

## **I. Topics**

- a. The Reconstruction Era, 1865-1877
- b. Lincoln's Plan of Reconstruction, 1763
- c. The Republican Party in Congress & Reconstruction – Conservatives  
Moderates  
Radicals –  
(Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, Benjamin Wade)
- d. The Wade-Davis Bill, 1864 – Pocket Veto by Lincoln
- e. The Wade-Davis Manifesto, 1864
- f. The Assassination of Lincoln, 1865
- g. Andrew Johnson – the New President
- h. Andrew Johnson & Reconstruction Policy, 1865-68

## **II. Reconstruction in the South**

- a. Battle of Antietam – battle where it looked like Confederacy might lose
- b. Lincoln issued Emancipation Proclamation in 1863
- c. Emancipation Proclamation couldn't end slavery because slavery was allowed in the constitution
- d. Slavery could only be ended by an amendment to the constitution
- e. Emancipation Proclamation was a pledge to end slavery
- f. July 1863 – Furthest North Confederates reached into the North
- g. Lincoln felt that this victory was the start of the North's victory

## **III. Lincoln's 10% Plan**

- a. 3/4 parts there is no dispute
- b. Agree
  - When war ends, slavery would be abolished
  - Leadership of Confederate States would lose citizenship rights, right to vote, and ability to hold public office
  - Confederate debt would be confiscated
  - People who bought bonds Confederate bonds would not be paid
  - People who owned slaves lost their property
- c. Disagree
  - White males of South would have to take a loyalty pledge to have a future in the U.S.
  - 10% of white males in each southern state would pledge their loyalty was Lincoln's idea

**IV. Thaddeus Stevens (MA), Charles Sumner (PA), Benjamin Wade (OH)**

- a. Stevens wanted to punish South
- b. Sumner/Wade wanted to make South feel that they had done something wrong and they couldn't easily come back
- c. 50% of white males + 1 would have to pledge loyalty was their plan

**V. Wade – Davis Bill**

- a. 50% +1 plan
- b. Lincoln pocket vetoed bill because Congress was out of session
- c. If Congress is in session and president doesn't sign or veto, it becomes law in 2 weeks

**VI. Wade-Davis Manifesto, 1864**

- a. Wade and Davis said that Congress should determine Reconstruction
- b. Lincoln was a negotiator

**VII. Lincoln's 2<sup>nd</sup> Inauguration**

- a. "With Malice Towards None, with Charity for all, let us heal the wounds of the nation"
- b. Lincoln's assassinator (Booth) was at his inauguration

**VIII. John Wilkes Booth**

- a. John Wilkes Booth was a well-known actor
- b. Wilkes had a plan to kill president, Vice President and Secretary of State
- c. On Good Friday 1865 (3 days before 4 years of Civil War) at Ford's Theatre, Booth goes through back door because he was well known

**IX. Lincoln Dies**

- a. At the Peterson Home, Lincoln died
- b. 7:22 am day before Easter Sunday
- c. April 16, 1865 Lincoln passed away
- d. Andrew Johnson who had only been VP for 6 weeks became President
- e.

**I. Topics**

- a. Johnson & Reconstruction
- b. Election of 1864
- c. Johnson's Life
- d. Johnson as President
- e. Black Codes
- f. Pardons

**II. Review**

- a. Lincoln was one of the best presidents
- b. Andrew Johnson was one of the five failures as presidents
- c. Lincoln was elected to 2 terms
- d. 5 days after surrender of south on April 14, 1865, Lincoln is shot

**III. Johnson and Reconstruction**

- a. March 4, 1865 – Johnson became VP for 2<sup>nd</sup> term
- b. Hannibal Hamlin was Lincoln's 1<sup>st</sup> VP
- c. Hannibal was from Maine
- d. Lincoln chose Johnson as his 2<sup>nd</sup> VP to help him win election because Johnson was a Democrat and a southerner
- e. Every member of Congress that was from the South gave loyalty to the Confederacy, except Johnson

**IV. Johnson's Tennessee**

- a. In 1862, Tennessee was 1<sup>st</sup> state taken over by Union
- b. Andrew Johnson became military governor of Tennessee
- c. Johnson was a Tennessee senator before he became military governor

**V. 1864 Election**

- a. General George McClellan – 1<sup>st</sup> Union general, but was fired by Lincoln
- b. McClellan was the Democratic Nominee in 1864
- c. Lincoln changed parties for that election from Republican to Union Party
- d. March 4, 1865 – Johnson becomes VP
- e. Johnson has many drinks on Inauguration Day, becomes drunk, and it is reported in newspapers
- f. It was an embarrassment for Johnson
- g. 6 weeks after inauguration, he becomes president

## **VI. Johnson's Life**

- a. Johnson – born in 1808 to a poor white family in North Carolina
- b. Johnson had the poorest childhood of our 42 presidents
- c. Johnson didn't formally go to school
- d. Illiterate until 17 when he married a teacher who taught him
- e. Studied law through books
- f. Became a lawyer for the masses

## **VII. Johnson's Adult Life**

- a. Consumed by hatred towards rich whites and blacks
- b. Fears blacks moving ahead because poor whites could move below them
- c. Bought Plantation and got slaves after becoming a wealthy lawyer
- d. Held lots of government jobs

## **VIII. Johnson as President**

- a. Congress was a party-time meeting only 4 months of the year (December, January, February, March)
- b. Congress wasn't in session when Johnson became president
- c. In Washington DC, Congress met in winter months because it was hot the other months and there was no air conditioning
- d. Johnson's confrontation with Congress begins when Congress meets on December 15
- e. Johnson runs government from April to December by himself without Congress
- f. Johnson could have called Congress into a special session, but he chose not to.

## **IX. Johnson's Reconstruction**

- a. Johnson during his early months as president adopted Lincoln's 10% plan
- b. Johnson gave amnesty (mass pardon) to southern leaders
- c. Southern leaders started gaining power in state governments again
- d. Southern states pass Black Codes

## **X. Black Codes**

- a. Black Codes maintained that blacks were not equal to whites
- b. Blacks couldn't testify against whites in court
- c. Blacks are free, though
- d. Johnson doesn't say anything about Black Codes
- e. Race Riots caused by whites
- f. Johnson doesn't say anything about lynching and hanging of black, either

**XI. Congress Investigates Conditions in South**

- a. Northern states were furious that all this was still going on in the country
- b. Congress when they came back into session, after Johnson became president, formed a committee to investigate
- c. Committee checks out newspaper reports going into South
- d. Investigation shows the condition in South is worse than papers reported

**XII. Pardons**

- a. Former southern leaders make Johnson feel good because he feels he has power over rich whites
- b. Leaders almost begging say he's great because he's risen so much in life
- c. So, Johnson gives out pardons left and right

## **I. Topics**

- a. Andrew Johnson's Confrontation with Congress
  - The Freedmen's Bureau Renewal, 1866
  - The Civil Rights Act, 1866
  - The 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1866-68
  - The "Swing Around the Circle" – 1866
  - The Command of the Army Act, 1867
  - The Tenure of Office Act, 1867
  - Impeachment & Trial of Andrew Johnson, 1868

## **II. Review**

- a. Black Codes investigated by Congress
- b. Congress wants to reverse damage

## **III. Freedmen's Bureau Renewal, 1866**

- a. During slavery, becoming literate was illegal for blacks
- b. In February 1865, 2 months before Lincoln is shot, Freedmen's Bureau law helps slaves become free to support themselves
- c. There would be an adjustment period for former slaves – would be temporary
- d. Law helps promote black literacy, job training, healthcare
- e. Abandoned land would be redistributed to each black family  
40 acres and a mule was the desired amount to be given out to slaves but it was never reached

## **IV. Homestead Act, 1862**

- a. Anyone going west could have 160 acres of land
- b. Person would improve upon the land and make use of it
- c. After 5 years, government would give deed to the people who took care of the land
- d. Lincoln's Republican Party passed Homestead Act
- e. As a result, the farm vote became Republican

## **V. Freedmen's Bureau Renewal, 1866**

- a. 1 year trial – 3.25 million former slaves
- b. Andrew Johnson vetoed renewal for Freedmen's Bureau Act in 1866
- c. Radical and moderate Republicans wind up getting bill passed through 2/3 majority in Congress
- d. From the 2<sup>nd</sup> veto that was overwritten, every Johnson veto was overwritten
- e. Consequently, Johnson was the most ineffective president
- f. Johnson lost support in Congress because of his Freedmen's Bureau veto
- g. Freedmen's Bureau was the first social welfare program in the U.S. – went out of business in 1872

**VI. Freedmen's Bureau**

- a. Johnson kept vetoing the renewal bill year after year and it got passed year after year
- b. When Grant became president, he signed it into law
- c. 1/3 of Freedmen funding went to help poor whites in South also
- d. Lasted for 7 years until 1872 when it goes out of business

**VII. Civil Rights Act, 1866**

- a. Radical and moderate Republicans passed Civil Rights Act in 1866
- b. Guarantees equal opportunity
- c. Vetoed by Johnson, but it is overwritten by Congress
- d. Not always enforced, though

**VIII. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1866**

- a. Made Blacks Citizens of the U.S.
- b. Passed in 1866, but not enforced
- c. President can't stop an amendment – he can only oppose, support, or say nothing
- d. 2/3 majority of Congress supported it
- e. “No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without DUE PROCESS of law and no state shall deprive any person of EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW
- f. Enforced briefly, but helped corporations avoid de-monopolizing
- g. From 1890 – 1950 – not enforced
- h. Blacks were mistreated as a result

**IX. Swing Around the circle**

- a. Johnson campaigns against Radical Republicans to vote them out of office
- b. Makes campaign speeches against Republicans
- c. Congress has elections every two years
- d. Johnson was booed and cheered
- e. Johnson yells back and uses foul language at people who are booing him
- f. Johnson had a bad temper
- g. Reported in newspapers for history books
- h. Most people who Johnson campaigns against get re-elected

**X. Congress Diminishes Presidential power**

- a. Congress passes 2 unconstitutional laws restricting president
- b. Command of the Army Act and Tenure of Office Act

**XI. Command of the Army Act**

- a. President is no longer Commander and Chief of armed Forces
- b. General U.S. Grant is named Commander

**XII. Tenure of Office Act**

- a. President may not fire any cabinet member he has appointed unless 2/3 of Congress approves

**XIII. Johnson Fires Edward Stanton**

- a. In 1867 after the bill passes, Johnson fires Secretary of War Edward Stanton because he was disloyal
- b. Stanton doesn't accept resignation until Congress is back in session
- c. E. Stanton barricaded himself in his office
- d. Stanton earlier had helped to find Lincoln conspirators
- e. Lincoln had appointed Stanton
- f. In December 1867, Johnson again announced that he was replacing Stanton and naming General Grant as Secretary of War
- g. Grant refuses and 7 months later he becomes president
- h. Johnson keeps trying to push Stanton out and Congress says that he's breaking the Tenure of Office Act, which leads to the beginning of impeachment hearings



## **I. Topics**

- a. Impeachment & Trial of Andrew Johnson, 1868
- b. Comparison to Richard Nixon & Bill Clinton
- c. The Military Reconstruction Act - 1867
- d. Southern Reconstruction, 1867-1877 – Myth and Reality

## **II. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson**

- a. Impeachment – indictment where people want to bring person to trial
- b. House of Representatives acts as a grand jury to bring Johnson to court
- c. Indictment doesn't mean he's guilty
- d. Judiciary committee holds hearing and hears testimony to decide whether to proceed with impeachment proceedings

## **III. How to Bring a President to Trial**

- a. House Judiciary Committee brought 11 articles of impeachment against Johnson
- b. The House of Representatives would then vote to back the 11 articles and vote guilty
- c. He was then impeached
- d. Then there would be a trial in the Senate to determine whether he is removed from office

## **IV. Breaking Tenure of Office Act**

- a. Johnson broke Tenure of Office Act
- b. He really didn't break Tenure of Office Act because act said that he couldn't remove a cabinet member he appointed, but he hadn't appointed Stanton (Lincoln did)
- c. House voted to impeach Johnson and impeached him
- d. The fact that he really didn't break the Act is what saved him

## **V. Johnson's Senate Trial, 1868**

- a. At his 1868 Trial in the Senate, Johnson didn't show up for his trial
- b. Defense says that it's a flimsy case and they shouldn't set a precedent to remove a president for bad reasons
- c. Defense said that the election was coming up in 1 year's time and he would be powerless and he wasn't going to run again anyway, so they could put up with him
- d. Just the right amount – 7 moderate Republicans voted to keep him in office (in addition to Democrats who held office)
- e. 35 to convict – 19 against (12 Democrats, 7 Republicans)
- f. Johnson trial, however, weakened the presidency for the next third of a century until Teddy Roosevelt became president

