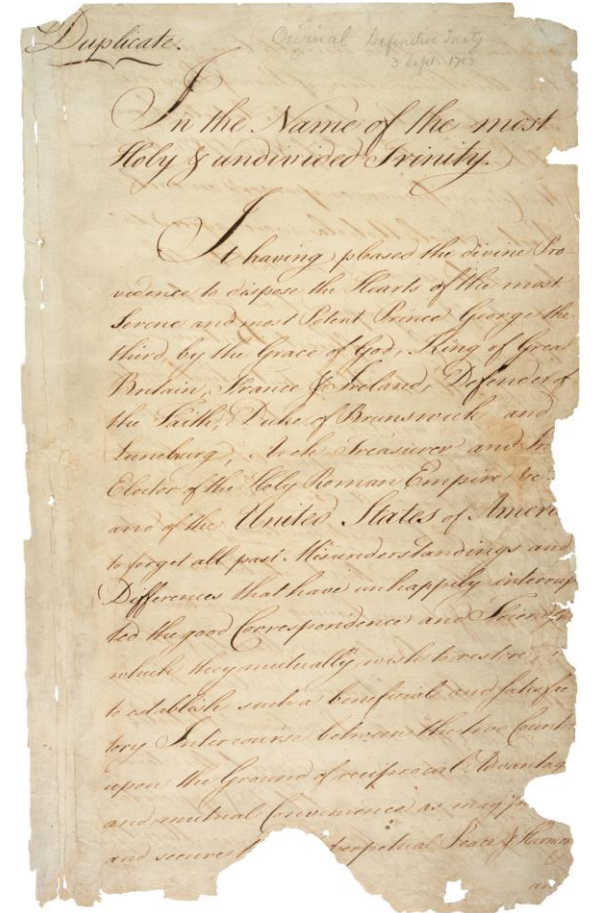
22 Articles of Confederation Went into Effect



- When the Articles went into effect, it was discovered that flaws such as no separation of power, no power to tax, no enforcement of decisions, no power to regulate state tariffs, and requiring 9 out of 13 states to pass a law was inefficient and problematic.
- “On January 27, 1778, the -Articles of Confederation-, recently adopted by Congress, were debated here. It was 'voted to approve of the Articles, except the first clause,' giving Congress the power to declare peace and war. This it was resolved, 'belongs to the people.’” - Edward Pearson Pressey, History of Montague; A Typical Puritan Town
- Politics and Power: This connects to Politics and Power because it constituted a change in the way people saw the balance of central vs. state power. This was also the first constitution of the united states which acted as a vehicle to further the development of the country’s national strength.

23 The Treaty of Paris, 1783

- Ended the Revolutionary War under the terms: Britain recognized American independence, American fishermen got rights to the banks off Newfoundland and other Canadian fisheries, Britain ceded all lands west of Mississippi, and the U.S returned all lands seized from loyalists.
- “His Brittanic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to be free sovereign and Independent States; that he treats with them as such, and for himself his Heirs & Successors, relinquishes all claims to the Government, Propriety, and Territorial Rights of the same and every Part thereof.” – Treaty of Paris, 1783, Article 1
- Politics and Power- The Treaty of Paris is a political document because it creates British recognition of a new country and dealt with the governing body of both the U.S. and England



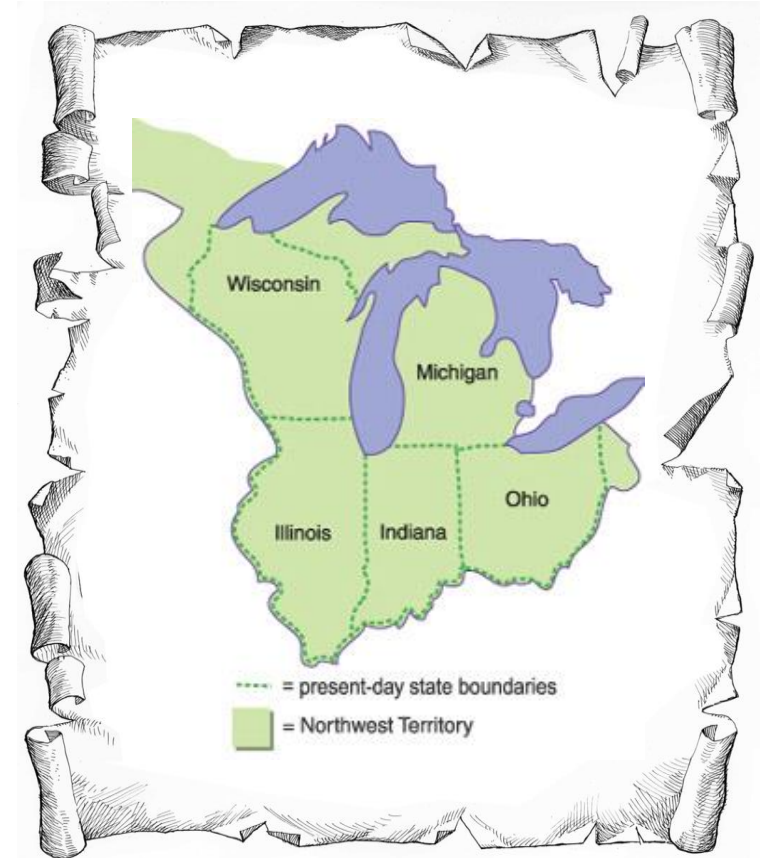
24. Northwest Ordinances of 1784, 1785, 1787

- ★ **Ordinance of 1784:** divided Northwest territory (present day Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota) into self-governing areas

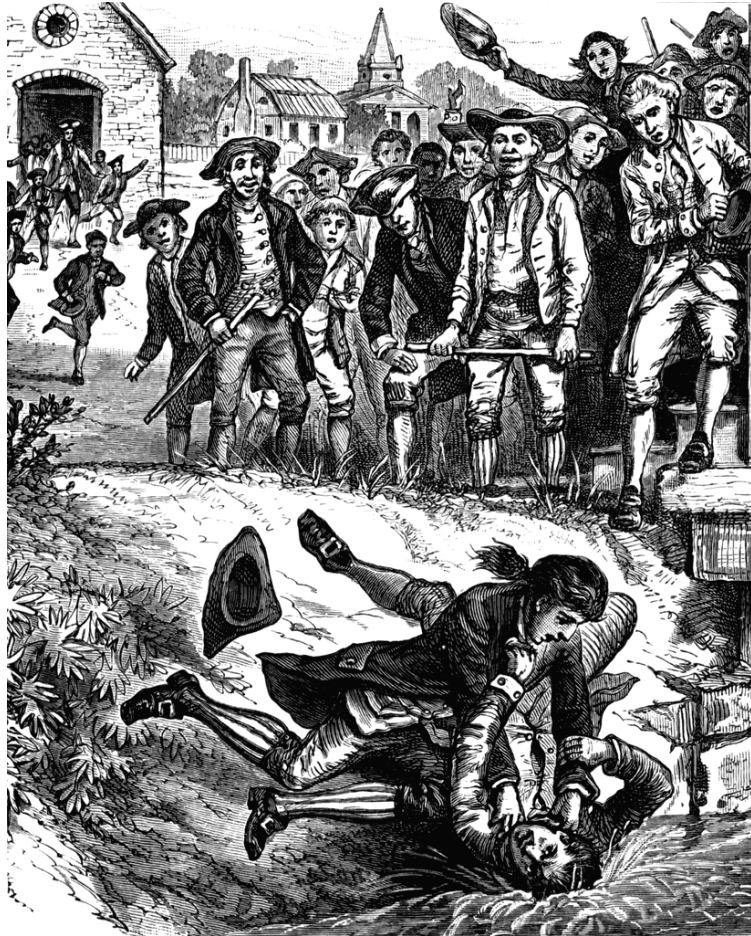
Ordinance of 1785: arranged territories into grid systems (6 miles on each side); one square every 16 squares must be reserved for educational purposes

Ordinance of 1787: allowed each area to be governed by a governor and judges that were appointed by Congress; slavery was outlawed in these areas; equal freedom was granted to everyone (except women)

- ★ "The voice of a single individual would have prevented this abominable crime; heaven will not always be silent; the friends to the rights of human nature will in the end prevail."--**Thomas Jefferson** about the loss of cause towards the abolition slavery in the Ordinance of 1784
- ★ **Economy:** Land distribution played a big role in the Northwest Ordinances. They established the first set of organized territories in the United States.



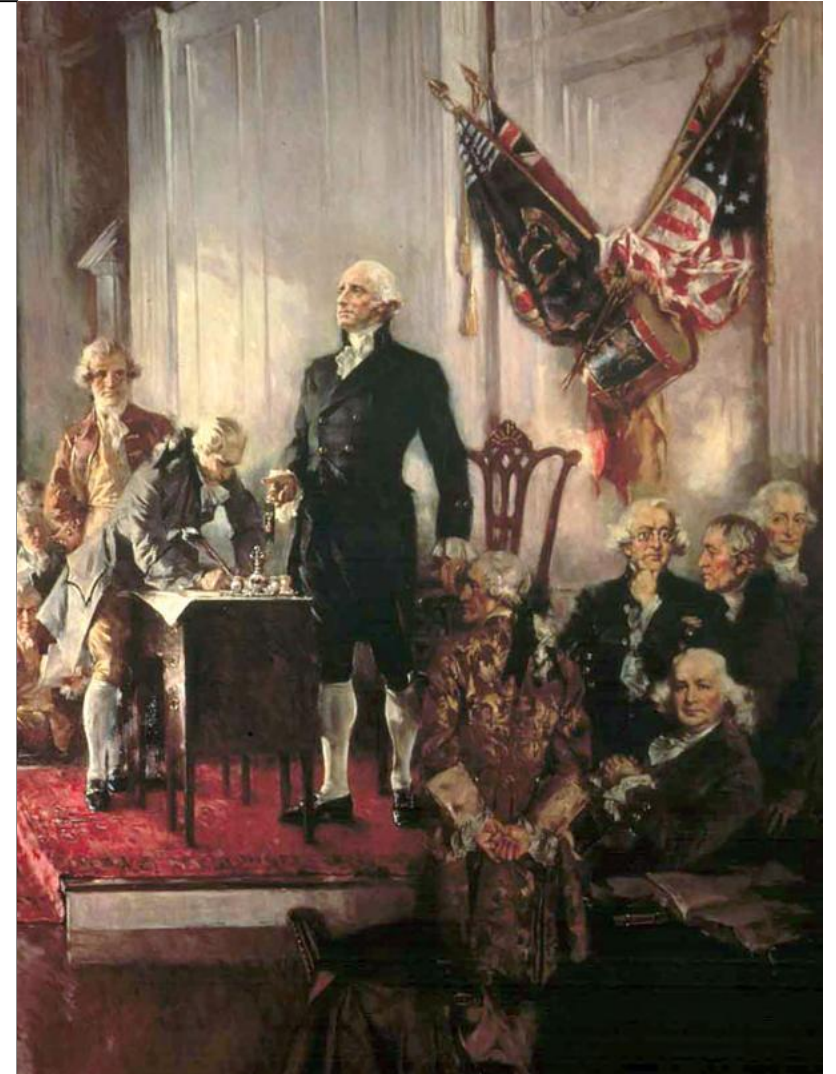
25. Shay's Rebellion, 1786



- Shays' Rebellion had begun in the summer of 1786, when Shays, a former Continental Army captain, and other western Massachusetts veterans and farmers formed an insurrection against the government for failing to address their economic grievances.
- "if three years ago any person had told me that at this day, I should see such a formidable rebellion against the laws & constitutions of our own making as now appears I should have thought him a bedlamite - a fit subject for a mad house."- George Washington's, letter to Henry Knox (February 3, 1787)
- A New Nation- Merchants were glad that they were free of British rule, however economic problems were now occurring and the middle and lower classes had shortages in housing and goods. Conflicts began to occur and were divided among geographic divisions, commercial and urban regions. These conflicts led to Shays' Rebellion.

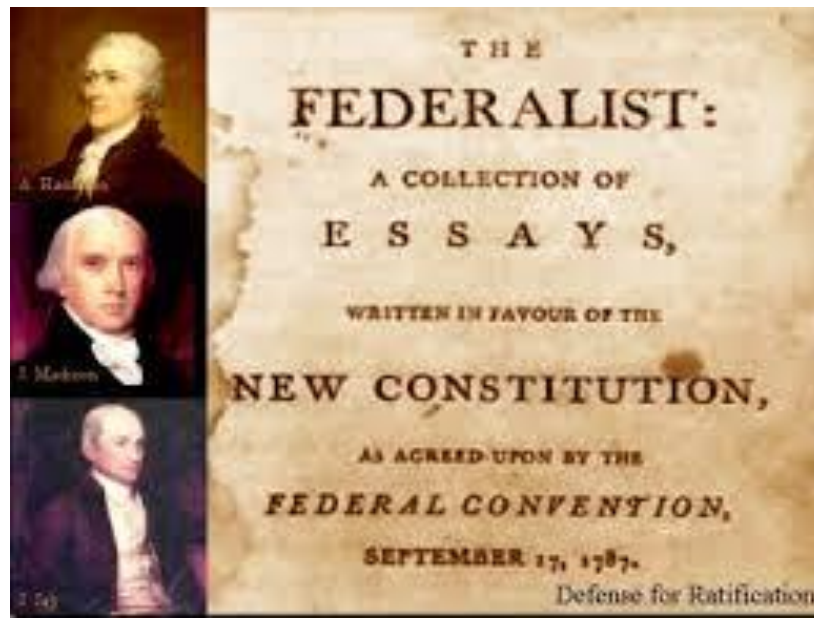
26. The Constitutional Convention In Philadelphia in 1787

- The constitutional convention in Philadelphia took place in 1787 to discuss the problems in the United States and to create a new government instead of fixing the already existing one: The Articles of Confederation.
- “I confess that there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them. For having lived long, I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information, or fuller consideration, to change opinions even on important subjects, which I once thought right, but found to be otherwise.”
— Benjamin Franklin, 1787
- Politics and Power-The constitutional convention falls under the category of politics and power because this convention demonstrated the power that many of the delegates at this convention had in order to make the decision to completely create a new type of government. In other words, it shows the role of power that many delegates had in order to completely change the ways of how the government was going to be run and also shaped how the politics were going to be like from now on.



27. The Federalist Papers, 1787-8

- The Federalist papers is a series of 85 articles and essays written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay pushing for the ratification of the United States Constitution.
- “Every man who loves peace, every man who loves his country, every man who loves liberty ought to have it ever before his eyes that he may cherish in his heart a due attachment to the Union of America and be able to set a due value on the means of preserving it.” -James Madison
- Politics and Power- The federalist papers fits the theme because the papers where intended to promote the new constitution which included all things relative to the politics and powers of everyone.



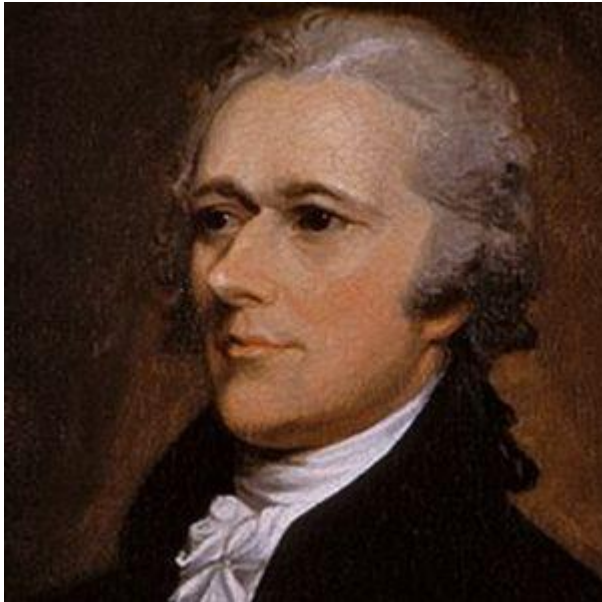
28. Creation of a new government, 1789



- Created in 1789 after the failure of the Articles of Confederation, the United States government adopted the Constitution, a House of Representatives, a Senate, and the First Congress, which elected George Washington as its first president.
- “Let our government be like that of the solar system. Let the general government be like the sun and the states the planets, repelled yet attracted, and the whole moving regularly and harmoniously in several orbits.”- John Dickinson
- Politics and Power- The creation of a new US government in 1789 falls under politics and power because it's a shift in government and includes the development of new governing bodies and people.

29. Alexander Hamilton Appointed Secretary of Treasury, 1789

- George Washington made Alexander Hamilton the first Secretary of Treasury of the United States in 1789, establishing the position as a precedented part of the Cabinet.
- *“The tendency of a national bank is to increase public and private credit. The former gives power to the state, for the protection of its rights and interests: and the latter facilitates and extends the operations of commerce among individuals. Industry is increased, commodities are multiplied, agriculture and manufacturers flourish: and herein consists the true wealth and prosperity of a state.”*
-Alexander Hamilton, 1790
- Politics and Power- Alexander Hamilton being appointed Secretary of Treasury by George Washington falls under the theme of Politics and Power because it shows a shift in the structure of the government. This is because the appointment of officials to the Cabinet is a precedent that continues to this day.

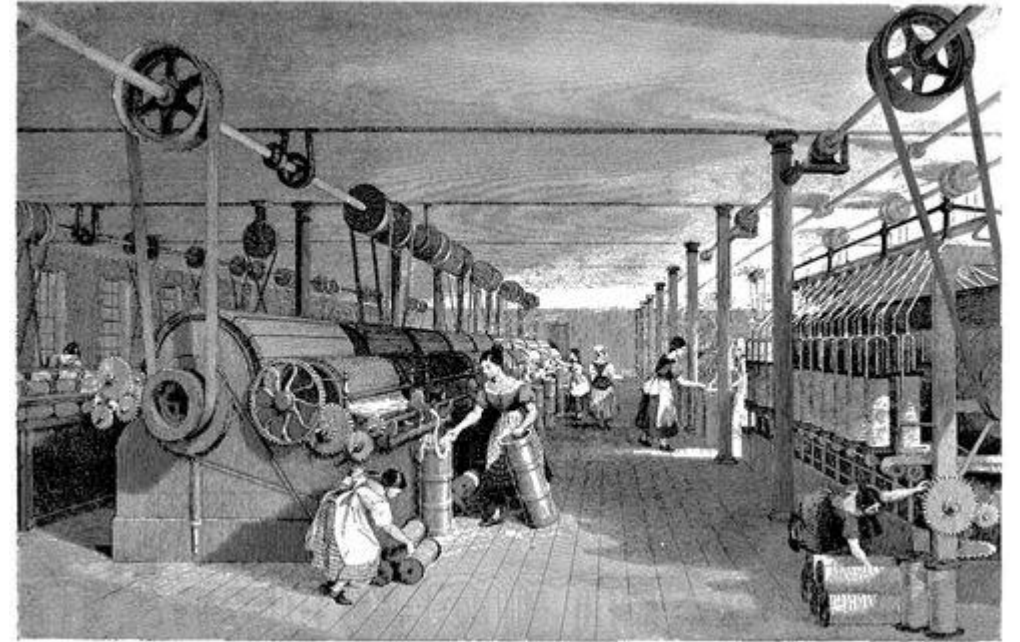


30-Samuel Slater establishes the first textile mill, 1790

Samuel Slater brought designs from England's textile machines and started several textile mills in America kick starting American Industry by starting the first manufacturing plant in America.

"if I do not make as good of yarn as they do in england, I will have nothing for my services, but will throw the whole of what I have attempted over the bridge"

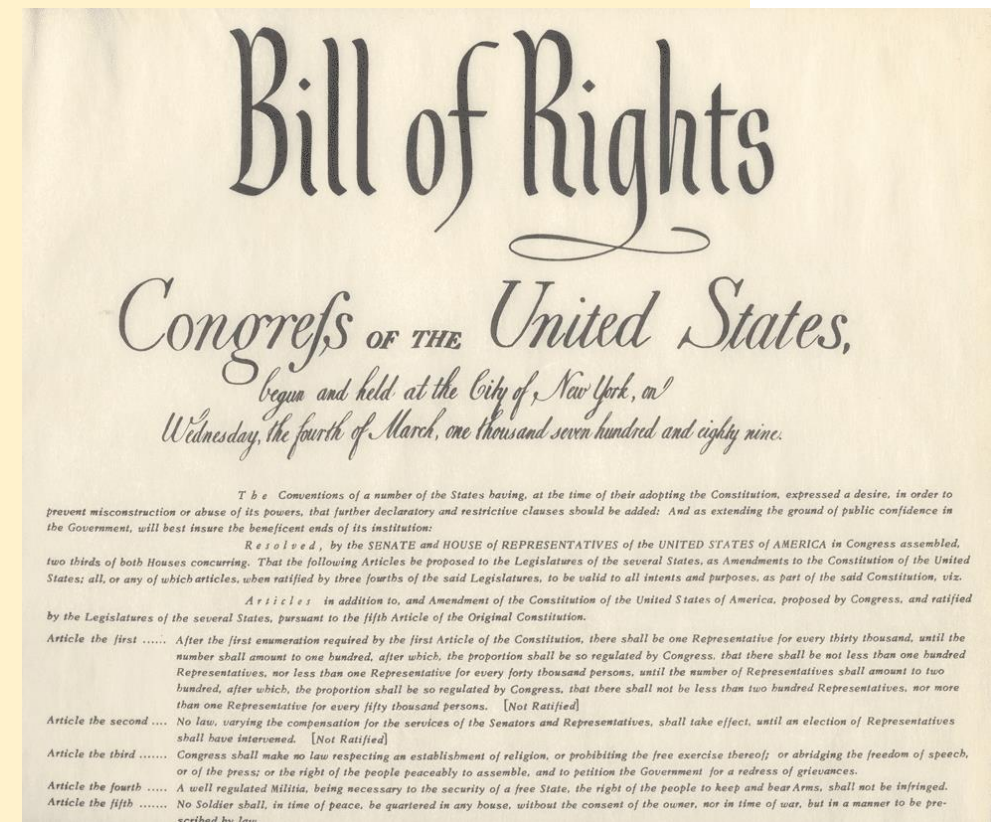
-Samuel Slater



Samuel Slater's textile mills are linked with **Peopeling** and **Economy** because with the introduction of textile mills more people moved into northern urban cities and the industry in America began and expanded rapidly as more and more manufacturing jobs and factories were created.

31) Bill of Rights

The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution that state the certain unalienable rights guaranteed to all citizens.

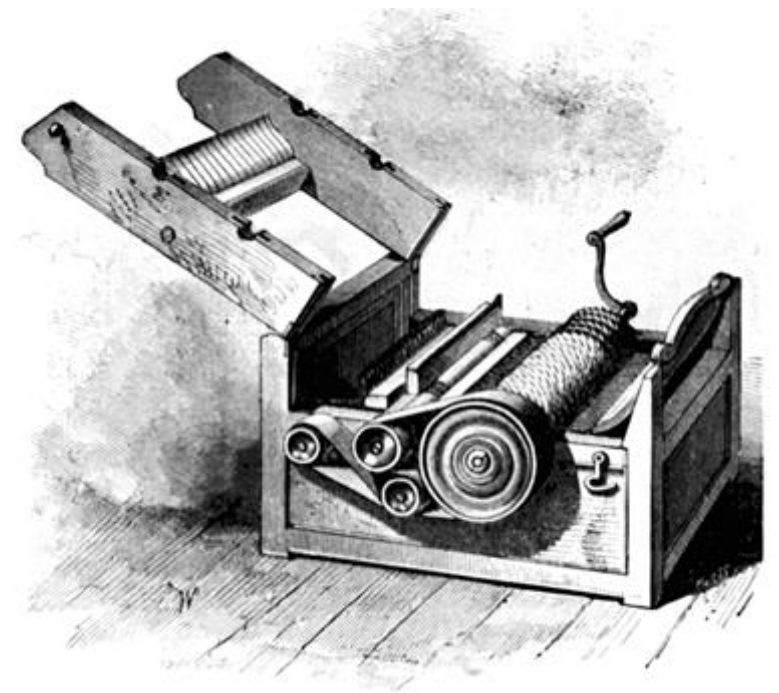


A Bill of Rights is what the people are entitled to against every government, and what no just government should refuse, or rest on inference. - Thomas Jefferson

The theme that the Bill of Rights falls under is Freedom.
This is because Americans could now enjoy freedoms that were never promised to them before.

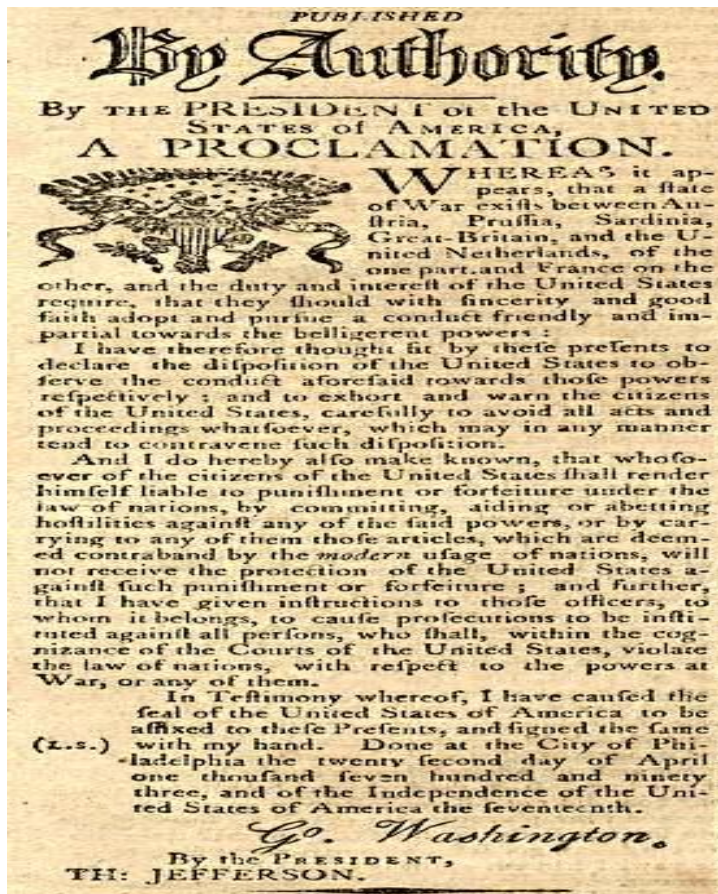
32. Cotton Gin 1793

- The cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney in 1793. This machine revolutionized the speed in which cotton was produced.
- *“The cotton gin was such a simple machine that it was endlessly replicated in each settlement as cotton marched west from county to county.”* - Pete Daniel, *Breaking the Land* (1985)
- The cotton gin falls under the theme of technology because the efficiency of producing cotton increased greatly and became the number one cash crop in the South.



33. Washington's Proclamation of Neutrality, 1793

The new french government went to war with Great Britain and its allies, so George Washington and Congress established America as being neutral in the conflict.



“Whereas it appears that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other; and the duty and interest of the United States require, that they should with sincerity and good faith adopt and pursue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent Powers; I have therefore thought fit by these presents to declare the disposition of the United States to observe the conduct aforesaid towards those Powers respectfully; and to exhort and warn the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may in any manner tend to contravene such disposition.” -George Washington at special cabinet meeting

America in the World: The Proclamation of Neutrality is a perfect example of George Washington's **foreign policy** of staying out of European (and all other) foreign affairs.

34. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794

- Western Pennsylvanian corn farmers refused to pay the federal excise tax on whiskey, George Washington's response was to send the state militia under the command of Alexander Hamilton to collapse the rebellion. It was the first test of Washington's authority as president.
- "...there is a large & violent Party which can only be controlled by the application of Force – This being the result, it is become the more indispensable & urgent to press forward the forces destined to act against the Insurgents with all possible activity and Energy."

This excerpt is from

a letter written by Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton to Governor Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania.

- Economy: exchange/trade - the army was brought in because of the economic problem of the tax on whiskey.

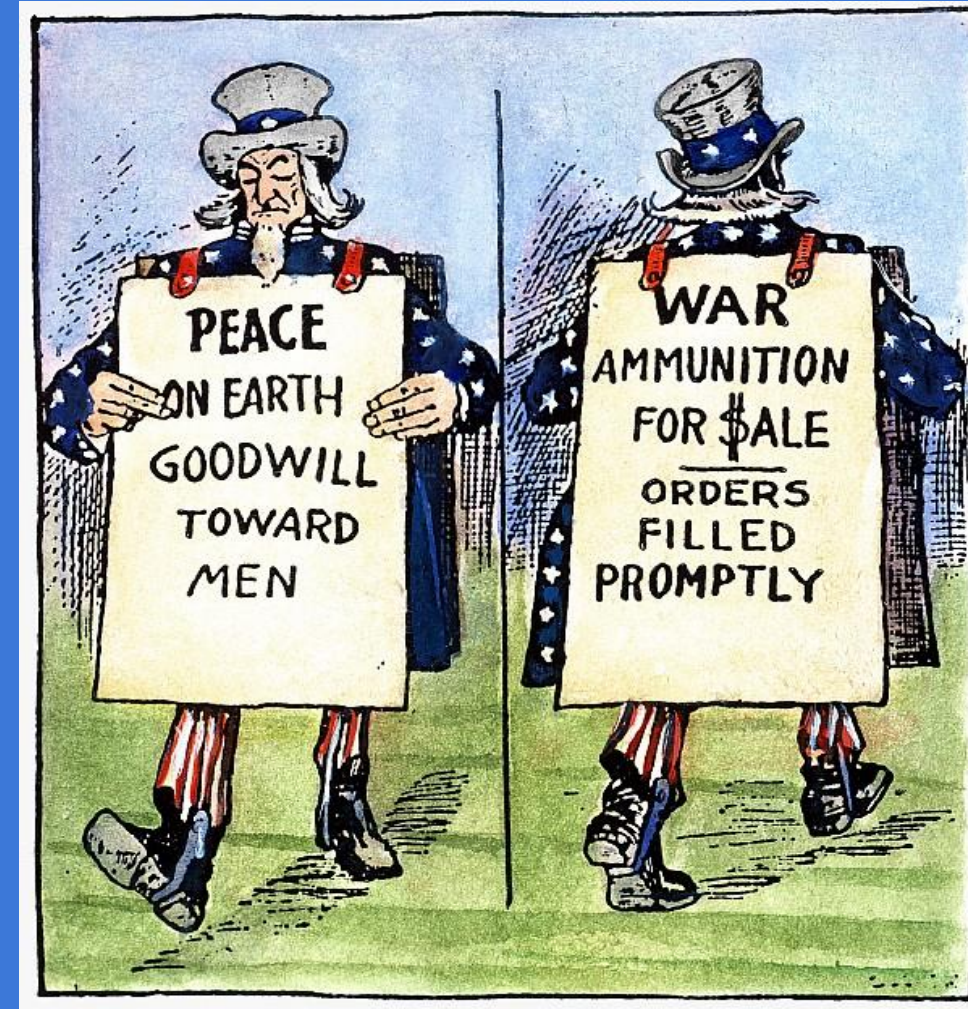


35) Washingtons Farewell Address

As Washington left office he was worried that America would be dragged into one of their allies wars and lose.

Thats why he made American Neutrality one of his top priorities in his farewell address. American Presidents followed his advice as best as possible, the hardest being Neutrality, which came into conflict more than once.

Neutrality in America worked well (more or less) because during the World Wars we stayed neutral until something happened the people and president couldn't ignore.



36

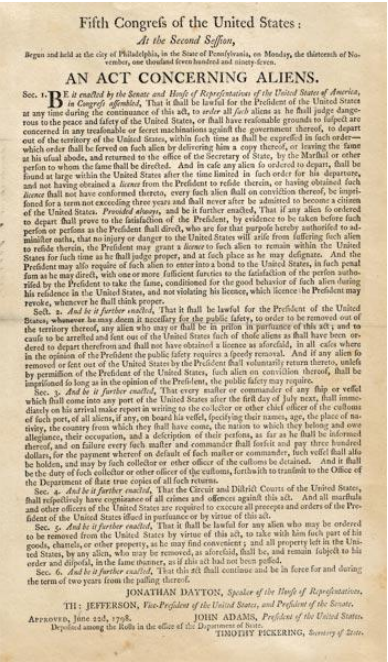
-X, Y, Z Affair-

Definition- When, in 1797, US delegates requested to speak with the French Foreign Minister about ending the impressment of US sailors by France and refused to pay the “required” fee of \$250,000 just to speak to said minister, US citizens supported this refusal to pay the outrageous bribe. This affair contributed to the demands of the US population for war with France, leading to undeclared war with France.

"No, no, not a sixpence! Millions for defense, but **not one cent** for tribute." - Charles C. Pinckney, US Foreign Minister to France



America in the World- This foreign diplomatic episode fits into the US history theme of America in the World because it shows a crucial cause of why France and the US became involved in a war with each other. Even though bribes between diplomats were common at the time, the shocking cost of \$250,000 offended the US, and they refused to bow down to France's wishes, which was a big deal, since at the time, France was a major world power.

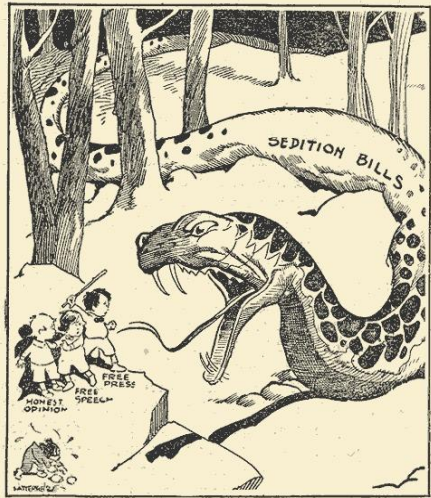


37. Alien & Sedition Acts 1798

In 1798 during Adams’ presidency, Federalists enacted legislation designed smother immigrant support for the Jeffersonian Republican party and to silence critics. The Alien Act violated open door hospitality and speedy assimilation by implementing new hurdles to citizenship and granting power to forcibly expel foreigners. The “lockjaw” Sedition Act violated freedom of the press by broadening power to jail newspaper editors for “scandalous and malicious writing.”

“The Federalists are promoting a sedition bill, which among other enormities, undertakes to make printing certain matters criminal, tho’ one of the amendments to the Constitution has so expressly taken religion, printing presses &c out of their coercion. Indeed this bill and the alien bill are so palpably in the teeth of the Constitution as to show they mean to pay no respect to it.”
- Thomas Jefferson, letter to James Madison (June 7, 1798)

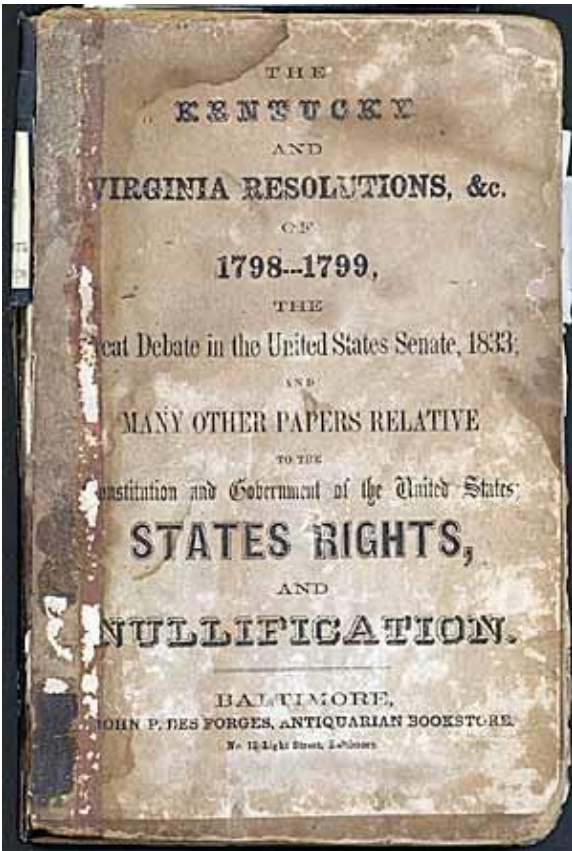
Politics and Power - The acts were an indication of the tensions and heated relations between the newly developed political parties.



