**Chapter 2: Settlements Across the Sea—Reasons for Failure & a Success (1550-1624)**

* **John Cabot** (Giovanni Caboto) (1450?-1498?) Venetian navigator and explorer whose 1497 ‘discovery’ of North America is commonly held to be the first European voyage to the continent since c. 1003. Funded by King Henry VII. Landed in Newfoundland
* **Giovanni Verrazano-** (1485-1528) Italian explorer of North America, in service of the French crown. He was sent to North America by King Francis I in 1524. He is renowned as the first European since the Norse colonization of the Americas to explore the Atlantic coast of North America between SC and NC and Newfoundland. Claimed an easy sea route to Indies existed, and the search for “Verrazano’s sea” continued for a long time.
* ***Siglo de Oro***- Spanish for golden century. It refers to the 1500’s when American gold and silver made Spain by far the richest, most powerful and most feared country in Europe.
* **Protestant Reformation**- a 16th-century movement in Western Europe that aimed at reforming some doctrines and practices of the roman Catholic Church and resulted in the establishment of the Protestant church.
* **Martin Luther**- (1483-1546) German monk who initiated the Protestant Reformation. As a priest and theology professor, he confronted indulgence salesmen with his 95 Theses in 1517, in which he complained against specific abuses in the Roman Catholic Church.
* **John Calvin** (1509-1564) - French Protestant theologian of the Reformation. Best known for his doctrine of predestination and his theocratic view of the state. He was the leading second-generation Protestant reformer, yielding only to Luther in influence.
* **King Henry VIII**- (1491-1547, reigned 1509-1547). As a consequence of Pope Clement VII’s refusal to nullify his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon, Henry withdrew from the Roman Church and created the Church of England, thereby setting the stage for the English Reformation. Also known for his corpulence and his six wives.
* **Catherine of Aragon** (1485-1536) - first wife of King Henry VIII. She gave birth to six children, but only one daughter, Mary I, survived. After the annulment of her marriage with King Henry, Catherine spent her last years isolated from public life.
* **Anne Boleyn** (1507-1536) – Second wife of Henry VII and mother of future Queen Elizabeth I. Married the king after his first marriage to Catherine of Aragon was annulled. The King grew tired of her, and had her beheaded.
* **Mary I** (1516-1558, reigned 1553-1558) – Daughter of Henry VII and Catherine of Aragon. Her reign marked a reversal of Edward VI’s Protestant policies and a return to Catholicism. This reversal included the execution of almost 300 religious dissenters, earning her the nickname “Bloody Mary”. Married to Prince Phillip II of Spain.
* **Annulment**- Declaration by a religious or civil authority that an apparent marriage between a man and a woman was, in fact, never a valid marriage, as opposed to a divorce, which dissolves a valid marriage.
* **English Reformation**- The series of events in 16th century England by which the Church of England first broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church.
* **Edward VI** (1537-1553, reigned 1547-1553) – Son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour. His short reign witnessed the introduction of the English Prayer Book and the Forty-two Articles, and thus this period was important to the development of English Protestantism.
* **Queen Elizabeth I** - (1533-1603, reigned 1558-1603) Queen of England during the era in which England, previously a nation of secondary importance in Europe, began to rise to the rank of the world’s great powers. The English’s first attempts to found colonies in North America occurred during the “Elizabethan Age”.
* **Sea dogs**- intensely Spain-hating English sailors, mostly from Devonshire in the southwest, who, during Elizabeth I’s reign, raided and looted Spanish ships and ports when officially, England and Spain were at peace. Example: Martin Frobisher.
* **Francis Drake**- (1540?-1596) English adventurer, commander of the 2nd voyage around the world, the greatest of the ‘sea dogs”. His seizures of Spanish ships and raids of Spanish seaports so bold and so damaging that Spanish invested him with diabolical powers. Key figure in organizing England’s defense against the Spanish Armada.
* **Northwest Passage**- Sea passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans along the northern coast of North America. Sought by navigators since the 16th century, the existence of such a route was proven in the early 19th century. 16th and 17th century explorers hoped to find a shortcut around America to eastern Asia through this passage.
* **Sir Walter Raleigh** (1552-1618) - English adventurer and favorite of Elizabeth I. In 1584 he sent an expedition to explore the coast north of Florida, and to establish an unsuccessful colony at Roanoke Island. Half-brother to Sir Humphrey Gilbert.
* **Spanish Armada**- Often called the “Invincible Armada”. Fleet sent by Phillip II in 1588 to invade England. The defeat of the Armada left England Protestant, aided the Dutch Revolt, and compounded the tax burden on Spain’s strained economy.