**VI. Order of Succession**

- a. President
- b. VP
- c. President Protempore of Senate
- d. Speaker of House
- e. Cabinet in order of creation
- f. Today – President Protempore and Speaker of House have reversed positions in the succession line)

**VII. Benjamin Wade**

- a. Wade voted to convict Johnson
- b. He would have been next in line to be president
- c. Wade held news conference before trial to nominate his cabinet members
- d. A lot of people didn't like Wade

**VIII. Supreme Court for Clinton and Congress Vote**

- a. 9-0 Supreme Court (including Clinton's 2 nominees voted to proceed with the trial)
- b. It was discovered that Clinton lied to the Grand Jury
- c. He was then brought to trial
- d. December 19, 1998 – House in its last day voted to impeach him
- e. It was illegal because Clinton trial was voted on by new Senate, so trial should have been thrown out

**IX. Clinton Trial**

- a. Every Democrat and 5 moderate Republicans in the Senate voted to keep him in office

**X. Military Reconstruction Act, 1867**

- a. Wade-Davis Bill is reborn
- b. Reconstruction started over
- c. 10 southern states, not including Tennessee were occupied by military until 50%+1 white males in each state took an oath of loyalty to the United States

**XI. 3 Groups Who Governed South During Reconstruction**

- a. "Carpetbaggers" – Northern whites who went into the South
- b. "Scalawags" – Southern whites who participated in Reconstruction
- c. Blacks

## **I. Topics**

- a. Southern Reconstruction, 1867-1877
  - The Myth of Reconstruction, Carpetbaggers, Scalawags, Blacks
  - The Reality of Reconstruction
  - Reforms during Reconstruction
  - The End of Reconstruction – the Disputed Presidential Election of 1876 & the Compromise of 1877

## **II. Southern Reconstruction**

- a. Every southern state was divided into 5 military districts until 50%+1 white males took oath to US government
- b. 3 groups of men run South: carpetbaggers, scalawags, and blacks

## **III. Carpetbaggers**

- a. Northern white males who went into the South and became involved in post-war activities, including promoting medical care, healthcare, education, business...

## **IV. Scalawags**

- a. Southern whites (middle class) who didn't own slaves

## **V. Redeemers Spread Lies about Reconstruction**

- a. "Redeemers" – upper class whites in South who come back into power and have control over southern economy
- b. Myth spread as fact in textbooks, movies, novels, history books
- c. 1915 – Birth of a Nation – Silent movie – shows Myth of Reconstruction – Depicted blacks as savages
- d. President Woodrow Wilson endorsed this racist, pro-southern view

## **VI. End of the Myth**

- a. Ended in 1960s
- b. Research started going on into southern newspapers
- c. 1968 – teachings looking into reality of Reconstruction
- d. Reconstruction is now one of the most researched fields
- e. Black history started to be taught

## **VII. Myth of Reconstruction**

- a. Reconstruction was a tragic era – an age of hate
- b. Northern whites came to get revenge on the South
- c. Carpetbaggers manipulated things in the South
- d. Scalawags were out to grab power turning against their own white people
- e. Blacks are uneducated, trying to get revenge, trying to impregnate white women to start a mixed race
- f. Blacks were in control, followed by carpetbaggers
- f. Reconstruction ending was the best thing
- g. Redeemers then came back into power

## **VIII. Reality of Reconstruction**

- a. Blacks don't dominate Reconstruction
- b. Order of importance: carpetbaggers (1<sup>st</sup>), scalawags (2<sup>nd</sup>), Blacks (3<sup>rd</sup>)
- c. There were some corrupt carpetbaggers in government, but only a very small amount
- d. In general, carpetbaggers did a good job

## **IX. Scalawags**

- a. A few cases of bad leadership
- b. But they in general do a good job of keeping a balance

## **X. Blacks**

- a. No Black governors – only black lieutenant governors
- b. All blacks in power are shown to be competent people
- c. 15 Blacks in House of Representatives
- d. 2 Blacks in Senate (Mississippi) – 1 – 1 year; 1 – 6 years
- e. 17 blacks were not shown to be corrupt
- f. Blacks did not dominate –played a minor role in Reconstruction

## **XI. South Carolina's Reconstruction**

- a. South Carolina was badly governed – True part of myth
- b. Majority of Carpetbaggers in SC were corrupt

## **XII. Rebuilding Efforts**

- a. In the post war, roads were being built in the South
- b. Hospitals – last thing to be introduced in South
- c. Redeemers rescinded most of Reconstruction after they came back to power

**XIII. Reconstruction Period**

- a. Public school system started
- b. Before Redeemers came back to power, blacks and whites went to school together
- c. Reconstruction was the last time that blacks and whites went to the same school in the South until the 1950s and 60s
- d. 1837 – Mississippi started to mandate school from grades 6 - 12
- e. 1840s – in Florida – different school years
- f. Black Codes Rescinded during Reconstruction
- g. 1860 – Ft. Lauderdale – last lynching

**XIV. Redeemers in Power**

- a. Politics was more anti-black
- b. Blacks would lose their right to vote
- c. Age of Reform and change was the worst part, not Reconstruction
- d. Myth spreads very easily
- e. Reconstruction reformed tax system to put burden on people who had money
- f. Redeemers after they regained power put the burden on the common person
- g. Got rid of

**XV. End of Reconstruction**

- a. Reconstruction ends in 1877
- b. 3 of 10 states still had Union Army controlling them in 1876
- c. 3 states: South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida

**XVI. Ulysses S. Grant Presidency**

- a. Grant is finishing 8 years in office
- b. Grant's presidency has corruption
- c. Panic of 1873 under Grant
- d. Barbara Bush is the only 1<sup>st</sup> Lady related to 2 alcoholics: Franklin Pierce, George W. Bush

**XVII. Election of 1876**

- a. Republican Candidate Rutherford B. Hayes – governor of Ohio
- b. Democratic Candidate Samuel Tilden – governor of NY
- c. Tilden – 4.3 million (4 million, 50,000 votes)
- d. Need 189 electoral votes to win
- e. Tilden – 184 electoral votes
- f. Tilden won popular vote, but Hayes wins election
- g. 1824, 1876, 1888, 2000 – elections in which popular vote doesn't win presidency

### **XVIII. Deciding the Election of 1876**

- a. House of Representatives – Democratic Controlled
- b. Senate – Republican Controlled
- c. 5 Senators, 5 House of Representative members, and 5 Supreme Court Justices create group
- d. 3/5 representatives picked by Republicans
- e. 8-7 Republican edge
- f. David Davis resigns because he was the swing vote and didn't want the pressure
- g. March 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1877 – 2 days before inauguration: It is announced that Hayes wins election with 185 electoral votes to Tilden's 184 electoral votes

### **XIX. Compromise of 1877**

- a. Ends Reconstruction – Hayes would pull troops out of South
- b. Hayes agrees to give many southerners patronage
- c. Patronage – to give jobs to opposite party members
- d. Postmaster General would become a cabinet member
- e. Government would promote federal funding to improve the economy of the south
- f. Republicans never give funding to the South

### **XX. Raw Deal**

- a. Government would promote federal funding to improve the economy of the South
- b. Republicans never give funding to the South
- c. Republicans after Grant leaves office seem to only care about big business
- d. Republicans only care about big business and power
- e. Affects of compromise abandoned blacks
- f. Blacks are abandoned to White South

## **I. Topics**

- a. The End of Reconstruction – the Disputed Presidential Election of 1876 & the Compromise of 1877
- b. Southern Blacks after Reconstruction
  - Economic – Sharecropping
  - Social – “Jim Crow” segregation
  - Legal – Lynchings
  - Politics – Loss of Right to vote – methods used
- c. Alternative Black Strategies – Booker T. Washington vs. WEB DuBois

## **II. Review**

- a. Tilden was governor of NY: won popular vote, but didn’t win election
- b. Tilden helped create NY Public Library
- c. Hayes became president
- d. 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment, 1870 – No individual man should be prevented from voting

## **III. Economics**

- a. Freedmen’s Bureau did a god job, but didn’t work on everyone
- b. Illiteracy amongst blacks and poor whites continued after 1872 when Freedmen’s Bureau ended

## **IV. Sharecropping**

- a. Owner starts former slaves with crops and blacks have to farm it
- b. Blacks would share a small portion of crops with owner
- c. Owners got upset because there were bad years
- d. Sharecroppers would owe money to owners

## **V. Serfs**

- a. “Tied-down” Blacks who were stuck sharecropping because they owed money to owners when there were bad crop years

## **VI. Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century**

- a. “Jim Crow” Segregation
- b. *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 1896
- c. 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment is not used to enforce equal rights

## VII. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

- a. Argument of whether segregation among railroad cars was legal
- b. Supreme Court also said segregation was okay as long as they provided separate, but equal entrances – 17 southern states forgot that part

## VIII. Segregation Laws

- a. Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma had segregation laws

## IX. Lynching

- a. If a black man was accused of staring at a black woman, he was arrested for rape
- b. Anti-lynching law was filibustered
- c. filibuster – house passes, senate won't allow a vote on the issue
- d. Lynching was hard to overcome

## X. Loss of Right to Vote

- a. Intimidation – Terror: People said they would kill blacks or rape wives of blacks who voted
- b. All voting places would be in white neighborhoods
- c. **Poll tax** was created to charge poor whites and blacks a tax
- d. 1 week's income would be charged to vote
- e. 1964 – poll tax eliminated
- f. **Literacy test** – subjective evaluation by examiners
- g. Booker T. Washington didn't pass literacy test
- h. **White Primary** – Republicans didn't exist in South
- i. Mississippi – had **Grandfather Clause** – if you have a male relative who voted before 1867, you could vote
- j. Anyone who had any part black, was considered BLACK – Louisiana
- k. Takes away 15<sup>th</sup> amendment

## XI. 1965 Voting Rights Act

- a. 1965-82: law had to be renewed in 1982
- b. Reagan renewed federal oversight of voting for blacks
- c. Reagan wanted to end temporary limit and make it permanent, but gave into pressure



## **XII. Booker T. Washington**

- a. Born in 1856
- b. Young
- c. In 1881, founded Tuskegee Institute (now University) – an Alabama school of industry
- d. Washington believed that once blacks could improve their economic situation, they could get their rights back
- e. Whites gave money to Booker T. Washington
- f. Had a conservative – go slow approach
- g. Teddy Roosevelt invited Washington to White House for dinner
- h. First black man invited to White House since Frederick Douglass
- i. This invitation upset people in Congress, so Roosevelt didn't invite anymore blacks to the White House
- j. Conservative who argued that you have to work with the white community and over time, blacks will get their rights back

## **XIII. W.E.B. (William Edward Burkhardt) DuBois**

- a. Born in Massachusetts, 1870, to free black family (always lived in North)
- b. No slavery heritage, bright, and talented
- c. Received Ph.D. in History and Sociology from Harvard
- d. First black to ever get a Ph.D. from Harvard
- e. Professor at black college
- f. Wrote *Souls of Black Folk* in 1903
- g. Scholar of history
- h. Wrote *Black Reconstruction* in 1935
- i. Lectured a lot and became involved in Civil Rights Activism
- j. Argued that we have 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments
- k. Wanted a lawsuit and demonstrations to get rights back
- l. At Niagara Falls, 1905 – “Niagara Movement” – committed to making people notice problems – involves lawsuits and demonstrations

## **XIV. Niagara Movement - NAACP**

- a. DuBois said Booker T. Washington wasn't doing enough
- b. In 1909, Niagara Movement became NAACP
- c. Defended people of color (other nationalities)
- d. Became Secretary-Treasurer of NAACP

## **XV. DuBois**

- a. Blacks must move to North and strive for a college education
- b. Blacks should enter many different fields
- c. Bitter critic of Booker T. Washington

**XVI. DuBois Moves to Ghana**

- a. In 1915, Booker T. Washington passes away
- b. After *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1950s, at age 88, he migrates to Ghana and declares himself a Marxist at age 88
- c. Dies in 1963 in Ghana at 93 years old

**XVII. Civil Rights Act, 1964**

- a. Booker T. Washington received money from whites
- b. Booker T. Washington was critical of DuBois, but secretly gave money to DuBois for the NAACP
- c. Washington and DuBois were allies, but didn't know it