AS GAG-RULERS WOULD HAVE IT.
—Satterfield in the Jersey City Journal.

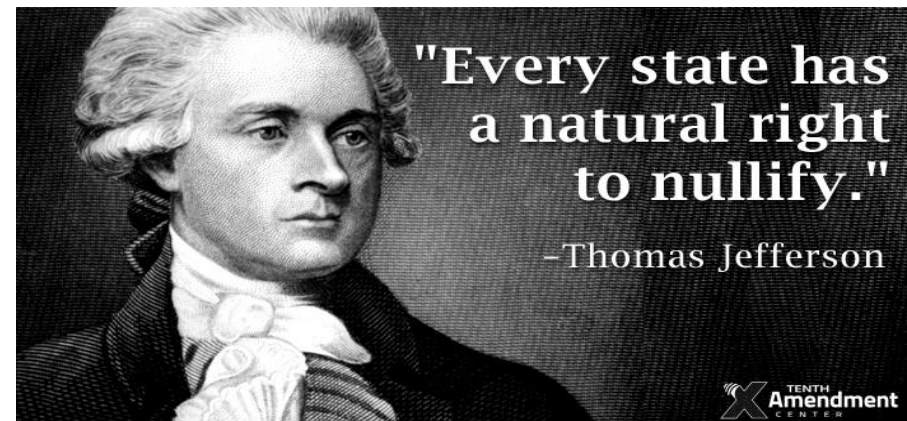
38 . The Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions

1798-1799



The Kentucky & Virginia Resolutions were created in opposition to the Alien & Sedition Laws and emphasized the need for balance in the government. They questioned who could decide if something was constitutional or not, and Jefferson & Madison asserted that it was the states'.

This term is related to Politics and Power in history. This is so because it relates to how political items are governed, and decided who would declare something either constitutional or not.



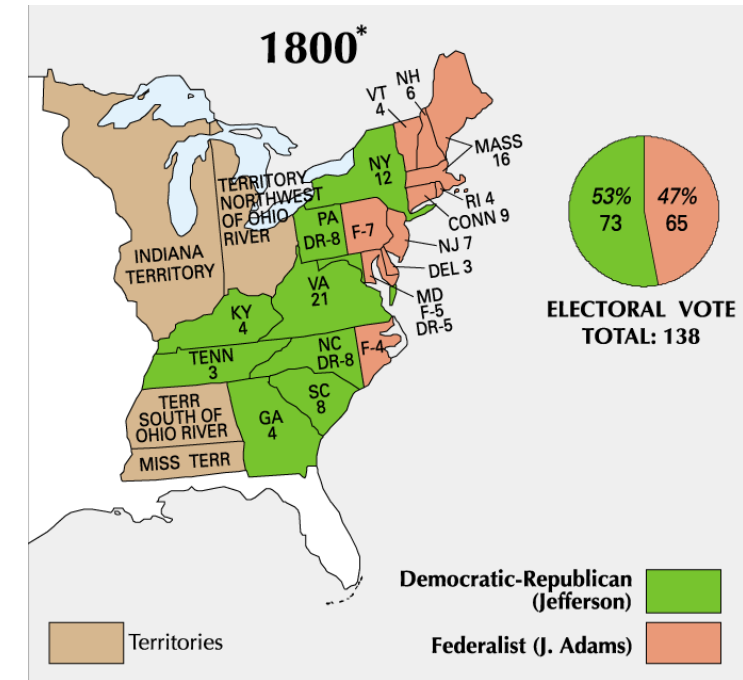
"Every state has a natural right to nullify." - Thomas Jefferson

39. Election of 1800

The Election of 1800 was the presidential election between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr (Democratic Republicans) and John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney (Federalist). The electoral votes were tied so the election was taken to the House of Representatives, resulting in the election of Thomas Jefferson. Before the 12th Amendment was ratified in 1804, votes for President and Vice President were not listed on separate ballots. There were two ballots each for the President and the runner-up became the Vice-President.

“We are all Republicans; we are all Federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its Republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it”. -Thomas Jefferson, Inaugural Address

The Election of 1800 relates to the Politics and Power theme in history because the Jefferson didn't win the election by popular or electoral vote, but from the House of Representatives. This shows the problems with Politics in the 1800's.



40) Midnight Judges

The appointment of “Midnight Judges” by president John Adams and the eventual *Marbury v. Madison* case lead to the establishment of **Judicial Review**.

The Gist:

- Adams appointed federal judges **last minute** in his administration
- Jefferson told Secretary of State James Madison not to pay these judges
- Marbury, a judge, **sued for his commission**
- Supreme Court Justice John Marshall ruled that Marbury did have a right to his commission according to the **Judiciary Act** BUT
- Ruled that the Judiciary Act was **unconstitutional**
- Marbury never gets his commission
- The Supreme Court can now decide if an act of congress is constitutional or not



Politics & Power:

Executive power is used by John Adams in order to fill courtrooms with Federalist Judges. This shows how much power the president has, or is thought to have. The system of checks and balances is reestablished as well with the Court's ability to declare Acts unjust.

“I did not send out the commissions because I apprehended such as were for a fixd time [five years] to be completed when signd & sealed & such as depended on the will of the President might at any time be revokd. To withhold the commission of the Marshal is equal to displacing him which the President I presume has the power to do, but to withhold the commission of the Justices is an act of which I entertaind no suspicion.”

-John Marshall

41. Marbury v. Madison



- In this case, judged by the supreme court, it was announced that smaller courts, such as state courts, could disregard a congressional ruling if it conflicted with the constitution.
- "It is emphatically the province and duty of the judicial department to say what the law is." - Chief Justice John Marshall
 - Marbury v. Madison is an example of politics and power because it relates directly to the relationship between the people and federal government, as well as any given state's judiciary branch.



Louisiana Purchase

Purchase made by Thomas Jefferson of Louisiana in 1803, to continue United States expansionism.

Environment and Geography- Louisiana was purchased in hopes to dominate and thrive in trade and to expand the United States from sea to shining sea.

“An integral part of the economic life of the age, the greatest colony in the world, the pride of France, and the envy of every imperialist nation.”

-Thomas Jefferson



Lewis and Clark Expedition

- A journey along the Missouri River to document the physical features of the newly acquired area in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. Led by Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and four dozen other men.
- “I have at length so far succeeded in making the necessary preparations for my intended journey... all the articles have been procured, or are in such state of forwardness.” Meriwether Lewis to Thomas Jefferson in May 1803
- Geography and the environment: The main objective of Lewis and Clark’s expedition was to document the physical features of the newly acquired area. Their diaries are filled with descriptions of physical scenery surrounding them.



44.

Trial of Aaron Burr

Vice President, Aaron Burr, was accused of conspiring against the United States in 1807 with General James Wilkinson to construct an Independent Republic. Burr was never convicted because the accusations were never found true, but in the public's eye he was looked upon as a traitor. Burr also killed Federalist, Alexander Hamilton, during a duel between the two and later fled to Virginia in 1804.



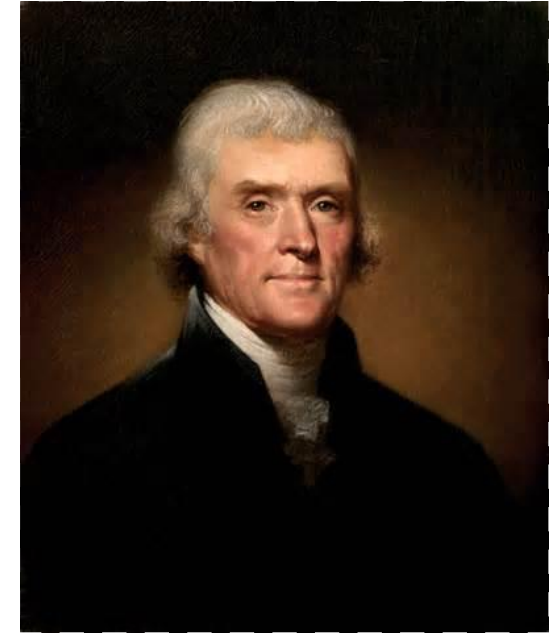
“Would to God that I did stand on the same ground with every other man! This is the first time that I have been permitted to enjoy the rights of a citizen.” -Aaron Burr, during his trial in 1807.

Politics and Power- Aaron Burr was a man desiring the power and authority, so when President Jefferson did not reelect him as Vice president, he turned to General Wilkinson for forceful tactics.

45. Jefferson's Embargo

During the Napoleonic Wars, and in attempting to prevent bringing the U.S. into another war, The Embargo of 1807 prohibited the leaving of U.S. ships to any foreign port and proved to be economically devastating for the U.S.

It fits in the Economy category because it dealt with putting economic limitations on Americans.



“They are endeavoring to convince England that we suffer more by the embargo than they do, and if they will hold out a while, we must abandon it.” - Thomas

Jefferson

46. War of 1812, 1812-1815



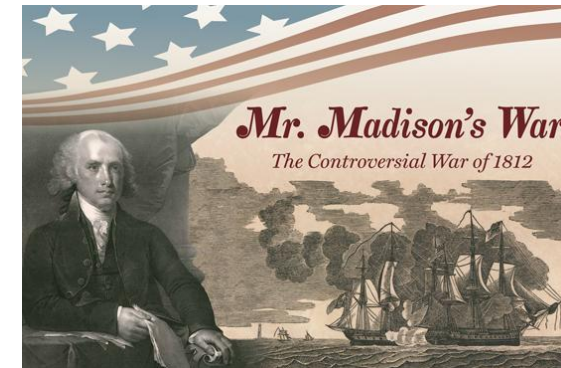
- This war that started because of Britain's continued impressment of ships and blocking of trade in the early 1800s ended with no clear winner, as America merely fended off the British invasions, but showed the United States they could hold their own against a world power.

- “To have shrunk, under such circumstances, from manly resistance, would have been a degradation blasting our best and proudest hopes; it would have struck us from the high ranks where the virtuous struggles of our fathers had placed us, and have betrayed the magnificent legacy which we hold in trust for future generations. It would have acknowledged that on the element which forms three-fourths of the globe we inhabit, where all independent nations have equal and common rights, the American people were not an independent people, but colonists and vassals.”

-President James Madison, November 1812



- A theme that the War of 1812 applies to is Geography. One of the three main reasons James Madison decided to call for war was because of the land that America could potentially benefit from. If young America could defeat the British forces, they could be able to snag some land off of them in the war ending treaty.



47. Hartford convention of 1814

- The Hartford Convention was a series of meetings held by Federalists to discuss their grievances over the War of 1812. During the meeting, the succession of New England was discussed. After Andrew Jackson's overwhelming victory in New Orleans, this convention was discredited and the Federalists were discredited.

“Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.”-Hartford Convention 1814

This fits into the theme of Politics in U.S. History, because it led to the decline of a major political party.



48. Battle of New Orleans



“It was a battle that changed the course of American history; a battle that **convinced Americans they had earned the right to be independent and that their sovereignty would be respected once** and for all around the globe; a battle that thundered a once-poor, wretchedly educated orphan boy into the White House” The Battle of New Orleans by ROBERT V. REMINI

Identity: Despite the fact that the outcome of the battle had no effect on the War of 1812, the American victory sparked a wave of **nationalism** and confidence in the United States to maintain its newly won independence.

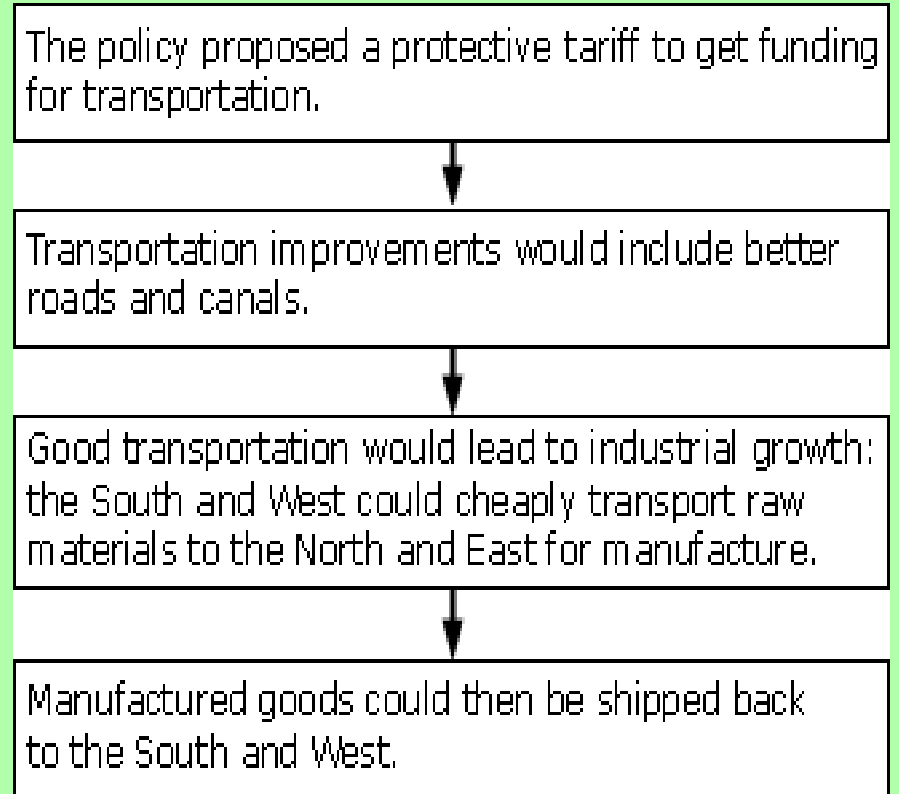
The American System, 1815

▲ Proposed by Henry Clay

1. High protective tariff
 2. High public land prices to generate more revenue
 3. Keep bank of U.S.
 4. System of internal improvements
i.e. roads, transportation, canals
- “This American system of ours, call it Americanism, call it capitalism, call it what you will, gives each and every one of us a great opportunity if we only seize it with both hands and make the most of it.”

- Al Capone

Identity: The American System fits into a theme of nationalism because it was balanced out the economy and with the internal improvements, it made transportation easier and therefore people felt closer. Internal improvements also helped the transportation of goods easier and that made the U.S. able to rely on itself; forming a nationalistic feeling.



50. The Era of Good Feelings 1815-1824

{ Declared by the
Boston Newspaper }



President Monroe was elected in 1816 ending the Federalist Party and began the rising nationalism throughout the country despite the increasing sectionalism issues. The country became united throughout this era but despite its name, it was not free of social and economical problems.

Political & Peopling: The Supreme Court's goal was to support the nationalization of the government. The people of America became more confident in their country and more unified after the division from the War of 1812.

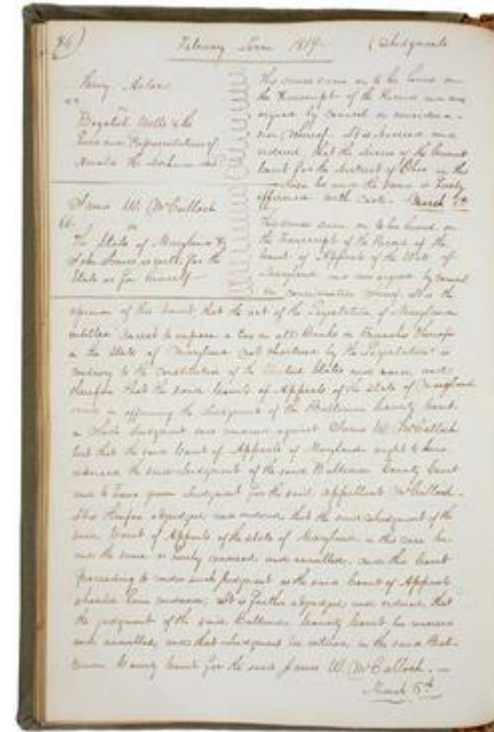
"Let us, then, bind the republic together with a perfect system of roads and canals. Let us conquer space." -John C. Calhoun

51. McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819

The state of Maryland attempted to impose a tax on all bank notes issued by banks chartered outside of Maryland, this was countered by the supreme court and established the use of “implied powers” in the constitution and that states may not impede valid constitutional exercises of power.

“Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland that if any bank has established or shall, without authority from the State first had and obtained establish any branch, office of discount and deposit, or office of pay and receipt in any part of this State, it shall not be lawful for the said branch, office of discount and deposit, or office of pay and receipt to issue notes, in any manner, of any other denomination than five, ten, twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars, and no note shall be issued except upon stamped paper of the following denominations; that is to say, every five dollar note shall be upon a stamp of ten cents; every ten dollar note, upon a stamp of twenty cents; every twenty dollar note, upon a stamp of thirty cents; every fifty dollar note, upon a stamp of fifty cents; every one hundred dollar note, upon a stamp of one dollar; every five hundred dollar note, upon a stamp of ten dollars; and every thousand dollar note, upon a stamp of twenty dollars.” - General Assembly of Maryland

Economy: It dealt with the economy due to the fact that it directly impacted the businesses based and chartered in other states, thus it impacted interstate commerce, the control of which rests solely with the federal government.



52. Adams-Onis Treaty, 1819

- The Adams-Onis treaty gave Florida over to the U.S. and set a boundary between the U.S. and New Spain (Mexico)
- “February 15.... A more formidable objection was made by Mr. Onis to my third article, containing the boundary line westward of the Mississippi. After a long and violent struggle, he had agreed to take longitude one hundred, from the Red River to the Arkansas, and latitude forty-two, from the source of the Arkansas to the...”
- Political and Peopling: John Quincy Adams argued his best for the people under his protection and those among the political leaders in New Spain.



53) The Missouri Compromise of 1820

{Henry Clay was the main compromiser}

The compromise consisted of the the following provisions:

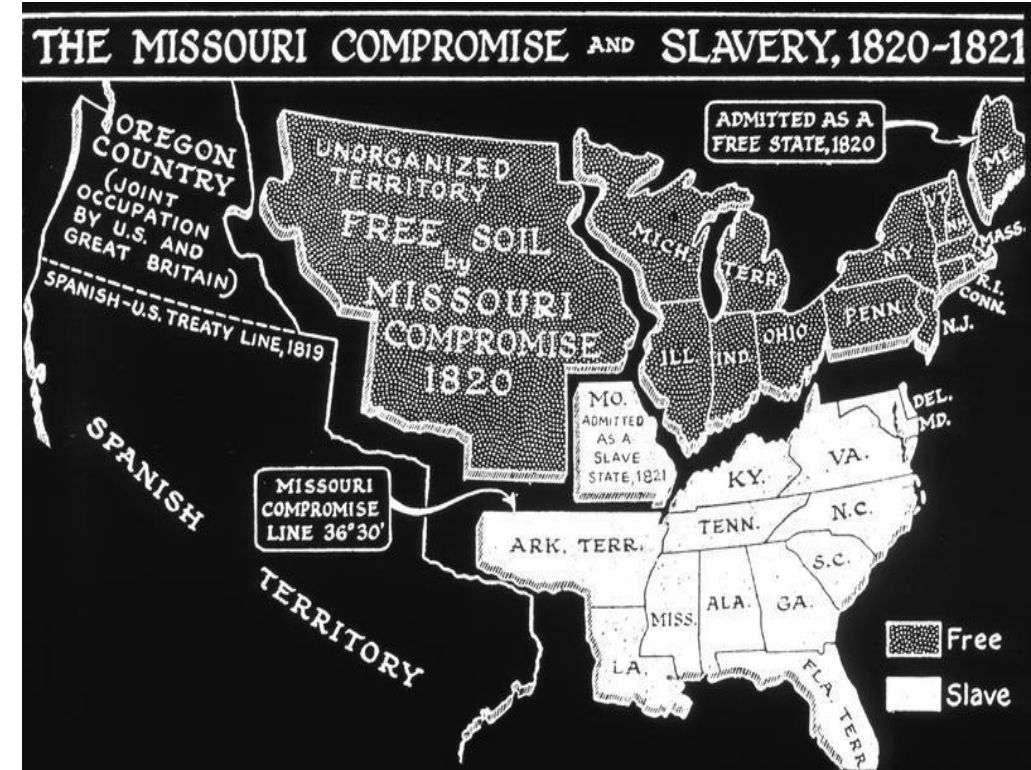
- 1) Missouri enters the Union as a slave state
- 2) Maine breaks away from Massachusetts and enters as a free state
- 3) All land above the 36-30 line is **free territory** and all land below it is **slave territory**

Both houses pass the bill and President Monroe signs it in!



“...but this momentous question, like a fire bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror.”

{Thomas Jefferson}



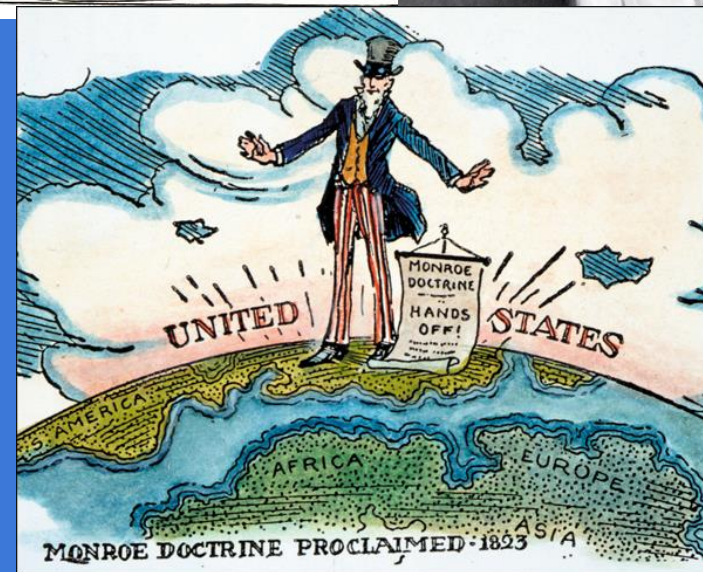
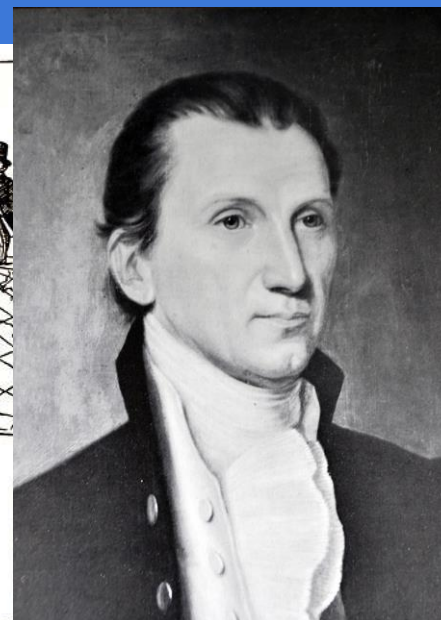
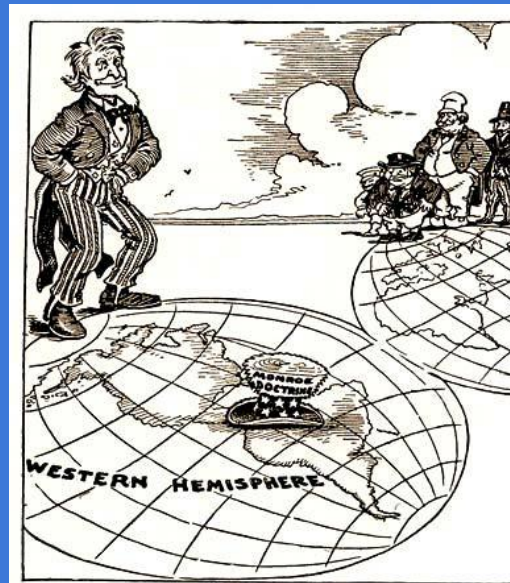
The Missouri Compromise applies to both the themes of **Geography** and **Politics**. It divided the nation in half (adding implications to the sectional divide) by means of a bill that was approved by the President.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

- [illegible]

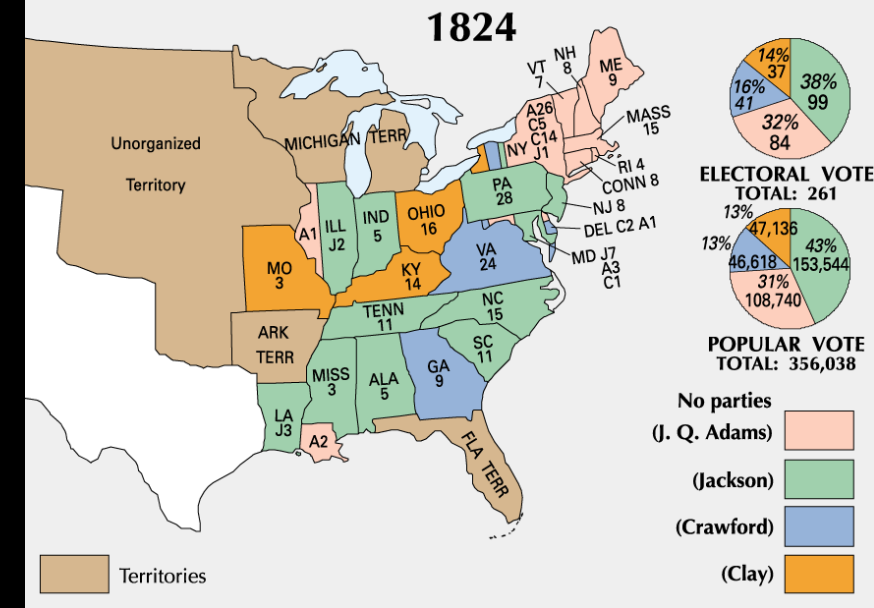
55. Monroe Doctrine, 1823

- On December 2, 1823, President James Monroe declared that North and South America were closed to further European colonization and any acts of interference would be seen as aggression, resulting in U.S. intervention.
- “If there be a people on earth whose more especial duty it is to be at all times prepared to defend the rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others in sustaining the necessary burthens, and in submitting to sacrifices to make such preparations, it is undoubtedly the people of these states.”
— James Monroe
- America in the World- The Monroe Doctrine declared the United States as a global police force, taking it upon the nation to solve conflicts and protect the Latin and South American countries. This belongs in “America in the World” because it is an expansion on the nation’s foreign policy.



56. Election of 1824

- The presidential election of 1824, that marked the end of the Era of Good Feelings after Monroe's administration, consisted of all Democratic-Republican candidates-Henry Clay, Andrew Jackson, William Crawford, John Quincy Adams (wins)- and is notable for being the only time a presidential election was decided by the House of Representatives and for actions of a "corrupt bargain".
- "Newly uncovered election returns for the 1824 election reveal a precursor to the Florida "hanging-chad" phenomenon of the 2000 presidential election: some voters who had intended to vote for John Quincy Adams inadvertently cast their ballots for Andrew Jackson... the election still would have been decided by the House of Representatives. Nonetheless, Jackson's subsequent claim that Adams had been chosen president because of a corrupt bargain would have had less credibility." -Rosemarie Zagarri, May 2011
- Politics and Power**-I believe that the election of 1824 falls under this theme as it was a significant presidential election that illustrated the corruption and duplicity of politics. Henry Clay was out of the running for presidency and gave his support to Adams. When Adams was announced president, he appointed Clay as Secretary of State. This affair is commonly referred to as a "corrupt bargain" by Jackson.



57. Indian Removal Act of 1830

The **Indian Removal Act** was originally suppose to be an act that encouraged land exchange negotiated treaties with Native Americans but instead turned into the removal of all Native Americans from their homelands in effort that settlers would not have to encounter Indian opposition in the settlement of new territories.

Peopling- This relates to the APUSH theme of peopling because this act forced Native Americans to migrate off of their home lands.



“ The evil, Sir, is enormous: the inevitable suffering incalculable. Do not stain the fain fame of the country..Nations of dependent Indians,against their will, under color of law, are driven from their homes into the wilderness. You cannot explain it: you can not reason it away..our friends will view this measure with sorrow, and our enemies alone with joy, and we ourselves, Sir, when the interests and passions of the day are past, shall look back upon it, I fear, with self-reproach, and a regret as bitter as unavailing”

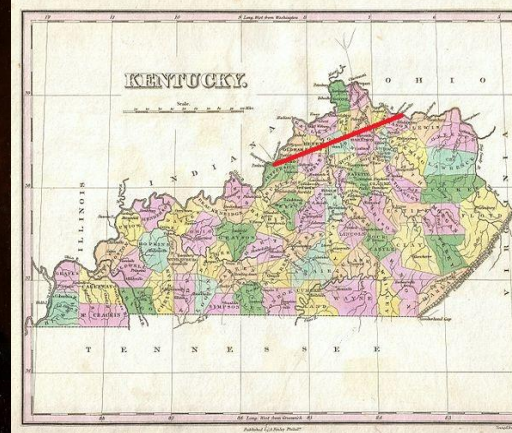
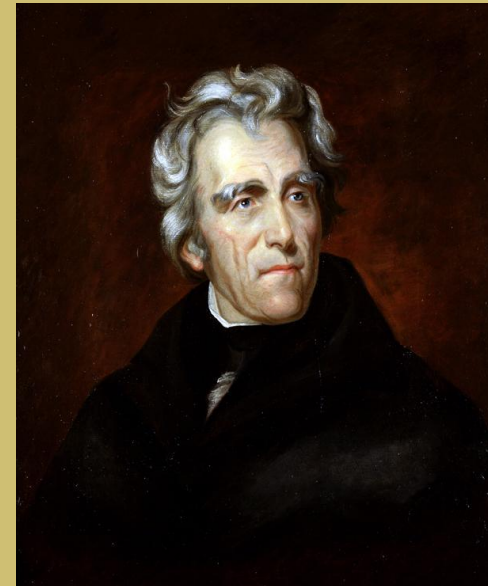
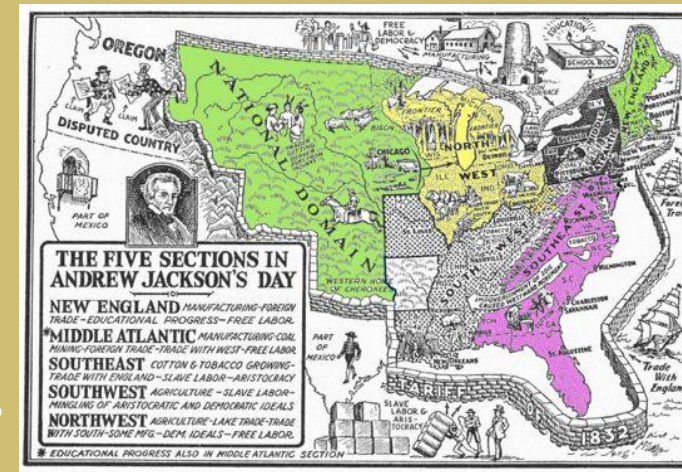
- Edward Everett, 1830, anti- I.R.A

58. Maysville Road Veto, 1830

A congressional measure against a subsidy for the Maysville Road in Kentucky (a part of Henry Clay's American system to benefit the west) , the bill was vetoed by "King Jackson" because the Road would only benefit the privileged Kentucky citizens and was seen as an extravagant expenditure.

"Such grants [of money by the federal government] have always been [passed] under the control of the general principle that the works which might be thus aided should be "of a general, not local, national, not State," character. A disregard of this distinction would of necessity lead to the subversion of the federal system.... I am not able to view [the Maysville Road Bill] in any other light than as a measure of purely local character.... It has no connection with any established system of improvements; [and] is exclusively within the limits of a State [Kentucky]...." -Andrew Jackson, Veto message to the House of Representatives (1830)

Politics and Movement- The Maysville Road was suppose to aid people in traveling across Kentucky but because of Jackson's opposition to federal power and aristocratic privilege it was stopped.



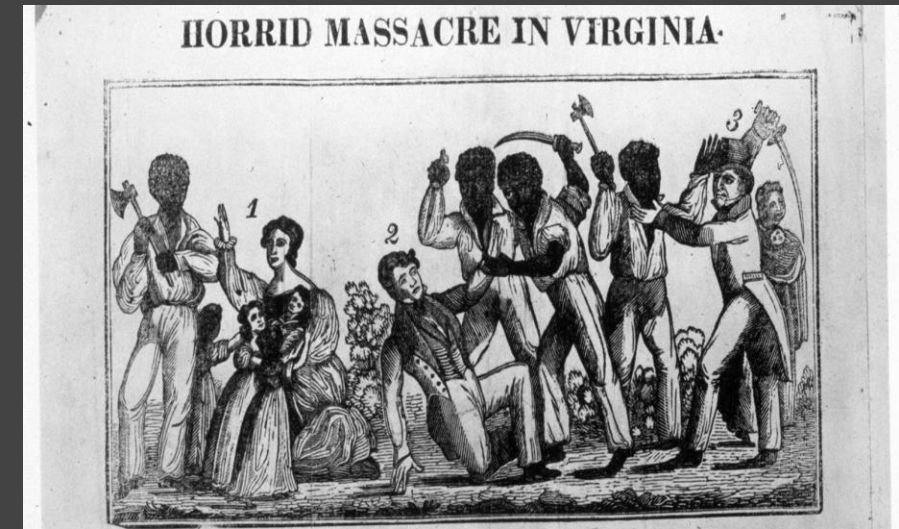
59. Nat Turner's Revolt, 1831

Nat Turner's Rebellion was a revolt by Slaves in Virginia led by Nat Turner that caused the death of 60 White people and caused a huge retaliation by white people both violently and legally restricting the little freedom of slaves creating tension before the Civil War.

"Having soon discovered to be great, I must appear so, and therefore studiously avoided mixing in society, and wrapped myself in mystery, devoting my time to fasting and prayer."