* **Richard Hakluyt** (1552-1616) – British geographer and author. An important promoter of the English colonization of North America.
* **Mercenary**- solider who fights for whoever will pay him rather than for King, country, religion, or any such cause. Armies of the 16th century (and through the 18th century) were comprised largely of mercenary soldiers.
* **Enclosure movement**- the practice of landowners in England from the 16th-18th centuries of enclosing with hedges fields previously devoted to crops, thus converting them to pasture for sheep. Farmers thrown off land and formed a large impoverished class from which many settlers of colonies were drawn.
* **Merchants-adventurers companies**- enterprises involved in foreign trade owned not by an individual but by several, sometimes numerous shareholders who shared the costs of investment and the risk and any profits. They were chartered by the King and Queen and given special privileges to encourage investment. Examples were the Muscovy Company and the East India Company (both English).
* **Virginia Company-** name of two English colonizing companies, chartered by King James I in 1606 to colonize the eastern coast of North America.
* **Plymouth Company**- Established a colony on the coast of Maine in 1607 but soon abandoned it.
* **London Company**- founded Jamestown in Virginia (first permanent English settlement in America.
* **John Smith** (1580-1631) - Helped found and govern Jamestown. His leadership and strict discipline helped the Virginia colony get through the difficult first winter.
* **John Rolfe (**1585?-1622) **-** One of the English settlers at Jamestown (and married Pocahontas). Discovered how to successfully grow tobacco in Virginia and cure it for export, which made Virginia an economically successful colony.
* **Headright system**- Device meant to encourage emigration to Virginia. An emigrant was granted 50 acres of land for every person whose costs of transportation to Virginia he paid, such as himself, members of his family, other free people, and servants.
* **The Massacre of 1622**- Indians of the Powhatan Confederacy in eastern Virginia killed around 347 English colonists, nearly a quarter of the entire English population in Virginia. This well-planned, coordinated attack resulted from numerous causes and had a lasting impact on the direction of English-Indian relations in colonial America.
* **Opechancanough** (1545-1644) - Algonquian leader who was the first to recognize the encroachment of English colonization on native lands and resist it as a serious threat to Indian life. Was responsible for the uprising of 1622 and was killed by a colonist in 1644.
* **House of Burgesses**- Formed in 1619. The lower house of the legislature in colonial Virginia and the first legislative body in colonial America. Later other colonies would adopt houses of burgesses
* **George Calvert** (1550?-1632) and **Cecilus Calvert** (1605?-1675) - father and son, 1st and 2nd Lords of Baltimore. Favorites at court, they were Roman Catholic and envisioned their Maryland colony as a refuge for English Catholics, who were persecuted at home. All Christian worship tolerated in Maryland under the two Calverts. However, despite the Calverts’ efforts, such as the Act of Toleration of 1689, Catholics were persecuted in Maryland anyway.
* **Huguenots**- French Protestants similar in religious beliefs to English Puritans; they were a minority in France and troublesome to the Crown until one of them became King (Henry IV). He became a Catholic but in 1598 he issued an edict giving Huguenots limited toleration and political rights. When toleration revoked in 1685, most of them left France.
* **Pedro Menéndez de Avilés** (1519-1574) - Founded St. Augustine, FL (first permanent European settlement in continental US). Also known for his subsequent destruction of the French settlement of Fort Caroline.
* **Samuel de Champlain** (1567-1635) – French explorer. Made several expeditions to North America before founding Quebec in 1608. Mission was to establish a joint French and Native American agricultural and fur-trading colony. Joined with the northern Indian tribes to defeat Iroquois marauders. Discovered Lake Champlain in 1609.
* **Popé’s Rebellion** - An organized rebellion of Pueblo Indians against Spanish rule in New Mexico in 1680. Led by Popé, a Tewa medicine man of the San Juan Pueblo who had been imprisoned by the Spaniards, the Pueblo united to attack Spanish settlers. The Spaniards fled on August 21, many to the El Paso region.
* **Dutch West India Company**- trading and colonizing company chartered by the States-General of the Dutch republic in 1621 and organized in 1623. Through its agency [New Netherland](http://www.answers.com/topic/new-netherland) was founded.

**Chapter 3: 13 Colonies—England’s American Empire (1620-1732)**

* **Pilgrims:** Small sect of Separatist Puritans led by William Bradford. Wandered in search for a place where they could freely practice their religion without being harassed for their beliefs. Were Calvinists but insisted on separating from the Church of England; they were the dominant people in the Plymouth colony.