## **I. Topics**

- a. Immigration, 1870-1920
  - The “Old” vs. the “New” Immigration
  - The problems they faced
  - Those who helped them
- b. Urbanization, 1870-1930
  - Growth of cities
  - Problems of Urban Life

## **II. Political Machines – Political Bosses**

- a. City government becomes corrupt
- b. Irish run big cities
- c. Offer immigrants assistance regardless of ethnicity
- d. Always won elections, stole money, made deals
- e. Democratic office holders

## **III. Urbanization (suburban – urban)**

- a. Before Civil War, many lived on farms
- b. 1870 – 20% people live in cities (more than 8,000 people)
- c. 1890 – 33%
- d. 1890 – NY is the first city to reach 1 million people
- e. 1928 – 50.1% live in urban area (majority)

## **IV. Immigration, 1607 – 1840-50**

- a. From 1607 until the 1840s and 50s, immigration came from North and Western Europe (British Isles) – Heavily Protestant (WASP) – White Anglo-Saxon Protestant

## **V. Immigration After 1840**

- a. Potato famine in Ireland (1846) – British don’t allow food to be brought into country
- b. British want to kill Irish
- c. Irish (Catholics) flee to America
- d. German Catholics came over in mass numbers in 1848-49 when a Revolution was going on in the country
- e. 1856 – American Party in US wants to get rid of immigrants (The “Know Nothings” – Millard Fillmore was their candidate but he lost, although he won the state of Maryland)
- f. Irish became big in Boston
- g. Irish were often part of the government and police and fire
- h. Irish understood the troubles of immigrants

## **VI. New Immigration**

- a. 1. Italians, the largest group after 1870
- b. 2. Jews from E. Europe
- c. 3. Polish Catholics
- d. 4. Hungary, Greece, Balkan States were other small groups
- e. 5. Chinese
- f. 6. Japanese

## **VII. Italians**

- a. Most Italians came from Southern Italy (Sicily, Naples)
- b. Southern Italy is in an Earthquake zone
- c. Mafia established in S. Italy
- d. Italians were poverty stricken
- e. Work hard for little wages, saved their money, and men got their families over to America
- f. Italians entered the middle class
- g. Italians told their children to learn English, but not to forget where they came from

## **VIII. 2<sup>nd</sup> Largest Group – Jews (Most Jewish outside of Jerusalem)**

- a. Europe didn't want Jews
- b. Czarist Russia controlled Poland
- c. Jewish people were drafted into Russian army for 30 years, so many fled to America
- d. Many moved to New York – selling items on the street
- e. Americans were prejudiced against Jews (these were only a small amount)
- f. Emphasized education and learning English

## **IX. Polish**

- a. Poles settled in Chicago (most Polish city outside of Warsaw)
- b. Poles were stereotyped and discriminated against

**X. Chinese**

- a. Chinese came over to the US after the Civil War
- b. Known as “Coolies”
- c. Italians didn’t like Chinese because they were taking away their jobs because they were getting less money
- d. President Chester Alan Arthur vetoed Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882
- e. Congress overrode bill in 1882
- f. So, Chinese were not allowed in US after 1882
- g. They lived in California and NY
- h. 1943 – Chinese Immigration starts again
- i. After Chinese immigration ended, Japanese immigration started

**XI. Japanese**

- a. There are anti-Japanese feelings in the U.S.
- b. People wanted to stop Japanese immigration
- c. Japanese in California were being segregated in San Francisco
- d. Japanese were then integrated into schools after Teddy Roosevelt met with the San Francisco school board at the White House
- e. 1924 – Japanese immigration is stopped
- f. 1924 immigration law ended immigration of Japanese

**XII. The Last Frontier – the American West, 1860 - 1890**

- a. West of Mississippi River – East of Pacific Coast states
- b. Oklahoma – last area in continental US to be settled by whites

**XIII. Great Plains**

- a. No trees, no forests
- b. North to South, it included North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, (Kansas and Oklahoma – Tornado Alley), Northern Texas, Eastern Colorado, and Western Minnesota

**XIV. Rocky Mountain West**

- a. Very scenic
- b. Includes Colorado, Utah (Mormons), Idaho

**XV. Desert**

- a. Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico
- b. Youngest average age population – Utah
- c. Oldest average age population - Pennsylvania
- d. 2<sup>nd</sup> oldest age population – Florida

## **I. Topics**

- a. Immigration
  - Those who helped
- b. Urbanization, 1870-1930
  - The Growth of Cities
  - Problems of Urban Life
- c. Rise of Capitalism – Big Business, Industry, Transportation (1865-1914)
  - Factors in Growth

## **II. Discrimination against Immigrants**

- a. In 1988, Japanese who had family locked up during WW2 received \$20,000 in compensation (\$5,000/year for 4 years)
- b. Police and educational system was discriminatory against immigrants – religion too

## **III. Immigrants**

- a. Tended to live in communities by themselves
- b. Everyone in the community was struggling
- c. Listened to each others' problems

## **IV. Social Workers**

- a. Start in big cities in settlement houses
- b. White, protestant women
- c. More women than men because of loss in Civil War
- d. Chicago – Hull House settlement run by Jane Addams
- e. Addams promotes women's rights and wins the Nobel Peace Prize
- f. Lillian Wall runs the Henry Street settlement House
- g. Eleanor Roosevelt – “Social Worker of the World”

## **V. Settlement Houses**

- a. Social activity
- b. Teach English
- c. Job training
- d. Family counseling
- e. Free medical care through charitable contributions
- f. Non-profit organization
- g. Social workers helped poor, needy, and disadvantaged

**VI. Cities**

- a. More jobs, better education, cultural opportunities, convenience, anonymity, entertainment, lived near relatives
- b. Most people don't move more than 10 miles from their birthplace

## **I. Topics**

- a. The Rise of Big Business, Industry, & Transportation, 1865-1914
  - Factors in Rise
  - Business Leadership – Robber Barons or Industrial Statesmen?
  - Rise of Monopoly Forms – Pool – Trust – Holding Company – Merger
  - Attempts at Regulation
    - Interstate Commerce Act, 1887
    - Sherman Anti-trust Act, 1890
    - Clayton Anti-trust Act, 1914
- b. Labor in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> Century
  - Labor Supply

## **II. US Industrialization**

- a. US highly industrialized before Civil War
- b. Civil War accelerated Industrial Revolution
- c. By 1894, US surpassed Great Britain as the Industrial Power Leader
- d. By 1914, US had surpassed Britain and France combined in Industry

## **III. Factors Leading to Rise as World Power**

- a. Technology Leaders (Patent Office) – science as applied to industry
- b. Great Natural Resources (Masabe Range – Steel Industry strip-mined range turning it to steel)
- c. Metal and Energy created Resources (Japan – only great power without industry)
- d. Tremendous labor force
- e. Tremendous growth in population
- f. People living longer
- g. 31 million people in US (1860), 92 million (1910), 281.5 million (2000)

## **IV. Government and Business**

- a. Government is favorable to big business
- b. Investors willing to invest capital into industry and business (foreign and domestic)

## **V. Railroads**

- a. Railroads (1830) – by time of Civil War – 30,000 miles of tracks in North
- b. Union Pacific Railroad – Transcontinental Railroad
- c. Railroad caused Civil War – Kansas-Nebraska Act



## **VI. Business Leadership**

- a. John D. Rockefeller – oil, Andrew Carnegie – steel, Thomas Edison – electricity, Henry Ford - cars
- b. Business leaders came from average background and became multi-millionaires
- c. Come up with new technology products people want
- d. Provide employment for many, including immigrants
- e. Created a rapid growth in economy
- f. Give philanthropy – create foundations, promote University
- g. Worked long hours

## **VII. “Robber Barons” Idea**

- a. Gave people jobs and exploited them for low wages
- b. Damaged environment – ripped off natural resources
- c. Willing to do any tactic until competitor went out of business
- d. Manipulated government – bought politicians
- e. Gave philanthropy to avoid taxes and to look good in history

## **VIII. Rise of Monopoly Firms**

- a. Pool – top 2 or 3 work together as allies to knock smaller competitors out of business
- b. Rockefeller – tried to buy out as many oil businesses as possible
- c. Rockefeller was a Robber Baron
- d. By 1890 – Rockefeller’s Standard Oil controlled 90% of oil
- e. By 1911, Standard Oil was broken up

## **IX. Holding company**

- a. Held stock, but didn’t do business
- b. US Steel was a holding company for steel, led by JP Morgan
- c. Merger – one company ceases to exist

## **X. Interstate Commerce Act**

- a. Used to regulate railroads
- b. started in 1887
- c. Interstate Commerce Commission ended in 1995

## **XI. Anti-Trust Laws**

- a. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890
- b. Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1914

**XII. Labor Supply**

- a. Wage Earner
- b. By 1910, 37,000 people were wage earners (75% men, 20% women, 5% children)
- c. 1938 – Child Labor ended

## **I. Topics**

- a. American Expansion & Imperialism, 1865-1900
  - Motivations for Expansion
  - Spokesmen for Expansion – Josiah Strong, John Fiske, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Albert Beveridge, Henry Cabot Lodge, Theodore Roosevelt, William Seward, James G. Blaine
- b. Areas of Expansion
  - Alaska – Hawaii – Puerto Rico, Phillipines, Guam
- c. The Spanish-American War & President William McKinley, 1898
- d. The Anti-Imperialist Movement, 1898-1900 – Carl Schurz, Samuel Gompers, Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, Grover Cleveland, Mark Twain

## **II. Imperialism - Motivations**

- a. Economic Trade – Natural Resources
- b. Defense (Navy's Getting Big)
- c. International Competition
- d. Racial Supremacy Issues – European Whites are the best
- e. Religious (spread Christianity)

## **III. Spokesmen for Expansion**

- a. Josiah Strong – Minister who says God wants expansion of Christianity to Heathens
- b. John Fiske – Sociology professor from Yale – wanted Manifest Destiny to spread the Anglo-Saxon race
- c. Alfred Thayer Mahon – Published *Influence of Sea Power Upon History* – said Navy is important

## **IV. Alfred Beveridge, Henry Cabot Lodge**

- a. Theodore Roosevelt – emphasized need for a great Navy
- b. Roosevelt was known as a Rough Ride in the Spanish American War
- c.
- d.
- e.

## **V. William Seward vs. James G. Blaine**

- a. Seward was Secretary of State under Lincoln and Johnson
- b. Blaine was Secretary of State under Benjamin Harrison
- c. Under Seward, Czar Alexander II (the Great Reformer) of Russia wanted to sell Alaska in order to have money to modernize Russia

**VI. Seward's Folly**

- a. \$7.2 million – price of Alaska
- b. 1959 – 200,000 people – Alaska becomes a state
- c. 1959 – Hawaii becomes state 7 months later
- d. Blaine gets Alaska??
- e.

**VII. Hawaii**

- a. Missionaries spread into Hawaii
- b. Dole family moved to islands
- c. Hawaii starts growing sugar and pineapples
- d. 1891-92 – Hawaiian Queen Lil is overthrown
- e. July 1898 under William McKinley a Joint-Resolution is used to add Hawaii to the United States

**VIII. Spanish-American War**

- a. Lasts 4 months
- b. Sphere of influence over Cuba
- c. Known as “Splendid Little War”
- d. 4 months – 1 week
- e. 1895 – Cuba rebelled against Spanish Control
- f. Grover Cleveland – Anti-imperialist
- g. Cuban Junta propaganda happenings in Cuba
- h. Yellow Journalism spreads

**I. Topics**

- a. The Progressive Era, 1900-1917
  - William McKinley
  - Lean Czolgosz
  - Teddy Roosevelt
- b. What is Progressivism?