-Nat Turner

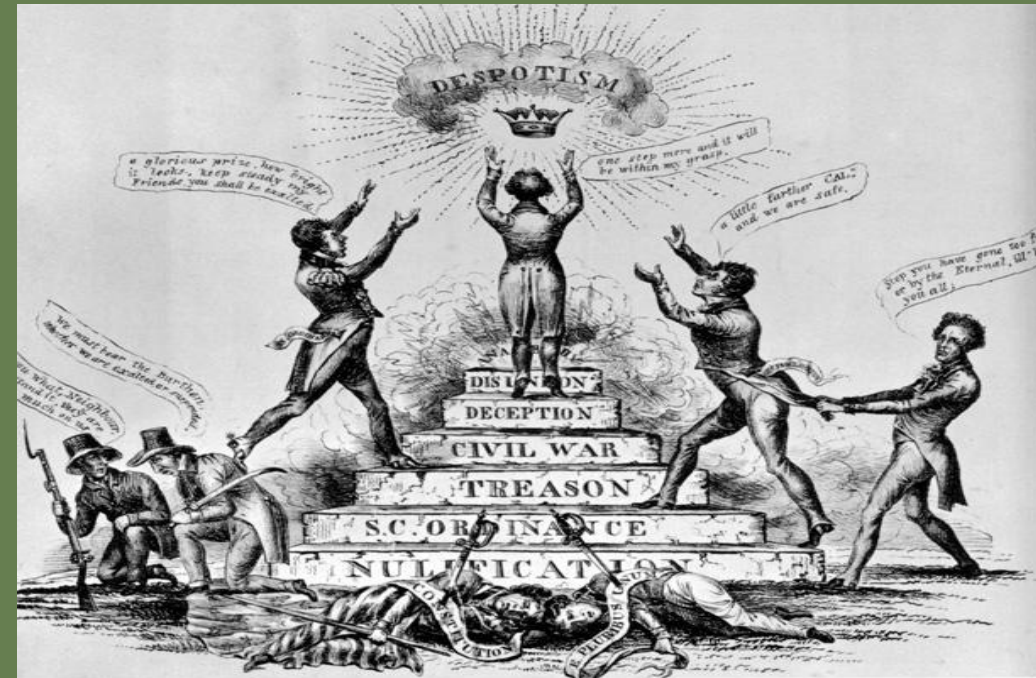
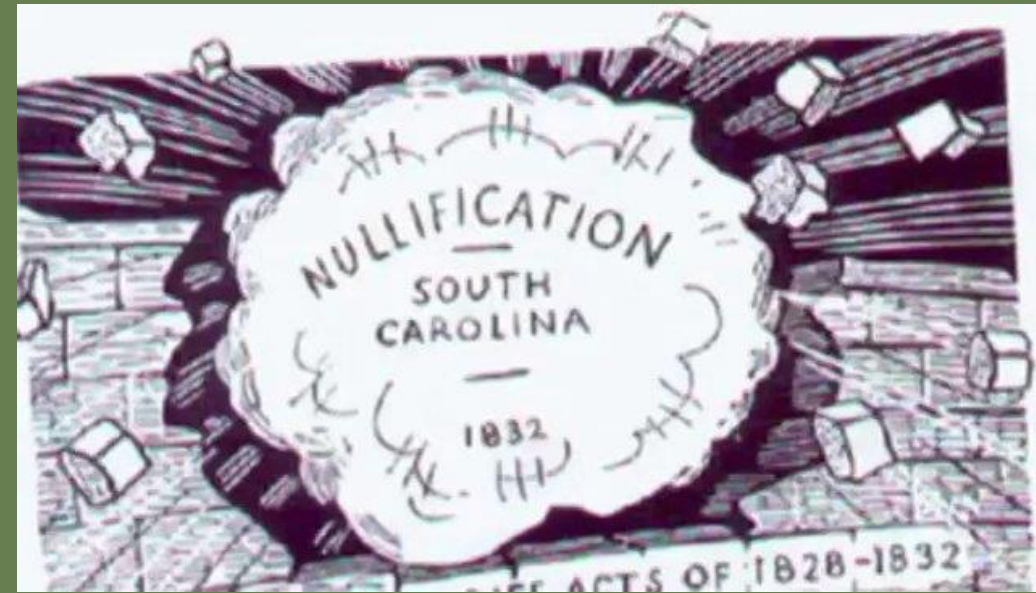
Social Revolt- Throughout America's history many social leaders have revolted against a hierarchy such as our Founding Father and British Tyranny to Women's Rights Advocates who fought traditional views and government. Nat Turner fits into this as he had a issue he hated and fought against it just as social leaders did before and after him



60 Nullification Crisis

The Nullification Crisis was a crisis created by the 1832 Ordinance of Nullification, in which South Carolina declared that the federal Tariff of 1828 and 1832 was null and void in their state.

- "The Union, next to our liberty, most dear! May we all remember that it can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States and by distributing equally the benefits and burdens of the Union"-- John C. Calhoun
- Politics and Power- The Nullification Crisis was largely based on the controversy over the right of the state and federal government and how they coincide. They believed that if their individual state did not support a law they could override federal laws.

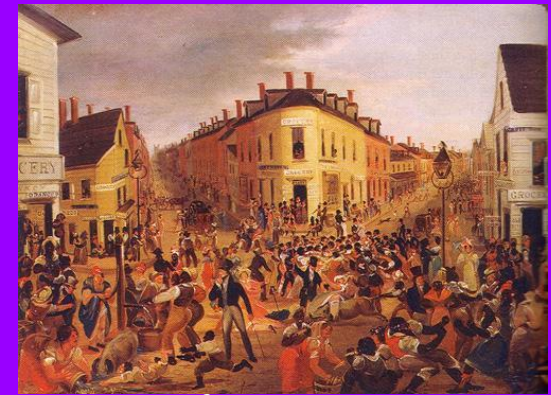
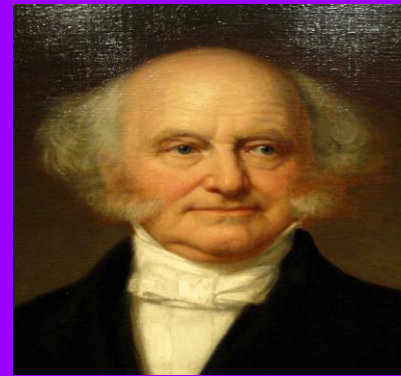


61. Jackson Destroys National Bank

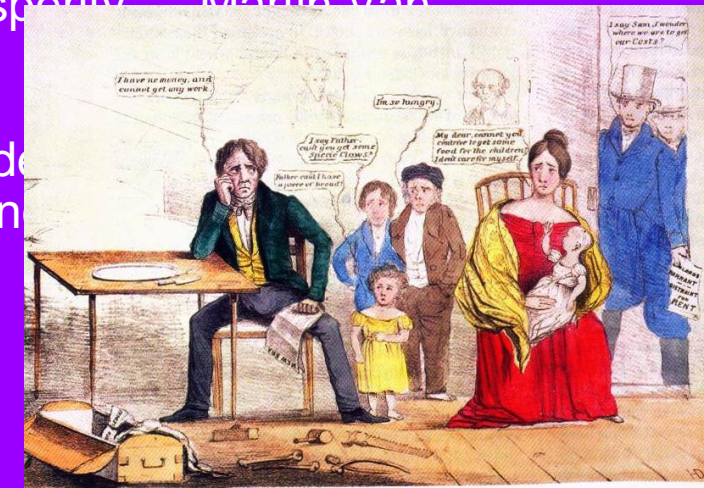
- Andrew Jackson was a president who was deeply opposed to concentrated power and therefore, was an advocate for breaking up the national bank. Jackson was a member of the “hard money” group that believed that gold and silver were to be used only as a basis for currency. They also believed in ideas like public virtue and were suspicious of expansion and speculation. Johnson vetoed the recharter bill in 1832 and the bank debate was in full swing. When economic recession hit in 1834, Jackson blamed Nicholas Biddle and Biddle’s supporters believed that he was placing his interests in the bank over other issues. As a result, the banks failure for a recharter left the country in an economic plague.
- The bold effort the present (central) bank had made to control the government ... are but premonitions of the fate that await the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution or the establishment of another like it. -Andrew Jackson, warning the american people, 1834
- Politics and Power - The theme of politics and power is evident here because of uses the the presidential veto and removing officials that headed the national bank. Debates also took place between political parties over the existence of the bank.



62 The Panic of 1837

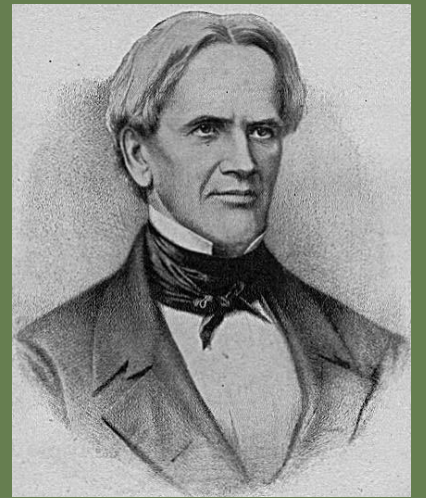


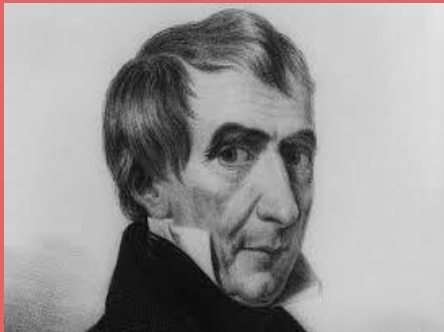
- The nations first economic depression caused when banks loaned too much money out for Western expansion and hardship became widespread as cotton prices fell, businesses and banks failed, and unemployment grew causing a financial panic in the first months of Van Buren's presidency.
- "Those who look to the action of this government for specific aid to the citizen to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all. ... It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals. ... The less government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity." — Martin Van Buren in response to the Panic of 1837.
- Economic- The Panic of 1837 was caused completely by poor economic decisions such as Jackson's species circular, placing surplus funds in treasuries, and government funds to pay off debt.



Horace Mann

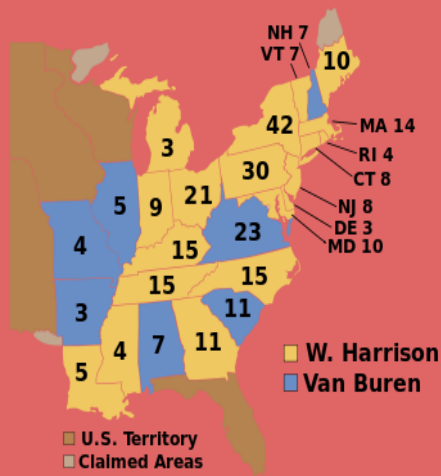
- Horace Mann was considered by many to be the Father of the Common School. Horace Mann began his career of advocating for education reform when he was elected to the Massachusetts Board of Education in 1837. He continued to fight to ensure that every child would have free education through taxes. Later many states adopted his idea and today they are still in effect
- “Education then, beyond all other devices of human origin, is the great equalizer of the conditions of men, the balance -wheel of the social machinery” -Horace Mann
- Belief System- Horace Mann and the education reform fall under this theme because it is an American idea that everyone should be able to control their own destiny and should not be deprived of anything, including an education due to the lack of money.





65. Election of 1840

- This United States presidential election that took place during a recession from the Panic of 1837 saw Martin Van Buren (D) run against William Henry Harrison (W), in which Harrison won by appealing to the general public as a common man through the use of campaign slogans/songs.
- “There is nothing more corrupting, nothing more destructive of the noblest and finest feelings of our nature, than the exercise of unlimited power.”- William Henry Harrison
- Politics and Power - this election came was a duel between the Whig and Democratic parties that ultimately saw Harrison become president because of his claims as being a common man or normal citizen in office who supports all Americans, not just the wealthy ones.



64. Trail of Tears, 1838



- In order to provide white settlers with land, President Andrew Jackson had the remaining Native Americans removed from their homes, forcing them to march to a specially designated “Indian territory” via an extremely rough path known as the Trail of Tears, which covered thousands of miles and provided the Indians with a most unpleasant journey.
- "I saw the helpless Cherokees arrested and dragged from their homes, and driven at the bayonet point into the stockades. And in the chill of a drizzling rain on an October morning I saw them loaded like cattle or sheep into six hundred and forty-five wagons and started toward the west....On the morning of November the 17th we encountered a terrific sleet and snow storm with freezing temperatures and from that day until we reached the end of the fateful journey on March the 26th 1839, the sufferings of the Cherokees were awful. The trail of the exiles was a trail of death. They had to sleep in the wagons and on the ground without fire. And I have known as many as twenty-two of them to die in one night of pneumonia due to ill treatment, cold and exposure..." - **Private John G. Burnett, Captain Abraham McClellan's Company; 2nd Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Mounted Infantry; Cherokee Indian Removal 1838-39**
- Peopling (Movement and Migration) - The Native Americans being forced to move away from the land that they had always occupied paved the way for more land to be settled and developed by the American people and government, but it also demonstrated how American ambition can cost others dearly.



66

Manifest Destiny

- Manifest Destiny was the belief, firmly held by the US people during the 1800's, that it was their destiny by God to expand its territory and influence from the Atlantic East coast to the Pacific West coast of North America.
- “Other nations have tried to check ... the fulfillment of our manifest destiny to overspread the continent allotted by Providence for the free development of our yearly multiplying millions” (John Louis O’Sullivan).
- American Expansion: It has always been American nature to expand to new lands just as their ancestors traveled to the continent in the first place with hearts set on exploration.



67. The Annexation of Texas

After a joint resolution between the two houses of Congress, and with the support of James K. Polk, the Republic of Texas, which contained parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wyoming, was admitted into the United States on December 29, 1845.

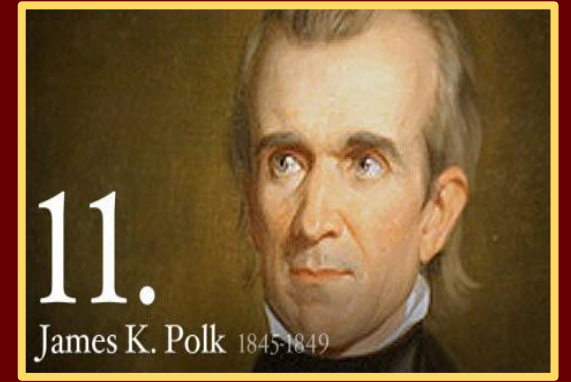
“...the annexation of Texas [is] now all- important to the security and future peace and prosperity of our union, and I hope there are a sufficient number of pure American democrats to carry into effect the annexation of Texas ... No temporizing policy or all is lost” -Andrew Jackson

America and the World- The Annexation of Texas is in this theme under expansionism, because the United States is growing and expanding its territory. It also includes annexing and independent nation, and leads to conflict with Mexico.





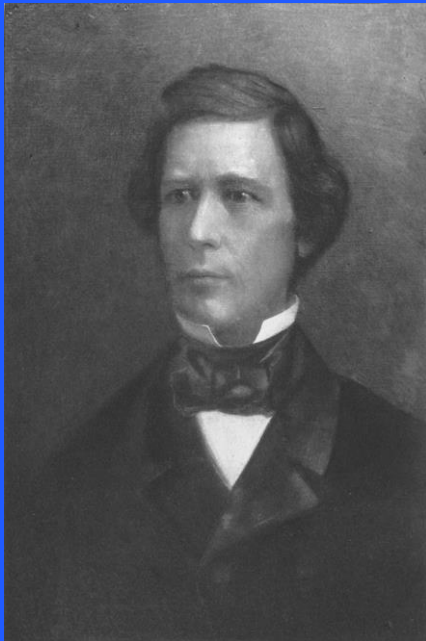
68. Mexican-American War



- A conflict right after the annexation of Texas due to America's desire for manifest destiny and westward expansion as well as slavery despite the rights of the indigenous people already residing on the land; Mexico was internally corrupted and declined the United States when James Polk (the President) had sent John [Slidell](#) to Mexico to negotiate a settlement in Texas thus resulting in a war lasting from 1846-1848 over the territory.
- "The Mexican War is part of the mission of the destiny allotted to the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent. It is our destiny, our mission to Americanize this continent.... The sword is the great civilizer" -Ashbel Smith, (former) Sec. of State of the Texas Republic [1846]
- Territorial Expansion and Manifest Destiny- The United States dedicated their efforts to expanding its nation and becoming the dominant country, the Mexican-American war develops that theme because of its political involvement in confiscating Mexico's rights from the land.



Wilmot Proviso



- After James K. Polk asked for 2 million dollars for purchasing peace with Mexico, David Wilmot, Pennsylvania senator, introduced the Wilmot Proviso, which prohibited slavery in any territory gained from Mexico. This amendment never got approved by Congress due to the Southern representatives.
- "Provided, That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted."
-David Wilmot
- Identity- Wilmot Proviso dealt with the identities of Africans Americans in any territory gained by the US from Mexico. This was an issue over race and trying to stop the expansion of slavery into the West. The Wilmot Proviso fit with this theme because David Wilmot was trying to free African American of slavery in territory in the West and stop the expansion of this harsh treatment of humans.

70. Mormons migrated to Utah (1847-1848)

- In the year of 1847, Brigham Young led a group of 148 mormon pioneers to Salt lake City, Utah. The mormons went on this 177 mile journey in order to seek religious and political freedom. Those 148 pioneers would later bring 100,000's of mormons to the new lands.
- “All such enterprises were financed by voluntary tithes, which meant that each man and his team labored for the church one day in ten and contributed one-tenth of his crops, one-tenth of the increase in livestock, and one-tenth in produce” -”Brigham Young” in Lenoard J. Arrington, The presidents of the Church(1986)
- **Peopling:** The mormons traveling on the mormon trail seeking freedom is an example of them traveling through migrations and movement. They were in the US near Nebraska and traveled in large groups all the way across the nation to Utah.



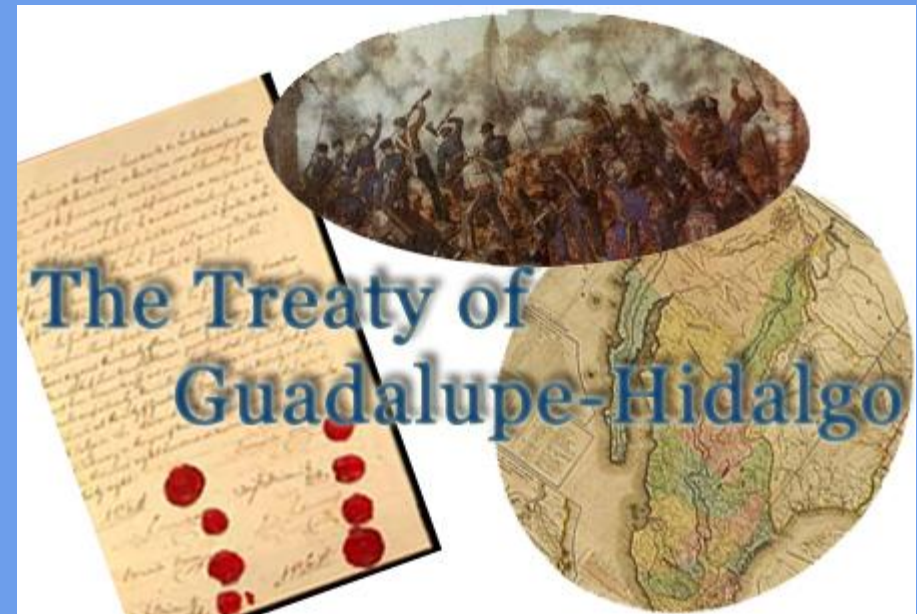
71. Seneca Falls Convention



- The Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 was a convention organized by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. They organized this convention to discuss women's rights and organize a plan to earn their suffrage. The Convention occurred from July 19th 1848 to July 20th 1848.
- “We hold these truths to be self evident that all men and women are created equal.” -Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- This event reflects the American theme of Identity because it was gender related, the women leading the Convention strived for equality for men/women.

72. Mexican Cession 1848

- In 1848 following the Mexican-American war the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, ending the war between the United States and Mexico while also ceding the territory for \$15 million dollars. The United States bought the 529,000 sq. miles as the third largest acquisition of land in US history.
- “It is America’s right to stretch from sea to shining sea. Not only do we have a responsibility to our citizens to gain valuable natural resources we also have a responsibility to civilize this beautiful land” (Thomas Jefferson).
- America in the World- The purchasing of this territory was not only from the result of a war with another nation but leads to America expanding and interacting with its borders with other countries to do so.

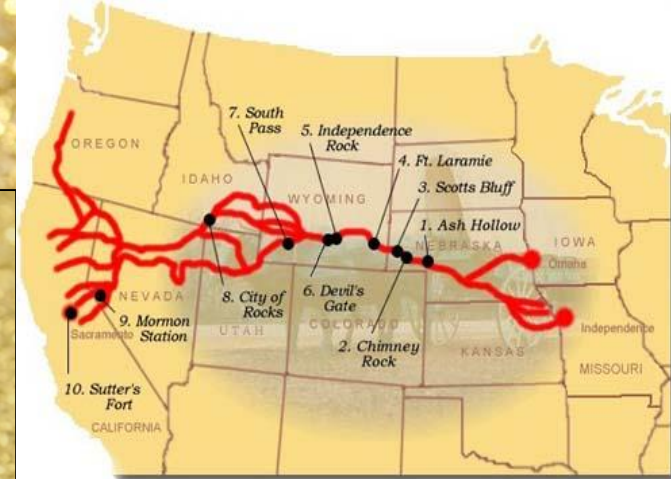


73. California Gold Rush, 1849

During a time of westward expansion and frontier boundary change, California quickly became inhabited with those looking for gold. In 1848 the discovery of gold in Coloma, California attracted more than 100,000 people in two years. Most didn't did not strike it rich, but they settled around after discovering that the land was good for agriculture. The rush had many die on the Oregon, California, and Gila River Trail.

"I have left those that I love as my own life behind and risked everything and endured many hardships to get here. I want to make enough to live easier and do some good with, before I return"
-S. Shufelt

PEOPLING: The mass migration of people from the midwest and oregon to California. Most did not flourish because of gold but they did build towns and ports and settled in the new are. California's accessto the pacific ocean allowed major cities like Sanfrancisco to develop as trade centers.

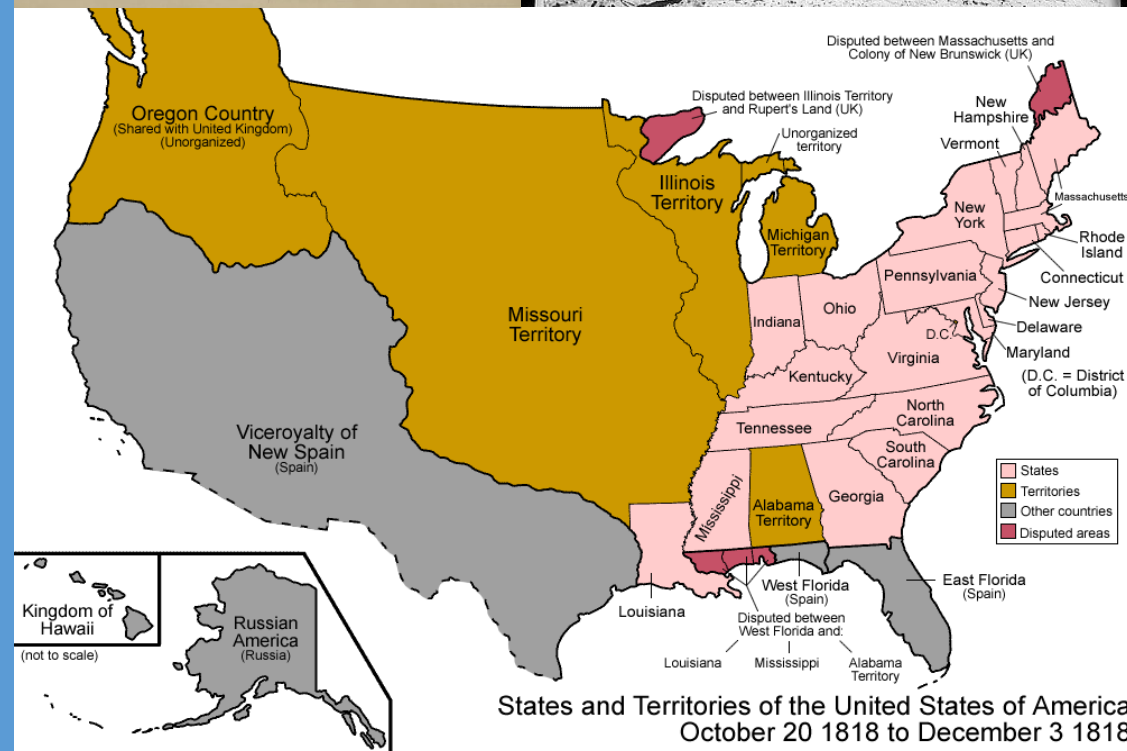


74. Compromise of 1850

On January 29, 1850, Senator Henry Clay, proposed a series of resolutions in attempt to seek a compromise because of the crisis' between the Northern and Southern states. The compromise of 1850 included 5 separate bills which caused confrontations between free and slave states regarding territorial status. The compromise reduced sectional conflict and was greeted with relief, although specific provisions were disliked by both sides.

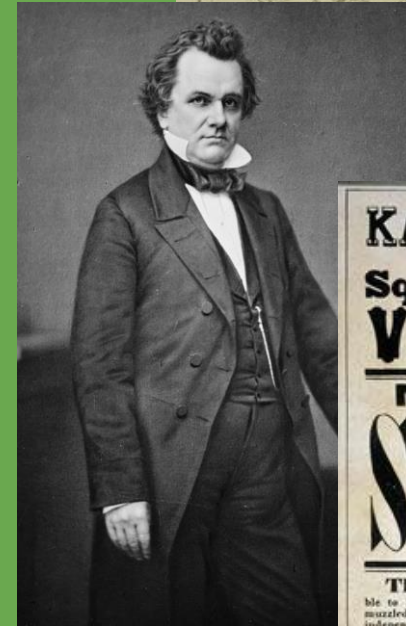
“”My judgment is that neither House of Congress, nor both combined, have any right to interfere in the count. It is for the Vice-President to do it all.... There should be no compromise of our Constitutional rights.” says Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

Peopling: The Fugitive slave law, which was included in the compromise of 1850, was one of the most controversial elements in the compromise. It required that all escaped slaves, upon capture, were to be returned to their masters. Those who turned escaped slaves in were given a reward and those who aided them were punished.



76. Kansas-Nebraska Act

- The Kansas-Nebraska Act, made by Stephen Douglas, was passed in the 1850s during the pre-Civil War era and established popular sovereignty, allowing the settlers of a territory to decide whether or now to allow slavery.
- The doctrine of self government is right--absolutely and eternally right--but it has no just application, as here attempted. Or perhaps I should rather say that whether it has such just application depends upon whether a Negro is *not* or is a man. If he is *not* a man, why in that case, he who is a man may, as a matter of self-government, do just as he pleases with him. But if the Negro is a man, is it not to that extent, a total destruction of self-government, to say that he too shall not govern *himself*? - Stephen Douglas (October 16, 1854)
- Identity - The Kansas-Nebraska Act defined the racial identities of African-Americans in each territory, whether they would be slaves or free men. It also defined the identity of the state, whether or not it would allow slavery and which side it agreed with, the North or the South.



KANSAS A FREE STATE.
Squatter Sovereignty
VINDICATED!
NO WHITE
SLAVERY!

The Squatters of Kansas who are favorable to FREEDOM OF SPEECH on all subjects which interest them, and an unmuzzled PRESS: who are determined to do their own THINKING and VOTING independent of FOREIGN DICTATION, are requested to assemble in

MASS MEETING
at the time and places following to wit:

The following speakers will be in attendance, who will address you on the important questions now before the people of Kansas.

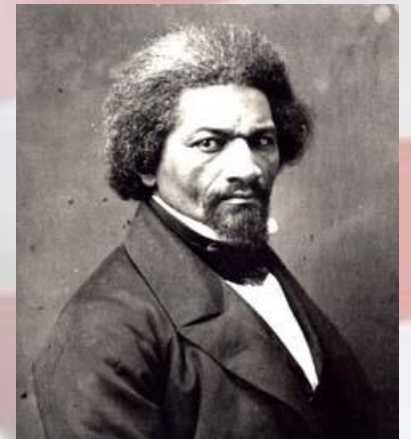
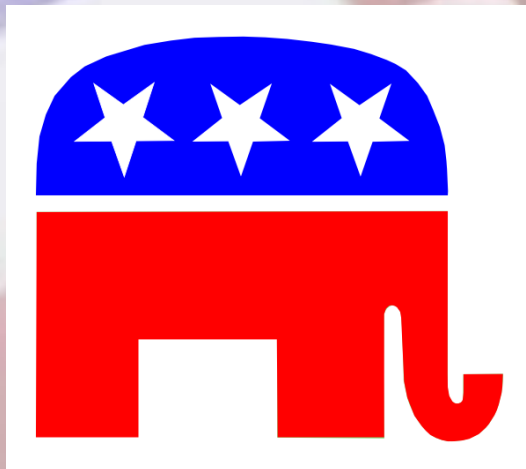
At Fairbury	on Monday	at Fairbury	on Tuesday	at Fairbury	on Wednesday	at Fairbury	on Thursday	at Fairbury	on Friday
Dr. Chas. Robinson	8 A.M.	Dr. Chas. Robinson	8 A.M.	Dr. Chas. Robinson	8 A.M.	Dr. Chas. Robinson	8 A.M.	Dr. Chas. Robinson	8 A.M.
W. K. Yall	10 A.M.	W. K. Yall	10 A.M.	W. K. Yall	10 A.M.	W. K. Yall	10 A.M.	W. K. Yall	10 A.M.
J. L. Speer	12 M.	J. L. Speer	12 M.	J. L. Speer	12 M.	J. L. Speer	12 M.	J. L. Speer	12 M.
W. A. Els	2 P.M.	W. A. Els	2 P.M.	W. A. Els	2 P.M.	W. A. Els	2 P.M.	W. A. Els	2 P.M.
Josiah Miller	4 P.M.	Josiah Miller	4 P.M.	Josiah Miller	4 P.M.	Josiah Miller	4 P.M.	Josiah Miller	4 P.M.
O. C. Brown	6 P.M.	O. C. Brown	6 P.M.	O. C. Brown	6 P.M.	O. C. Brown	6 P.M.	O. C. Brown	6 P.M.
J. K. Goodin	8 P.M.	J. K. Goodin	8 P.M.	J. K. Goodin	8 P.M.	J. K. Goodin	8 P.M.	J. K. Goodin	8 P.M.
Doct. Gilpatrick	10 P.M.	Doct. Gilpatrick	10 P.M.	Doct. Gilpatrick	10 P.M.	Doct. Gilpatrick	10 P.M.	Doct. Gilpatrick	10 P.M.
Rev. Mr. Tuton	12 M.	Rev. Mr. Tuton	12 M.	Rev. Mr. Tuton	12 M.	Rev. Mr. Tuton	12 M.	Rev. Mr. Tuton	12 M.
J. E. Stewart	2 P.M.	J. E. Stewart	2 P.M.	J. E. Stewart	2 P.M.	J. E. Stewart	2 P.M.	J. E. Stewart	2 P.M.
C. A. Foster	4 P.M.	C. A. Foster	4 P.M.	C. A. Foster	4 P.M.	C. A. Foster	4 P.M.	C. A. Foster	4 P.M.
J. P. Fox	6 P.M.	J. P. Fox	6 P.M.	J. P. Fox	6 P.M.	J. P. Fox	6 P.M.	J. P. Fox	6 P.M.
H. Benson	8 P.M.	H. Benson	8 P.M.	H. Benson	8 P.M.	H. Benson	8 P.M.	H. Benson	8 P.M.
G. W. Brown	10 P.M.	G. W. Brown	10 P.M.	G. W. Brown	10 P.M.	G. W. Brown	10 P.M.	G. W. Brown	10 P.M.
A. H. Hally	12 M.	A. H. Hally	12 M.	A. H. Hally	12 M.	A. H. Hally	12 M.	A. H. Hally	12 M.
and others		and others		and others		and others		and others	

DR. CHAS. ROBINSON,
J. A. Wakefield, C. K. Holliday, M. F. Conway,
W. K. Yall, J. L. Speer, W. A. Els, Josiah Miller, O. C. Brown, J. K. Goodin, Doct. Gilpatrick, Rev. Mr. Tuton and J. E. Stewart, C. A. Foster, J. P. Fox, H. Benson, G. W. Brown, A. H. Hally and others.

TURN OUT AND HEAR THEM!

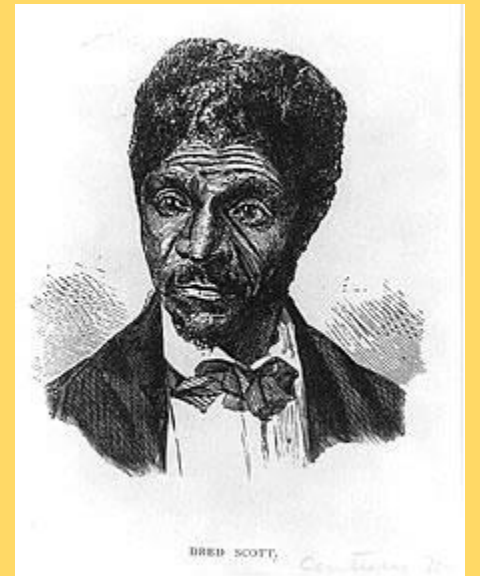
77. Founding of the Republican Party, 1854

- The Republican party was founded on March 20, 1854 in Ripon, Wisconsin to oppose the spread of slavery after the Whig party failed to do so.
- “I am a republican, a black, dyed in the wool Republican, and I never intend to belong to any other party than the party of freedom and progress.”- Frederick Douglass
- Politics and Power: The Republican Party was founded as a United States political party to have power in America.

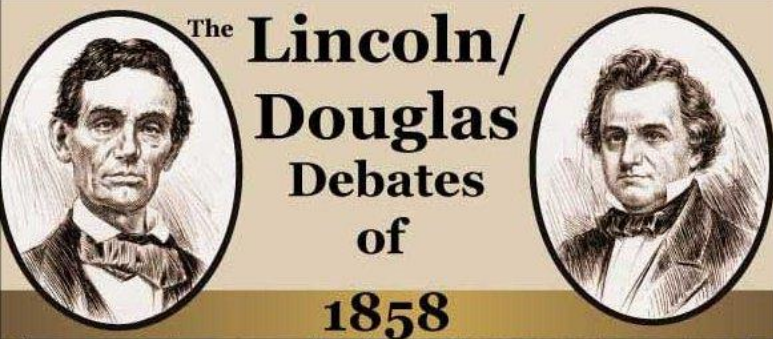


78 Dred Scott v. Sandford 1857

- The Supreme Court case in which a Missouri slave sued for his freedom, stating that his stay in Illinois (free territory), made him a free man, however, the Supreme Court disagreed saying he couldn't sue because he wasn't a citizen, but property.
- [Former slaves and their descendants had] "...no rights which the white man was bound to respect." -Chief Justice Roger B. Taney
- Identity- This case, and the ruling against Dred Scott, identified how African-Americans were thought of; this ruled that all slaves or former slaves were not people or citizens, but rather pieces of property.