**II. William McKinley**

- a. Republican William McKinley (incumbent) runs in 1900 on issue of keeping colonies (Philippines) against Democrat William Jennings Bryan
- b. Garrett Hobart (1897-99) VP under McKinley – 1<sup>st</sup> presidency
- c. Theodore Roosevelt (governor of New York) said he wouldn't accept VP position if nominated or elected--- but then he accepted
- d. March 4, 1901 – McKinley is sworn in for 2<sup>nd</sup> term
- e. September 14, 1901 – McKinley dies
- f. September 6, 1901 – McKinley was shot at Pan-American expo by Lean Czolgosz

**III. Lean Czolgosz**

- a. Anarchist who believed government was evil
- b. Killed McKinley
- c. Also wanted to kill King of England and Pope

**IV. Teddy Roosevelt**

- a. 42 years, 10 months old when he becomes president
- b. Retired at 50 – youngest retired president
- c. Calls himself a Progressive
- d. TR is loved and makes Progressivism fashionable
- e. Progressivism begins under Roosevelt

**V. The Progressive Era, 1900-1917**

- a. Progressivism is a series of reform activities that take place from 1900-1917 because of political, social, and economic evils (problems) of the Gilded Age

**VI. Political Evils**

- a. Corruption (immigration)
- b. Corporations are taking over – making deals with the party in power (Republicans)
- c. Corruption in state, local, and national government

## VII. Progressivism

- a. Promotes restoring Democracy to a government of the people, by the people, and for the people
- b. People didn't believe that government was representative of the people
- c. Promoted Direct Democracy

## VIII. What Progressivism Brought

- a. Women's Suffrage – 19<sup>th</sup> amendment
- b. Direct election of US Senators by people – 17<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c. Primary begins (intra – within political parties)
- d. Referendum (or Proposition) starts giving people the right to vote on certain issues
- e. Recall – for state and local government – if electee is outrageous in office, people can recall their votes

## IX. Progressivism

- a. A series of reforms reacting to the Gilded Age
- b. Progressivism leads to regulation of big business and more government intervention
- c. **Adam Smith** – *Wealth of Nations*, 1776 – believed in “Laissez-Faire
- d. Progressives want government involvement in economy to restore competition
- e. Progressives were not out to end capitalism – they were out to regulate the economy to promote competition

## X. Social Inequity

- a. Poverty
- b. Blacks denied rights
- c. Native Americans being isolated
- d. People being under paid
- e. Women were exploited
- f. Child Labor

## XI. Mission of Progressives

- a. Help those who couldn't help themselves
- b. Want to promote social justice
- c. Want to promote political democracy

**XII. Social Darwinism**

- a. Social Darwinism – The more you help people, the worse society gets
- b. Social Darwinism was promoted by Herbert Spencer in England
- c. Continued by William Graham Sumner in the US
- d. Adam Smith and Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* combined to form Social Darwinism
- e. Spencer said they should help those in need because they are keeping the lowest level of civilization around
- f. Reagan really brought back Social Darwinism

**XIII. Reform Darwinism**

- a. Society benefits by helping those at the bottom
- b. We should say anybody is bad because we don't know their potential
- c. Want to help problems created by the Gilded Age

**XIV. Where? Progressivism**

- a. Midwest, far west (most)
- b. Northeast has big banks, so progressivism doesn't flourish there
- c. South – not progressive because everything was based on race

**XV. Midwest Progressives**

- a. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Ohio (city Progressivism, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, entire area surrounding state, except Indiana)
- b. Some in Nebraska, Kansas, Great Plain area
- c. Some in Colorado, New Mexico, Montana, Idaho
- d. San Francisco is strongly progressive
- e. Indiana, Arizona, Wyoming were exceptions in the area for Progressivism

**XVI. Typical Progressives in 1900**

- a. Born in the West
- b. White males
- c. Ages 30-50
- d. Want to promote competition
- e. Heavily Protestant
- f. College educated (professional people)
- g. Prosperous (not wealthy) middle class
- h. Take interest in public service
- i. Idealistic and believe in being involved in government
- j. Civil Activists
- k. Believe that society needs reforming
- l. Afraid that lower class will rise in Revolution (as in Marxism)
- m. Resent rich because they have all the power and wealth, and they were jealous and fearful of the upper class
- n. Have the element of what is right and needed while looking out for their own best interests
- o. Very active – not looking for fame or power



## I. Topics

- a. The Forerunners of Progressivism (Before 1900s)
  - Henry George – Henry Demarest – Edward Bellamy – Thorstein Veblen
  - Lester Frank Ward
- b. The Muckrakers
  - Ida Tarbell – Lincoln Steffens – Upton Sinclair – Ray Stannard Baker – David Graham Phillips
- c. The Social Justice Crusaders
- d. The City Progressives
- e. The State Progressives
- f. National Progressivism

## II. Forerunners of Progressivism

- a. Write about Progressive ideas before 1900s (Progressive Era)
- b. Social critics of the Gilded Age

## III. Henry George – 1<sup>st</sup> Social Critic (Father of Progressivism)

- a. In 1879, write best-selling book, *Progress in Poverty*
- b. Very boring, but important book
- c. He's an intellectual who says US is becoming a prosperous nation, but we have lots of social and poverty problems that aren't being dealt with
- d. "How in a country with such wealth and prosperity can there be so much poverty?"
- e. Says government should care for people at the bottom and intervene to prevent deprivation

## IV. Henry Demarest Lloyd

- a. Writes about wealthy industrial capitalists (Rockefeller, Carnedie, Edison, Ford, Vanderbilt)
- b. Writes a book critical of Rockerfeller, *Wealth against Common Wealth*"

## V. Edward Bellamy

- a. In 1887, wrote a book looking backward, 2000-1887
- b. Socialist
- c. Says in year 2000, there will no longer be capitalism and Americans will vote in Socialism
- d. Promoted a security system for elderly (Socialistic idea)
- e. Promoted governmental protection laws (Socialistic)
- f. Promoted Civil Rights (Socialistic)
- g. Predicts a Utopian World

**VI. Thorstein Veblen**

- a. Wrote *Theory of the Leisure Class*
- b. Condemns wealthy people who don't work for a living
- c. He says poor are always condemned because they don't work, but people don't mind rich class that doesn't work
- d. Condemns idle rich who inherited wealth
- e. Says idle rich should do something to give to less fortunate

**VII. Lester Frank Ward**

- a. Wrote *Reform Darwinism* – says government has the responsibility to intervene to help people at the bottom and to promote social justice
- b. Condemns Social Darwinism
- c. Says government should help to improve the economy

**VIII. Muckrakers, 1900-1920**

- a. People who are negative in their reporting, but expose problems
- b. Muckrakers – Name given to journalists after 1900 (fiction and non-fiction writers)
- c. Teddy Roosevelt came up with the term
- d. He said some writers were “Raking the Muck” looking for all the bad thing in society and writing about them
- e. Various monthly magazines start writing about public affairs
- f. At this time, most of US (except South) mandated education)
- g. McClure's and Cosmopolitan were muckraking magazines

**IX. Ida Tarbell – woman muckraker**

- a. Writes 6 articles for McClure's magazine about Rockefeller
- b. Gets new information and interviews attacking Rockefeller's control of the oil industry
- c. Demonized Rockefeller in her bestselling 1902 work, *History of the Standard Oil Company*
- d. Tarbell's book advocated using Sherman Anti-trust Act to break up Standard Oil
- e. TR started using that act and sues Standard Oil
- f. Under Willam H. Taft, Standard Oil is broken up in 1911
- g. “Trust Buster” – TR was known as a trust buster for trying to break up monopolies

**X. Lincoln Steffens**

- a. Steffens interviews people, went under ground and wrote articles for McClure's Magazine and writes about corrupt local governments
- b. Attempts at city reform occur as a result
- c. *The Shame of the Cities*, 1904, promotes city progressivism

**XI. Upton Sinclair - novelist**

- a. Famous for advocating reform
- b. Wrote *The Jungle* in 1906 – factual novel that looks at immigrants struggling to make it in America
- c. TR used this book to pass a meat inspection act and a drug inspection act
- d. FDA – Food and Drug Administration is established as a result of this book

## **I. Topics**

- a. The Muckrakers continued
  - Ray Stannard Baker – David Graham Phillips
- b. The Social Justice Crusaders
  - Social Workers: Jane Addams and Lillian Ward
  - Social Gospel Ministers: Washington Gladden Walter Rauschenbusch
  - Legal Reformers: Louis Branders and Ben Lindsey
- c. The City Progressives – Tom Johnson, Samuel Jones, Hazen Pingree, Emil Sidel, Seth Low

## **II. Muckrakers – Ray Stannard Baker**

- a. Baker is a professor
- b. White man who goes into the South and exposes Jim Crow segregation showing that blacks can't vote, they're poverty stricken, and they're treated like 2<sup>nd</sup> hand people in the South
- c. Photographs show lynched blacks hanging from trees and crosses being burned
- d. Photographs showed visual images, which helped people to understand what was happening

## **III. Ray Stannard Baker's *Following the Color Line*, 1908**

- a. Baker's book tells about the racial situation in the south
- b. Helps to promote the 1<sup>st</sup> Civil Rights organization in America
- c. In 1909, Baker became one of the original trustees for the NAACP
- d. Book helped to create the NAACP
- e. Baker was a Civil Rights Activist

## **IV. David Graham Phillips**

- a. Independently wealthy man who investigates corruption in the United States Senate
- b. Exposed Senators who were bought by corporations
- c. Phillips wrote, *The Treason of the Senate*
- d. Book leads to a direct popular vote rather than state legislators voting for Senators in 1913

## **V. Muckraking Becomes Honorable**

- a. Muckraking is now an honorable thing because they are people who expose problems
- b. Originally TR thought they were bad

**VI. Spread of Yellow Journalism**

- a. William Randolph Hearst – *NY Journal*
- b. Joseph Pulitzer – *NY World*
- c. Josiah Strong – “We must help our poor little brown brothers”

**VII. Explosion of USS Maine**

- a. In 1898, explosion of USS Maine
- b. Letter from ambassador DeLome of Spain is intercepted and printed
- c. The letter is critical of McKinley
- d. February 1899 – US gained Philippines and Guam

**VIII. Philippino Insurrection, 1899-1902**

- a. US forces the Philippines to remain as part of the US after the Spanish American War
- b. Philippine guerilla leader – Emilio Aguinaldo is captured and Philippines remains as US territory
- c. Later, US decided to let Philippines govern themselves

**IX. Imperialists vs. Anti-imperialists**

- a. Imperialists – wanted to force their will on others
- b. Anti-imperialists – don't want to force their will on others

**X. Social Justice Crusaders**

- a. Do-gooders
- b. Attack on Social Darwinism
- c. Social Workers

**XI. Social Workers**

- a. Supported by charity
- b. Social workers establish and run settlement houses
- c. Help immigrants
- d. Teach English
- e. Teach job skills
- f. Keep kids off the street and out of trouble
- g. Provide family counseling

**XII. Jane Addams – most famous social worker**

- a. Establishes Hull House in Chicago
- b. Involved in Civil Rights Activism
- c. In 1931, wins Nobel Peace Prize near the end of her life

**XIII. Other Social Workers**

- a. Lillian Wald – ran Henry Street settlement house in New York City
- b. Eleanor Roosevelt – Social Worker of the World

**XIV. Social Gospel Ministers – Washington Gladden**

- a. Talk and act upon events going on in the world
- b. Protestants of both sexes
- c. Washington Gladden – Social Gospel Minister who says that the role of the clergy is not only to preach to flock, but they have to speak out and take a stand about issues
- d. Gladden maintains that clergy should organize marches, protest to Congress, and want to fight poverty, advocate for children
- e. Gladden says clergy should use their influence to try and protect society

**XV. Legal Reformers**

- a. Say too much is based on tradition and precedence
- b. Reformers promote humanism and say that the country is changing and we must change the laws to adjust

**XVI. Louis Brandeis**

- a. “The People’s Lawyer”
- b. Helps poor people
- c. Public interest type of lawyer
- d. Wins some major cases
- e. In 1916, Woodrow Wilson nominates him for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court

**XVII. Controversy over Brandeis on Court**

- a. He was Jewish – 1<sup>st</sup> Jewish member of the Supreme Court
- b. He was a social activist
- c. One of the top 10 Supreme Court justices
- d. Supreme Court became more progressive and liberal by the time he left the bench in 1939
- e. Brandeis University became a top University immediately
- f. Had an effect on *Brown v. Board of Education* (integration issue)
- g. Had an effect on *Roe v. Wade* (abortion issue)

**XVIII. Ben Lindsey**

- a. Judge Ben Lindsey deals with Juvenile delinquency
- b. Promoted a Children's court to deal with kids separate than adults to reform kinds
- c. Black 9 year old in Alabama had been executed for rape

## I. Topics

- a. The Progressives
  - Tom Johnson – Samuel Jones – Emil Seidel (Socialist) – Hazen Pingree – Set Low
- b. The State Progressives – Robert LaFollette, Sr. – Hiram Johnson – Charles Evans Hughes, Woodrow Wilson – Napoleon Bonaparte Broward

## II. City Progressives

- a. City government was the most corrupt part of government
- b. Tom Johnson (Mayor of Cleveland) was a Progressive who served 8 years as mayor
- c. Hazen Pingree was mayor of Detroit for 4 years
- d. Seth Low was mayor of New York City – fought Democratic Party Machine at Tammany Hall, but was only mayor for 2 years from 1901-1903
- e. Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia- former Republican mayor of New York

## III. State Progressives – Robert LaFollette, Sr.

- a. LaFollette Sr. was elected as a progressive in 1904
- b. Promotes Wisconsin idea
- c. Known as “fighting Bob”
- d. Promotes state regulation of railroad and lumber industry
- e. Promotes labor protection (minimum wage – maximum hours)
- f. Child labor outlawed
- g. Promotes women to high positions under him
- h. Promotes Direct Primaries
- i. 1<sup>st</sup> state to adopt presidential primary
- j. Speaks out against racial discrimination
- k. Starts weekly newspaper – *LaFollette Weekly*
- l. In 1906, elected to Senate until 1925 when he dies
- m. Has 2 sons, 30 and 28 years old when he dies
- n. **Robert LaFollette, Jr.** – Senator until 1947
- o. **Phillip LaFollette** – 31 years of age when he becomes governor

## IV. Hiram Johnson

- a. US Senator from California, from 1916-45
- b. Vice Presidential nominee by Woodrow Wilson in 3<sup>rd</sup> “Progressive Party,” but they lost



**V. Charles Evans Hughes**

- a. Taft nominated him to the Supreme Court
- b. Resigned from Supreme Court
- c. Faced Woodrow Wilson in close 1916 presidential race
- d. Hughes was made Secretary of State by Harding
- e. Harding then made Hughes Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- f. As Chief Justice, Hughes said – “The Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is”

**VI. Woodrow Wilson – Democrat and a Progressive**

- a. Ph.D.
- b. President of Princeton University
- c. In 1910, runs for governor of New Jersey (1910-12)
- d. Wins presidential election (1912-20)

**VII. Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, 1905-09**

- a. Broward was one of the best governors in Florida’s history
- b. Fought corporations
- c. In 1909, he was elected by state legislature to be senator, but died before he takes his seat
- d. 6 years later the county is named after him
- e. Broward was the last county created in Florida
- f. Broward took territory from Southern Palm Beach and Northern Dade

## **I. Topics**

- a. Theodore Roosevelt (R) 1901-1909
  - Background
  - View of the Presidency
  - Domestic Policy – “Progressive?”
  - Foreign Policy – “Imperialist?”

## **II. Theodore Roosevelt (R), 1901-08**

- a. Roosevelt would be re-elected, 1904
- b. Born in NYC in 1908
- c. Sickly child with asthma problems
- d. Beaten up by bullies at age 8-10 because he was small
- e. Wears glasses
- f. Grows up in wealthy Republican family in Manhattan

## **III. TR as a Teen**

- a. As a teen, he starts body building
- b. Most bragging president
- c. Goes to Harvard – graduated in 1880 at 22 years old
- d. Runs for Public Office – State Assembly – wins and serves from 1990-84

## **IV. Alice Roosevelt Longworth**

- a. In 1884, wife gives birth to Alice Roosevelt Longworth
- b. Longworth is the daughter of TR
- c. Trashes Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt
- d. Says that Eleanor was ugly
- e. Liked to draw attention to herself
- f. Born February 14, 1884

## **V. Death in the Roosevelt Family**

- a. Alice’s mother died of childbirth
- b. TR’s mother also died at the same time
- c. This brought Depression to TR
- d. He went to Dakotas and started a ranch

## **VI. TR's pre-Presidential Career**

- a. TR runs for mayor in 1886, but lost
- b. Remarried an old flame and had 5 children
- c. In 1886, TR became a Civil Service Commissioner
- d. From 1895-97, TR was a police commissioner
- e. TR's mother was Dutch
- f. TR's father was British
- g. In 1897, he became assistant Secretary of the Navy
- h. In 1898, resigns as governor (???)
- i. In 1898, TR goes to fight in Cuba at 40 years of age
- j. TR wins the Battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War and becomes war hero
- k. In 1898, TR becomes governor of New York

## **VII. TR's Activities and Views**

- a. In 1912, TR starts Progressive Party – 3<sup>rd</sup> Party
- b. Public hero
- c. Critical of Woodrow Wilson for not going into war
- d. Exploded Amazon River Basin
- e. View of Presidency – Broad Authority
- f. President leads, but not follows
- g. Expands office
- h. TR says he can do whatever he wants, unless the constitution specifically says he can't
- i. This view is held by future presidents Woodrow Wilson (D), FDR (D), Harry Truman (D), LBJ (D), JFK (D), Nixon (R), Reagan (R), Clinton (D), and George W. Bush (R)

## **VIII. Taft's View of the Presidency**

- a. Supported by future presidents Harding, Coolidge, Hoover, Eisenhower, Ford, Carter, and George HW Bush
- b. President should follow Congress – not lead

## **IX. TR's Presidency**

- a. TR is accused of being an imperialist in foreign affairs
- b. Progressive in Domestic Affairs

**X. Domestic Policy of TR**

- a. 1<sup>st</sup> – Best: Conservationist – Environmentalist – 1<sup>st</sup> to draw attention to natural resources
- b. Quadrupled National Park Land
- c. Promoted Protection of Endangered Bison
- d. 2<sup>nd</sup> – Fixed labor strikes
- e. 3<sup>rd</sup> – Pure Food and Drug Act

**XI. Gifford Pinchot**

- a. Head of US Forestry Service under TR
- b. TR's Secretary of the Interior was James R. Garfield (son of James A. Garfield)

**XII. Labor Strikes – Coal Mines**

- a. TR calls meeting between management and coal miners
- b. Threatens to take over the coal industry because management was unfair

## **I. Topics**

- a. T.R. 1901-1909
  - Domestic Policy – “Progressive?”
  - Foreign Policy – “Imperialist?”
- b. Taft 1909-1913
  - View of the Presidency

## **II. TR’s Domestic Policy**

- a. Environment
- b. Labor
- c. Food and Drug Act
- d. Railroad Monopoly – 1<sup>st</sup> president to use Sherman Anti-Trust Act against big business (corporations)
- e. Laws to regulate railroad (Placebo laws) – Window dressing
- f. TR is a white supremacist (Believes whites are superior to other races)

## **III. TR Breaks-up Monopolies**

- a. In 1904, Supreme Court Breaks up Northern Security Company
- b. Railroad monopoly sued by TR
- c. 1<sup>st</sup> time a monopoly was broken up
- d. Court case was in May 1904
- e. TR was a hero to country as a Trust Buster
- f. Corporations backed TR even though he was a Trust Buster because they knew TR would win

## **IV. TR’s Square Deal**

- a. TR opposed by Judge Alton B. Parker
- b. TR gives us a “Square Deal”
- c. Had biggest landslide at the time with 58% of the vote

## **V. Broken-up Corporations (Started by TR – finished by Taft)**

- a. In 1911, Standard Oil is broken up
- b. International Harvester Farm Machinery Company is broken up
- c. United States Steel (headed by JP Morgan) is broken up

## **VI. Regulation under TR**

- a. TR said there were good and bad corporations
- b. TR passed placebo laws to regulate railroads
- c. Laws were supposed to strengthen Interstate Commerce Act
- d. Elkins Act, 1903 and Hepburn Act, 1906 – nothing changed as a result of these laws
- e. Progressives were voting against Hepburn Act

## **VII. Under Taft**

- a. The Mann-Elkins Act (Railroad Act)

## **VIII. TR Invites Booker T. Washington to White House**

- a. TR invited Booker T. Washington to White House
- b. Southern Democrats condemned the meeting because he was a negro who was invited to the White House
- c. TR didn't respond to criticism, but didn't invite any other blacks to White House

## **IX. TR Negotiates Treaty of Portsmouth, 1906 (between Russia and Japan)**

- a. In 1906, TR organized and negotiated a Peace Treaty between Japan and Russia
- b. TR won the Nobel Peace Prize for this Treaty
- c. TR respects Japanese because they beat Russia, a European Power
- d. TR thought Japan could be a threat to US, so he respected them

## **X. TR's Foreign Policy**

- a. Exploits Weak Nations
- b. Imperialist to Latin America
- c. Intervenes in Cuba and Dominican Republic
- d. Wanted to create a canal, so he caused a small revolution in Colombia, which resulted in the creation of the nation of Panama
- e. US gave Panama a cash payment each year for control of the canal
- f. Canal opened in 1914

## **XI. US Gives Back Panama Canal**

- a. In 1977, under President Jimmy Carter, US agreed to give Panama Canal back to Panama on December 31, 1999
- b. One senator said, "We stole it fair and square," so we shouldn't give it back
- c. Act said that if anyone was trying to takeover the Canal, US could use military force to protect it

## **I. Topics**

- a. TR & Foreign Policy
- b. Taft, 1909-1913 (R)
  - Split in the Republican Party
    - Conservatives (Nelson Aldrich, Joseph Cannon)
    - Progressives (George Norris, Robert La Follette Sr.)
- c. Taft as Conservative
- d. Taft as Progressive

## **II. TR’s “Big Stick” Policy**

- a. TR’s policy, known as the “Big Stick” policy, says US has the right to control its neighbors
- b. TR is the first president to use force in Latin America

## **III. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine**

- a. Monroe Doctrine – says Western Hemisphere is off limits to outside nations
- b. Roosevelt Corollary gave US power to intervene in Western Hemisphere
- c. Corporations liked Roosevelt’s intervention because it helped US businesses in Latin America

## **IV. Opium War, 1839**

- a. The Opium War in 1839 between China and Great Britain made China realize that they were weak

## **V. San Francisco Discriminates against Japanese**

- a. San Francisco segregated Japanese in 1906
- b. Japanese government argues about discrimination against Japanese
- c. TR invited San Francisco School Board to White House and asks them to stop segregation because it was undermining US foreign policy

## **VI. “The Great White Fleet”**

- a. Following TR’s intervention with the San Francisco School Board, TR wanted to make Japan realize that the US wasn’t weak
- b. So, TR sent US Navy near Japan to perform naval exercises, called “The Great White Fleet”
- c. Congress was upset that TR spent so much money from budget on the Navy
- d. TR said if they didn’t fund the Navy, they would stay near Japan (and not return home), so Congress was forced to fund the Navy

**VII. Exchange with Japan**

- a. More Trade
- b. Cultural Exchange
- c. Better Relations
- d. In a 1908 handwritten letter, TR feared that Japan could attack Guam, Philippines, and Pearl Harbor

**VIII. TR's Relations with Great Britain**

- a. In 1901, TR made US and Great Britain closer
- b. British came to like TR
- c. British Ambassador to US praises TR, saying "You know, you people in the states have 2 great natural wonders: Niagara Falls and Teddy Roosevelt"

**IX. Relations with France**

- a. In 1886, French gave US the Statue of Liberty

**X. Relations with Germany**

- a. Kaiser of German – Wilhelm II
- b. In a 1907 written letter by TR, TR said that the Kaiser would one day cause a world war
- c. TR at 57 years old wanted to lead troops into Germany to bloody the Kaiser's nose
- d. President Woodrow Wilson during WWI wouldn't allow TR to go to war, so they never spoke again
- e. TR could be considered a realist

**XI. TR Leaves Office**

- a. TR could have run in 1908 after 7 ½ years in office because there were no term limits
- b. He was 50 years old when he left office
- c. Decided not to run in 1908 because of the 2 term tradition
- d. Lost in 1912 on 3<sup>rd</sup> Party ticket



**XII. William Howard Taft**

- a. Secretary of War under TR
- b. Solicitor General – represents US in Supreme Court cases
- c. Didn't want to be president – wanted to be on Supreme Court
- d. In 1921, appointed Chief Justice by Harding
- e. Taft's wife had ambitions for Taft to be president
- f. TR wanted Taft as his successor
- g. Taft is the old president to also be a Chief Justice
- h. Taft's son, Senator Robert Taft, sought presidency but was never nominated

**XIII. 1908 Election – Taft vs. William Jennings Bryan**

- a. Bryan loses for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time
- b. Taft gets in because of TR's popularity

**XIV. TR's "Retirement" (After Presidency)**

- a. TR after leaving office went on trips around the world
- b. Dined and toasted by nations around the world
- c. Hunted big game in Africa
- d. In 1914, went into Amazon River Basin in Brazil and nearly died
- e. After his presidency, he actively commented on different events
- f. Lost son, Quincy in WWI
- g. TR never recovered from his son's death
- h. Suffered a heart attack in 1919

**XV. Taft's Presidency**

- a. Taft believed president should follow Congress, not lead
- b. Holds all-time record for weight (of a president) – 350 pounds
- c. Got stuck in a bath tub and extricated by Secret Service
- d. A "Civil War" is erupting between Conservatives and Progressives

**I. Topics**

- a. William Howard Taft, 1909 – 1913 (R) – continued
  - Split in Republican party
    - (Conservatives) – Nelson Aldrich, Joseph Cannon vs.
    - (Progressives) Robert La Follette Sr., George Norris
- b. Taft as Conservative
  - Payne – Aldrich Tariff, 1909
  - Ballinger – Pinchot Controversy, 1910
  - Speaker Joseph Cannon Controversy, 1910
- c. Taft as Progressive
- d. The Election of 1912 – TR, Taft, Wilson, Debs (The triumph of Progressivism)
- e. Woodrow Wilson (D), 1913-21

**II. Nelson Aldrich**

- a. Senate Majority Leader
- b. Grandson – Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller

**III. Joseph Cannon (IL)**

- a. Speaker of the House
- b. Nicknamed Czar

**IV. Robert La Follette, Sr.**

- a. Came to Senate in 1906
- b. Leader of Senate Progressives

**V. George Norris**

- a. Leader of House Progressives
- b. Later on became Senator with La Follette, then with Norris, Jr.