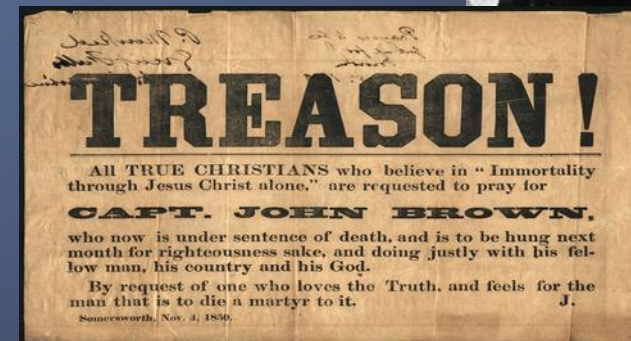
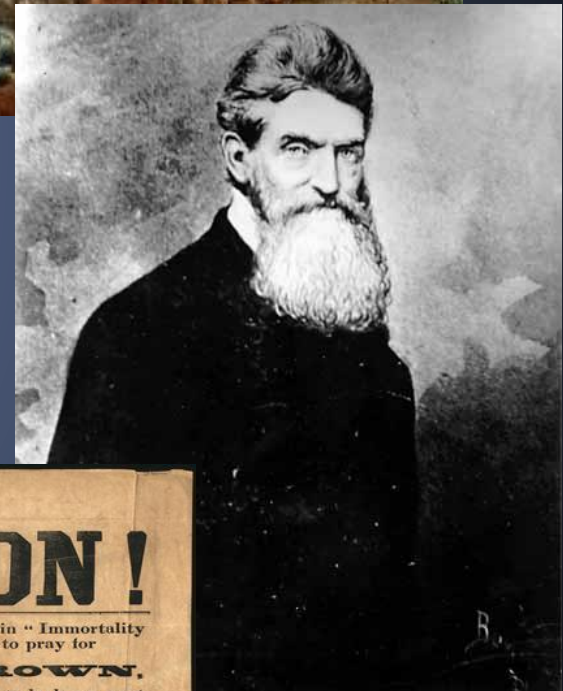
79. The Lincoln-Douglas Debates (1858)



- The Lincoln-Douglas Debates were a series of seven debates, discussing slavery, the Dred Scott decision, and popular sovereignty, between Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate, and Stephen Douglas, the Democratic candidate, for the Senate race in Illinois in 1858.
- “ ‘A house divided against itself cannot stand.’ I believe this government cannot endure, permanently, half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing, or all the other. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the states, old as well as new, North as well as South.”
Excerpt from Abraham Lincoln's speech, "A House Divided"
- **Politics and Power**- both debaters were discussing their views as a means to be voted into a political position and demonstrates their power and if they are a good candidate for the Senate; the topics discussed also foreshadowed the upcoming issues Lincoln would have to deal with in his role as Senator and later as President

John Brown Raid

- *“I, John Brown am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood.” - John Brown*
- John Brown led a group of 18 men into the town of Harper’s Ferry on October 16, 1859 with the plan of instituting a slave rebellion in West Virginia. He attempted to take over a federal arsenal but was stopped when troops arrived from Washington and was then executed in Virginia.
- Belief Systems - The idea of the raid was fueled through Brown’s abolitionist beliefs. He wanted to start the rebellion in order to free the slaves within the South versus the belief of those in the South that are pro-slavery.



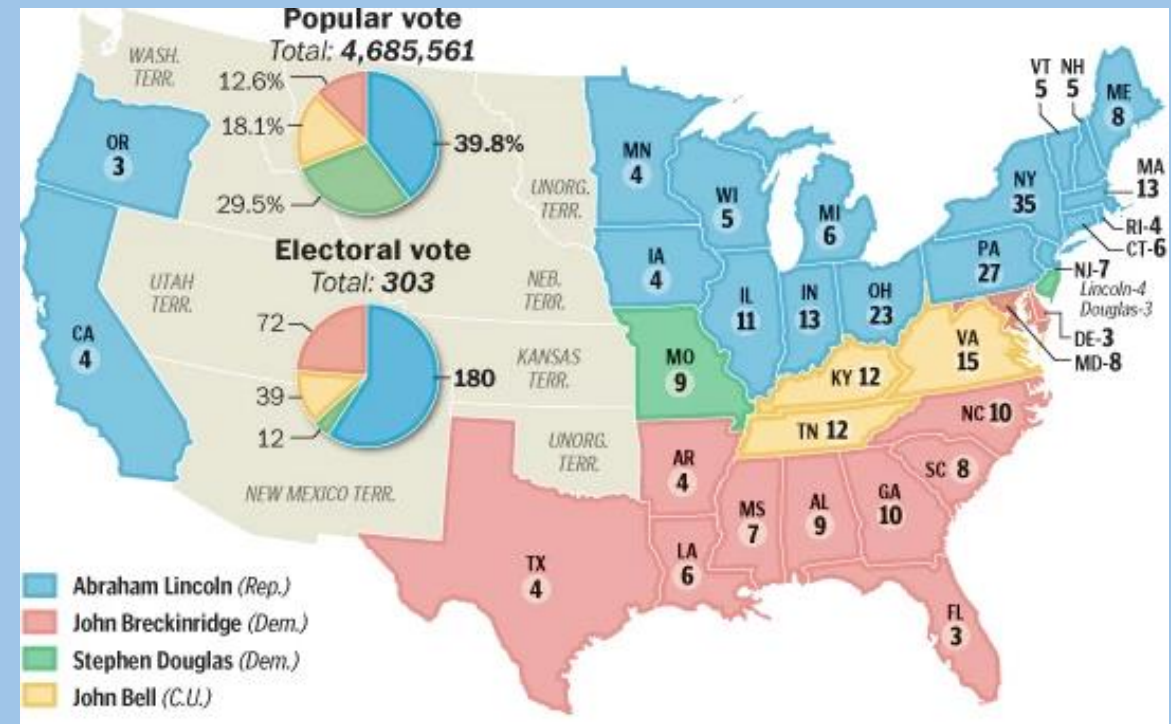
81) Election of 1860

Abraham Lincoln won the election over Douglas, Breckenridge, and Bell with the Republican platform of the non-extension of slavery, protective tariff, no abridgment of rights, government aid to build pacific railroads, internal improvements, and free homesteads.

"I fully appreciate the present peril the country is in, and the weight of responsibility on me."

--December 22, 1860 Letter to
Alexander Stephen

Politics and power: Lincoln represented the what american society thought the role of politicians should be and the Republican platform fully supported the liberty and rights of the people.



82 Uncle Tom's Cabin



1. Uncle Tom's cabin was a novel written by Harriet Beecher Stowe describing the life and brutal death of a slave by the hands of his owner.
2. "Truth is the kindest thing we can give folks in the end" - Harriet Beecher Stowe
3. This novel can be linked to the strong abolitionist movement, for its detailed account of cruelty towards another human being as well as the theme of women's equality due to the fact that it was a praised novel and written by a woman



[Upon meeting Harriet Beecher Stowe, Nov. 1862:]
So you're the little woman who wrote the book
that made this great war!

(Abraham Lincoln)

87. Southern Secession

The secession of Southern States led to the establishment of the Confederacy and ultimately the Civil War. It was the most serious secession movement in the United States and was defeated when the Union armies defeated the Confederate armies in the Civil War, 1861-65.

“We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the "United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

Done at Charleston the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

-South Carolina Ordinance of Secession

South Carolina, like many southern states of the time, believed that the differences between the north and south had grown too drastic to continue as a union. This, and the dispute over slavery lead to the souths eventual secession (BAGPIPE Beliefs)

83. *Fort Sumter, 1861*



Tensions from both the Union and the newly formed Confederacy, after South Carolina seceded from the Union, led to the Battle of Fort Sumter on April 11, 1861, where Confederate forces demanded that the Union's soldiers who were occupying Fort Sumter evacuate immediately and later fired upon them. While no soldiers were killed in the battle, the fight led to the beginning of the Civil War.

“Our Southern brethren have done grievously; they have rebelled and have attacked their father’s house and their loyal brothers. They must be punished and brought back, but this necessity breaks my heart” - Major Robert Anderson, who was involved in the Battle of Fort Sumter.

Politics and Power-The Battle of Fort Sumter was a political ploy created by the South in order to affirm their position and their fears of Union influence over slavery as well as asserting the fact that the Confederacy wanted to be separate from the Union.



84. Homestead Act, 1862

The Homestead Act was passed by Abraham Lincoln in 1862 and it encouraged western migration by giving US citizens 160 acres of land.

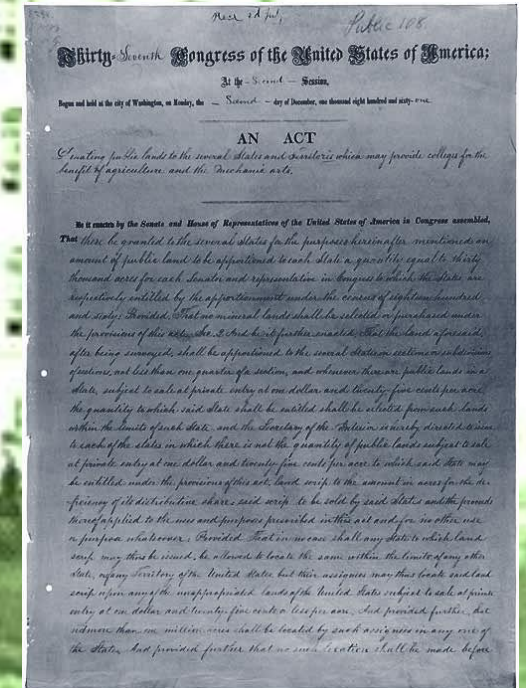
“In 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed the Homestead Act, a bill opening one half million square miles of territory in the western United States for settlement.”-Peter Agre

Politics and Power- The government passed a law giving people the ability to migrate west and acquire land, but some people had to pay a small fee and everyone had to live there five years before receiving complete ownership of the land.



85. Morrill Land-Grant Act 1862

- In the year of 1862, the United States Congress passed the Morrill Land Grant Act to establish schooling specializing in agriculture and the mechanic arts. The Act was influenced by Vermont Congressman Justin Smith Morrill to fund the creation of new schools while other states sought after building “A&M” colleges.
- “ ... without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactic, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.” - Justin Smith Morrill, 1862 Morrill Land Grant Act
- Politics and Power - The passage of the bill in Congress can be attributed to the advocacy and intuition of politician Justin Morrill and the agreement to sign such an act on July 2, 1862 by Abraham Lincoln during his presidency.



86



The Emancipation Proclamation

Colette Bucher

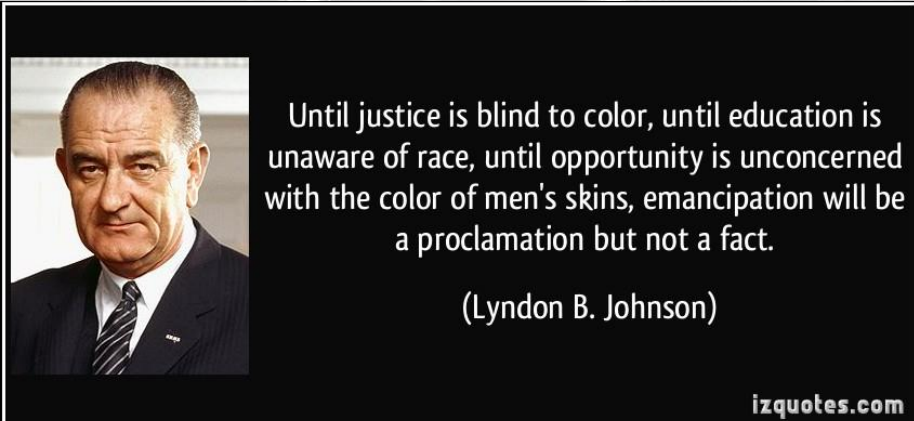
**“I do order and declare that
all persons held as slaves
within said designated States,
and parts of States,
are, and henceforward
shall be free.”**

~ 150 years ago today, on January 1, 1863,
President Abraham Lincoln issued the final Emancipation Proclamation,
freeing all slaves in rebel-held territory.

The Emancipation Proclamation freed all the Slaves in the Confederate States on January 1, 1863, three years after the Civil War started. While it did not end slavery everywhere it boosted moral and let the recently freed slaves volunteer to join the army. It was a precursor to the 13th amendment, and a large step forward for freedom.

“I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and henceforward shall be free” Abraham Lincoln.

Identity- This proclamation changed the identity of African Americans in the United States. Most went from slaves to free people, but for all this was a sign of hope and a start towards a better identity.



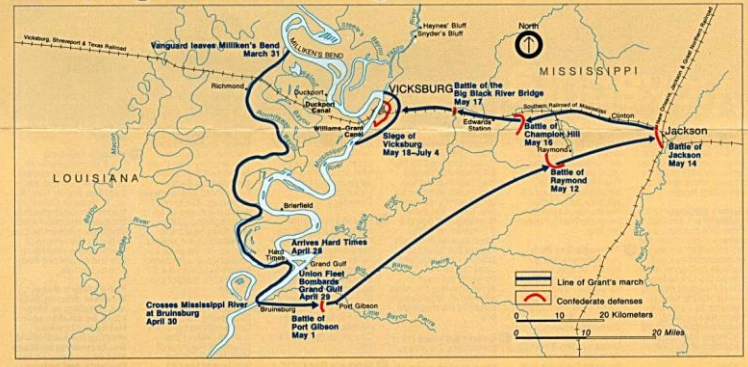
Until justice is blind to color, until education is unaware of race, until opportunity is unconcerned with the color of men's skins, emancipation will be a proclamation but not a fact.

(Lyndon B. Johnson)

izquotes.com

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/featured_documents/emancipation_proclamation/

Campaign for Vicksburg



87. Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, 1863

Vicksburg was the battle that gave the Union control of Mississippi, and Gettysburg was the turning point of the war towards a Northern victory; General Grant led the Union in both battles.

"I believe there was a feeling of sadness among the Union soldiers at seeing the dejection of their late antagonists." Written by General Ulysses S. Grant describing the bloody scene of the battlefields

Politics and Power- Both of the battles gave the Union the upper hand in the fight to end slavery. Vicksburg was fought to gain control of the capital state of the Confederacy and cripple the south, and the win at Gettysburg gave Lincoln the political power to instate the Emancipation Proclamation



88. Appomattox Court House, 1865

After four years of war between the Union and the Confederacy, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union general Ulysses S. Grant at the Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia, marking the end of the Civil War.

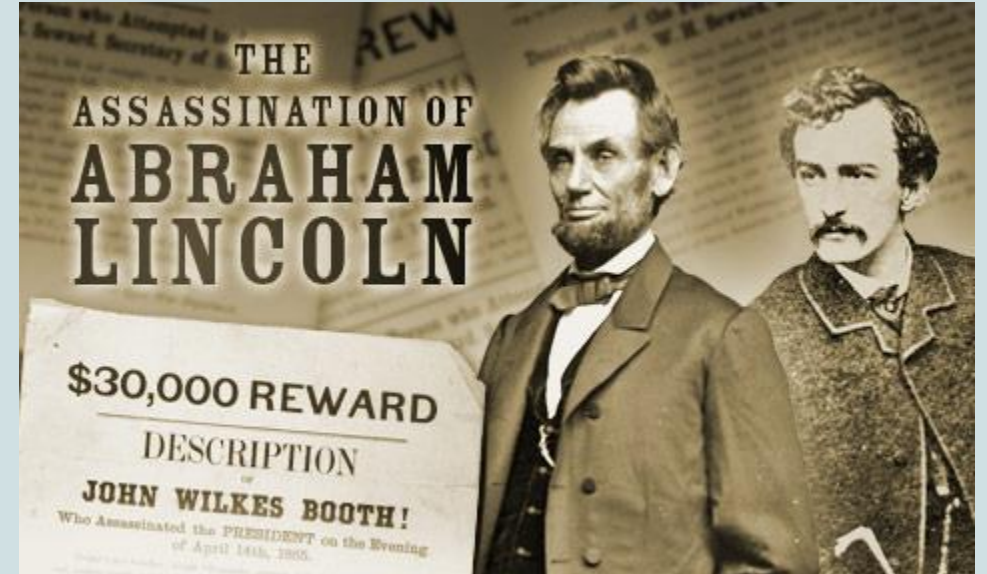
“I will state, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling... By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed” Ulysses S. Grant in response to Lee’s letter of proposing a surrender of the Confederacy at Appomattox.

Identity: After the surrender at Appomattox, various innovations in America appeared politically, socially, and economically. Many associate this meeting between Lee and Grant the end of the infamous Civil War. This caused a significant change in the way the North and the South were classified, the secession of the South meant that “being Southern” didn’t solely serve as supporting slavery as it previously did before the war.



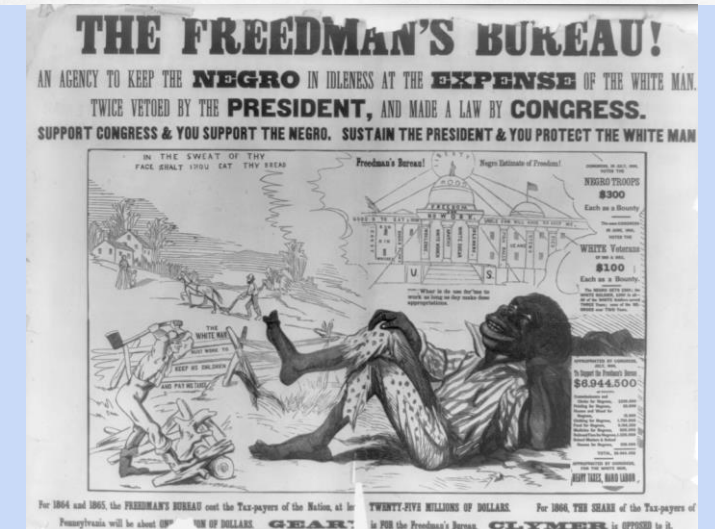
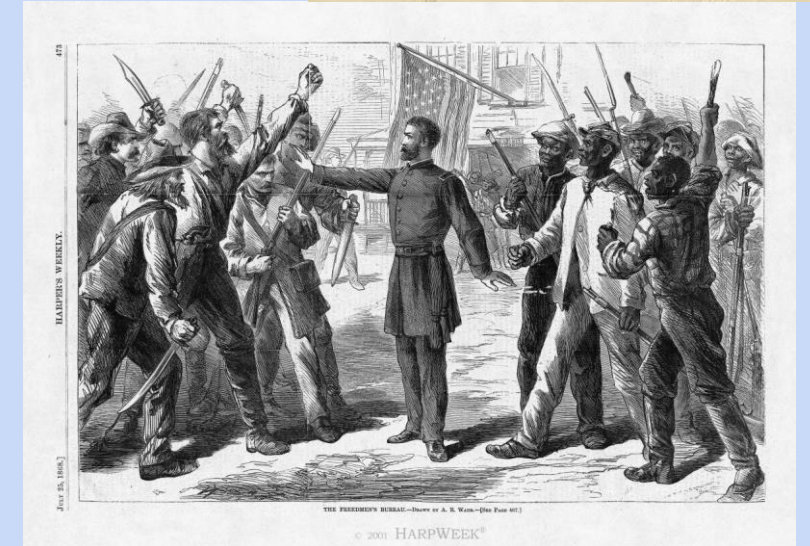
89. Assassination of Abraham Lincoln, 1865

- The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln was Carried out by John Wilkes Booth, on April 15, 1865 in Ford's Theater. Booth shot Lincoln in the back of the head, Lincoln was later brought to a small house across the street where he later died.
- “Sic semper tyrannis!” -John Wilkes Booth after shooting Lincoln.
- Politics and power: Booth was under the impression that killing Lincoln would allow the south to achieve a much better peace.



90.) The Freedmen's Bureau - 1865

- The Freedmen's Bureau was a government agency created in the aftermath of the Civil War to act as a welfare agency to help people in the south (most importantly newly emancipated slaves) who had been made destitute by the war. The Bureau provided food, water, shelter, and education to those who needed it, and it is best remembered for the over 3000 schools it opened.
- *"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established in the War Department, to continue during the present war of rebellion, and for one year thereafter, a bureau of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, to which shall be committed, as hereinafter provided, the supervision and management of all abandoned lands, and the control of all subjects relating to refugees and freedmen from rebel states,"* -First line of the Freedmen's Bureau Act of 1865
- Theme: Politics and Power - This was a major example of the increased power of the federal government after the Civil War, and showed the government becoming involved in creating welfare projects for the first time in the nation's history.



(Racial and Ethnic) Identity-

The thirteenth amendment ties in with the acknowledgement of different ethnicities not being below "white men". It symbolizes the acknowledgement that all men are equal with no rights over one another.

13TH AMENDMENT

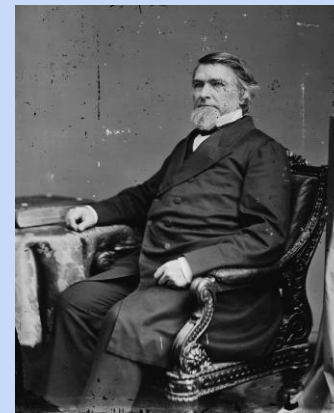
AMENDMENT TO ABOLISH SLAVERY

The thirteenth amendment was added to the constitution to abolish slavery, it was ratified in 1865.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

-Abraham Lincoln

Purchase of Alaska- 1867



The purchase of Alaska was the transaction in 1867 in which the United States Secretary of State William Henry Seward purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million, a bargain considering the amount of gold and natural resources that were discovered in the region.

“The United States has already gotten 425 times over the \$7 million purchase price it paid to imperial Russia, in gold, metals, minerals, timber, and oil.”

Congressman Joe Evins (D-Tenn.)
Congressional Record, 1958.



Politics and Power- The purchase of Alaska in 1867 marked the end of Russian efforts to expand trade and settlements to the Pacific Coast of North America, and became an important step in the United States' rise as a great power in the Asia-Pacific.

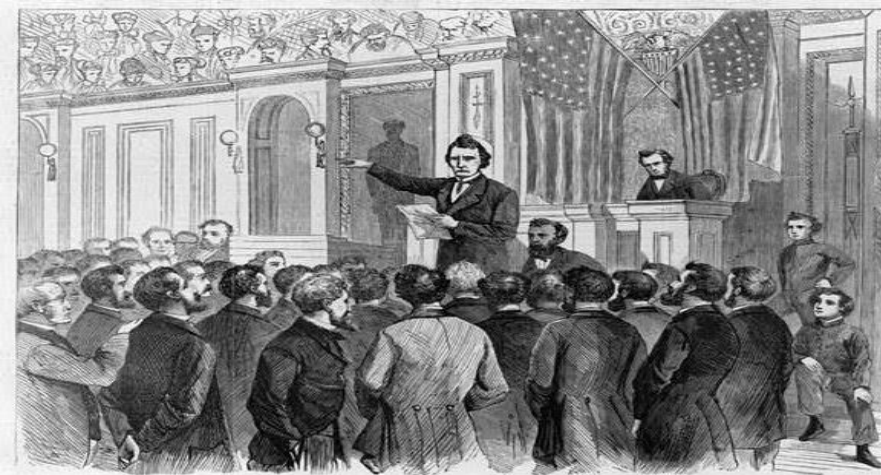
94. Andrew Johnson's Impeachment Trial 1868

President Andrew Johnson's Impeachment Trial finally took place in 1868 when Republicans had believed that Johnson had dismissed the Secretary of War Stanton even though Congress did not agree with his dismissal. Johnson had then violated the Tenure of Office Acts.

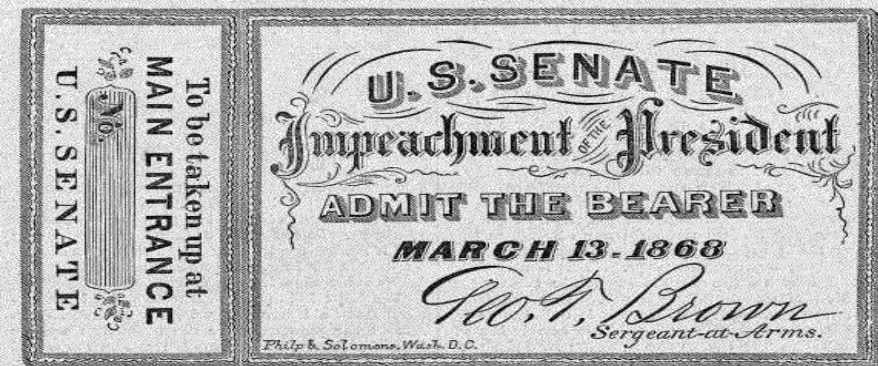
"Who does not know, that from the hour [Johnson] began these, his usurpations of power, he everywhere denounced Congress, the legality and constitutionality of its action, and defied its legitimate power." ~Benjamin Butler, House Prosecutor 1868

The theme would be Reconstruction because his reason for dismissing Stanton was because Stanton did not agree with Johnson's Reconstruction policies. Johnson's preferred not to be as oppressive towards the southern states as Stanton would have preferred.

~Kayla Smith



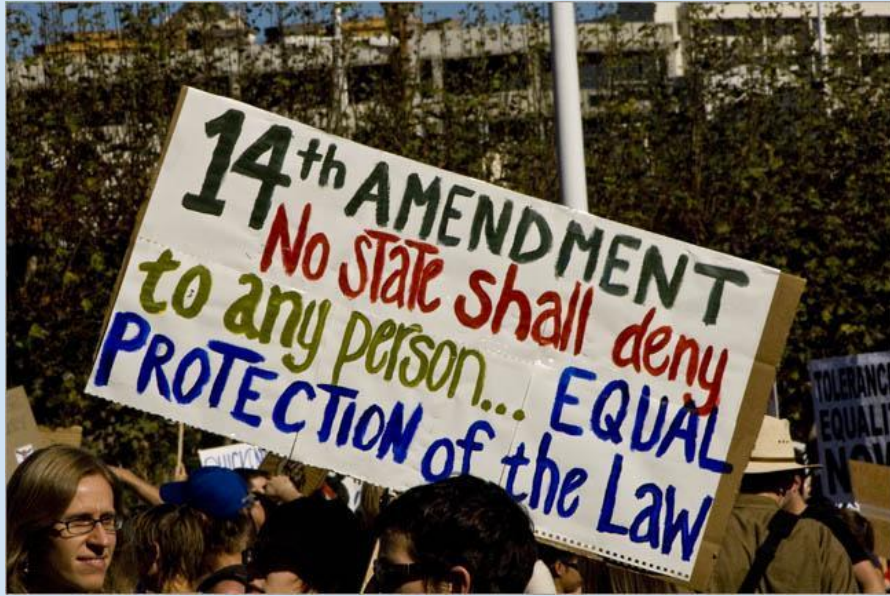
THE LAST SPEECH ON IMPEACHMENT—THADDEUS STEVENS CLOSING THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE, MARCH 2.—[SKETCHED BY ST. H. DAVIS.]



FAC-SIMILE OF TICKET OF ADMISSION TO THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

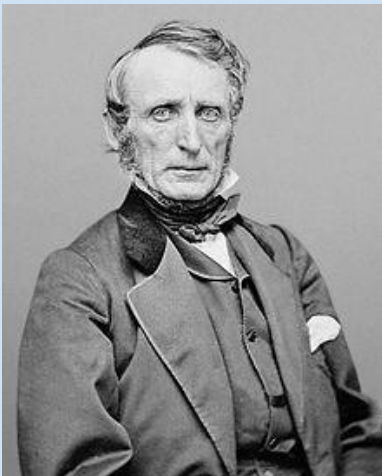


95 14th Amendment 1868



The 14th Amendment was ratified in 1868 and allowed citizenship to all people who were born or naturalized in the United States, including former slaves.

Identity: After the ratification of the 14th Amendment, the United States reestablished equal rights among all citizens of the United States regardless of race and allowed every citizen equal protection.

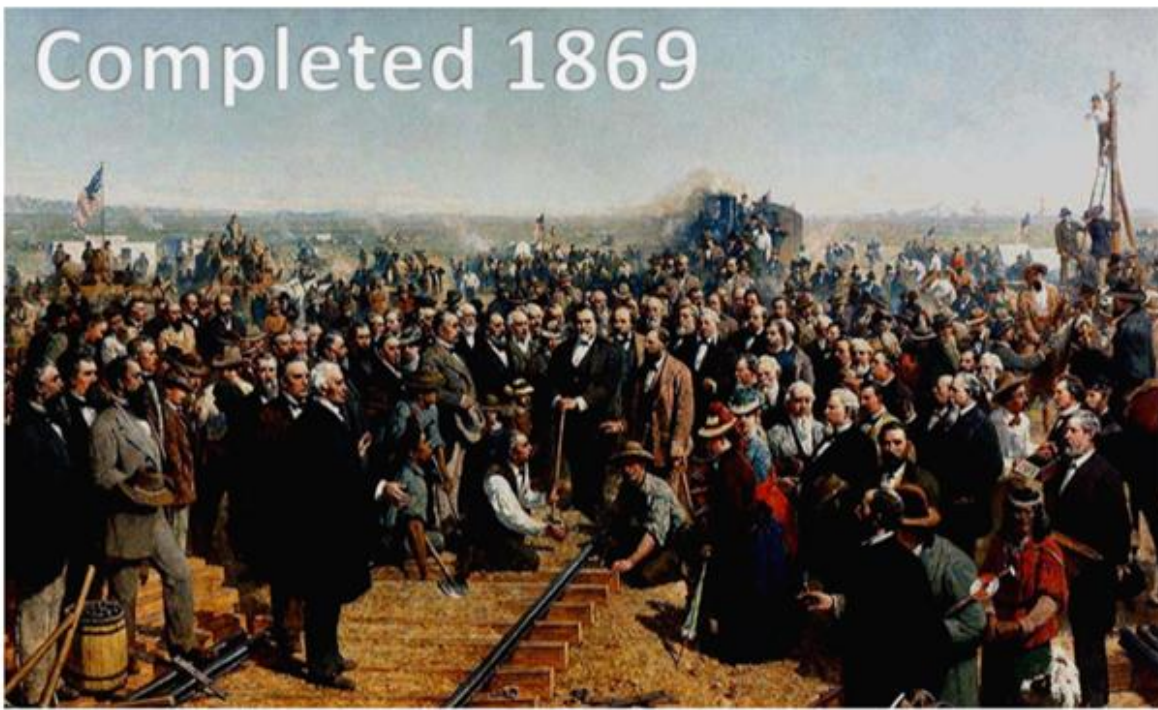


“You will search in vain in the Constitution of the United States ... for that word white, it is not there . . . The omission of this word — this phrase of caste — from our national charter, was not accidental, but intentional.”

-John Bingham, “Father of the Fourteenth Amendment”

Transcontinental Railroad

Completed 1869



On May 10, 1869 the “Last Spike” of the transcontinental railroad was driven into the ground, completing the 6 year and 19 hundred mile project by the Western Pacific, Central Pacific, and the Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and thus connecting the Eastern and Western United States for the first time.

“They built the Great Wall of China, didn’t they?”

-Charles Crocker’s famed justification for bringing Chinese workers to work on the railroad

Peopling: Movement/Migration- The need to build a transcontinental railroad came from the never failing urge to move west. The completion of the railroad was both the cause and the effect of the migration of people.



97. Standard Oil 1870



Overview:

- Standard Oil was an American oil company founded by John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry Flagler, Samuel Andrews, Stephen V. Harkness and Oliver Burr Jennings in the heart of the industrial revolution.
- This company was one of the first to use “Trusts” to their advantage and went on to be one of the biggest, richest companies of all time.
- Part of Standard Oil’s Success was because of its horizontal integration. In this, Standard Oil controlled all of one part of the oil market (production/drilling/manufacturing mainly in their case as a lot of smaller companies had gone out of business) and essentially created a monopoly in that area.

Quote: “If it has taught us anything, it is that our present law-makers, as a body, are ignorant, corrupt and unprincipled; that the majority of them are, directly or indirectly, under the control of the very monopolies against whose acts we have been seeking relief.”

— [Ida Tarbell, *The History Of The Standard Oil Company*](#)

Politics and Power: Standard Oil contributed to power in that it showed the American people how powerful not only the industrial revolution had become, but also how powerful specific companies had become. It also contributed to politics in that because of Standard Oil, Anti-Trust act laws, such as the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890, got passed. Standard Oil set precedents surrounding all businesses as monopolies and some trusts started to become outlawed.

John D. Rockefeller



98 Knights of Labor Created, 1869




Created in 1869 as a labor union that accepts any workers and wants industries to be owned by the laborers, so that there is fair labor conditions

It is a society of laborers which is about to be liberated from the ferrets of labor, and this society does no longer know of those other higher and more meaningful activities for the sake of which this freedom would deserve to be won

Economy- These knights fought for better labor conditions that affects the economy directly through the raise of wages which would increase price of production for products



99 - Wyoming Gives Women the Right to Vote

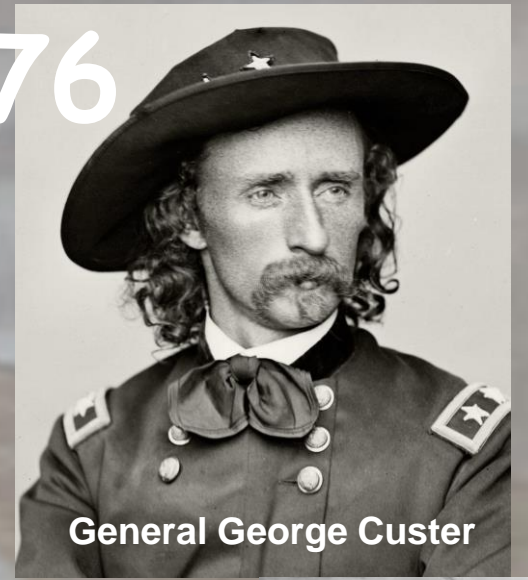
- In 1869 Wyoming () became the first state to grant women the right to vote, which would only spread, starting from the West.
- “The vote of women transformed Wyoming from barbarism to civilization” - a typical campaign point by women in the East seeking suffrage.
- Identity - With gender roles changing, this was the icebreaker of a cascade of state suffrage acts that gave women a voice, changing their identity from subservient to independent.
- Importance: People in Wyoming supported women’s rights for one of two main reasons: they believed in equality, or they were lonely and wanted women to move to the state. In the end, suffrage granted Wyoming national publicity and more people.

100. Battle of Little Bighorn, 1876

- ❖ Also known as “Custer’s Last Stand”, this battle was a brutal combat between the northern tribe Indians and the U.S. Cavalry, led by Lt. Col. George Custer. Custer was ordered to explore and purchase the Blacks Hills of the Great Sioux Reservation. However, the Sioux Indians showed their refusal by waging war. The U.S. Cavalry attempted to defeat the Indians several times but failed and the Sioux won the battle. Unfortunately, powerful Army expeditionary forces invaded the Sioux reservations, and within one year, the Black Hills were taken by the U.S.
- ❖ “You are the White Eagle who has come to steal the road. The Great Father (the president) sends us presents and wants us to sell him the road, but the White Chief comes with the soldiers to steal it before the Indian says yes or no. I will talk with you no more. I will go now and fight you! As long as I live I will fight you for the last hunting grounds of my people.”

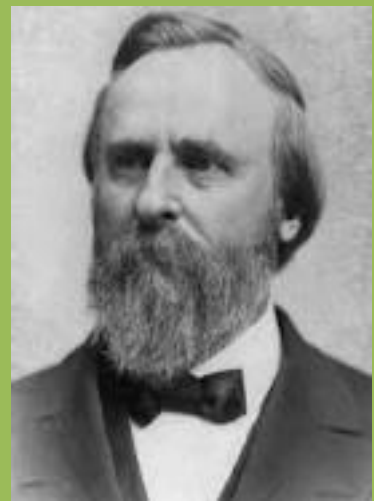
-Red Cloud, a Sioux Warrior, during a peace meeting with the U.S. government.

- ❖ Politics and Power - The Battle of Little Bighorn was one of the worst U.S. Army defeats against the Indians. The gruesome battle outraged many Americans and viewed the Indians as wild. However, the U.S. government increased efforts to take back the land of the Blacks Hills, and moved the Sioux and Cheyenne to a different reservation.