**VI. Taft as Conservative**

- a. Payne-Adrich Tariff - 1909
- b. Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy, 1910
- c. Speaker Joseph Cannon Controversy, 1910
- d. Conservative Republicans want low tariff
- e. Progressive Republicans want high tariff
- f. Taft looks like a turncoat to Progressives because he favors a low tariff

**VII. Gifford Pinchot**

- a. Head of US Forestry Service
- b. Interior Secretary Balinger is Pinchot's boss
- c. Pinchot is upset that Balinger is not following what TR did
- d. Taft fired Pinchot because he was insubordinate to Balinger because Balinger was appointed by Taft
- e. Progressives were angered because Taft wasn't promoting the environment which TR was big on

**VIII. Speaker Joseph Cannon Controversy**

- a. George Norris tried to take control of the House of Representatives
- b. Norris called for a change in the rules of the House after Cannon went to lunch
- c. Cannon rushed back, but too late to change vote
- d. Recall of vote re-enforced Norris' change of Rules
- e. Revolution in House Rules
- f. Reduces power of Speaker

**IX. Taft Attacks Progressives**

- a. Taft said he felt sympathy for Cannon's loss of power

**X. Taft as Progressive**

- a. Signs effective Railroad Act (Mann-Elkins Act, 1910)
- b. Picked up anti-trust law suits from TR – broke up US Steel, Standard Oil, International Harvester (Farm Company)
- c. Jan, Feb – Amendment 16 – Backed Income Tax Service (Progressive Federal Income Tax)
- d. Amendment 17 – Supported Direct popular vote for US Senators

**XI. Robert La Follette, Sr.**

- a. La Follette challenges Taft in Republican primary for 1912 election
- b. In late December 1911 – January 1912, newspapers claimed La Follette was a radical (newspaper was conservative)
- c. February 12, 1912 – Annual newspaper conference invites La Follette to be guest speaker
- d. La Follette, Sr. lost his temper
- e. Newspapers claimed La Follette had a nervous breakdown, which wasn't true – he just lost his temper
- f. Newspapers embraced TR when he said he was running for the presidency again in 1912

**XII. TR's Presidential Bid in 1912**

- a. TR to promote himself said, in boxing trunks, standing near a ring, that he would box Bill Taft."
- b. TR said, "My hat is in the ring."
- c. TR won primary states, but most states didn't have primaries, so when Republican Convention opened Taft got Republican nomination because he had an edge being in office

**XIII. TR and Political Party Symbols**

- a. Thomas Nast started the idea of using a Donkey for Democrats and an Elephant for Republicans
- b. TR's 3<sup>rd</sup> party for 1912 – Bull Moose Progressives
- c. TR said he was going to promote "New Nationalism"
- d. Eugene Debs - Socialist
- e. All 3 presidents of the Progressive Era were running against each other

## **I. Topics**

- a. The Election of 1912 – Triumph of Progressivism
- b. Woodrow Wilson, 1913 – 1921 (D)
  - Domestic Policy
    - The “New Freedom” Legislature, 1913-14
    - The “New Nationalism” Legislation, 1915-16
    - The Lesser Side – Women’s Suffrage & Race

## **II. Election of 1912**

- a. In the Order of Increasing Progressivism: Taft vs. TR vs. Wilson vs. Eugene Debs
- b. Woodrow Wilson – 42% of popular vote (2<sup>nd</sup> lowest popular vote)
- c. TR – 2<sup>nd</sup> place in electoral votes – 88 electoral votes
- d. Taft – 3<sup>rd</sup> Place – 8 electoral votes – 23% of vote
- e. Taft was the worst defeated president ever – won only 2 states
- f. Eugene Debs (Socialist) – 6% (1,000,000 close to people)

## **III. Woodrow Wilson**

- a. Professor of Political Science (Ph.D.)
- b. Published high school textbook
- c. Moral and religious
- d. Implemented more domestic policies than any other president
- e. Congress was Democratic and wanted to cooperate with his party and followers

## **IV. Wilson’s Policies**

- a. Lower Protective tariff (free trade)
  - 1913 Underwoods Simmons tariff lowers tariff until WWI
  - Free trade impossible during war
- b. Federal Reserve Banking Act, 1913, passed
- c. Clayton Anti-trust Act passed, 1914 – new anti-trust law used against corporations
- d. In 1914, Federal Trade Commission signed into law to investigate corporations

## **V. Wilson Picks up TR's ideas (1912 "New Nationalism")**

- a. Wilson uses TR's ideas from his 1912 presidential campaign and uses them to get Progressive Republicans to back him
- b. Child labor outlawed for children under 14
  - 1922 – outlaw of child labor is declared unconstitutional by Chief Justice Taft
  - 1938 – FDR signed a new child labor law
- c. Worker's compensation law
- d. All workers on railroad work only 8 hour shift
- e. Merchant Marine Act passed to give marines better environment
- f. Farm Credit Act – low interest credit loans to farms to expand

## **VI. Farm Depression**

- a. Farm Credit Act – low interest credit loans to farms to expand
- b. Farmers in 1921 can't pay back loans because Europe doesn't need farm goods and price of goods collapses, leading to Farm Depression

## **VII. Women's Suffrage**

- a. Wilson opposes women's suffrage Constitutional amendment
- b. Women protest at White House and Wilson has them arrested everyday
- c. 1917 – Jeannette Rankin supports constitutional amendment
- d. In 1917, women's suffrage bill passes through Congress and is sent to the states for ratification
- e. In 1920, 19<sup>th</sup> amendment (Women's Suffrage) passes

## **VIII. Wilson and Race**

- a. In 1913, Wilson mandates segregation in National Capitol
- b. In 1948, Harry Truman integrated Washington
- c. NAACP. WEB DuBois, and Stannard Baker went to White House and angered the President
- d. Wilson said to DuBois, "Get out of MY house"
- e. Wilson was rude to Japanese leader during Treaty of Versailles

## **IX. Wilson's Presidency**

- a. Woodrow Wilson recommended "Birth of a Nation"
- b. Didn't give awards to Blacks
- c. Segregated Washington DC
- d. Outstanding domestic reformer
- e. Foreign Affairs was his nemesis
- f. One of the best Domestic Presidents

**X. Start of WWI**

- a. In August 1914, WWI starts
- b. Britain, France, Russia, Italy (later on), and ultimately the US join together on one side of the war
- c. Russia bows out after the October/November 1917 Bolshevik (Communist) Revolution in Russia
- d. Britain, France, US, Italy vs. Germany, Austral-Hungarian Empire, and Ottoman Turks

**XI. Effects of WWI**

- a. Fascist Italy
- b. Nazi Germany
- c. Rise of Hitler
- d. Communist Russia

**XII. Wilson's Views on the Outbreak of WWI**

- a. Wilson is shocked at the outbreak of WWI
- b. Wilson says US must be neutral in thought and action
- c. Americans don't want to get involved, but wanted France and Britain to win
- d. Anglofiles – love British ----- Anglophobes – hate British
- e. Francofiles – love French ----- Anglophobes – hate French

**XIII. Irish Independence**

- a. Irish were Anglophobes – hated Britain
- b. Easter Rebellion, 1916 – Irish Rebellion against Britain
- c. 6 northern countries of Ireland stayed with British
- d. Irish gained independence in 1922

**XIV. Views on US Entry into WWI**

- a. Revisionist – Wilson Manipulated US into war
- b. Official Interpretation – Wilson was forced into war

## **I. Topics**

- a. Wilson vs. TR as a Progressive
- b. Wilson & WWI
  - Factors in American Entrance, 1914-17
    - Revisionist vs. Official Interpretation
  - The War Effort, 1917-18

## **II. Revisionist View of US Entry into WWI**

- a. Wilson is an anglophile (loves British)
- b. 1<sup>st</sup> Secretary of State (William Jennings Bryan) resigns because he believes Wilson is an anglophile
- c. 1. Wilson wants to take US into war
- d. 2. New York media and East Coast Media worked with Wilson to manipulate
- e. 3. Neutrality
  - Keep same trade pattern (Britain, France)
  - Trade equally with everyone
  - Don't have trade with anyone
- f. Wilson keeps same trade pattern = what happened

## **III. Lusitania**

- a. Rich ocean liner
- b. Germans attack ship in May 1915
- c. Germans told US beforehand that the ship was going to be attacked
- d. Wilson negotiated with Germany – got apology and money for dead people
- e. TR went to White House after this and told Wilson he wanted to go to Germany and bloody the Kaiser's nose

## **IV. Sussex Pledge**

- a. Restricted Submarine Warfare
- b. In 1917, Germany took back Sussex pledge and created unrestricted submarine warfare.

## **V. Zimmerman Note – Threat to US**

- a. Germany contacts Mexican government official Zimmerman
- b. In early 1900s, Pancho Villa burned down Columbus, New Mexico
- c. Germany asked Zimmerman to cause trouble for the US – then when the war was over, Germany would help Mexico get back the territory it lost during the Mexican-American War
- d. Wilson armed ships without Congressional approval



**VI. US Abandons Neutrality**

- a. April 2, 1917 – Congress started to vote to abandon neutrality
- b. April 6, 1917 – US voted to go to war
- c. US then had to institute a draft and build weapons
- d. January 1918 – troops landed in France
- e. January – November 1918 – war came to an end at 11 am on November 11, 1918
- f. War came to an end of Armistice Day (Veteran's Day)

**VII. Wilson's 14 Points**

- a. Prevent Future Wars – War to End All Wars
- b. Peace without Victory (No Revenge on Losers)
- c. Create League of Nations
- d. Versailles Treaty is not Ratified

**I. Topics**

- a. Woodrow Wilson & the Versailles Treaty Debate, 1919-1920
- b. Post-WWI Domestic America, 1919-20
- c. Politics of the 1920s – Harding (1921-23), Coolidge (1923-29)
- d. Economics of the 1920s – Big Business, Labor, Agriculture, Stock Market

**II. Versailles Peace Summit**

- a. French and British wanted Revenge on Germany
- b. First Summit Meeting: Wilson, Britain, and France
- c. Wilson couldn't keep France and Britain from seeking Revenge
- d. Summit agrees with idea of League of Nations
- e. Republican Senate in US doesn't agree with the idea of an outside group running America's foreign policy
- f. Wilson brought mainly Democrats with him to the summit, which angered Republicans

**III. League of Nations**

- a. Henry Cabot Lodge (Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee) wants Treaty of Versailles read out loud (to build up support against League of Nations)
- b. Wilson travels by train to get support for League of Nations
- c. September 1919 – Wilson suffers a stroke from campaigning for treaty
- d. Versailles Treaty was defeated
- e. Edith Wilson wouldn't let anyone talk to her husband while he was incapacitated

**IV. 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment**

- a. In 1967, if a president is incapacitated, VP becomes acting President

**V. Warren G. Harding**

- a. Successor of Wilson

**VI. Black Migration to North**

- a. Blacks migrated to North after WWI after being mistreated during WWI
- b. A black beach-goer was killed in Chicago after going into a white area
- c. Race riots were starting in the North

**VII. Palmer Raids – A. Mitchell Palmer**

- a. Inflation Rises in 1920
- b. US fears Communist Russia spreading to US
- c. A. Mitchell Palmer started to arrest people who he suspected of plotting to takeover US
- d. People are then detained and arrested – 99% are released
- e. Illegal aliens were deported

**VIII. American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), 1920**

- a. In 1920, ACLU starts to defend Bill of Rights for anyone

**IX. Calvin Coolidge, 1923-29**

- a. Named J. Edgar Hoover to head the FBI

**X. Warren G. Harding, 1921-23**

- a. Harding (Republican) wins 4<sup>th</sup> greatest percentage victory (over 60%) – 60.2%
- b. Best first term victory ever
- c. Republicans wanted to return to Conservatism
- d. As a Senator, Harding had affairs with girls
- e. Warren G. Harding and a girl were caught in the closet by a maid

**XI. Problems around Harding**

- a. Sex
- b. Scandal (around appointments)
- c. Attorney General was selling government alcohol on the street
- d. Wilson died of a heart attack in 1923 in San Francisco, California

**XII. Tea Pot Dome Scandal**

- a. Tea Pot Dome, Wyoming

**I. Topics**

- a. Politics of the 1920s continued
  - Coolidge (1923-29)
  - The Progressive Party – La Follette, 1924
- b. Economics of the 1920s – Big Business, Labor, Agriculture
- c. Social Trends of the 1920s – Prohibition, KKK, Sacco-Vanzetti, Scopes, Anti-“New” Immigration Laws
- d. The Coming of the Great Depression, 1929 & Herbert Hoover’s Reaction, 1929-33

**II. Calvin Coolidge**

- a. “The business of America is business”
- b. “The more people out of work, the higher the unemployment rate.”
- c. Ends national debt before leaving office

**III. 1920s**

- a. Anti-trust laws not followed
- b. Protective tariffs are raised (highest in American history)
- c. Supreme Court is big business (Conservative)
- d. Cuts taxes for rich (rich get richer – poor get poorer)
- e. Child Labor Law declared unconstitutional
- f. Farmers couldn’t repay loans and went bankrupt

**IV. McNary-Haugen Plan**

- a. Coolidge vetoes bill twice because it is Socialist
- b. Coolidge was for *laissez-faire* government

**V. The Roaring 1920s**

- a. Big business booming
- b. Stock Market booming
- c. People didn’t pay attention to Farm Depression
- d. Women are going to college, drinking, smoking, and wearing shorter skirts
- e. 18<sup>th</sup> amendment bans alcohol
- f. 21<sup>st</sup> amendment in 1933 repeals prohibition

**VI. Immigrants**

- a. Cities (immigrants)----- urban suburbs (Anglo-Saxon)(
- b. KKK spreads to north

## **VII. Sacco – Venzetti**

- a. Italians put to death for robbery and murder, even though they were innocent

## **VIII. Scopes Trial (Civil Case)**

- a. John Scopes teaches Darwin's theory of Evolution in Tennessee
- b. Scopes was represented by Clarence Darrow
- c. School Board was represented by William Jennings Bryan
- d. Jury found Scopes guilty and Tennessee wouldn't allow evolution until 1970s
- e. Jennings dies a few days after trial of humiliation

## **IX. Problems in 1920s Causing Great Depression**

- a. Maldistribution of Wealth
- b. Failure to help Farm Depression undermines economy
- c. Artificial high pricing of automobiles caused high inventory; so when Stock Market had problems, they had to cut production and jobs
- d. Mining and textiles are down
- e. Stock Market is unregulated

## **X. Stock Market**

- a. Unregulated
- b. 10% down and borrow the rest
- c. Banks lent money to people who couldn't pay back
- d. October 29, 1929 – Black Tuesday – Stocks drop 60-80%
- e. Leads to hysteria and panic – People who lost everything were jumping from windows

## **XI. Herbert Hoover, 1929-33**

- a. Unemployment:        2 million – 1929
- b.                                4 million – 1930
- c.                                8 million – 1931
- d.                                12 million – 1932
- e. Herbert Hoover maintains, "Rate of increase in unemployment has been halved"

## **XII. Hoover Puts People to Work**

- a. Hoover hires 300,000 people for government jobs
- b. Buys wheat from farmers to give to needy
- c. Reconstruction Finance corporation – gives low interest loans to businesses in trouble

**XIII. Bonus Army Fiasco**

- a. WWI Veterans (Bonus Army) want to receive their bonus for fighting WWI early
- b. But, they are turned away by Hoover in Washington DC
- c. Hoover sends General Douglas MacArthur to peacefully get rid of veterans
- d. MacArthur uses tear gas and sets villages on fire

**XIV. FDR Wins 1933**

- a. With all of the problems of the Great Depression, coupled with the Bonus Army Fiasco, FDR wins the 1933 Presidential Election
- b. Hoover is angered by FDR's victory, so he refuses to attend the inauguration

**I. Topics**

- a. The New Deal, 1933-38
  - Concepts – The Hundred Days, the 3 R's, the 2 New Deals
  - Programs – Banks – Stock Market – Big Business, the Government in Business
  - Government & Spending – Agriculture – Labor – Unemployed & Needy – Politics
- b. Demise of the New Deal – Reasons

**II. The New Deal**

- a. Attempts to promote ideas and programs to deal with Great Depression
- b. Starts in March 1933

**III. First 100 Days**

- a. More laws passed (15) than any other administration's first 3 months

**IV. 3 R's of the New Deal**

- a. Economic Recovery, Relief, and Reform
- b. March 1933 – June 1935 – 1<sup>st</sup> New Deal
- c. June 1935 – December 1938 – 2<sup>nd</sup> New Deal

**V. 1<sup>st</sup> New Deal (March 1933 – June 1935) – Recovery and Relief**

- a. Government cooperates with big business for Recovery and Relief
- b. Conservative for FDR
- c. Corporations start taking advantage and monopolizing
- d. FDR made deal with corporations to not take advantage of workers and not to monopolize
- e. FDR speaks out that corporations were breaking their agreement and they went to war against each other

**VI. 2<sup>nd</sup> New Deal – Relief and Reform**

- a. Labor reform
- b. Promotes social welfare and reform
- c. Liberals brought out the New Deal
- d. Took corporations to court for monopolizing

## **VII. Accomplishments of the New Deal**

- a. Saved Capitalism
- b. Saved Democracy
- c. Gave people hope
- d. “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself”
- e. Power of the Presidency Grew

## **VIII. Negatives of New Deal**

- a. Cost a lot of money
- b. Lots of bureaucracy – big government
- c. New Deal did not end Depression, but made things better
- d. WWII brought America out of Depression

## **IX. Banks**

- a. Banking Crisis – FDR shutdown banks for 2 weeks
- b. FDR created FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Commission)
- c. Bank Reform Act, 1935

## **X. Stock Market**

- a. Stock Market started to demand 50% down
- b. SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) started to regulate Stock Market

## **XI. Big Business**

- a. FDR originally tried to work with big businesses (National Business Recovery Act)
- b. Government takes over social houses which weren't being used
- c. Government provided electricity to areas that didn't have it
- d. Most of the South receives electricity under the T.V.A. (Tennessee Valley Authority)

## **XII. Government Spending**

- a. Coolidge ended National Debt
- b. Hoover made debt \$19.5 billion by 1933
- c. FDR made debt \$40 billion by 1938
- d. FDR made debt \$251 billion by 1945 (WWII)



**XIII. Taxes**

- a. FDR raised taxes on wealthy
- b. Promoted ideas of John Maynard Keynes – buy your way out of the Depression - More government spending)

**XIV. Agricultural Adjustment Act**

- a. Told farmers to cut production of goods to get benefit payments

**XV. National Industrial Recovery Act**

- a. Made individuals equal to management

**XVI. Fair Labor Standard Act**

- a. Creates Minimum Wage
- b. No child labor under 14

**XVII. Job Programs Established**

- a. WPA (Works Progress Administration)
- b. PWA (Public Works Administration)
- c. Civilian Conservation Corp.)
- d. Social Security created
- e. New Deal made country mainly Democratic

**XVIII. Demise of the New Deal in 1938**

- a. FDR tries to reorganize the Supreme Court in 1937
- b. Proposed adding 6 new Justices to what he perceived to be a Conservative Supreme Court, claiming that 6 of 9 Justices on the court were over 70, but he lost
- c. Wanted to reorganize Executive Branch and loses
- d. Recession in 1937
- e. FDR is angered by Southern Democratic Conservatives who oppose him
- f. Attempts to defeat 10 Southern Congress members, but only gets 1 member defeated
- g. By 1938-39, US started to deal with foreign issues

## **I. Topics**

- a. Isolationism in America, 1921-1941
  - Isolationist Views
    - Foreign Policy of Harding – Washington Naval Agreements, 1922
    - Foreign Policy of Coolidge – Kellogg – Briand Pact, 1928
    - Foreign Policy of Hoover – Stimson Doctrine, 1932

## **II. Isolationism in America, 1921-41**

- a. We wouldn't do anything that would let us get into a war
- b. We thought Germany was not good, but England, France, and others were not much better
- c. England was imperialist
- d. We wanted to preserve peace in the Western Hemisphere and keep our Navy strong
- e. Only what is happening in America matters
- f. We are America. Nobody could attack us. There are 2 oceans.
- g. We lived in splendid isolation
- h. US said it would do anything to keep peace and prevent war

## **III. Foreign Policy of Harding**

- a. Stop Naval Arms Race
- b. Charles Evans Hughes (Secretary of State) sets up Washington Naval Agreements between top naval powers to reduce the size of navy's

## **IV. Top Navy's (in order)**

- a. U.S.
- b. Great Britain
- c. Japan
- d. France
- e. Italy

## **V. Foreign Policy of Coolidge – Kellogg-Briand Pact**

- a. Secretary of State Frank Kellogg meets France's Foreign Minister Briand
- b. The Kellogg-Briand Pact declares war illegal and immoral, unless attacked
- c. Top powers in world signed Kellogg-Briand Pact
- d. Japan in 1931 ripped up pact and attacked China
- e. League of Nations condemns Japan
- f. Well intentioned pact, but it was a naïve idea
- g. Russia was never asked to sign Kellogg-Briand Pact (they were Communist)

**VI. Stimson Doctrine – Under Herbert Hoover**

- a. US doesn't recognize Japanese takeover of Manchuria (Northern China)

**VII. US Isolationism**

- a. US didn't want to deal with any problems
- b. Japanese woke us up to the realization that US couldn't be isolated

**I. Topics**

- a. FDR & Isolationism in the 1930s
- b. FDR & the World War Crisis, 1939-41
- c. FDR & Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941
- d. Wartime Diplomacy, 1941-45

**II. FDR and Isolationism**

- a. January 30, 1933 – FDR is elected on his birthday and Hitler starts ruling Germany
- b. Roosevelt doesn't confront isolationism during first term
- c. 1935-37 – Neutrality laws passed
- d. FDR privately disagrees with neutrality laws

**III. Isolation Laws**

- a. If a war breaks out, immediately US will cut off trade with both sides
- b. All bank loans will be stopped to countries at war
- c. Laws ask Americans not to travel into any areas at war (ships or land)
- d. (Government will not go to war for Americans killed traveling to war zones)
- e. In 1937, government added Civil Wars to the nations cut off from trade (in response to the Spanish Civil War)

**IV. Abraham Lincoln Brigade**

- a. Americans who went to support Spain during Revolution, which Franco won
- b. Badmouthed by Catholic Church because Franco was Catholic (and Fascist)
- c. The Brigade were called Communist by Senator Joseph McCarthy
- d. Catholics backed Franco because he was Catholic

**V. FDR's Quarantine Speech**

- a. In October 1937, FDR goes to Chicago making speech about isolationism (Quarantine Speech)
- b. "Can't peace loving nations Quarantine Aggressor Nations?"
- c. Protest against President. People said FDR was trying to lead them into war
- d. Democratic leader proposed that people would have to have a vote to go to war

**VI. Munich Conference (Munich Agreement)**

- a. Britain and France let Hitler have half of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland)
- b. They believe in appeasing Germany
- c. FDR condemned this appeasement

**VII. FDR Demands Repeal of Isolation Laws**

- a. FDR tries to repeal portions of neutrality laws
- b. September 1, 1939 – Germany invades Poland
- c. September 3, 1939 – Britain and France declare war on Germany
- d. FDR then demanded that Congress repeal portions of neutrality laws, which was met to much resistance and anger

## **I. Topics**

- a. FDR & WWII in Europe & Asia, 1939-41
- b. Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941
- c. Wartime Diplomacy, 1941-45 – Churchill, Stalin, FDR
  - Teheran, 1943
  - Yalta, 1945
- d. Truman Presidency, 1945-1953

## **II. Cash and Carry**

- a. FDR doesn't want to use ships
- b. FDR wants to allow countries to come to the US to buy from us in cash, but we will not send ships to trade with others at war
- c. FDR says – If we help the peace loving nations, we will have less change for war
- d. November 1939 – FDR gets Cash and Carry to pass through Congress by a small margin