Sioux Leaders



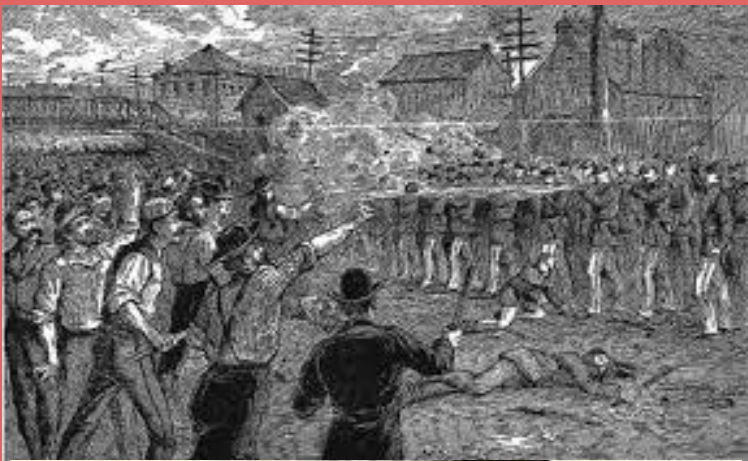


101 Election of 1876

- One of the most infamous elections in American history, Samuel Tilden, a Democrat from New York, ran against Republican Rutherford B. Hayes.
- Although Tilden received 184 electoral votes, to Hayes' 165, four states had a disputed vote, with each party claiming that they had won in each state. The result was the compromise of 1877, which awarded the disputed votes to Hayes, making him the winner of the election, and in return, the Republicans agreed to withdraw troops from the south and end reconstruction.

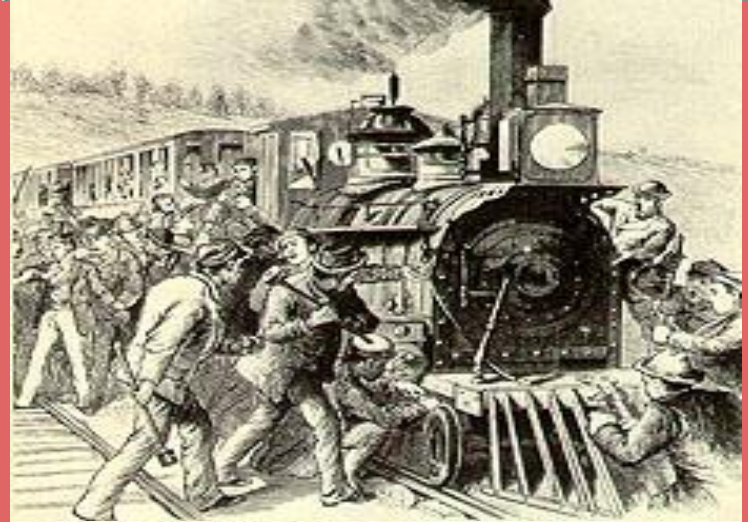


- “The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy is an occasion for general rejoicing.” (Rutherford B. Hayes inaugural address).
- This election resulted in the second of three “Corrupt Bargains” in American history, the other two coming from the 1824 election, in which no candidate received enough electoral votes, and the other coming from the pardoning of Richard Nixon in 1972.



102. The Great Railroad Strike of 1877

The Great Railroad Strike of 1877 occurred on July 14 in Martinsburg, West Virginia when employees of the railroad company broke out in a revolt, when they had their wages cut multiple times, and many other revolts spontaneously arose in other cities. Militias were sent to suppress revolters, but refused to use force, so President Hayes sent troops. Troops went from one city to the next suppressing each strike, and a mere 45 days after the strike began, it ended.



“one spirit and one purpose among them -- that they were justified in resorting to any means to break down the power of the corporations.”
~ Pittsburgh State Militiaman under orders of taking down the strikes



Economic Transformations- The end to the Civil War saw an increase in the production of railroads, but as funding for the railroads decreased over time the wages of the railroad workers got cut multiple times. In response to the wage cuts, the railroad workers went on strike and demanded that their wages be raised back to a reasonable amount, and the strike lasted until the military sent troops to break it up.

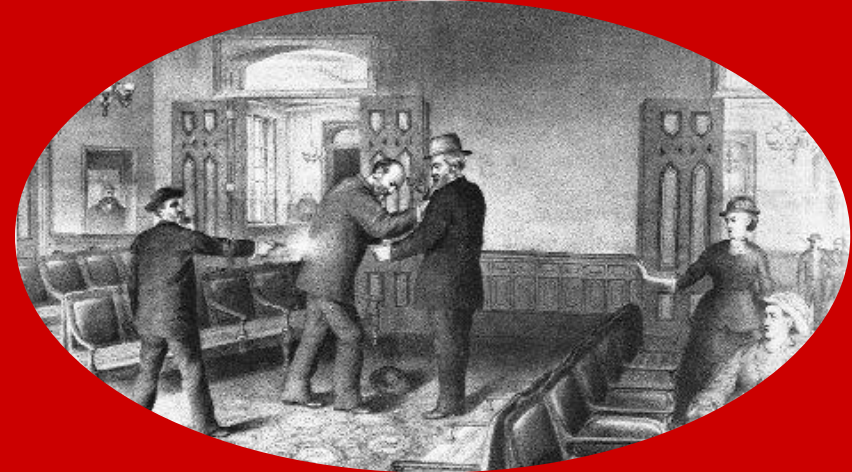
Chief Joseph, of the Nez Perce tribe, surrenders to the U.S. army on October 5, 1877 just 40 miles short, after a few battles and skirmishes, of the Canadian border after he and his people attempted to escape capture and forced relocation to a comparatively tinier reservation by the U.S.

Peopling: This relates to Manifest Destiny, and more specifically the treatment and removal of natives already residing in areas sought to be settled by the United States in their expansion and conquer of the west.



[Speech of surrender at end of Nez Percé War, 5 Oct. 1877:] I am tired of fighting.... I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead.

(Chief Joseph)



On July 2 1881, less than four months after being elected president, James Garfield is shot to death by radical lawyer and preacher Charles Guiteau on the platform of a Potomac railroad station.



Politics and Power- many Americans (including Charles Guiteau) did not agree with the policies and political philosophy of Garfield, nor the way his actions threatened to destroy the Republican Party.

One of its (Garfield's assassination) lessons, perhaps its most important lesson, is the folly, the wickedness, and the danger of the extreme and bitter partisanship which so largely prevails in our country."

- Rutherford B. Hayes, in a letter to Emile Kahn (October 1, 1881)



104) Assassination of James Garfield, 1881

105.) Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute, 1881

Founded on July 4, 1881, the Tuskegee Institute was the first formal school for blacks, and Booker T. Washington's way of advocating for them to better themselves through education and economic success rather than fighting for equal rights.

“At the bottom of education, at the bottom of politics, even at the bottom of religion, there must be for our race economic independence.”

-Booker T. Washington

Identity- Booker T. Washington's sole purpose for founding the Tuskegee Institute was not only to support self reliance, but also to teach students that manual labor is both practical and beautifully dignified, and furthermore promote black's societal status.





106. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 was a law in the United States that suspended the immigration of all Chinese laborers into the United States. This law was only meant to last 10 years, but because of its many expansions the law was basically in effect until WWII. This act was signed by the president at the time Chester A. Arthur, whom was strongly supported by most labor unions and most unskilled workers because of the increased competition in the job market.

“I am satisfied the present Chinese labor invasion (it is not in any proper sense immigration--women and children do not come) is pernicious and should be discouraged. Our experience in dealing with the weaker races--the negroes and Indians, for example--is not encouraging. We shall oppress the Chinamen, and their presence will make hoodlums and vagabonds of their oppressors. I therefore would consider with favor suitable measures to discourage the Chinese from coming to our shores. But I suspect that this bill is inconsistent with our treaty obligations.... If it violates the National faith, I must decline to sign it” (Rutherford Birchard Hayes).

Racial Superiority: The white race in the United States at this time shows with the Chinese Exclusion Act that they think they are better than all the other races. This is similar with what happened with the Native Americans when they refused to accept American life; they were kicked off their land. By passing the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, Americans are again showing their belief that they are the superior race of the world.

SHALL WE HAVE
CHINESE
NO! NO! NO!

107. Pendleton Civil Service Act

The Pendleton Civil Service Act was passed in 1883 and stated that federal government jobs be awarded on the basis of merit and that Government employees be selected through competitive exams. It made it illegal to demote/fire any government officials for political reasons and made it illegal to solicit campaign donations on Federal government property. Also the act created the Civil Service Commission.



“Now for civil service reform. Legislation must be prepared and executive rules and maxims. We must limit and narrow the area of patronage. We must diminish the evils of office-seeking. We must stop interference of federal officers with elections. We must be relieved of congressional dictation as to appointments.”

- Rutherford B. Hayes wrote in his diary on April 22nd, 1877

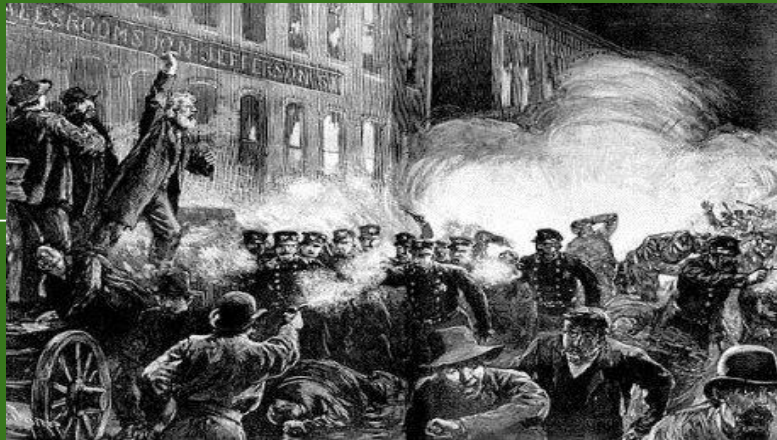
Politics and Power: This act directly relates to power within politics; It prevents parties from dominating the branches of the government. It makes sure that government employees are selected for their skills rather than based on the benefit they could provide for their party. It eliminates people from getting a job based on inheritance or affiliation. Ultimately it make sure a party cannot dominate the government through the selection of jobs.

108. Haymarket Square Riot, 1886

On May 4th, 1886, at Haymarket Square, in Chicago, Illinois, around 1,500 Chicago workers were having a peaceful labor demonstration, protesting for an 8 hour work day, and in reaction to police killings of strikers the day before. While police officers moved in to break up the demonstration, a bomb was thrown at them by an unknown protester, exploding. In reaction to the bomb, the remaining police officers then opened fire on the crowd, resulting in many deaths and injuries. In the aftermath, eight anarchists were convicted of conspiracy for the Haymarket Square Riot.

"No single event has influenced the history of labor in Illinois, the United States, and even the world, more than the Chicago Haymarket Affair. It began with a rally on May 4, 1886, but the consequences are still being felt today. Although the rally is included in American history textbooks, very few present the event accurately or point out its significance."-William J. Adelman

Economy: The Haymarket Square Riot was at first a protest for workers' rights to an 8 hour workday (a labor demonstration), and after the convictions of the eight anarchists for conspiracy, many labor organizers viewed them as martyrs.





109. American Federation of Labor created, 1886

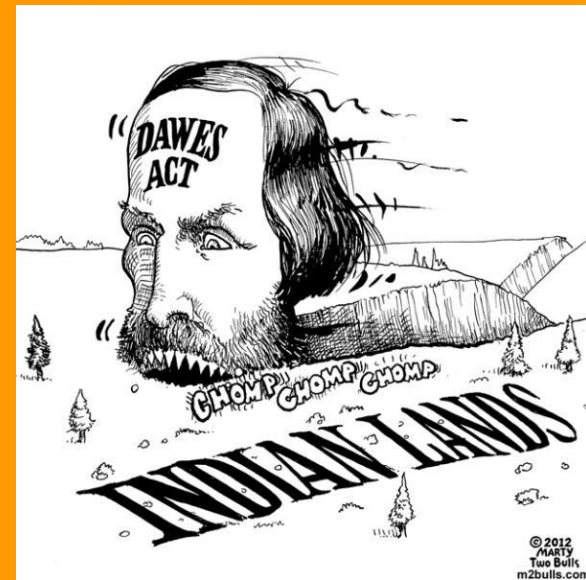


- The American Federation of Labor was created as a union for the skilled which was comprised of many smaller unions, this conglomerate entity kicked off the union movement which still stands strong today.
- “[The labor movement is] a movement of the working people, for the working people, by the working people, governed by ourselves, with its policies determined by ourselves...” - Samuel Gompers, *Proceedings of the Convention*. Washington, D.C. 1886
- Economy- the creation of the American Federation of Labor was an economic event, though some may contest that it is more aligned with politics and power. It is indeed aligned with economy because it signaled a change in the way that America’s economic system worked, with laborers having more of an impact on their working world than they have ever had in the past. This allowed them to better decide how they will earn money.



110. Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

- In an attempt to assimilate the native American tribes into white culture the government passed the Dawes Act to dissolve the communal ownership of tribal land and divide it into sections to be owned by individual natives and their families; essentially turning the Indians into farmers.
- “The Indian may now become a free man; free from the thralldom of the tribe; freed from the domination of the reservation system; free to enter into the body of our citizens. This bill may therefore be considered as the Magna Carta of the Indians of our country” - Alice Fletcher
- Identity- The Native Americans were forced to relocate to reservations and then they were forced to dissolve their tribal lands; though the whites thought they were helping the natives, but the government was just trying to mold the Indians’ identity to its own pre-approved definition of identity.



111. Jane Addams founded Hull House, 1887



A middle-class woman, Jane Addams, dedicated to uplifting the urban masses, established the Hull House in Chicago in 1889, the most prominent American settlement house, mostly for immigrants.

“Hospitality still survives among foreigners, although it is buried under false pride among the poorest Americans.”

- Jane Addams (1860–1935), U.S. social worker and social reformer

Identity- Through the Hull House, we are able to see the large diversity that is the American melting pot.



AMERICAN CAPITALISM

CARNEGIE & THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH

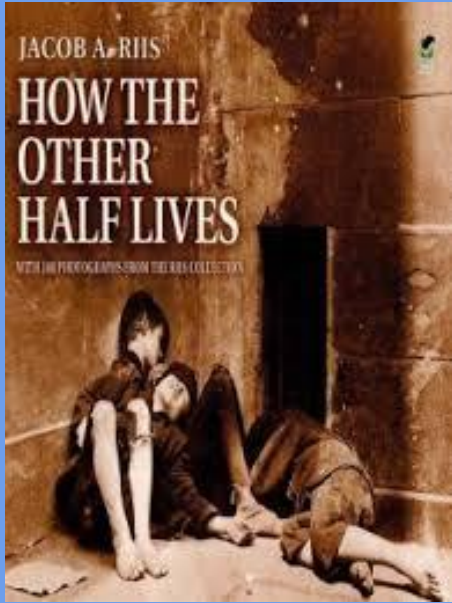


Gospel of Wealth- It was morally correct for the rich to spread their wealth to and provide for the poor

“The man who dies rich, dies disgraced.”
- Andrew Carnegie

Belief Systems - The Gospel of Wealth was Andrew Carnegie’s belief system that to solve the nation’s inequality of money, the rich should administer their riches to the poor but not the unworthy.

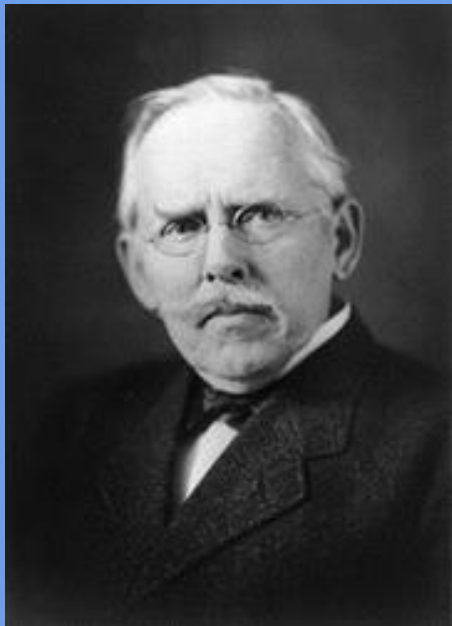
113 Jacob Riis - *How the Other Half Lives*, 1890



How the Other Half Lives through the use of vivid photojournalism exposes the poor living conditions of immigrants in the New York City tenements during the 1890s; Jacob Riis intent was to enlighten the middle and upper class Americans to the details of the crime, disease, filth and poverty of the tenements.



“Slum dwellings were almost universally sunless, practically airless, and poisoned by summer stench. The hall is dark and you might stumble over the children pitching pennies back there.” - Jacob Riis



Reform - Jacob Riis as well as other muckrakers attempted to reveal the plight of the poor. This urban reform created a belief that middle-class Americans responsibility was to assist immigrants in obtaining better housing, and ultimately a middle-class lifestyle.



114 - Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

The Sherman Antitrust Act was the first attempt by United States federal courts to ban cartels, monopolies, and trusts that would concentrate economic power into large corporations by manipulating prices.



"We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth."

-- Teddy Roosevelt



Politics and Power- This Antitrust act centers around this particular theme since the main concern about trusts was the misuse of power within the economy because many big businesses were manipulating the system.



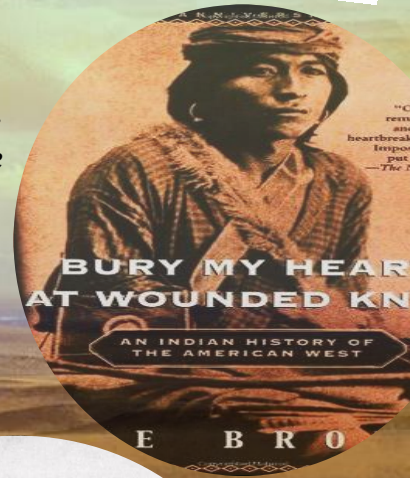
115. Wounded Knee Massacre, 1890

The **Battle of Wounded Knee** occurred in South Dakota, on December 1890. The fight broke out when the Federal Army acted upon the requests of the local residents of South Dakota to end the ritual of the Ghost Dance. The massacre caused casualties as high as 250 for Native Americans, including women and children, while the cavalry lost 25 men. It has known to be the last major conflict between the Native Americans and the U.S army.



“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”

— Dee Brown, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West*



Belief Systems - While it could be argued that the conflict was caused by the American's belief of expansionism, Manifest Destiny, the major causation was because of Native American's Ghost Dance spiritual movement to protests against reservations, which worried many local residents. With the increased ideological tensions over a period of time, the Federal Army was involved and the Massacre occurred abruptly.



116 Ellis Island



- Ellis Island was the biggest and busiest immigrant inspection station from 1892 to 1954 and is located in New York. Millions of immigrants arrived from northern and western Europe and scandinavian countries. Many of them were jews trying to escape from Germany and Russia.
- “These men of many nations must be taught american ways, the english language, and the right way to live.” -Henry Ford
- Ellis Island relates to a theme of opportunity in America, because millions of people went through Ellis Island to have opportunities in life.

117- Homestead Strike, 1892



- Industrial strike and lockout, also known as the Homestead Steel Strike.
- One of the worst labor disputes in US History.
- Dispute between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers and the Carnegie Steel Company.
- “But it’s fading as all events do & we are at work selling steel one pound for a half a penny.” - Carnegie after the conclusion of the strike.
- The strike shows how Americans fight for what they believe in and what they think is right. This is present throughout history and shows the nature of the American people.

118- Panic of 1893

- Railroads & National Cordage Company declared bankruptcy, causing the stock market to collapse.
- Bank failures followed due to investment into stock market.
- Farmers suffered depressed prices since 1887, prices dropped even lower, affecting the largest group of the population.
- Overexpansion revealed America's dependence on railroads.
- 20% of the labor-force lost their jobs, 8,000 business shut down, 156 railroads filed bankruptcy, & 400 banks failed.
- Prosperity didn't return until 1901.
- Unemployment caused social unrest. In 1894, Jacob Coxey announced to, "send a petition to Washington with boots on"
- "*Coxey's Army*"- Unemployed march to the capital, lead by populist businessman Jacob Coxey, advocating for massive public works program to create jobs for the unemployed. Coxey was arrested and followers were put into camps.
- Linked to the theme of Economy because of the economic state of the nation during the late 1800's.



119- Pullman Strike



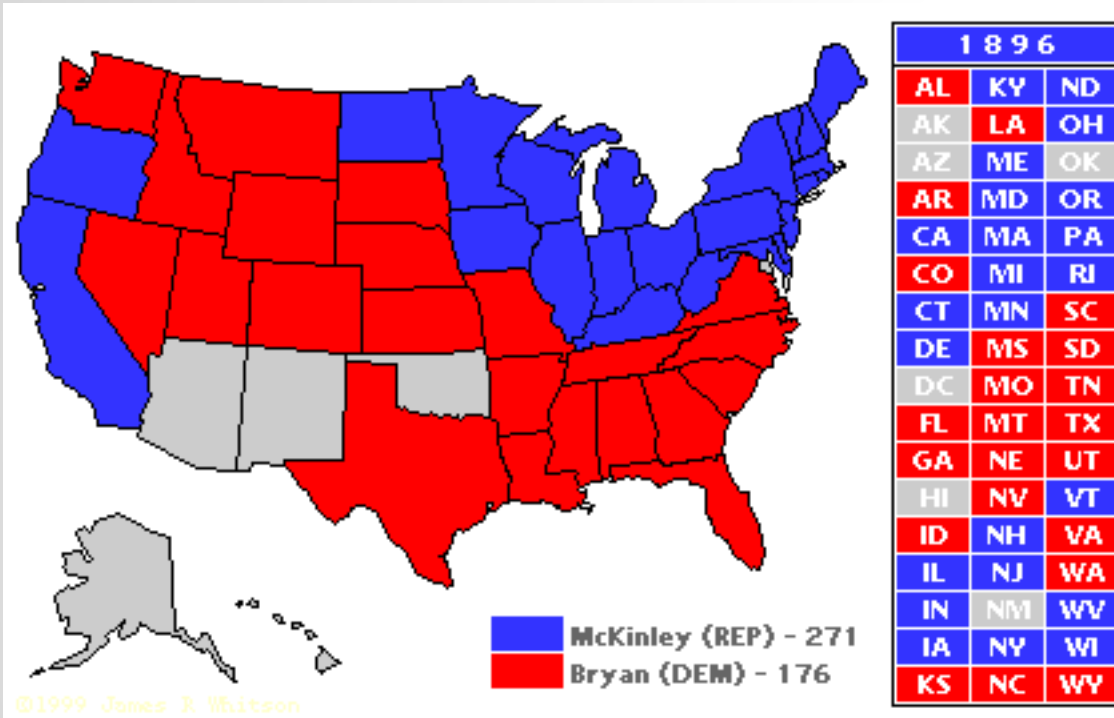
- Links to the theme of Economics, and to a lesser extent Politics and Power, as a labor strike was broken up by Political intervention.
- The Pullman Strike was a nation wide strike lead by the American Railway Union in the summer of 1894. The members of ARU lived in Pullman, Illinois, where they dwelt in houses owned by the Pullman Railroad Company, the same company the strikers worked for. The ARU choose to strike after the Pullman Company raised rent without raising the workers wages. Railroad workers across the nations struck out of sympathy. The strike was eventually stopped by Pres. Grover Cleveland, who sent in federal troops to break the srikes.
- “If it takes the entire army and navy to deliver a postal card in Chicago, that card will be delivered.”- Grover Cleveland, after ordering federal troops to break the strikes

120- Plessy v. Ferguson



- A court case discussing Homer Plessy's, a black male living in Louisiana, ability to ride on a "white only" train car. The Supreme court upheld the Jim Crow laws of "Separate but equal" ruling against Plessy 7-1.
- "In view of the constitution, in the eye of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law." - Justice John Marshall Harlan, the only Supreme court justice to vote in favor of Homer Plessy
- Identity- The transition of African Americans from slavery to a free life was a tough one filled with much racism and segregation. Homer Plessy among many others challenged this oppressive lifestyle ultimately leading to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Election of 1896 #121



- ❖ The Populist Party and the Democratic Party came together and both nominated William Jennings Bryan as their candidate, while the Republicans nominated William McKinley; in the end McKinley got elected.
- ❖ “Many factors led to Bryan’s defeat. He was unable to win a single state in the populous Northeast. Laborers feared the free-silver idea as much as their bosses. While inflation would help the debt-ridden, mortgage-paying farmers, it could hurt the wage-earning, rent-paying factory workers.”-U.S.History.org
- ❖ This event links with the theme of economics, since the main issues of the election of 1896 was the backing of money.

122

The Spanish-American War, 1898

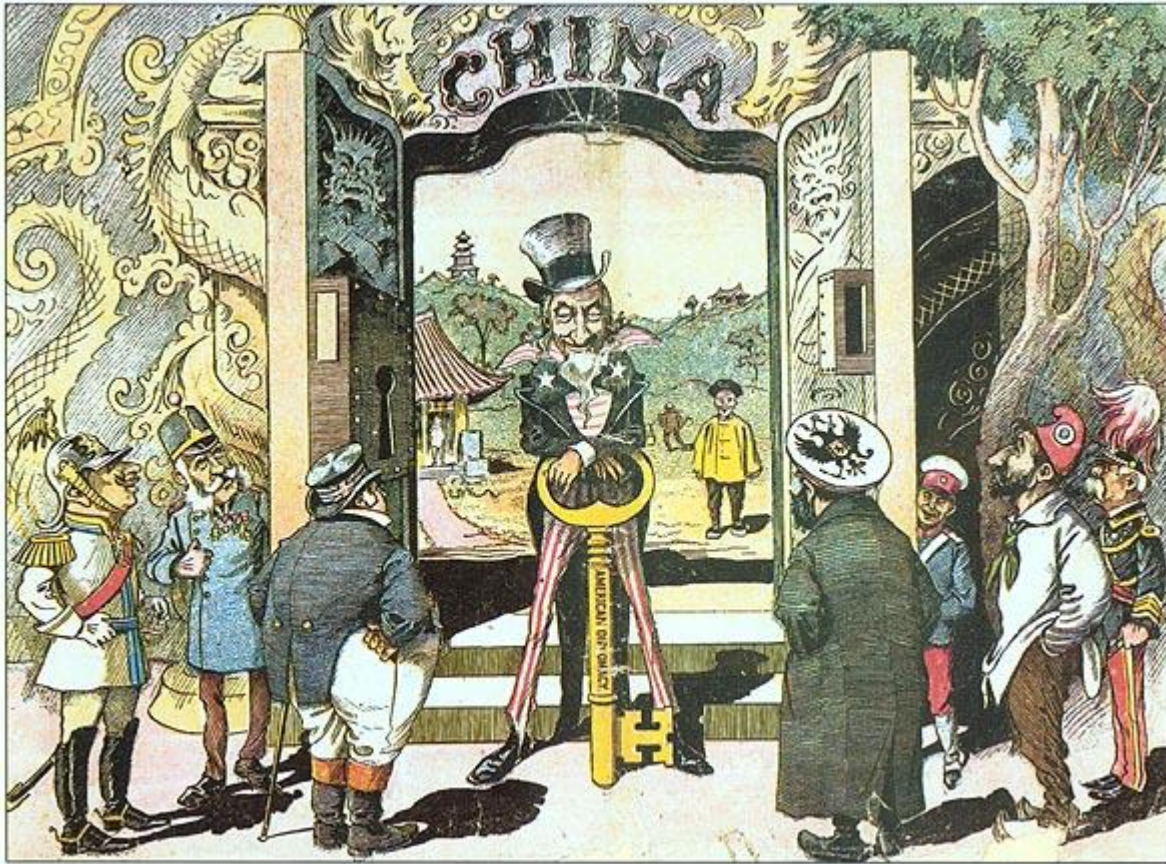
A war fought between the Americans and the Spanish in which America received Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines, and Hawaii. Spain lost its colonial empire and the United States became a Pacific power.

"We could not leave them to themselves... they were unfit for self-government...and they would soon have anarchy and misrule over there worse than Spain's was...there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all and educate the Filipinos, and uplift, and civilize and christianize them." William McKinley on the Spanish American War



Imperialism- While this war is not entirely imperialism, the result of the war (the taking over of the Philippines and Cuba) is a form of expansionism because the Americans instilled a new government and civilization to the Filipinos.

123 Open Door Policy



THE OPEN DOOR

- The Open Door Policy was a foreign affairs policy enacted by Secretary of State John Hay in 1899 that proposed keeping China open to trade with all countries equally, with no one country having economic dominance over them.
- “The "Open Door" policy stands as one of the most important policy statements ever issued by the U.S. State Department.” - Lewis L. Gold, professor of American history at University of Texas
- **APUSH Theme:** American in the World/Global Context - I chose that theme because it encompasses foreign policies and affairs, which the Open Door Policy was.

125 - The assassination of William McKinley



- William McKinley, the 25th president of the US, was shot and fatally injured by anarchist Leon Czolgosz on September 6, 1901 shortly after his re-election--the shooting took place during the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, inside the Temple of Music--the president died from the wounds on September 14th.
- “It was in my heart, there was no escape for me. I could not have conquered it had my life been at stake. There were thousands of people in town on Tuesday. I heard it was President's Day. All those people seemed bowing to the great ruler. I made up my mind to kill that ruler.” - Leon Czolgosz (statement to the police)
- APUSH Theme - Politics and Power - Czolgosz was an anarchist, and according to his statement to the police he resented the President's power and authority as “the great ruler” and wanted to put a stop to it.

126. Theodore Roosevelt Mediated **Coal Miner's Strike**



A strike by the United Mine Workers of America for higher wages, better hours, and recognition. Threatened to shut down the winter fuel supply to big cities. Roosevelt suspended the strike and gave a 10% wage increase and a 1 hour work time reduction. AKA anthracite coal strike.



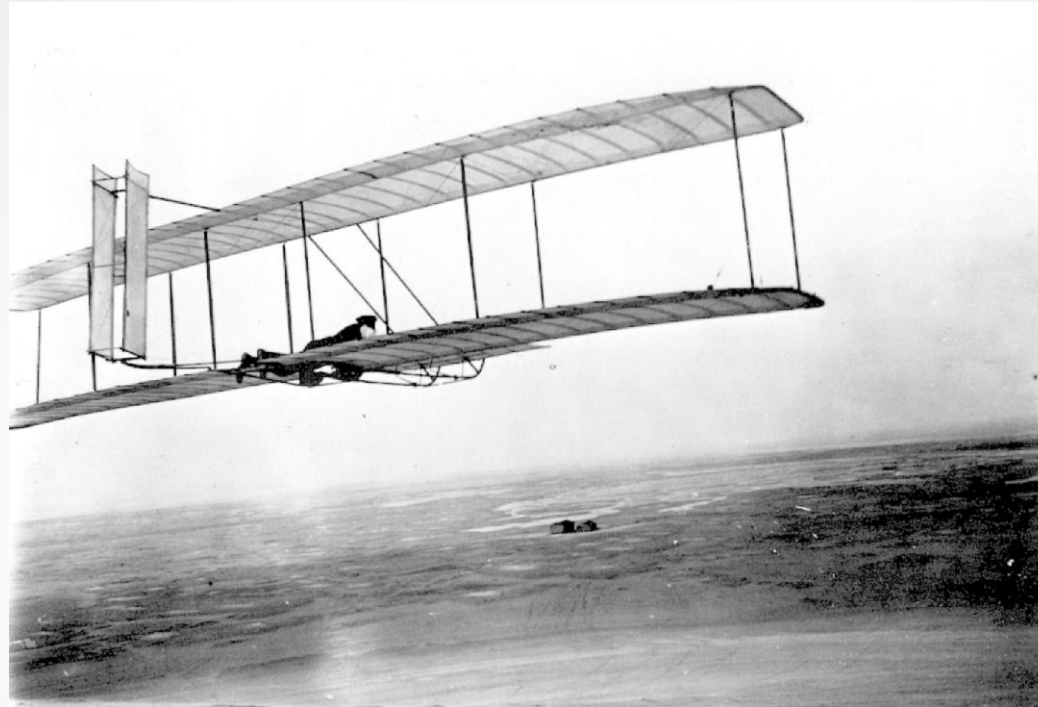
“I ask that there be an immediate resumption of operations in the coal mines in some such way as will...meet the crying needs of the people”
-Theodore Roosevelt



Economy- The coal strike dealt with work, wages, and labour systems, all under the theme of economy in history. The strike also affected a major resource therefore affecting the economy overall.

127 1903

Wright Brothers flew first airplane,



“The desire to fly is an idea handed down to us by our ancestors who, in their grueling travels across trackless lands in prehistoric times, looked enviously on the birds soaring freely through space, at full speed, above all obstacles, on the infinite highway of the air.”



On December 17, 1903, during the era of invention patents and Thomas Edison's Menlo Park, the Wright Brothers forever changed history by creating the first airplane capable of flight; as their 1903 glider-prototype took off over Kill Devil Hills, the winds of

Technology

The advancements that the Wright Brothers made in creating the first airplane capable of flight brought about the foundation of many airplanes that became crucial to U.S. military power as well as commerce.

128: Northern Securities Breakup



- The Northern Securities Company was a huge railroad [trust](#), overbearing the nation, formed by the notable America shapers including, [J.P. Morgan](#), and [J. D. Rockefeller](#). The company was then sued under the [Sherman Antitrust Act](#) by [Theodore Roosevelt](#) in his trust busting craze in 1904.
- “It was the first example of Roosevelt’s use of anti-trust legislation to dismantle a monopoly, in this case a holding company controlling the principal railroad lines from Chicago to the Pacific Northwest.” - Theodore Roosevelt Center
- Economy - The Northern Securities were over running the Railroad Industry and the breakup of the trust was very beneficial to give distribute the money evenly throughout the country.

129. Roosevelt Corollary, 1904



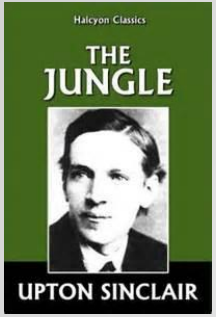
- An addition made to the Monroe Doctrine by Teddy Roosevelt that stated that America had a right to intervene in any conflicts between Europe and Latin America, justified American intervention in the whole of the western hemisphere, and made America an international police power.
- "Chronic wrongdoing... may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power." -Theodore Roosevelt, 1904
- America in the world - The Roosevelt Corollary gave America the title of international police power, involving them in all foreign affairs concerning Latin American countries and gave them the right to intervene in any issue in the world that involved the western hemisphere.



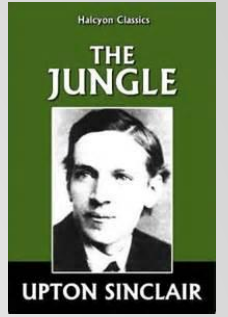
130 Hay- Bunau- Varilla Treaty

- Signed by the United States and Panama November 18th, 1930; granting the U.S. the right to build the Panama Canal
- "By far the most important action I took in foreign affairs during the time I was President was related to the Panama Canal,"
-Theodore Roosevelt
- America in the World: Because of the financial disagreement between Columbia and President Roosevelt, he (Roosevelt) responded by dispatching U.S. warships to Panama City to aid in Panamanian independence, later resulting in the Republic of Panama and an agreement to build the canal.





131. Upton Sinclair Publishes *The Jungle* 1906



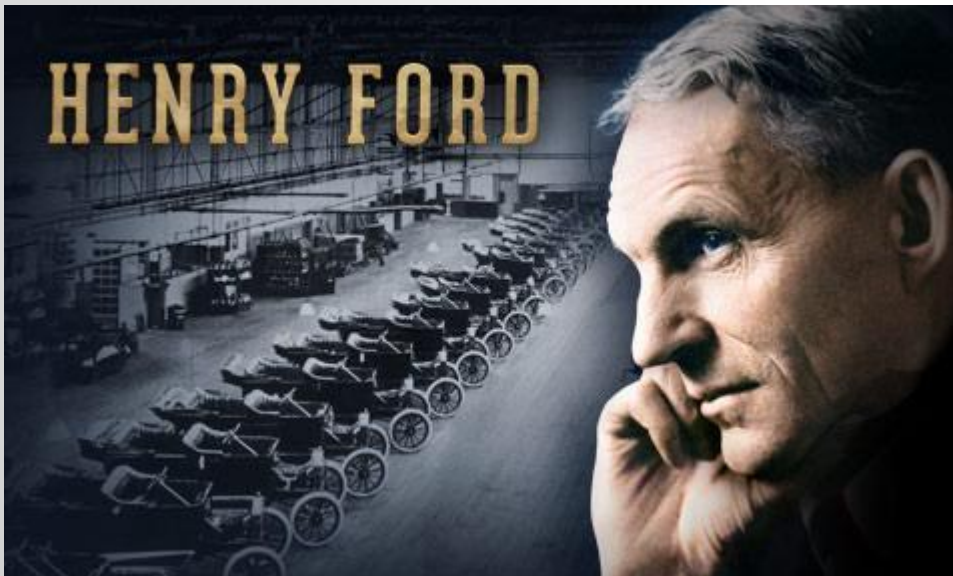
A novel written by Upton Sinclair in 1906 to expose the harsh conditions that immigrants underwent, but instead revealed the poor sanitation of the meatpacking industry and aided in the passage of the Meat Inspection Act



“Here was a population, low-class and mostly foreign, hanging always on the verge of starvation, and dependent for its opportunities of life upon the whim of men every bit as brutal and unscrupulous as the old-time slave drivers” -Upton Sinclair, *The Jungle*

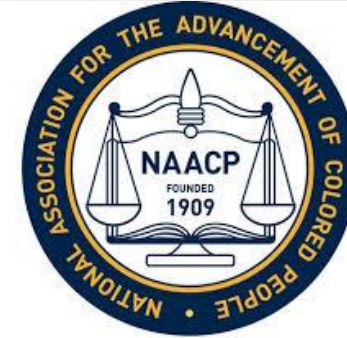
Economy→ Sinclair's book revealed the inhumane conditions of immigrant factory workers and advocated against the continuation of these practices in the economy

132. Model T Introduced, 1908



- Generally regarded as the first automobile produced by Henry Ford's Ford Motor Company from 1908 to 1927. Opened travel to the common middle class because of Ford's invention, the assembly line.
- "I will build a car for the great multitude. It will be large enough for the family, but small enough for the individual to run and care for. It will be constructed of the best materials, by the best men to be hired, after the simplest designs that modern engineering can devise. But it will be so low in price that no man making a good salary will be unable to own one..." — [Henry Ford, My Life And Work](#)
- "Any customer can have a car painted any colour that he wants so long as it is black." — [Henry Ford](#)
- Economy- Ford's assembly line and Model T led to the enormous expansion in the American automobile industry.

133, NAACP organized 1909



- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, also known as NAACP.
- NAACP was organized in 1909 and this organization became quickly one of the most important civil rights organization in the country.
- It was mainly composed of African Americans, but had many white members in the organization, and their goal was to end segregation and racial discrimination.
- “Children learn more from what you are than what you teach” - W.E.B Du Bois
- Reform- W.E.B Du Bois was among the founders of NAACP and he was a Racial Activist.

134: Election of 1912

- Election of 1912: Between 4 candidates, Woodrow Wilson (Dem.), Teddy Roosevelt (Progressive/Bull Moose), William H. Taft (Rep.), Eugene V. Debs (Soc.). The Progressive Party platform (New Nationalism) was women's suffrage, graduated income tax, lower tariffs, minimum wage, no child labor, workmen's compensation. The Democratic Platform (New Freedom) was to eliminate trusts, support small businesses, tariff reduction, strengthen Sherman Antitrust Act, no women suffrage. Woodrow Wilson wins because of split in Republican party.
- "He was a fresh face, an articulate guy, mildly progressive, southern roots, northern background," Lewis L. Gould said of Wilson.
- Politics and Power: The election of Woodrow Wilson shifted the political power of the presidency from Republican to Democratic and Wilson put his own stamp on the Progressive Program and promised to tackle to the Triple Wall of Priveledge.



135: 16th Amendment

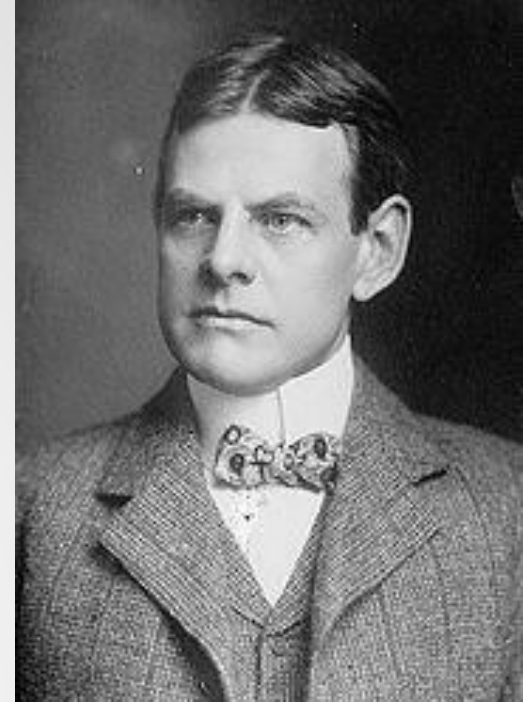
- The 16th amendment levied a national income tax directly upon the citizens of the state. It stipulates that the tax shall not be intermediated by the state nor shall it be affected by a state's aggregate total. The amendment was added on February 3rd, 1913.
- “Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: The congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes from whatever source derived without apportionment among the several states and without regard to census or enumeration.”
- Economy: The 16th amendment directly affected consumer spending; a critical aspect of the American economy yet to date.

MA



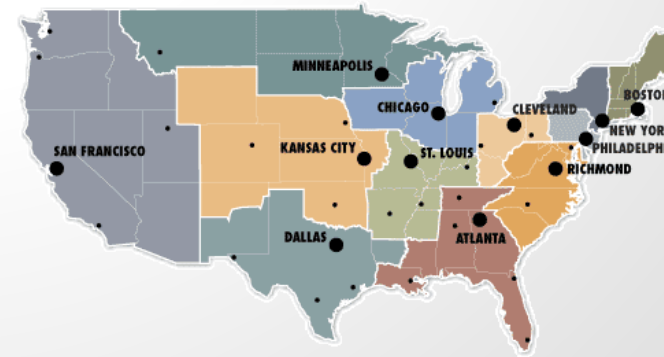
136: 17th Amendment

- In response to the people's accusations during the Progressive Movement that Senators used bribery to keep their power, Congress passed the 17th Amendment that declared from then on that all Senators were to be elected by direct vote of the people and not by the state legislature.
- "Bribery is a weapon forbidden those who stand for right and justice-who "fights the devil with fire" gives him choice of weapons, and must lose to him, though seeming to win a few though dollars put in the experienced hands of the heelers, and the senatorial general agents of "the interests" is secure for another six years."-David G. Phillips, series of articles called *The Treason of the Senate*
- Politics and Power-this amendment shifted the political power of choosing Senators from the dominant political party in the stage legislature to the people; therefore effectively ending political bosses



137 Federal Reserve System 1913

- A major reform and effect of the many panics that occurred during the time period, especially the Panic of 1907, and before World War I. Proposed by Wilson, it included the creation of twelve regional banks that were controlled by individual banks in each region. The individual banks would put a certain percentage of assets in each regional bank, which would then use the assets to support loans to private banks at a discounted rate. This central banking system created Federal Reserve notes, a new currency, and funds were able to be transported to troubled areas. However it also contributed to the Great Depression in the 1930's.
- *"When you or I write a check there must be sufficient funds in our account to cover the check, but when the Federal Reserve writes a check there is no bank deposit on which that check is drawn. When the Federal Reserve writes a check, it is creating money."* - Putting it simply, Boston Federal Reserve Bank
- Economy, Work, Exchange, Trade, Technology-This banking system was created to regulate the smaller banks that were scattered across the country. It circulated money to areas that needed it and centralized the many banks that had previously caused panics because they had all been so different.

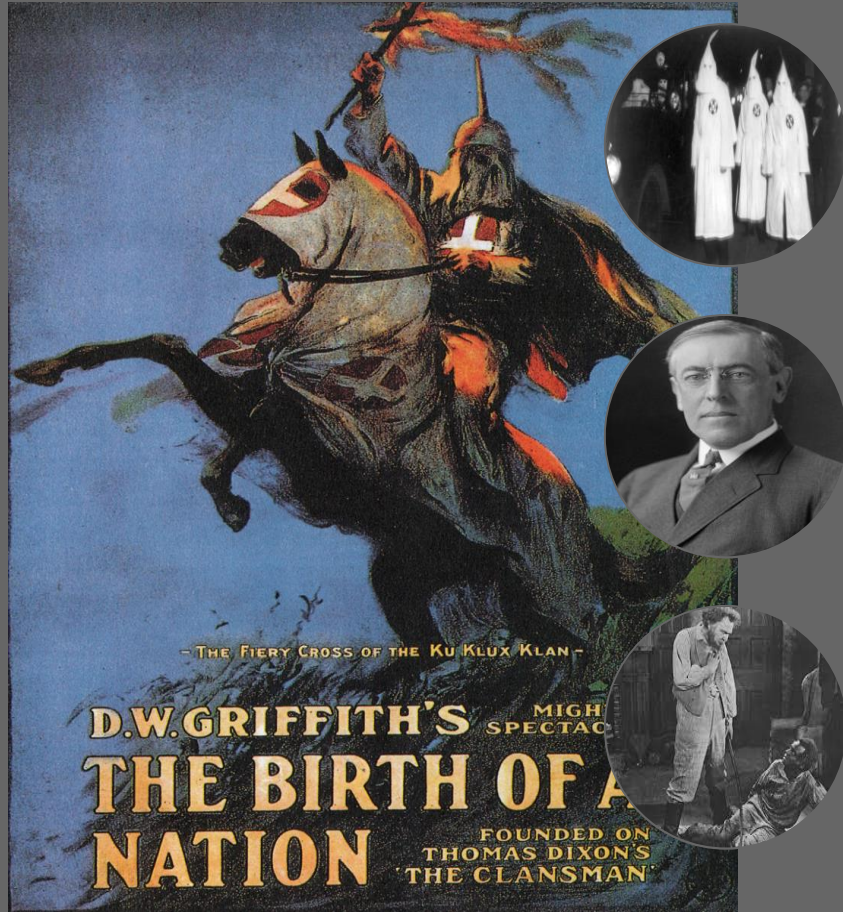


138. Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914

- This was an amendment passed in 1914 that was put in effect to promote competition in business and discourage the build up of large monopolies. The Clayton Antitrust Act prohibited things such as price fixing and discrimination and exclusive sales contracts. Though it prohibited some things, it legalized peaceful strikes and boycotts against companies.
- “We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth” - Theodore Roosevelt.
- Economy - I put this act here because the act itself wants to force the big businesses to use a larger portion of their net income to benefit society instead of entirely the businesses use. This would ultimately reduce the wealth gap in the nation and stimulate the tough times people had to face.



139 - *The Birth of a Nation* (1915)



Extremely controversial film based on America in 1860's, directed by D.W. Griffith, criticized for glorifying the Ku Klux Klan and demonizing African-Americans, praised for its innovative camera techniques, revived the modern KKK, considered the first feature motion picture.

"It is like writing history with lightning, and my only regret is that it is all so terribly true."

- Comment made by Woodrow Wilson after a White House screening of the film.

Identity - while this film does stand out with its clearly unprecedented techniques, the film encapsulates a racist nationalism (and pure hatred) that most southern communities had during the Civil War and Reconstruction Era. The film also demonstrates disrespect for racial and ethnic identities, as well as supremacist propaganda.

140- Pancho Villa's Raid 1916



1. In March of 1916, a well known mexican revolutionary, Pancho Villa, led an unsuccessful raid on the town of Columbus New Mexico, resulting in the death of 17 americans. An angry President Woodrow Wilson then ordered the Punitive Expedition which consisted of the US Army unsuccessfully invading Mexico in an attempt to capture General Villa.
2. *"Our forces were scattered in little bunches throughout the camp and vicinity but did very telling work. As soon as the light was bright enough we made every shot count and soon thoroughly discouraged the invaders. About 6:30 the Mexican bugler sounded 'Recall,' it was a welcome sound. The Mexicans began immediately to retreat."* -Sergeant Fody
3. Politics and Power- The raid was a direct cause of the Punitive Expedition, by means of revenge, which lasted 6 months and did not result in the capture of Francisco Villa. Wilson called on the expedition to revenge the deaths of the 17 americans, and to not seem weak to the nation or congress while fighting a war overseas.



U.S. Entry into WWI- 1917



- The United States officially entered the first world war when German U-boats sank the American ship, The Lusitania, killing nearly 1,200 Americans. At about the same time, newspapers published an intercepted telegram from German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmerman that proposed a German-Mexican alliance. In return for supporting Germany, Mexico was to reclaim the Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona territories. This helped to greatly increase American support for the war.
- “There is a price which is too great to pay for peace, and that price can be put in one word. One cannot pay the price of self-respect.”
 - Woodrow Wilson
- Nationalism- The United States pride in it's nation is one of the main reasons for our entry. Once American's were injured by the Germans, and we were threatened with losing our territory, we joined the war. This shows America's strong nationalism and pride for our country.

142. The Fourteen Points



-Set of 14 distinct ideas proposed by Woodrow Wilson in which he included recommendations of for post-war boundaries, principles of freedom of sea, armament reduction, free trade, removal of secret meetings/agreements and peaceful resolution of colonial claims as well a proposal of a league of nations to resolve future issues. Of these 14 points, however only 4 were truly accepted post war.

-“The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty.”

-Woodrow Wilson

-Politics & Power/ Geography: 8 of the Fourteen Points were ideas dealing with post-war boundaries which would in itself change the geography of the countries affected. The rest of the points pertained towards foreign policy between nations (ex:Open covenant and resolution of colonial claims), plus the idea of the League of Nations was for a collective group of nations to serve as a regulator and enforcer for the World



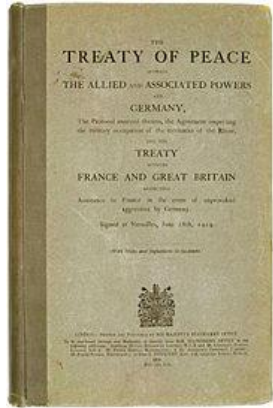
143

18th Amendment 1919



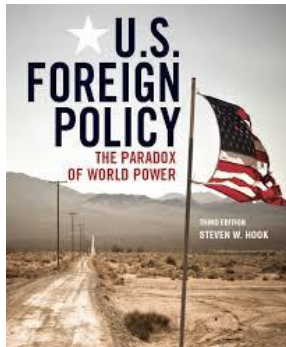
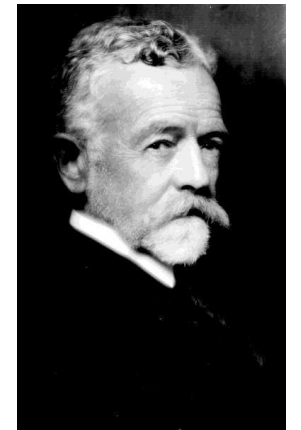
- On January 16, 1919, the Eighteenth Amendment prohibited the making, transporting, and selling of alcoholic beverages. (But not the drinking of previously owned alcohol.)
- "Why don't they pass a constitutional amendment prohibiting anybody from learning anything? If it works as well as prohibition did, in five years Americans would be the smartest race of people on Earth."-Will Rogers
- Politics and Power- Prohibition attempts to control man's appetite by legislation and makes crimes out of things that are not crimes.

144 Versailles Treaty defeated, 1919



The Treaty of Versailles of 1919, ending the war between Germany and the Allies, was defeated by the Senate due to the inability of multiple republicans and democrats to agree on the tenets of the treaty- more specifically, the feud between Woodrow Wilson and Henry Cabot Lodge.

“The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her powerful good, and endanger her very existence. Leave her to march freely through the centuries to come, as in the years that have gone. Strong, generous, and confident, she has nobly served mankind. Beware how you trifle with your marvelous inheritance; this great land of ordered liberty. For if we stumble and fall, freedom and civilization everywhere will go down in ruin.”- part of Henry Cabot Lodge’s speech in Washington D.C (12 August 1919).



America in the World: Global Context- the rejection of the Treaty by congress illustrates the still lingering foreign policy of avoiding foreign affairs created by Washington’s farewell address, as well as the growing notion of America as a dominant world power, which should not have to “be subordinate” to other countries.

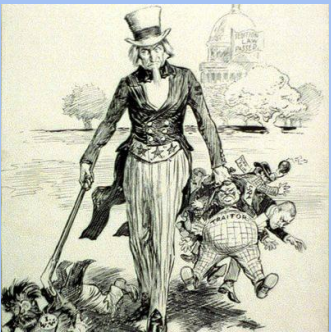
145 The Palmer Raids (1919-1920)



Led by Attorney General Mitchell Palmer, the Palmer Raids were conducted during the height of the First Red Scare (1919-1920) and were performed to incarcerate and deport radical socialists and anarchists.



"A mob is a mob, whether made up of Government officials acting under instructions from the Department of Justice, or of criminals and loafers and the vicious classes." -Massachusetts Judge George Anderson, court case in which he ordered the release of seventeen arrested men (June 1920)



Politics and Power- Following World War I, The U.S. government feared the influence of communism, and the Palmer Raids represent the federal government's attempt to eliminate the threat of radicalism.

146

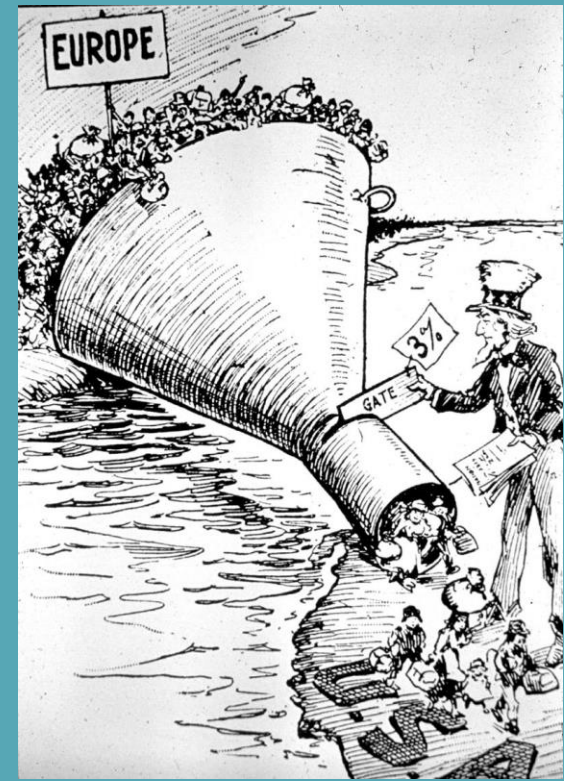
19th Amendment 1920



- August 18, 1920 the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote.
- “There never will be complete equality until women themselves help to make laws and elect lawmakers.” - Susan B. Anthony
- Politics and Power: For the first time in history, the government gave women the right to voice their political opinions and vote.

147: National Origin Act, 1924

- ❖ As a result of an increase in Southern and Eastern European migration, the congress passed this act to restrict the flow of “New Immigrants”, allowing only 2% of the 1890 census.
- ❖ “Biological laws tell us that certain divergent people will not mix or blend ... the outcome shows deterioration on both sides.” - Calvin Coolidge
- ❖ Peopling: Following the depression in the 1890s, there was an increase in European immigration to the U.S. However, after WWI, the arrival of foreigners decreased as a result of immigration restrictions imposed in the 1920s.



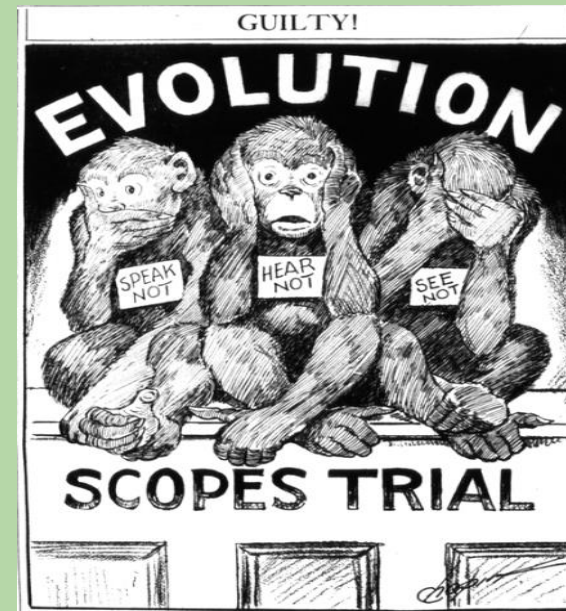
148- The Teapot Dome Scandal 1923-1924



- **Teapot Dome scandal** - (1923-1924) involved giants among the oil industry never returning “loans” and corruption in the U.S. government during the Harding administration.
- “I have no trouble with my enemies. I can take care of my enemies all right. But my damn friends, my god-damned friends, White, they're the ones who keep me walking the floor nights!” - Warren Harding
- **Politics & Power:** The oil industry at this time period had a high influence in American politics, the Teapot Dome Scandal caused many corporatives to be accounted with mistrust as well as many government officials.

149 The Scopes Trial 1925

- Substitute teacher John Scopes was put on trial for violating Tennessee's Butler Act, which made it illegal to teach evolution in a state funded school.
- "I do not consider it an insult, but rather a compliment to be called an agnostic. I do not pretend to know where many ignorant men are sure — that is all that agnosticism means."
-[Clarence Darrow](#)
- Belief System: The nation as a whole was considered a "Christian Nation" but for the first time the belief system held by the majority of Americans was challenged.



The KKK March on Washington, 1925

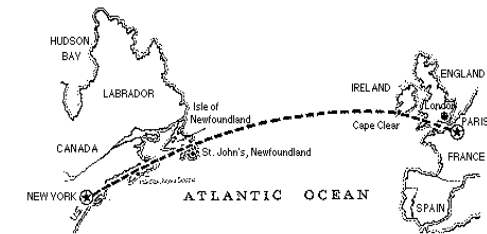
On August 8th, 1925, the KKK marched through Washington DC to prove that, despite recent steps toward equal rights for African Americans, they were as powerful and resilient as ever.

“Klu Kluxism is least harmful and menacing when the sun shines on it. Only in the dark can it make trouble. For that reason, we say, let them parade.” -quote from “The Syracuse Herald”.

This event falls under the category of Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture because the KKK members believed that they were superior because of their race and supported their bigotry by twisting interpretations of Christianity.



151. Charles Lindbergh's Flight 1927



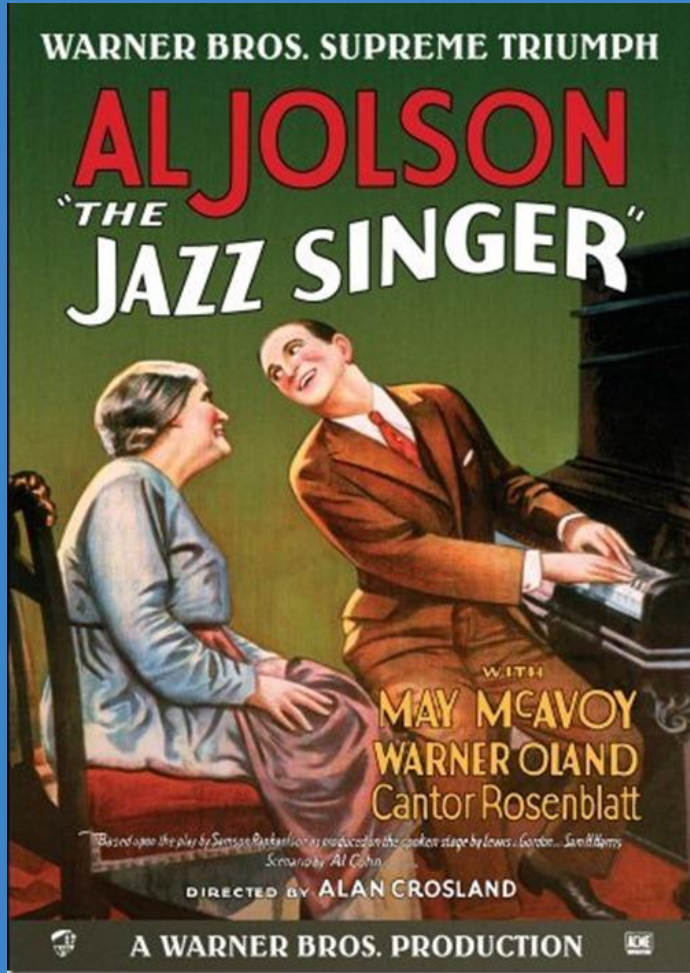
- The aircraft, the Spirit of St. Louis, flew Charles Lindbergh from New York to Paris in the first successful non-stop solo transatlantic flight.
- “Not since the armistice of 1918 has Paris witnessed a downright demonstration of popular enthusiasm and excitement equal to that displayed by the throngs flocking to the boulevards for news of the American flier, whose personality has captured the hearts of the Parisian Multitude.” - New York Times, 1927
- Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture - Lindbergh became a hero overnight because his flight helped instill safety and security in Americans who were unsure about travelling by air.

152 Sacco and Vanzetti Executions of 1927

- Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti were two Italian immigrants who were tried and wrongly executed for murder in 1927, simply because they were immigrants in the US at a time in which immigrants were heavily disliked.
- “But what good is the evidence and what good is the argument? They are determined to kill us regardless of evidence, of law, of decency, of everything. If they give us a delay tonight, it will only mean they will kill us next week. Let us finish tonight. I’m weary of waiting seven years to die, when they know all the time they intend to kill us.”--Sacco, August 22, 1927, fifteen hours before he and Vanzetti were executed.
- **Peopling**- The influx of immigrants in the 1900’s led to the harsh response in convicting Sacco and Vanzetti of murder due to the American’s distaste for immigrants at the time; when many years later the two Italian immigrants are believed to have been innocent.



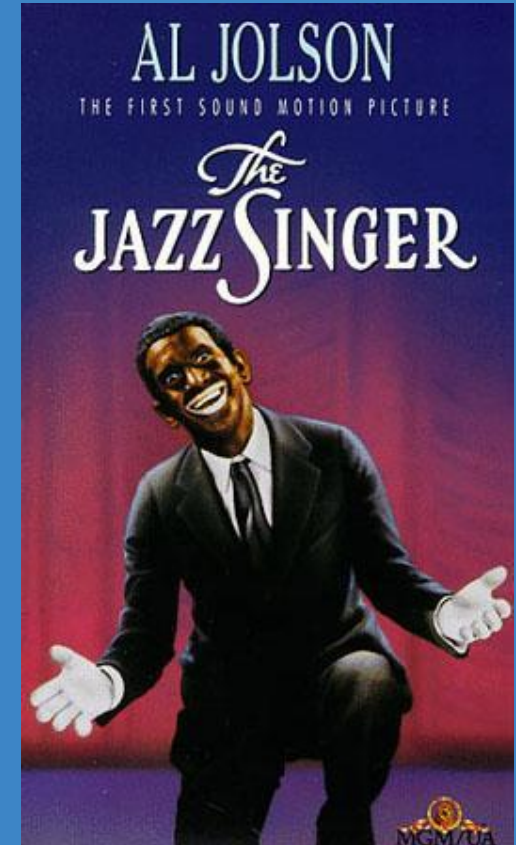
153. The Jazz Singer : 1927



Historic milestone film best known for being the “first” to put synchronized dialogue and music into a film

The Jazz Singer fits best with technology and economy because it was considered the first film to have sound motion picture and raised \$3.5 million

“Wait a minute, wait a minute. You ain't heard nothin' yet!”
-Al Jolson



STOCK MARKET CRASH OF 1929

Definition

The early twenties was a time of great prosperity with stocks constantly rising leading many banks and people to invest in the stock market thing it was a safe. However, during 1929 unemployment had risen and the market began to weaken. This left stocks being marketed higher than their actual value. Soon many investors started to sell huge quantities of stock. This drastically dropped the value of stocks and caused many people and banks to lose their investments in the stock market. Consequently, the banks lost their investments and when people tried to withdraw their money the bank couldn't pay it back, thus causing the Great Depression.



Theme in History

The Stock Market Crash of 1929 falls under the category of economy because of the mass trading of stocks and huge loss of money.

Quote

“The wires to other cities were jammed with frantic orders to sell. So were the cables, radio, and telephones to Europe and the rest of the world. Buyers were few, sometimes wholly absent.... This was real panic.... When the closing bell rang, the great bull market was dead and buried.” Jonathan Norton Leonard



#155 Smoot-Hawley Tariff



The Smoot-Hawley Tariff, named after Senators Reed Smoot and Willis C. Hawley, was an act that raised U.S. Tariffs to a level that lengthened the time and intensity of the Great Depression.

Theme: Economy-
The affected the prices of the tariffs on the imports that came into the US, which weakened our economy more than it already had been by the primary igniters of the Great Depression

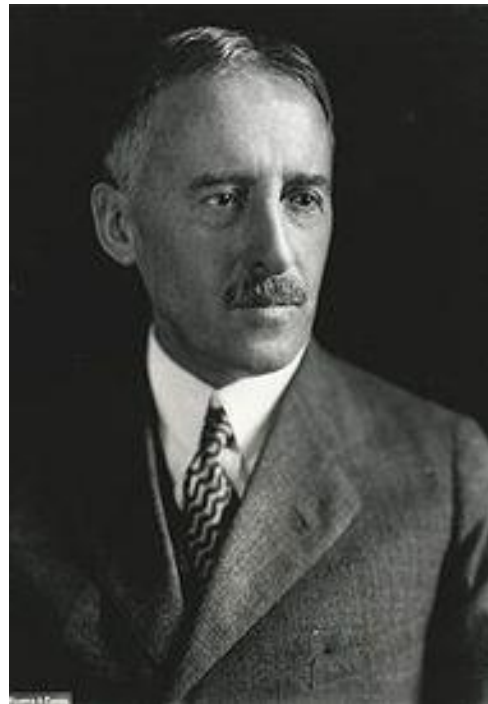
“I almost went down on my knees to beg Herbert Hoover to veto the asinine Hawley-Smoot Tariff.” - Thomas Lamont, a J.P. Morgan partner

156 The Stimson Doctrine (1932)

The Stimson Doctrine is an idea thought up by Henry Stimson that the U.S. embodied that states the U.S. would not recognize any territorial changes that were made with force.

“ The invasion of Manchuria by Japan is a direct cause of the installation of the Stimson Doctrine by the Federal Government”

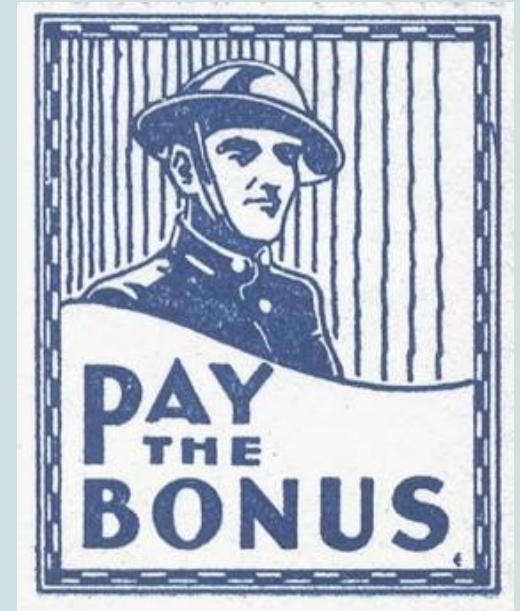
-Eric Hobsbawns (Historian)



America In the World - The Stimson Doctrine was a showcase of american foreign policy being established due to recent events

157: Bonus Army, 1932

In the summer of 1932, a group of World War 1 veterans who were out of work, gathered in Washington D.C to demand the payments of their promised bonuses; the president vetoed their pleas and cleared the troops, causing an outcry.



Theme

Politics & Power: President Hoover used his power to veto a bill because he believed it was not the role of the government to aid while still balancing the budget. He then used his power to order troops to immediately clear out the march.

"The movement was actually far deeper and more dangerous than an effort to secure funds from a nearly depleted federal treasury."

- General Douglas MacArthur

158 The First New Deal, 1933

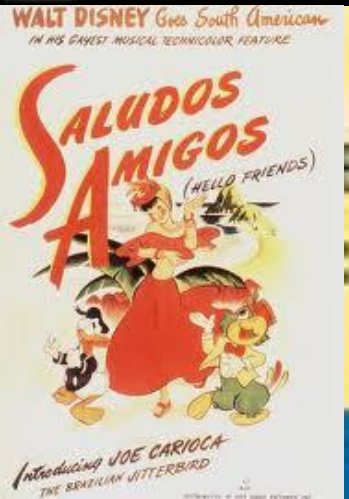
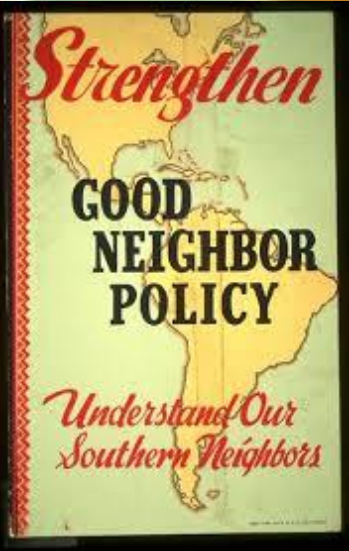


- The First New Deal was implemented by Franklin Roosevelt after he took office, which were a series of experimental programs meant to provide opportunities for those who were suffering from the Great Depression.
- “Let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself.” “I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people.” - Franklin Roosevelt
- Economy: Work, Exchange/Trade, and Tech-
Franklin Roosevelt instituted the New Deal in order to offset the effects of the Great Depression on American society and stabilize the economy.

159: The Good Neighbor Policy, 1933



- A U.S. diplomatic policy presented by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 that encouraged friendly relations and mutual defense among the countries of the Western Hemisphere.
- “In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor-the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others” -President Franklin D. Roosevelt in Inaugural Address March 4, 1933
- Politics and Power- President Roosevelt knew a war was coming due to the brewing tensions in Europe and he wanted to make sure that the Latin American countries would side with the United States if necessary.