## **III. America First Committee**

- a. High pressure isolationist Committee
- b. Made-up of Conservative Republicans and Liberal Democrats (from all walks of life)
- c. Included aviation pioneer Charles Lindbergh
- d. Average citizens listened to 7 pm radio address

## **IV. Roosevelt Establishes the Draft**

- a. By Summer 1940, most of Europe was under Nazi occupation, except for Great Britain and Russia
- b. Roosevelt called for a peacetime draft (Selective Service draft)

## **V. Destroyers for Bases Agreement**

- a. Roosevelt hands Prime Minister of Great Britain 50 old-age Naval Destroyers in exchange for some of Great Britain's Naval bases in the Caribbean

## **VI. FDR's Third Term**

- a. Democrats draft FDR for third term
- b. Republican Wendell Wilkie challenges FDR for the presidency in 1940
- c. FDR wins 4<sup>th</sup> term in 1944
- d. FDR after 3<sup>rd</sup> term pledges in a speech at Madison Square Garden that he would not send boys to war

## **VII. Lend-Lease Act, 1941**

- a. Provides US war equipment (lending/leasing) to Great Britain
- b. Condemns Germany for attacking US ships that were helping Great Britain

## **VIII. US Antagonizes and Encircles Japan**

- a. In July 1940, US corporations cut off oil, scrap metal, spare parts to Japan by government order (even though they weren't supposed to be shipping to nations at war)
- b. In July 1941, FDR freezes Japanese funds in America
- c. Consequently, Japan decides to stage air and sea attack

## **IX. Japanese Attack Pearl Harbor**

- a. Pearl Harbor Attack – Sunday, December 7, 1941 (7:30 am Hawaii time – 1:30 pm EST)
- b. FDR declares it “A day that will live in infamy”
- c. America First Committee went out of business that day

## **X. U.S. at War**

- a. US lost 250,000 men
- b. Wives stayed loyal to husbands at war
- c. There was a growing intolerance of Japanese
- d. In 1942, 110,000 Japanese people were put in secluded camps by order of FDR in the Southwest (Arizona, Utah, Arkansas)
- e. In 1988, remaining survivors (Japanese) paid \$20,000 compensation (\$5,000/year for 4 year of being interned)

## **XI. Wartime Diplomacy**

- a. British Prime Minister – Winston Churchill
- b. Tehran, 1943 – Shah of Iran hosts meeting
- c. Yalta (Ukraine), February 1945

## **XII. Tehran Conference**

- a. Discuss when US and Great Britain are going to open 2<sup>nd</sup> front to liberate France
- b. Invasion of Normandy (D-Day) – invasion of France
- c. Germany would be divided in 4 (if the Allied Powers win) – US, Britain, France, and Russia would each get a quarter of Germany for a short time
- d. They decide not to negotiate with new head of Germany if Hitler falls from power
- e. When war in Europe ends, within 90 days, Soviet Union would declare war on Japan

## **I. Topics**

- a. The Yalta Summit, February 1945
- b. FDR's Death – April 12, 1945
- c. Truman Presidency, 1945-53
  - Background
- d. Truman's Foreign Policy
  - The Atomic Bomb – Hiroshima & Nagasaki
  - The “Cold” War with Soviet Union
  - Truman Doctrine
  - Marshall Plan
  - Berlin Blockade & Air Lift
  - NATO
  - China
  - Korea
- e. Truman's Domestic Policy – the Fair Deal
- f. 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare - McCarthyism

## **II. Yalta Summit, February 1945**

- a. Create temporary division of Germany between US, England, France, and Russia
- b. Russia decides not to pull out of Germany
- c. Russia kept agreement to help US in battle with Japan

## **III. FDR's Death**

- a. FDR gives speech to joint Congress – last speech
- b. FDR dies April 12, 1945 – In office for 12 years, 39 days
- c. Truman after 82 days of being Vice President became President

## **IV. Truman Presidency**

- a. Gutsy and courageous
- b. “The Buck Stops Here” – Truman takes responsibility
- c. Made tough decisions without 2<sup>nd</sup> thoughts and slept at night
- d. “Give Them Hell, Harry” – Slogan created

## **V. Truman and the Soviets**

- a. Soviet Foreign Minister comes to meet Truman
- b. Stalin's refusal to obey agreements started Cold War

## **VI. V.E. Day, May 8, 1945**

- a. On May 8, 1945, war ends on Truman's birthday (Victory in Europe)



**VII. Truman, the Japanese, and the Manhattan Project**

- a. Japanese were willing to lose every man, woman, and child (There were kamikaze pilots smashing into American ships)
- b. Truman learns about Manhattan Project
- c. Albert Einstein was a Jewish scientist expelled by Hitler and promoted the Manhattan Project
- d. July 26, 1945 – Testing of Atomic Bomb in New Mexico (in the desert)
- e. Japanese ignore warning
- f. August 6, 1945 – US drops bomb on Hiroshima killing 70,000 people
- g. August 14, 1945 – Japan announces plans to surrender

**VIII. Truman Doctrine**

- a. US says Soviet Union can't expand further
- b. US gives Greece and Turkey aid to avoid Soviet/Communist takeover, 1947

**IX. Marshall Plan, 1948**

- a. Give money to rebuild Western Europe
- b. Rebuilds Democratic government
- c. Makes new allies

**X. Berlin Blockade and Airlift**

- a. Truman would not allow Soviet Union to block supplies from getting into West Berlin (Germany)
- b.
- c.

**XI. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)**

- a. If any countries, like Canada or some others in Europe are attacked by Soviet Union or its allies, the US would treat it as an attack on the US

**XII. China Becomes Communist, 1949**

- a. In 1949, China becomes Communist
- b. In 1979, US First Recognizes

**XIII. Korean War, 1950-53**

- a. In 1950, Communist North Korea invades South Korea
- b. 33,000 Americans killed
- c. South Korea does not get taken over
- d. As President elect, Eisenhower threatened to use nuclear weapons if North Korea didn't negotiate and end the war

**XIV. Truman's Fair Deal**

- a. Federal Aid to Education
- b. National Health Insurance
- c. New agricultural plan of subsidies for farmers
- d. Wants to promote Civil Rights Law
- e. Before election of 1948, Truman integrates Armed Forces and Washington DC by Presidential Order
- f. Reversed segregation of Woodrow Wilson in 1913

**XV. 1948 Presidential Election**

- a. Truman surprised everyone and beat Dewey and Strom Thurmond (who won 4 states)

**XVI. 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare – Joe McCarthy**

- a. Senator Joseph McCarthy started labeling many people as Communist
- b. McCarthy said Truman was soft on Communism
- c. Red = Soviet
- d. Pink = someone soft on Communism
- e. McCarthy destroyed many people's reputations
- f. McCarthy accused many military people of being Communist
- g. In May 1955, Senate censures McCarthy
- h. Two years later, McCarthy dies from drinking himself to death

**I. Topics**

- a. Eisenhower, 1953-61
  - Foreign Policy
  - Domestic Policy
- b. Kennedy, 1961-63
  - Foreign Policy
  - Domestic Policy
  - Assassination – 11/22/1963

**I. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-61**

- a. First Republican President since Hoover
- b. Successor of Harry Truman
- c. War hero from Second World War – Not an intellectual
- d. General who invaded Normandy, France
- e. Called himself a moderate Republican
- f. Chose Richard Nixon as his running mate

**II. French Leave Indo-China, 1954**

- a. In 1954, French are forced out of SE Asia and creates Cambodia, North, and South Vietnam
- b. After 1956, US wanted free elections in Vietnam, but South Korea wouldn't allow elections because Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam (Communist leader) would win

**III. Eisenhower and the Soviets**

- a. Eisenhower has 2 meetings with Soviet leader Khrushchev
- b. US U-2 plane was shot down over Soviet air space

**IV. Eisenhower's Domestic Agenda**

- a. Promotes Civil Rights
- b. Wants to put a man in Space (1958) after the Soviets put in a man into space in 1957
- c. Kept New Deal (even though he was a Republican) – legitimized New Deal
- d. Created National Defense Education Act to educate America

**V. John F. Kennedy, 1961-63**

- a. Youngest elected President
- b. Chose Lyndon B. Johnson (from Texas) as his running mate)
- c. Challenged Nixon to debate
- d. Kennedy won debate on TV; Nixon won on radio
- e. Closest election since 1916
- f. Robert Kennedy (brother) became Attorney General under JFK

**VI. JFK's Family**

- a. JFK's family looked perfect
- b. JFK's father – Pro-Nazi sympathizer and taught sons to cheat on their wives

**VII. Failed Bay of Pigs Invasion (of Cuba)**

- a. Eisenhower plans to invade Cuba to get rid of Castro
- b. In April 1961 (after JFK becomes President), Cuban exiles go into Cuba, but Kennedy withdraws air support too soon, causing exiles to be captured

**VIII. Cuban Missile Crisis, October 1962**

- a. US wouldn't let Soviet ships into Cuba
- b. Cuba pointed missiles at the US

**IX. Vienna Summit, June 1961**

- a. In 1961, JFK and Khrushchev meet for a Summit in Vienna
- b. Khrushchev looked at Kennedy like a boy (Khrushchev was rude)

**X. Berlin Wall**

- a. Khrushchev allowed installation of Berlin Wall in East Berlin to keep Berliners from flocking to West Berlin in 1961
- b. Berlin Wall stood from 1961-89

**XI. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963**

- a. Treaty with Soviets outlawed nuclear testing everywhere, except underground

**XII. JFK and Civil Rights**

- a. In 1962, JFK sent National Guard into Mississippi to protect a black student
- b. In 1963, JFK sent National Guard to University of Alabama to allow students to register

**XIII. JFK's Death**

- a. On November 22, 1963, JFK campaigns in Fort Worth/Dallas, Texas, and is shot from fifth floor of building by Lee Harvey Oswald
- b. Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) subsequently succeeded to the presidency

**I. Topics**

- a. Lyndon B. Johnson, 1963-69
  - The “Great Society” Domestic Reforms
  - Escalation of the Vietnam War
  - Election of 1968
- b. Richard Nixon, 1969-74
  - Foreign Policy
  - Domestic Policy
  - Watergate & Resignation

**II. Lyndon B. Johnson, 1963-69**

- a. LBJ knew how to get things done
- b. Wins election in 1964 by biggest margin in US history
- c. He began his political career as a Congressman from Texas
- d. As president, he promotes a Great Society
- e. Promotes Civil Rights Act – passed July 1964
- f. Filibuster – endless Senate Debate

**III. Civil Rights Act**

- a. Outlaws discrimination in public places
- b. Promotes integration
- c. Allows for lawsuits because of discrimination
- d. Illegal to discriminate in education and employment

**IV. Voting Rights Act**

- a. In 1965, Voting Rights Act passed
- b. Renewed in 1981 by Ronald Reagan
- c. Next discussion – 2006

**V. Additional Great Society Program**

- a. LBJ was a teacher
- b. Expanded education aid
- c. In 1965, gets Medicare for elderly
- d. Project Head Start
- e. Job Corp.

**VI. Under LBJ**

- a. Established Housing and Urban Development
- b. Established Transportation department
- c. Established Consumer Information Laws
- d. First Lady – Lady Bird Johnson wanted to beautify highways
- e. Johnson escalates war in Vietnam
- f. Nixon – after he lost governorship in California in 1962, said “You won’t have Nixon to kick around anymore

**VII. Nixon’s “Plan”**

- a. Continued War in Vietnam
- b. Slowed withdrew troops from Vietnam
- c. Negotiates Peace
- d. Vietnam War ended in Spring 1973

**VIII. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) I**

- a. Treaty with Brezhnev’s Russia

**IX. Nixon, Russia, and China**

- a. Nixon is thought to be a great statesman
- b. Played hardball with China and Russia
- c. Threatened nuclear warfare against Russia if Russia intervened in Middle East War of 1973

**X. Nixon’s Domestic Policy**

- a. Created Environmental Protection Agency – April 22, 1970
- b. Created Consumer Product Safety Commission
- c. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) – provides safe environment for labor
- d. Endorses equal rights amendment
- e. Signs affirmative action into law

**XI. Harry Blackman**

- a. Involved in *Roe v. Wade*
- b. Supports Wage and Price Control, but before office, votes against it
- c. Took illegal contributions

**XII. Watergate**

- a. Republicans bug Democratic Convention
- b. Arrested by guards
- c. Secret Source of Woodward and Bernstein, nicknamed “Deep Throat”
- d. Nixon was going to be impeached for covering up scandal, but he resigned instead