AMERICANS ALL
LET'S FIGHT FOR VICTORY

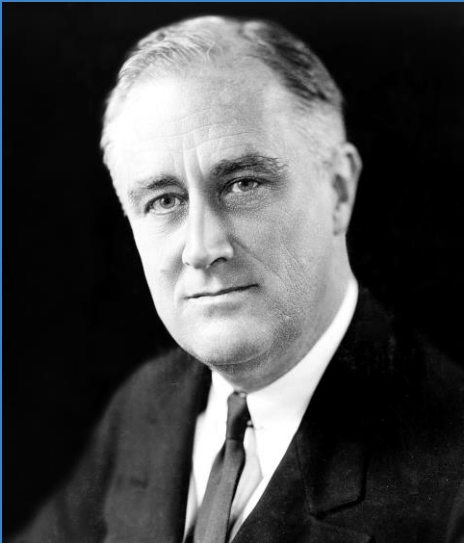
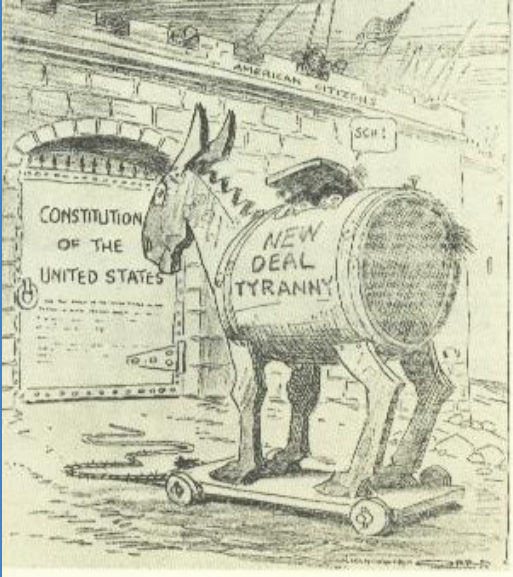
160.

Dust Bowl, 1935



- During the Great Depression, located in the Great Plains the United States suffered a harsh and tragic drought that hurt farm life, the economy, and society called the Dust Bowl.
- “I went primarily to see at first hand conditions in the drought states; to see how effectively Federal and local authorities are taking care of pressing problems of relief... I talked with families who had lost their wheat crop, lost their corn crop, lost their livestock, lost the water in their well, lost their garden and come through to the end of the summer without one dollar of cash resources, facing a winter without feed or food -- facing a planting season without seed to put in the ground”. -Franklin D. Roosevelt
- **Geography:** The “desertification” factor of the Dust Bowl created human interaction within the environment, including the migration of people and the distribution of land and resources.

161. Second New Deal 1935



This legislation that Roosevelt and Congress passed between 1935 and 1938 was strikingly different from the First New Deal in certain ways. Perhaps most important, the Second New Deal legislation relied more heavily on the Keynesian style of deficit spending than the First New Deal did. Roosevelt altered his policy making in part because of complaints from critics and in part because, by 1935, it was clear that more Americans still needed federal relief assistance. Roosevelt thus aimed approximately half the Second New Deal programs and policies at long-term reform.

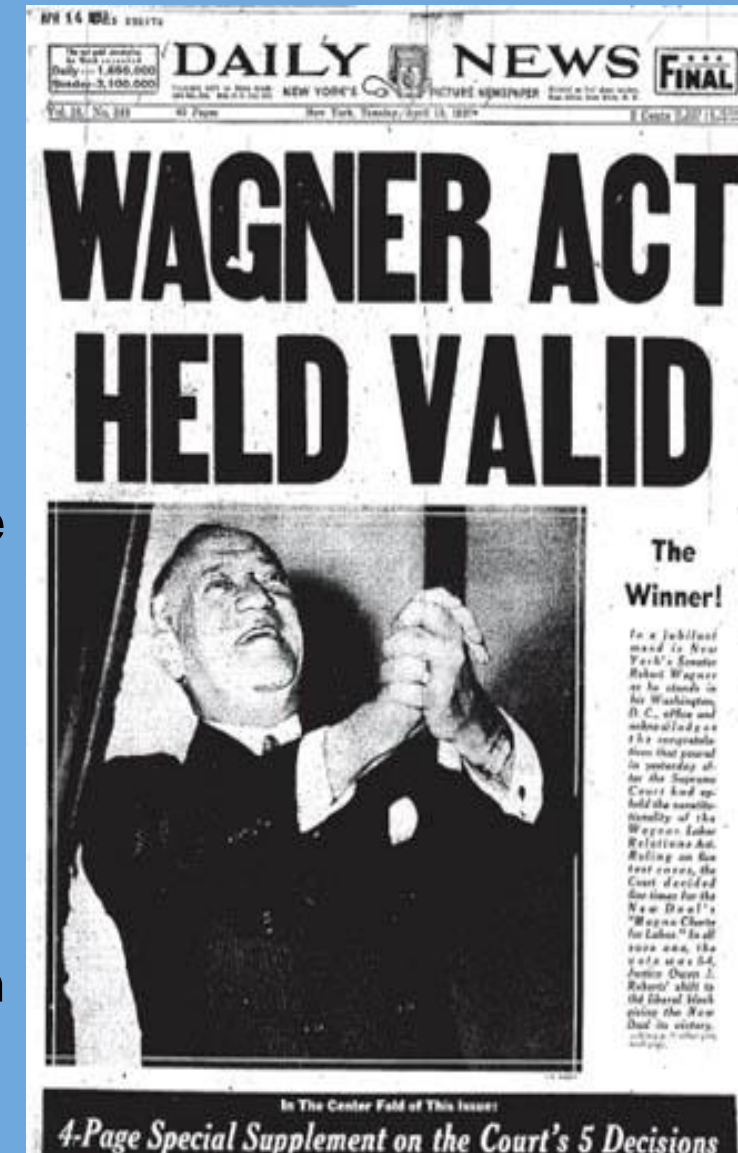
[Some People]...will try to give you new and strange names for what we are doing. Sometimes they will call it 'Fascism,' sometimes 'Communism,' sometimes 'Regimentation,' sometimes 'Socialism.' But, in so doing, they are trying to make very complex and theoretical something that is really very simple and very practical.... Plausible self-seekers and theoretical die-hards will tell you of the loss of individual liberty. Answer this question out of the facts of your own life. Have you lost any of your rights or liberty or constitutional freedom of action and choice?

-[Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), 1934 speech, quoted in David M. Kennedy, *Freedom From Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929–1945*.

Politics and Power-The effect of this New Deal helped with the realignment of the political system, and the Domestic party was now in majority, it united liberal ideas while the southern republicans split, and this second new deal was much more controversial than the first.

162. The Wagner Act, 1935

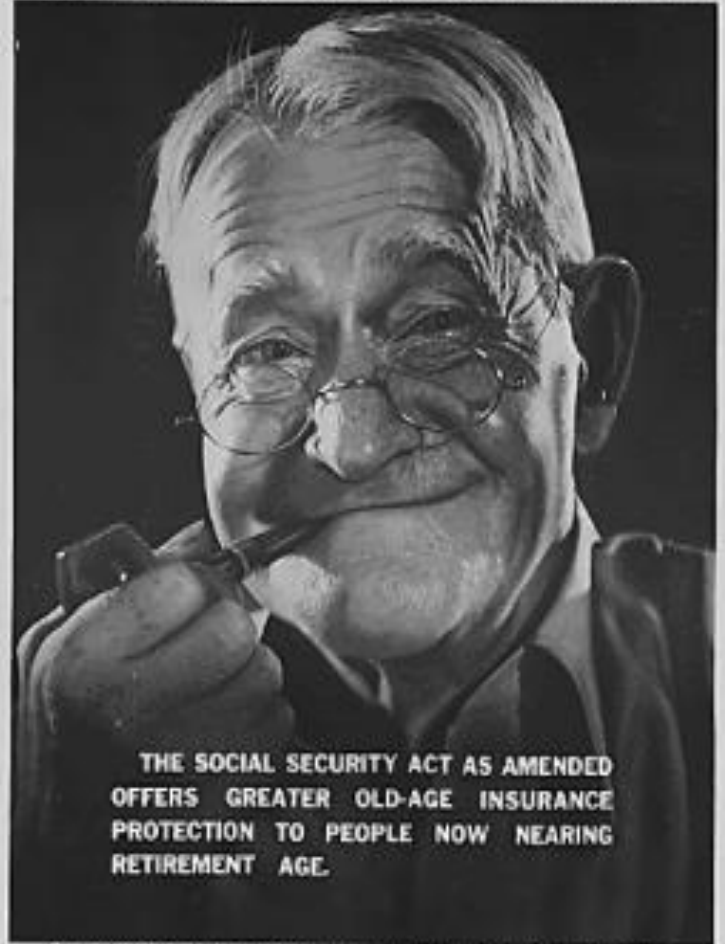
- The Wagner Act was also known as the National Labor Relations act of 1935. It created a new National Labor Relations Board to advocate the right of labor unions.:
- “A better relationship between labor and management is the high purpose of this Act. By assuring the employees the right of collective bargaining it fosters the development of the employment contract on a sound and equitable basis. By providing an orderly procedure for determining who is entitled to represent the employees, it aims to remove one of the chief causes of wasteful economic strife. By preventing practices which tend to destroy the independence of labor, it seeks, for every worker within its scope, that freedom of choice and action which is justly his.”- FDR signed the National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) into law on July 5, 1935
- **Work, Exchange, and Technology-** The Wagner Act led to the impact various classes of society, racial and ethnic groups, and men and women all across the workforce.



163 Social Security Act (1935)

- Social Security Act of 1935 was a federal insurance program which would give tax money in a monthly pension to the disabled, unemployed, and to citizens over 65
- “We can never insure 100 percent of the population against 100 percent of the hazards and vicissitudes of life. But we have tried to frame a law which will give some measures of protection to the average citizen to his family against the loss of a job and against poverty-ridden old age.”(Franklin D. Roosevelt)
- **Politics and Power:** The Social Security Act was a legislative policy authorized by FDR to provide economic security to the elderly and disabled.

MORE SECURITY FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY



THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT AS AMENDED
OFFERS GREATER OLD-AGE INSURANCE
PROTECTION TO PEOPLE NOW NEARING
RETIREMENT AGE.

FOR INFORMATION WRITE OR CALL AT THE NEAREST FIELD OFFICE OF THE
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

164 Huey Long Assassinated, 1935



- September 8th: Huey “The Kingfisher” Long was shot at the Louisiana State Capitol by Dr. Carl Weiss. Political opposition to Long’s wealth redistribution (“Every Man a King”) and power consolidation policies had caused rising political tensions against Long in Louisiana. Weiss was the relative of one of Long’s political enemies. Long died of his wounds 2 days later.
- “Russell, never forget that you had a great father, not an ordinary man. You only saw a human father, a man who was always abused, always distressed, always harassed, always pilloried, always misunderstood — even by his close associates, at times. His mind and thinking was so far ahead of his day, and ahead of his associates, that they never could keep up with him. But he knew right from wrong, and he tried to do right. He knew that he would be attacked if he sought to insist that great and powerful people, and politicians in control of government, were to be challenged. And he wasn’t afraid of any man, not even FDR (George Maines to Russell Long).”
- Politics and Power: Long’s assassination relates to the conflict during the Great Depression over the role of the government and wealth distribution.



Long’s casket outside the
Louisiana State Capitol

Congress of Industrial Organizations

The CIO, established in 1935, was a new union group that was responsible for organizing a massive number of unskilled workers into the employment line.

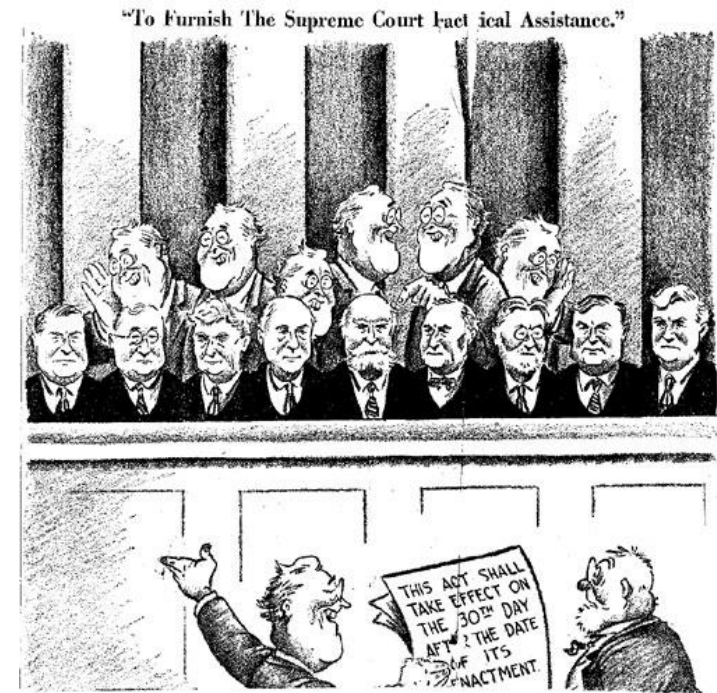
“Small potatoes”(John L. Lewis)

Politics and Power: The CIO was supported by President Franklin D. Roosevelt because it backed up his New Deal program, by providing economic assistance to the country in a great time of need.



166 FDR's Court Packing Plan 1937

- The court packing plan proposed that the president should be authorized to appoint an additional justice for each current justice over the age of 70 in the supreme court, which would've allowed FDR to regulate the new deal programs that were being declared unconstitutional.
- “ We have, therefore, reached the point as a nation where we must take action to save the Constitution from the Court and the Court from itself. We must find a way to take an appeal from the Supreme Court to the Constitution itself. We want a Supreme Court which will do justice under the Constitution and not over it. In our courts we want a government of laws and not of men.” - FDR's Fireside Chat Proposing the Court Packing Plan
- Politics and Power:** The court packing plan was proposed by FDR in an attempt to gain a better chance at getting the new deal programs to be accepted by the court.



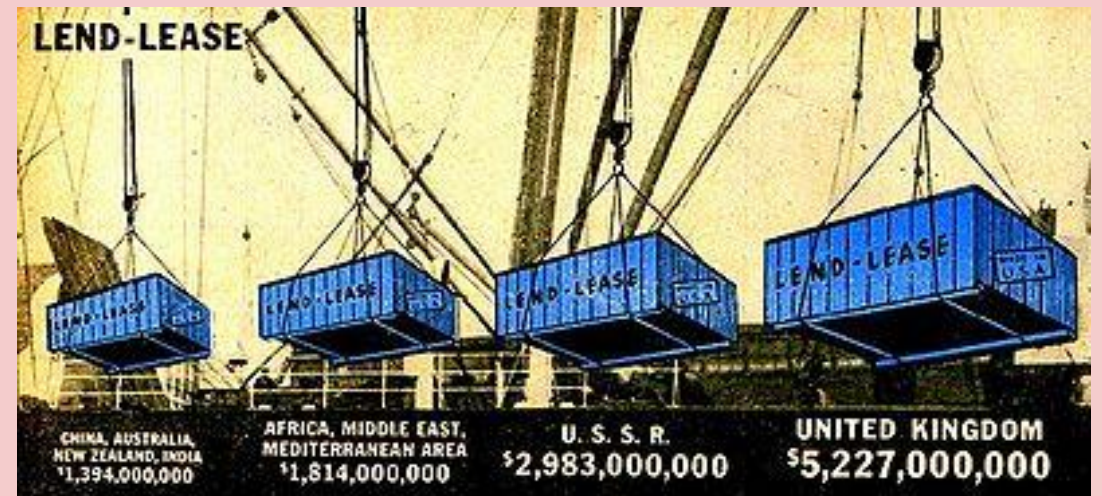
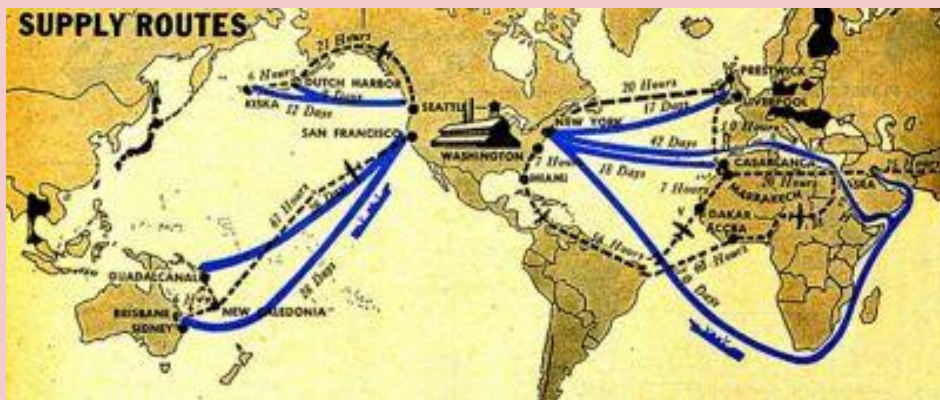
167 Roosevelt Recession, 1937-38

- The Roosevelt Recession was a crisis that happened when FDR decided to pull back on government spending, as a response to the crisis- FDR increased public works and other programs to increase employment.
- “If we can “boondoggle” ourselves out of this depression, that word is going to be enshrined in the hearts of the American people for years to come.” (Franklin D. Roosevelt on Recession)
- Economy: Work, exchange/trade and technology- The Roosevelt Recession can be linked to the subgroup of of Economic development because when FDR lowered the government spending that created a crisis, he quickly came up with a solution to bring back employment and money into the economy; further developing it.



168 Lend-Lease Act (1940)

- During WWII, President Roosevelt allowed the government to lend or lease military equipment to any nation whose security was “vital to the defense of the United States” (such as Britain).
- “We are buying...not lending. We are buying our own security while we prepare. By our delay during the past six years, while Germany was preparing, we find ourselves unprepared and unarmed, facing a thoroughly prepared and armed potential enemy.” - Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War
- **America in the World:** In the midst of WWII, America was trying to remain neutral but also align itself the Allies due to the very real possibility of entering the war.



169 The Atlantic Charter (1941)

- An agreement made by Winston Churchill and FDR in a secret meeting, outlining the post war arrangements and new world guidelines after World War II.



“No society of the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms which are a part of the whole freedom for which we strive.” ~Franklin D. Roosevelt

- I chose the theme **America in the World** because the Atlantic Charter deals with foreign policy and global conflict (World War II).

170- Pearl Harbor, 1941

- The bombing of an American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7, 1941 by Japan that resulted in the death of over 2,500 and American entrance into World War Two.
- "Yesterday, December 7, 1941 — a date which will live in infamy — the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan." - Franklin D. Roosevelt
- America in the World: Global Context- This event is what prompted the U.S. to officially enter the second World War which altered American foreign affairs.



171. Japanese-American Internment, 1942

-After Pearl Harbor, more than 110,000 U.S. citizens who were of Japanese ancestry were forced to relocate and move to camps, due to being a dangerous threat.

-“February 19, 1942, is the year in which Executive Order 9066 was signed, and this was the order that called for the exclusion and internment of all Japanese Americans living on the west coast during World War II.” (Xavier Becerra)

-Identity: The rounding up and forced relocation of the Japanese people dealt with their racial identity. During that era racism played a key role which controlled the actions of many.



172- The Invasion of Normandy



The largest amphibious invasion ever in which the western allies landed over 160,000 troops on Nazi occupied Normandy (French Beach).

“A crusade in which, we will accept nothing less than full victory.” - Dwight D. Eisenhower

Geography- Instead of transporting the troops into enemy territory over land, Eisenhower planned the invasion involving boats dropping troops into the ocean to swim directly to enemy beach.

173- G.I. Bill of Rights 1944



- I. The G.I. Bill of Rights or the Servicemen's Readjustment Act provided support for returning veterans from World War II. This act allowed many veterans to continue their education at government's expense; and in addition, allowed veterans to low-interest loans to buy homes or start businesses.
- I. "What are servicemen and women want, more than anything else, is the assurance of satisfactory employment upon their return to civil life." -Franklin D. Roosevelt
- I. **Economy** {economic developments}: The G.I. Bill of Rights portrays economic development from the veterans and their education. The educational benefits given to the veterans allows them to hold job positions that then create economic prosperity for the nation.

Yalta Conference

The 1945 wartime conference attended by U.S president Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin to discuss the post war world. The most important decision made was to allow free elections in the soviet bordering countries.



America in the World- this is a prime example of foreign policy and diplomacy. This exemplifies the involvement of America in foreign affairs and the fight to end WWII

Responsibility for political conditions thousands of miles away can no longer be avoided, I think, by this great Nation. Certainly I don't want to live to see another war. As I have said, the world is smaller, smaller every year. The United States now exerts a tremendous influence in the cause of peace. What we people over here are thinking and talking about is in the interest of peace because it is known all over the world. The slightest remark in either House of Congress is known all over the world the following day. We will continue to exert that influence only if we are willing to share in the responsibility of keeping the peace.

--Franklin D. Roosevelt, address to congress on Yalta Conference (March 1, 1945)

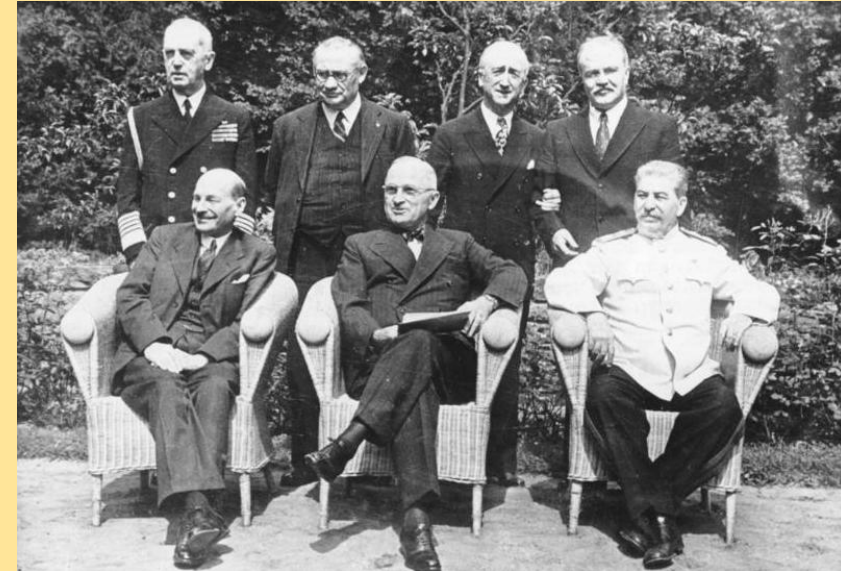
#175

Potsdam Conference

1945

On July 17, 1945, a meeting between Stalin, Churchill, and Truman was held in Potsdam, Germany to discuss post-WWII. Compromising that each side would take reparations from it's own occupation zone, divided Germany equally, created Council of Foreign Ministers. Also marked the end of wartime alliances.

America in the World - This is a good example of global communications going on between America, Soviet Union, and Great Britain. Communicating about what the countries will do for post-WWII.

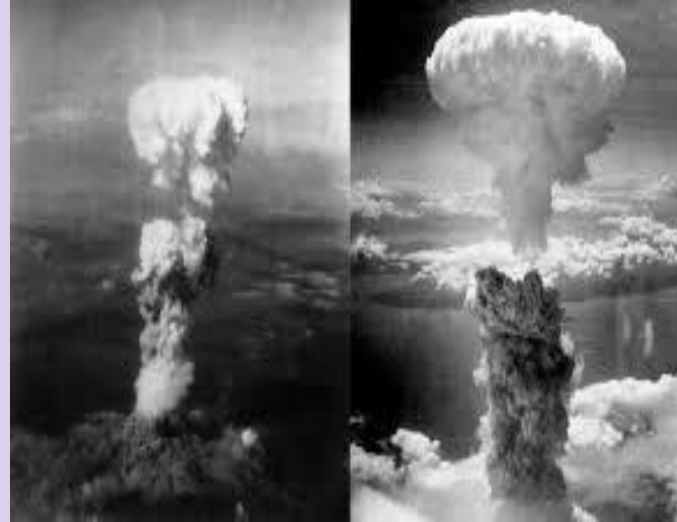


“Now I know what happened to Truman yesterday. I couldn't understand it. When he got to the meeting after having read this report he was a changed man. He told the Russians just where they got on and off and generally bossed the whole meeting.”

- Churchill, talking on July 22, 1945 about Truman's behavior on that day (i.e. the day after he had found out about the atomic bomb)

176. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945

On August 6, 1945, the United States dropped the first ever atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima, Japan, and then another one three days later on Nagasaki, Japan. These nuclear bombs were so detrimental that Emperor Hirohito of Japan surrendered to the U.S., ending the war in the Pacific and WWII. These atomic bombs killed hundreds of thousands of people and left the cities in shambles.



America in the World: The nuclear bombs released on Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the efforts of the U.S. to end the global conflict that was WWII, as fast as possible, and to prevent the loss of anymore American lives.

“Having found the bomb we have used it. We have used it against those who attacked us without warning at Pearl Harbor, against those who have starved and beaten and executed American prisoners of war, against those who have abandoned all pretense of obeying international laws of warfare. We have used it in order to shorten the agony of the war, in order to save the lives of thousands and thousands of young Americans.”

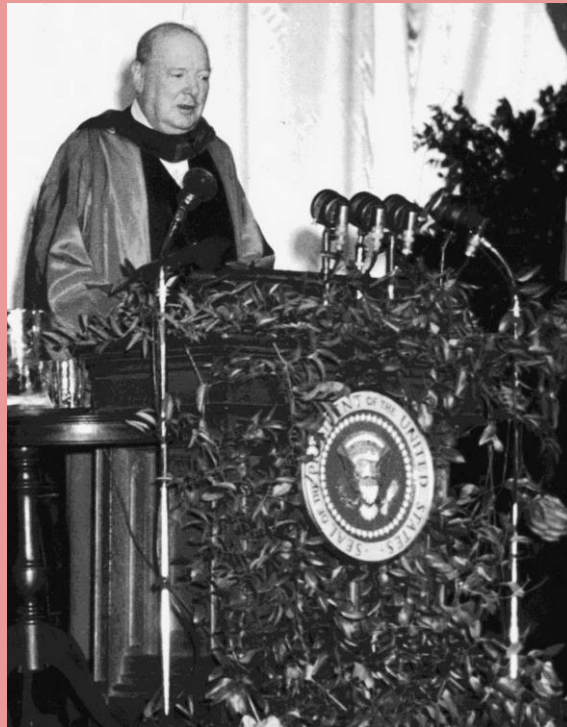


- President Harry S. Truman in his second public statement about the use of the nuclear bombs: April 9, 1945

“Iron Curtain” Speech (1946)

On March 5, 1946, Winston Churchill gave a speech explaining the divide in Europe between the communist areas in the East and the democratic areas of the west, and the severity of the communists’ rule.

“From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia, all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and, in many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow. “ -Winston Churchill in his speech in Fulton, Missouri on March 5, 1946



Politics and Power- The Iron Curtain focuses on the problems surrounding the communist rule, and its powers. It blames the USSR for dividing Europe and placing all of its capitals under the control of Moscow.

The Truman Doctrine:

Created as a direct result of Winston Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, stated that economic and military aid would be given to any nation in Europe threatened by communists.

"We must keep our full weight behind the European recovery program. We are confident of the success of this major venture in world recovery. We believe that our partners in this effort will achieve the status of self-supporting nations once again."- Harry Truman's Inaugural Address January 20, 1949



America in the World- The Truman Doctrine focuses on the United States involvement in world affairs. The United States military and economy had an effect on European nations threatened by communist.

The Marshall Plan

- The Marshall Plan was an American plan to rebuild Europe after World War II by providing European nations with economic assistance, which began in 1948 and ended in 1952.
 - “The remedy lies in breaking the vicious circle and restoring the confidence of the European people in the economic future of their own countries and of Europe as a whole” -George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, in his speech outlining the plan to rebuild Europe (June 5, 1947).



- Economy: Work, Exchange/Trade, Technology- The economic impact of the Marshall Plan led to a flourishing of Western Europe's economy, allowing for a revitalization of commerce, trade, and manufacturing throughout Europe.



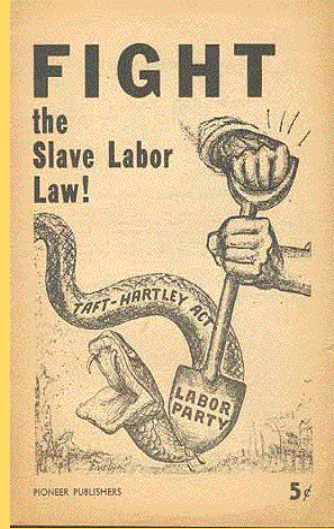
180. Taft Hartley Act

Taft-Hartley Act was passed over President Truman's veto by the Congress to promote businesses and lessen the power of unions.

Republican Congress:

"Closed shops and secondary strikes are now outlawed. The states are permitted to pass "right to work" laws. The workers do not have to join the union before they are hired. They have right to work in the states without signing the contract that forces them to belong into the union."

Economy – This term belongs to the Economy because it promoted the businesses to flourish by making the labor unions hard to organize.



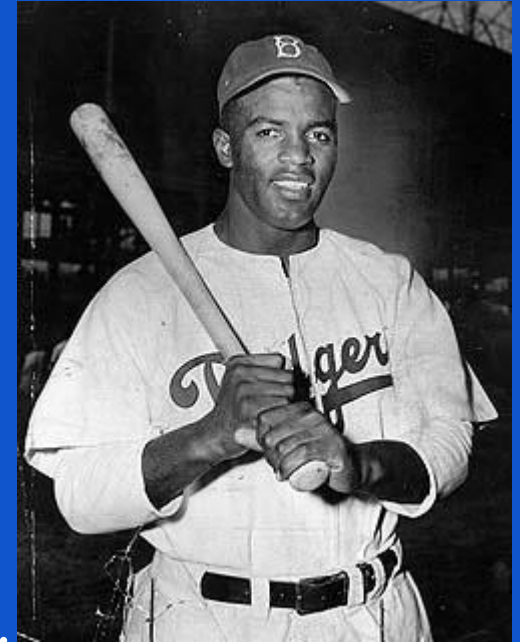
181

The Brooklyn Dodgers Sign Jackie Robinson

-On April 15th, 1947, despite all odds against him, Jackie Robinson became the first African American to play Major League Baseball on a non-segregated team.

-"I'm not concerned with your liking or disliking me... All I ask is that you respect me as a human being." -Jackie Robinson (speaking to those who believed he should be playing on an all black team only.)

-Identity: This event belongs in identity because it primarily deals with racial classes. The switch from African Americans being completely segregated from whites to the acceptance of biracial teams had a large affect on society and the viewpoints of many Americans in the mid 1900s.



182. National Security Act, 1947

- Following the end of World War 2, the National Security Act was put in place to reconstruct the US military and intelligence agencies and it was in effect as of September 18, 1947.
- James W. Wadsworth, Floor leader representative of New York remarked; "It [the CIA] will be a gathering point for information coming from all over the world through all channels concerning the potential strength of other nations and their political intentions".
- The Identity of the National Security Act is most likely; Politics and Power. This act deals primarily with the government's groups (CIA and military) and the group's individual power and reconstruction.



The Berlin Airlift

On June 24, 1948, Stalin placed a blockade all around Berlin so that no supplies could get into the city. U.S. and British planes airlifted 1.5 million tons of supplies to the residents of West (Federal Republic) Berlin.

Ernst Reuter, Mayor of West Berlin during the Berlin Blockade Sep. 9, 1948
“People of this world, look upon this city and see that you should not and cannot abandon this city and this people.”

America In the World- This belongs in America in the World because the Berlin Airlift is an event involving both the USSR and Britain, creating a global conflict, over the involvement with Berlin.

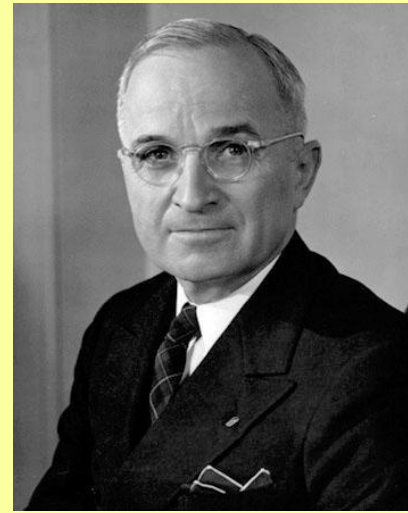


184

Election of

1948

Despite predictions, **Harry S. Truman**, the Democrat candidate who supported civil rights, won the election against Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrat candidate (S. Dem. who did not support civil rights), and Thomas Dewey, the Republican candidate, by a small margin.



“It will be the greatest campaign any President ever made. Win, lose, or draw, people will know where I stand and a record will be made for future action by the Democratic Party.” - **Harry S. Truman**, letter to his sister (autumn 1948) regarding his **Whistle-Stop Campaign**



Political and Power - This was a political campaign for presidency and there was a split in the Democrat party regarding state's rights and civil rights.

185. Nato formed, 1949 (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

- The crisis in Berlin resulted in the strong alliance between the United States and the countries of Western Europe. Twelve nations signed the treaty agreeing that if an armed attack was made against one member then it would be an armed attack against all. (United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Portugal, Iceland, Norway, France, Italy, Greece & Turkey)



- “By this treaty, we are not only seeking to establish freedom from aggression and from the use of force in the North Atlantic community, but we are also actively striving to promote and preserve peace throughout the world.” - Harry S. Truman
- **Politics & Power:** This shows the theme of politics and power because the countries are trying to show authority and power with the formation of this treaty and that they are not to be messed with because they are in alliance with 12 other countries.

186. Joseph McCarthy Attacked State Department 1950

During a time of communist scare during the Truman administration, **Joseph McCarthy**, a Republican Senator from Wisconsin, made a public announcement that he had a list of 205 communists from the State Department in his hand.

“That is not what they want. They are trying to create an issue, and it is going to be just as big a fiasco as the campaign in New York and other places on these other false and fatuous issues.”- **President Truman**

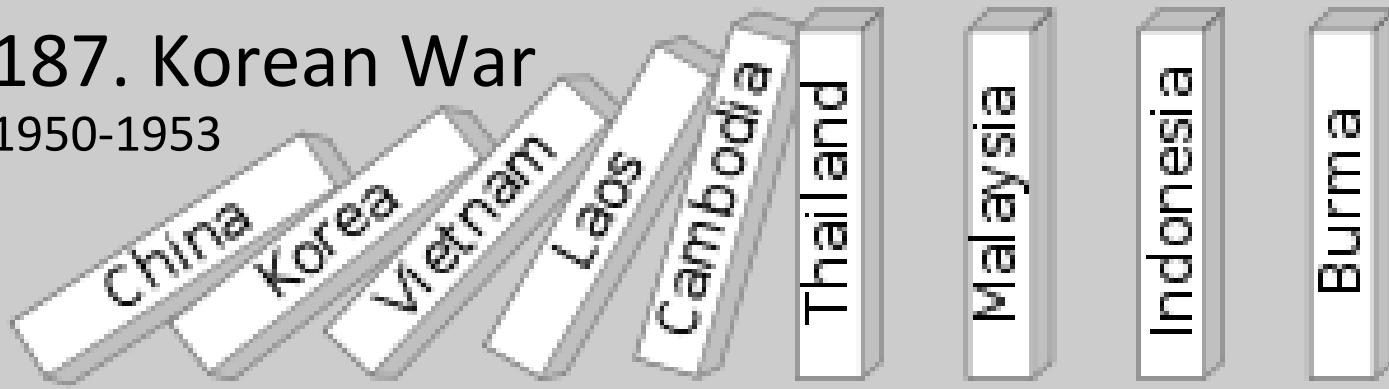


McCarthy and his statement falls under the theme **Politics and Power** because McCarthy's false accusation regarding the State Department was made due to a higher desire to gain political power through politics by creating controversy.



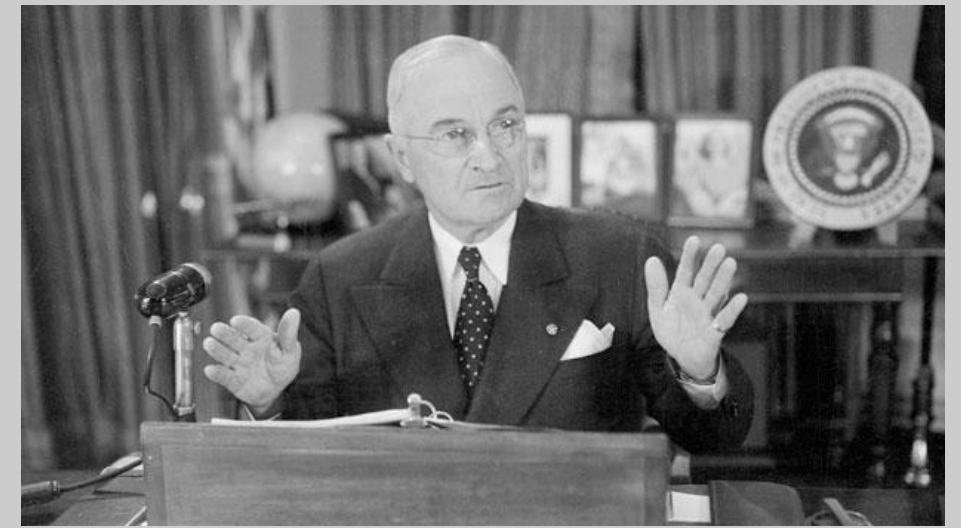
187. Korean War

1950-1953



The Korean War was a struggle between the North and South parts of Korea, essentially became a war between the United States backed South Korea and the communist Soviet Union backed North Korea.

The Korean War can be related to the theme of America in the World, with America's role at this time in the world being to stop the spread of communism.



“If we let Korea down,” President Harry Truman (1884-1972) said, “the Soviet[s] will keep right on going and swallow up one [place] after another.”

This quote from President Truman shows that he believed that if Korea fell to communism, all of the countries would soon fall to communism.

-Nicolas Terrazas

188. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Executed

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed on June 19, 1953 for passing along information about the atomic bomb to the Soviets during the red scare.

“There had to be a hysteria and a fear sent through America in order to get increased war budgets.” - Julius Rosenberg

Beliefs, Ideas, and Culture: The execution of the Rosenbergs was held during the red scare, which was a nation wide belief that communists were overtaking America. Because of the amounts of exposure and national attention this case got due to the beliefs of American citizens that communists were taking over during this time period I put it under this section.



189 Brown v. Board of Education, 1954



Brown v. Board of Education was a supreme court case in 1954, that ruled the state law of having separate schools for black and white students to be unconstitutional.

We conclude that the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal." -Chief Justice Earl Warren

Brown v. Board of Education is an example of Identity because this case ended the racial segregation of whites and blacks in schooling and strove to end "separate but equal".

190. Geneva Accords, 1954

The **Geneva Accords** were held to ease indochina tensions and act as a peace settlement against the growing issues with communism. It resulted in the division of North Vietnam as communist, and South Vietnam at the 17th parallel.

“The American position at Geneva is an impossible one, so long as leading Republican senators have no terms for peace except unconditional surrender of the enemy and no terms for entering the war except as a collective action in which nobody is willing to engage” -Walter Lippman

The Geneva Accords is an example of **America in the World** because Americans are working to solve the growing issue of communism in various parts of the world but exclusives Vietnam for this situation



191. Joseph McCarthy condemned for misconduct, 1954

Senator Joseph McCarthy's movement of McCarthyism fell after accusing the army in the "Army-McCarthy" hearings, where after intimidating the witnesses he was viewed differently, and while he was able to keep his job he was left with no power.

"Until this moment, Senator, I think I never really gauged your cruelty or your recklessness... Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last?" - associate of the Army's chief counsel, Joseph Welch



Politics and Power: The whole McCarthyism movement was a political movement in order to get support from the public, and like with any political movement, it came to an end when people no longer supported it.

192. Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-1956)

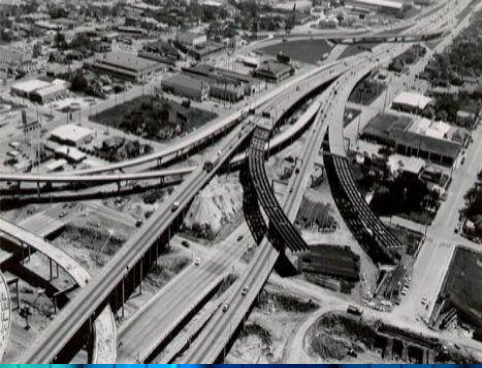
*Over a year long protest that ended with the U.S. Supreme court ruling that segregation within public buses is unconstitutional.

*"People always say I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true...No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in."

-Rosa Parks (woman that sparked this protest)

*Ideas, Beliefs, and Culture-This movement was a first on the long journey to integrate blacks into a predominantly white society.





#193: Interstate Highway Act



- Signed by Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1956, authorizing the funding of a large-scale building of 41,000 miles of highway roads all over the country.
- “Speedy, safe transcontinental travel... In case of atomic attack on our key cities, the road net will permit quick evacuation of target areas.” -Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Economic Transformations - the building of highways was a large step toward modernization; it spurred along the production of automobiles and faster transportation.

194. Integration of Little Rock H.S.



The Integration of Little Rock High School involved nine black students who enrolled in an all white high school in September of 1957 testing the Supreme Court ruling of 1954 that stated segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

“The humiliating expectations and traditions of segregation creep over you slowly, slowly stealing a teaspoon of your self-esteem each day.” - Melba Patillo, one of the Little Rock Nine



Ideas, Belief, and culture- The Integration of Little Rock H.S. goes with this theme because it shows how American thought has changed from African Americans being slaves, to now being taught side by side with whites.

195. Sputnik

- Sputnik was launched by the Soviet Union on October 4, 1957 and was the first man-made satellite to orbit the Earth.
- “Both countries [Russia and the United States] knew that preeminence in space was a condition of their national security. That conviction gave both countries a powerful incentive to strive and compete. The Soviets accomplished many important firsts, and this gave us a great incentive to try harder.” – American astronaut Scott Carpenter quoted in *Into that Silent Sea* (p. 138).
- Economic transformations: The launching of Sputnik pushed the United States to get a jump on their own space station and ultimately led to the creation of NASA in 1958.

196. U-2 aircraft shot down by USSR, 1960



- May 1, 1960 Gary Power's spy plane was shot down over Soviet territory. Eisenhower lied saying it was an off track weather plane, got caught in lie, refuses to apologize. Cancelled Paris Peace Conference.
- *"First reports indicate that the President had no knowledge of the plane incident. If that is the case, we have got to ask whether or not this administration has any real control over the federal bureaucracy."*
- *Foreign Affairs- During tensions with the Soviet Union, spies and spy planes were used to track Soviets weapon supply and activities.*

197. Greensboro sit-ins (1960)



Theme

Identity- The students from the Greensboro sit-ins challenged the way society was segregating whites and blacks, drawing attention to the inequality due to race, aiding the civil rights movement, and changing history.

“I had a feeling of liberation, restored manhood. I had a natural high. And I truly felt almost invincible. Mind you, [I was] just sitting on a dumb stool and not having asked for service yet” - Franklin McCain (one of the students from the sit-in)

After being refused service at a whites-only restaurant in North Carolina, four black students from an all-black college staged a sit-in, drawing attention to the segregation that was going on in the community in a nonviolent way, inspiring others to do the same, and creating a new surge forward in the civil rights movement.



198. Eisenhower's Farewell Address, 1961

Eisenhower's Farewell Address was on January 17th, 1961 and was Eisenhower's final speech to the nation as President of the United States. It is best known for advocating that the nation guard against the potential influence of the military industrial complex.



Identity: Eisenhower's Farewell relates to the theme of identity because in his speech he wants the nation to come together as one to support what he thinks is extremely important, the military industrial complex.

"In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist. We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes." -Eisenhower 1961



Bay of Pigs (1961)



What Happened?

A scheme planned in the Ike administration to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba, but it failed to set off a general uprising and the trained exiles were captured. JFK took complete responsibility for this and avoids using armed forces to save the men.

Quote

“While we could not be expected to lend our sympathies, we made it repeatedly clear that the armed forces of this country would not intervene in any way”
-JFK, address on the subject of Cuba

Theme

United States intervention in Foreign Affairs leads to Tension: This incident can be compared to when the U.S intervened in the Philippines and any other time the U.S wrongly intervened in the affairs of foreign nations because the result is always tension between the United States and that nation.



Cuban Missile Crisis

- A 13 day stand off between the United States and Soviet Union supported Cuba. Cuba broadcasted footage and nuclear missiles in a threatening way. It was the closest the world has come to total nuclear war.
- President John F. Kennedy was President and Fidel Castro was dictator of Cuba.
- USSR Nuclear Weapons were in range of the United States which started a panic in the US.
- In response the United States opted to avoid war and signed an economic and social embargo against Cuba.

Davis Lamberton



Freedom Riders



- Civil Rights activists who rode segregated interstate buses through the Deep South starting in 1961, and were brutally abused and beaten.
- “My objective is not just to make a point, but to bring about a real change in the situation. We will continue the Ride until people can sit wherever they wish on buses and use the facilities in any waiting room available to the public. Please tell the attorney general that we have been cooling off for 350 years. If we cool off any more, we will be in a deep freeze. The Freedom Ride will go on.” -James Farmer
- Ideas, Belief, and Culture- The Freedom Riders were promoting the idea of Civil Rights in the United States by protesting segregation laws on buses.



1. Peace Corps of 19



As one of President Kennedy's most popular innovations, the Peace Corps recruited volunteers to give technical aid to developing nations.

“The people of these nations are struggling for economic and social progress. Our own freedom and the future of freedom around the world, depend, in a very real sense, on their ability to build growing and independent nations where men can live in dignity, liberated from the bonds of hunger, ignorance, and poverty.”- John F. Kennedy

America in the World- The Peace Corps initiative was a foreign policy that helped dozens of underdeveloped nations through the humanitarian mission, winning the hearts and minds of the people.

203. The Feminine Mystique



Published by feminist Betty Friedan, which challenged women to move beyond the suburban housewife life.

Theme
Identity: Betty Friedan was promoting women to re-evaluate their role in society.



204. March on Washington, 1963

This march was a success by over 200,000 black and white Americans who advocated civil rights.

“I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood”

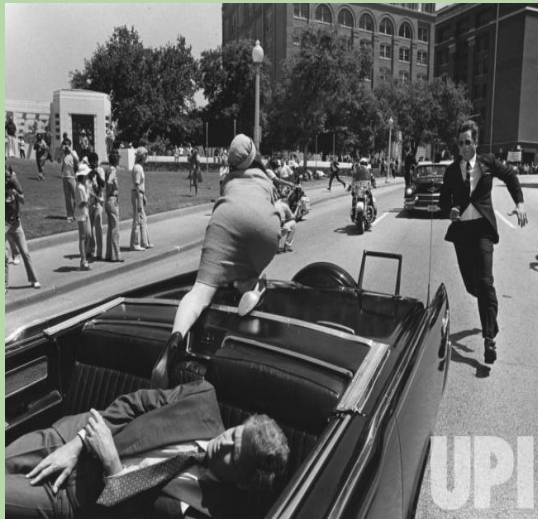
Identity- I chose this theme because Martin Luther King Jr. wants black Americans, “sons of former slaves,” and white Americans, “sons of former slave owners,” to get along and become friends instead of living in segregation and hatred towards each other.



205. John F. Kennedy assassinated, 1963

John F. Kennedy (35th President) was assassinated on November 22nd, 1963 in Dallas, Texas by Lee Harvey Oswald (who was killed by Jack Ruby). Many people believe there was more to the assassination than the Warren Commission was releasing, starting numerous conspiracy theories.

Politics and Power- The day John F. Kennedy was assassinated it began changes in the American political system of that time. Lyndon B. Johnson was sworn into Presidential Power, The Camelot administration ended, and the political choices made in Johnson's administration led to the start of the Vietnam War. History might have been different if Kennedy had not been assassinated.



“If [the assassination] didn’t happen, history might have changed. He was a different kind of President.” -*Douglas Ducharme, a man who attended the memorial ceremony.*

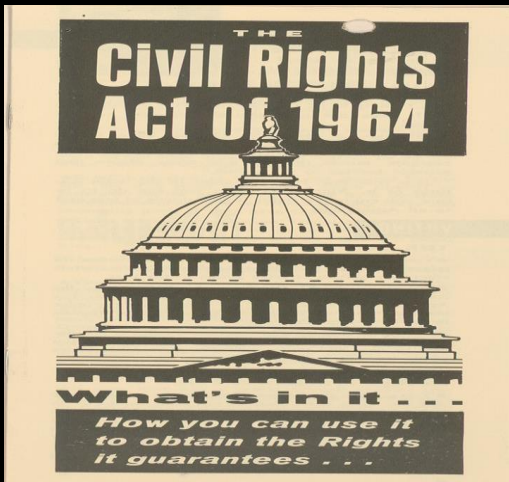


206: The Great Society 1964-1965



- ❖ The Great Society is President Lyndon B. Johnson's domestic program that was designed to provide social welfare to citizens of the United States.
- ❖ "We have the opportunity to move not only toward the rich society and the powerful society, but upward to the Great Society."
~Lyndon B. Johnson
- ❖ I believe that The Great Society falls under the category of politics and power because it describes LBJ's plan to help the people of the United States through his domestic programs.

207. Civil Rights Act of 1964



President John F. Kennedy addresses the nation about civil rights.

- This Act, signed by president Lyndon Johnson, outlawed discrimination and segregation on the basis of race, color, religion and gender in public places such as restaurants, theaters, and hotels. It also desegregated businesses, schools, and voter registration.
- “Today, we are committed to a worldwide struggle to promote and protect the rights of all who wish to be free. ... It ought to be possible, in short, for every American to enjoy the privileges of being American without regard to his race or his color.” -John F. Kennedy, “Civil Rights Address” (June 11, 1963)
- **Identity:** The Civil Rights Act of 1964 falls under this category because it deals with the racial discrimination and ethnic identities of people during this time period.

208: Gulf of Tonkin Resolution 1964



The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution was in response to the North Vietnamese attack on U.S. ships in the Tonkin Gulf, allowing President Johnson to dispatch U.S. planes to attack with congresses support.

"take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression."

-Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

The theme I chose for this term is America in the World, because of the military involvement in the developing world.



209: Malcolm X Assassinated, 1965

- Malcolm X was assassinated while giving a speech in the Audubon Ballroom in New York City by black gunmen who were rivals of the Nation of Islam.
- “I believe in the brotherhood of man, all men, but I don’t believe in brotherhood with anybody who doesn’t want brotherhood with me.” -Malcolm X, 1964
- Identity- The assassination of Malcolm X represents an event in the Civil Rights Movement as blacks strived for their racial identity and became willing to use violence to achieve their goals.



210 Vietnam War escalated, 1965

The Vietnam War escalation happened just after the Gulf of Tonkin incident and resolution, allowing the US to intensify their bombing raids; which lead to Operation Rolling Thunder.

“Our numbers have increased in Vietnam because the aggression of others has increased in Vietnam. There is not, and there will not be, a mindless escalation.”
~Lyndon B. Johnson

The theme I chose for this particular term is America in the World, because of our military involvement in another developing country in this global conflict.



(211) Voting Rights Act, 1965



Politics and Power- The Voting Rights Act of 1965 can be connected with politics and power because it was a specific group fighting for their right to vote, which means they were fighting for their right to have political power in society.

A piece of federal legislation, signed into law by Lyndon B. Johnson, that prohibited racial discrimination in voting.

"The basic elements so vital to Negro advancement can only be achieved by seeking redress from government at local, state and Federal levels. To do this the vote is essential." -Martin Luther King

212: Watts Riots 1965

The watts riots were a series of riots that took place in Watts, Los Angeles, in 1965 that occurred between the police force and the blacks in the area after the arrest of Marquette Frye. The riots ended up costing millions in property damages and the lives of more than 30 people.

Ideas, belief, and culture- These riots occurred based on the cultures and races of the men involved. Frye's arrest made the other blacks in the area believe that they were being unjustly arrested for something they weren't guilty of.

“The watts riots were “the beginning of a stirring of those people in our society who have been by passed the progress of the past decade” -Martin Luther King

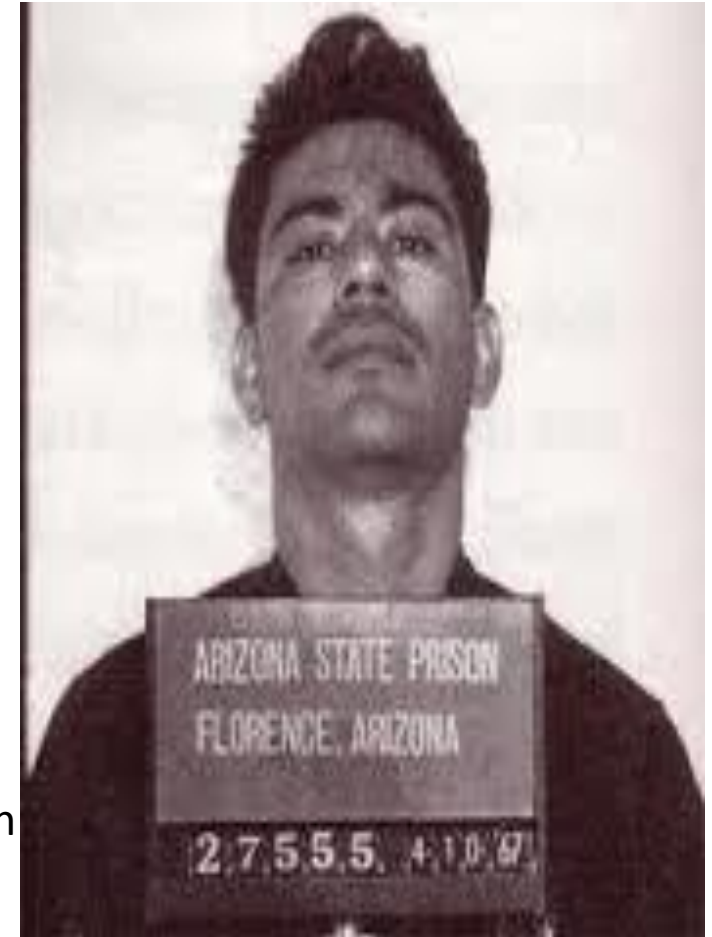


213: Mirand

In June 1966, Ernesto Miranda was arrested based on an acquisition of kidnap and rape, held and interrogated by policemen for two hours, and was not informed of his rights according to the fifth and sixth amendments.

Men have certain unalienable rights- Miranda may have committed a terrible crime, but he still deserved to hear his rights before being interrogated.

“The Court’s opinion, in my view, reveals no adequate basis for extending the Fifth Amendment’s privilege against self-incrimination to the police station. Far more important, it fails to show that the Court’s new rules are well supported, let alone compelled, by Fifth Amendment precedents. Instead, the new rules actually derive from quotation and analogy drawn from precedents under the Sixth Amendment, which should properly have no bearing on police interrogation....” -John Marshall Harlan



214- Tet Offensive

- The Tet Offensive was one of the biggest military campaigns that took place during the Vietnam War that was launched January 30th, 1968. These surprise military attacks were brought on by the Viet Cong forces and the North Vietnamese People's Army of Vietnam against South Vietnam forces, and the United States. Unfortunately, these attacks caused the United States and South Vietnam to lose several cities, but they answered with many inflicting commands of forces to North Vietnam.
- "It was felt that the elections could not be free in the North in particular. I would say that was part of it. The other sense that even if free elections were held, they probably would be dominated by the Communists and the Communists would gain control."- President Eisenhower (1968)
- **Politics and Power-** The Tet Offensive changed the American politics by making the citizens unchanged to the idea of opposing the war being fought. The government made sure that the war was being won, but the Tet Offensive seemed to show that it was a lie.





215-

- In 1968, Lyndon B. Johnson was challenged by Eugene McCarthy, Democrat, for the Democrat representative for the Presidential election in New Hampshire. With such a poor showing of popularity for Johnson he withdrew from the race and declared to stop bombing in North Vietnam.
- “Accordingly, I shall not seek, and I will not accept, the nomination of my party for another term as your President.” -Johnson’s speech to the world that he would not rerun for presidency (March 31, 1968)
- Politics and Power- The withdrawing of Lyndon B. Johnson not only gave the Democratic nomination to Eugene McCarthy. But it also proved that many Americans were against the war efforts in Vietnam.

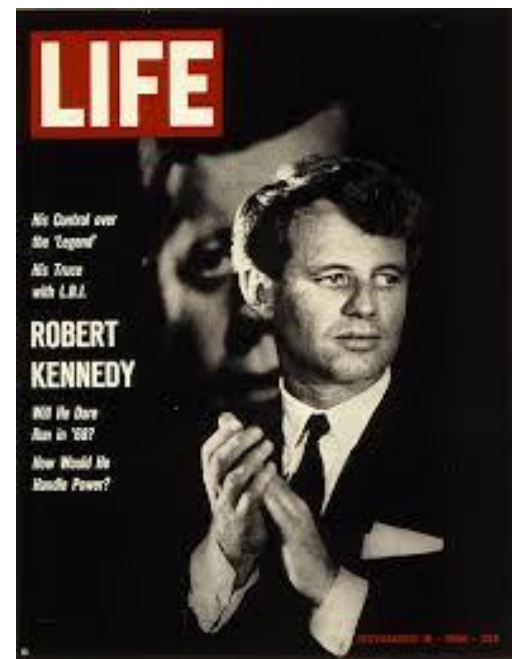
216- MLK ASSASSINATION



The civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr. was killed on April 4th, 1968 in Memphis, Tennessee by James Earl Ray, a fugitive.

After the 1963 JFK assassination, MLK told his wife, “This is what will happen to me, I keep telling you, this is a sick society”.

The theme most relevant is Identity, and the struggle for the end of racial superiority. MLK was killed but his ideas lived on, and though racial tensions still exist, great progress has been made since then.



217- R



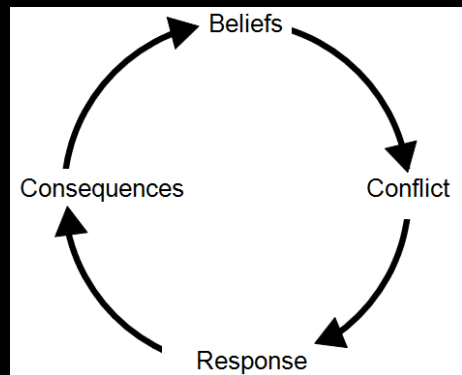
- After winning the California and South Dakota primary elections, Robert Kennedy, United States Senator and brother of President John F. Kennedy, was shot in the Ambassador Hotel, CA by Sirhan Sirhan.
- *"Is everybody all right?" -Robert Kennedy, after Sirhan Sirhan fired 8 bullets*
- Ideas, Beliefs, and Cultures- The Kennedy family was loved by many, and this generated interest in politics as Americans followed the Kennedys socially and politically. The death of Robert Kennedy sparked controversy and shock from the American people, as it was rare for a senator to be assassinated.



218-Anti War Riots at the Chicago Dem. Convention



- During the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago a major point in the election was the decision of the candidates over the vietnam war. Civil unrest broke out in the streets where thousands of anti-war protesters battled police.
- “Don’t push me, take your hand off me unless you plan to arrest me” (Dan Rather, CBS news correspondent who was reporting on the incident)
- Ideas,Belief and culture- This confrontation was solely based off the differences in the ideas and beliefs of the citizens and the government. The people voice their belief which conflicts with the government which created this chaotic event.



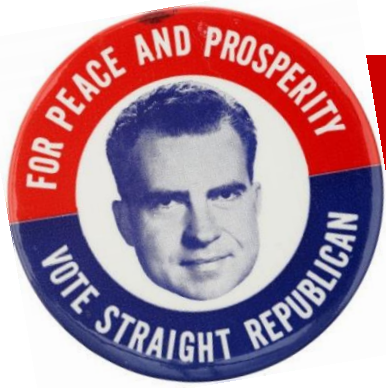


219

AIM created, 1968



- ❖ American Indian movement, Native American political activists who fought for their rights by protesting the government's unfair treatment of native americans.
- ❖ “Before AIM, Indians were dispirited, defeated, and culturally dissolving. People were ashamed to be Indian. You didn't see the young people wearing braids or chokers or ribbon shirts in those days. Hell, I didn't wear 'em. People didn't Sun Dance, they didn't Sweat, they were losing their languages. Then there was that spark at Alcatraz, and we took off. Man, we took a ride across this country. We put Indians and Indian rights smack dab in the middle of the public consciousness for the first time since the so-called Indian wars.” -Russell Means, Activist and cofounder of the American Indian Movement (AIM) (Oglala Lakota) interview, PBS television, *Alcatraz Is Not an Island*, 2002
- ❖ Identity- The Native American’s were a group of people in America who were losing their culture (or identity) and this group helped them regain that.



220. The Election of 1968

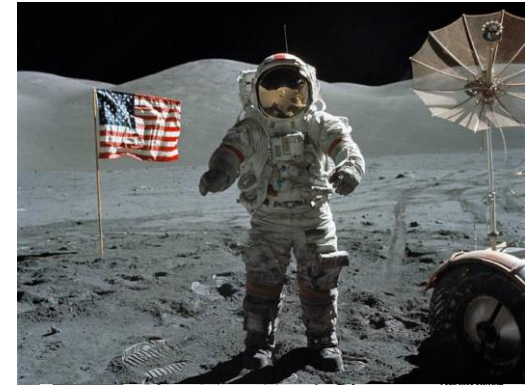


- Republican candidate Richard Nixon appealed to a nation tired of violence and unrest. Nixon vowed he would end the Vietnam War and win peace. Democratic nominee, Hubert Humphrey, Johnson's vice president, seemed a continuation of the old politics. In the end, Richard Nixon won.
- “The cold war isn’t thawing; it’s burning with a deadly heat. Communism isn’t sleeping; it is always plotting, scheming, working, fighting.” - Richard Nixon
- Politics and Power - Richard Nixon as the President of the United States allowed him to help save money from draining into the economy. Also his control demonstrates his power because Nixon believed if the President did something illegal, it was not illegal because they are above the normal citizen.

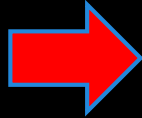


221. Neil Armstrong walked on the moon, 1969

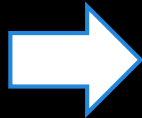
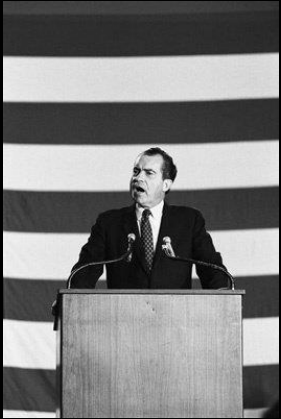
- Neil Armstrong becomes the first man on the moon, defeating the Communist in the moon race and fulfilling Kennedy's goal.
- "I think we're going to the moon because it's in the nature of the human being to face challenges. It's by the nature of his deep inner soul... we're required to do these things just as salmon swim upstream." (Neil Armstrong)
- The theme that best suits this topic is belief systems, more specifically science and philosophy. Although the Soviets were the first humans in space, it was through America's advanced technology and science that they were able to send Apollo 11 to continue in the moon race.



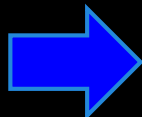
222. Vietnamization, 1969



Vietnamization was a policy put in place by the Nixon administration to train South Vietnamese soldiers and provide them with a larger combat responsibility while simultaneously reducing the number of U.S. troops in the war.



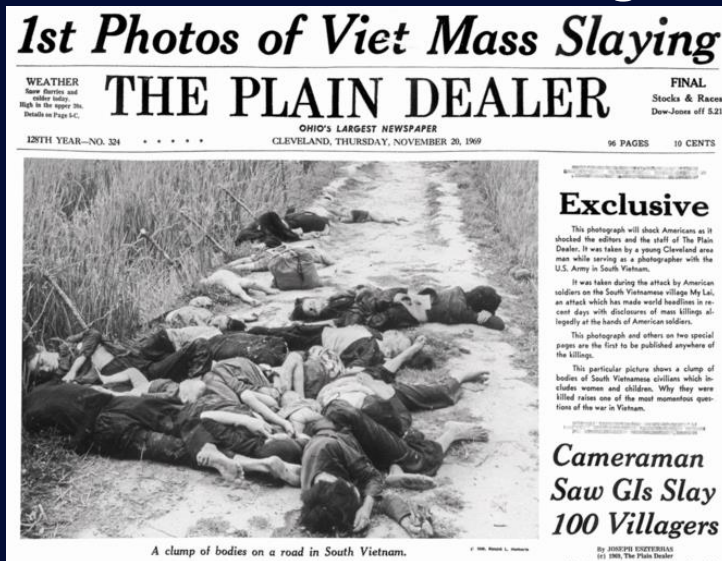
"I want to end the war to save the lives of those brave young men in Vietnam. But I want to end it in a way which will increase the chance that their younger brothers and their sons will not have to fight in some future Vietnam someplace in the world." -Richard Nixon, Vietnamization speech (1969)



Politics and Power- Richard Nixon as Commander-and-Chief of the United States Armed Forces used his political power to save America's economy from the money draining Vietnam War and save the American people from having to deal with the unneeded grief from the loss of a loved one.

223. My Lai Massacre made public, 1969

- ★ The My Lai Massacre took place on March 16th, 1969, during the Vietnam War, and resulted in the massacre of hundreds of unarmed citizens of a village in South Vietnam, led by American Lieutenant William Calley Jr.
- ★ “In a guerrilla war, the line between legitimate and illegitimate killing is blurred. The policies of free-fire zones, in which a soldier is permitted to shoot at any human target, armed or unarmed, further confuse the fighting man’s moral senses.” -Philip Caputo, 1969, a soldier at the My Lai Massacre



- ★ America in the world: The My Lai Massacre was a product of the Vietnam War, which consisted of American interference in Vietnam’s culture, economy, and politics.

224- Kent State



In 1970 at Kent State University in Ohio, the Ohio National Guard shot at students protesting the US' invasion of Cambodia during the Vietnam war, killing four and injuring nine.

““They were murdered on the campus in the springtime of their lives. Their friends all wept in sorrow, their parents screamed and cried. They stood and fell in struggle, that was all that they could do. They gave their lives for Vietnam, also for me and you. Brothers, now my song is ending, but there’s one thing we must do. We must organize against this war and see the struggle through...” –Jack Warshaw, Songwriter

Politics and Power- The entire situation was a clash between the people and government that represents them. It started with young people angered by the government’s failure to properly answer their desire to pull the troops out of the Vietnam, and it ended with even more individuals questioning their government that would slaughter those expressing their opposition.

Pentagon Papers

- A study on the Vietnam War during the Johnson administration, nicknamed the "Pentagon Papers" was leaked; the document uncovered the U.S. government's lies that portrayed the U.S. as successful in the war and revealing that the U.S. shouldn't have been in war at all
- "Look, all administrations lie, all governments lie, all officials lie and nothing they say is to be believed. That's a pretty good rule"
- The theme for Pentagon Papers is America in the world because it directly shows the U.S. forcing itself into a foreign countries war



226) Nixon's visit to China - 1972

Nixon's visit to china, the first time that the president visited Communist China, is significant because it represents the first steps to normalizing relations with the country.


"the week that changed the world"

-Richard Nixon

America in the world - By attempting to normalize relations with China, Nixon sought to improve international trade and boost global economy.





 *“Never again must America allow an arrogant, elite guard of political adolescents to bypass the regular party organization and dictate the terms of a national election.” - Gerald R. Ford*

➡ This event falls under politics and power. It increased awareness within the government and the public eye of the existence of corruption within their own democracy. The true power of a democracy lies within the people not the president. The president is simply there to ensure the rights of the people are protected.

228- SALT I and the policy of detente, 1972

- (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) US diplomats secured soviet consent to a freeze in number of ballistic missiles carrying nuclear warheads, significant step toward reducing cold war tensions and bringing about detente (A deliberate reduction of Cold War tensions)
- "The Governments of the United States and the Soviet Union, after reviewing the course of their talks on the limitation of strategic armaments, have agreed to concentrate this year on working out an agreement for the limitation of the deployment of anti-ballistic missile systems (ABMs)....The two sides are taking this course in the conviction that it will create more favorable conditions for further negotiations to limit all strategic arms...This agreement is a major step in breaking the stalemate on nuclear arms talks"
--Richard Nixon addressing the nation May 20, 1971
- Politics and Power- This was a major step in reducing the tension between the Soviet Union and The United States during the Cold War.



229: Roe v. Wade, 1973

- Based around an unmarried pregnant woman named Jane Roe, the supreme court case of *Roe v. Wade* ruled that an abortion was a matter that was only a concern with a woman, and her doctor making it legal and significant to Women's rights to privacy.
- “I used the name Jane Roe because I didn’t want my personal name to be involved in it.”-Norma McCorvey
- The theme I chose that portrays the case of Roe v. Wade is Civil Rights, because like Jane Roe all women and people have rights to make their own decisions in life.

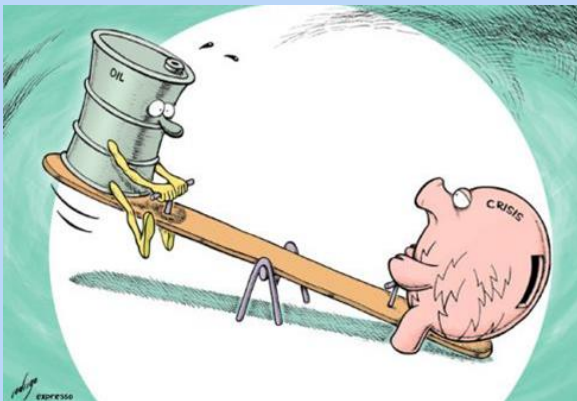


230: OPEC Oil Embargo, 1973



→ As revenge for the U.S. decision to aid the Israeli military, the Arab members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ordered an embargo against the U.S., causing the American economy to be devastated.

→ “I will do everything I can to hold down the price of foreign oil. Scare stories that the American people will soon be paying a dollar for a gallon of gas are just as ridiculous as the stories that will say that we will be paying a dollar for a loaf of bread. The American people cannot afford to pay such prices, and I can assure you that we will not have to pay them.” - Richard Nixon



→ Economy- Although the oil embargo deals with global trade and conflict, it directly affects the United States economy due to the skyrocketing price of oil which causes a strain on the economy.

231: Nixon Resigned, 1974

In response of Nixon being associated with the Watergate Affair, on August 8th 1974 Nixon became the first President in American history to resign.

THEME

This relates to Political & Power because of the pressure Congress enforces on Nixon to leave the White House.

“In the past few days... it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort [to remain president]... But with the disappearance of that base, I know believe that the constitutional purpose has been served, and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged”
- Richard Nixon