* **William Bradford**: One of the Pilgrim leaders.
* **Plymouth Company:** Commercial company chartered by the Crown in 1606 and granted land in North America where it was authorized to found colonies.
* **Plymouth Plantation:** Plantation built on the southern end of MA Bay in 1620. Experienced hardship in the winter of 1620-1621, due to malnutrition and diseases. Poverty and epidemic diseases were constant. Absorbed by MA Bay Colony in 1691.
* **Squanto:** Indian who spoke English and taught the Pilgrims how to fish, hunt, and cultivate the Indian way. Supposedly asked for prayers so that he would go to “Englishmen’s Heaven”
* **Mayflower Compact:** Document which ensured the loyalty of the passengers of the ship *Mayflower* heading to America. The leaders composed this document out of fear that the non-Separatists would defy their authority in America. The compact bound settlers together in a “Civil Body Politik” to enact and enforce laws. Though it wasn’t intended be democratic, the compact implicitly claimed that the government’s authority was based on the consent of those who governed.
* **Massachusetts Bay Colony:** Big, well-organized, self-governed northern neighbor of Plymouth founded in 1630. In the “Great Migration” between 1630 and 1640, 20,000 people arrived in MA. Leaders intended to create a new England with the same standards(only w/o the aversive rituals and structure of the Church of England) so they calculated all the details before settling: settlers were of all age groups, social classes, and both sexes, evenly divided.
* **Puritans:** Name given to English Calvinist Protestants; the word referred to their determination to purify the Church of England of Roman Catholic rituals and practices. Believed that human nature was inherently depraved. Tolerated neither individualism nor any kind of sinful action. Puritan emigrants peopled much of New England and religiously and culturally shaped America.
* **John Winthrop**: Puritan governor of MA Bay.
* **Blue Laws:** Regulation of Puritan colonies which applied to all its residents and visitors. Forbade working, wrestling, whistling, dancing, roaming, and sex on Sundays; forbade physical affection in public(e.g. kissing); mandatory Church attendance; capital criminals who committed crimes denounced in the Bible(rape, murder, homosexuality, etc.) were hanged and burned. Though the laws were strict, they weren’t always carried out.
* **Roger Williams**: Puritan governor of RI. Stated that church and state must be separate, and that colonists should pay a fair price to purchase land from Indians. Was ordered by the Puritan authority to return to England due to his uncommon belief, but escaped to the forest and joined the Indians. Later travelled to England and got a royal charter protecting RI from MA takeover. RI was considered as the trash can of dissenting Puritans.
* **Anne Hutchinson**: Important dissenter banished to RI in 1638, b/c of her teaching, that some people including her were divinely inspired. It was against the law to believe that people specially blessed by God were above the rules and regulations of human governments.
* **Royal Colony**: A colony administered by the Crown. No colonies were founded as royal colonies, but all were “royalized”(taken over by the monarch) before the War for Independence except RI, CT, ML, and PA. Had elected assemblies, but the royal governor could veto any law assemblies enacted. By the time of American Revolution in 1776, 9/13 colonies were royal colonies.
* **Corporate Colony**: A colony with a royal charter vesting governing powers in the shareholders of a commercial company. When landowners in corporate colonies became, in effect, the shareholders, corporate colonies were self-governing. Plymouth, MA bay, RI, and CT were such commonwealths for much of their history.
* **Proprietary Colony**: A colony owned by a man or group of men who were given large American land grants and the right to govern them by the king. Most of the colonies were, at least briefly, proprietary colonies. The two most successful were ML, owned by the Calvert family, and PA, owned by the Penns.
* **Quitrent:** Feudal method of making money. Settlers were given land according to the number of family members, and then they had to pay the proprietor/king an annual quitrent. Quitrents obligated the tenants to pay the landowners a specific amount of cash instead of laboring for them. The colonial quitrents were small, but the proprietors could make money, b/c thousands of quitrents added up to a big sum.
* **Stuyvesant:** Governor of Dutch New Netherlands. 1664, warships from Duke of York told Stuyvesant that they wouldn’t attack New Netherlands if he were to accept English rule(however maintaining Dutch culture, religion, inheritance laws), b/c New Netherlands was a wedge between the New England colonies and tobacco colonies. Though Stuyvesant rejected, the council overruled the governor - New Netherlands became New York and New Amsterdam NYC.
* **Carolina Grant:** 1663, Charles II granted land of Carolina to eight nobles and gentlemen. Population grew slowly in Carolina and most settlers were poor, small-scale farmers. Charleston, founded in 1669, was a significant settlement, b/c sugar planters from Barbados brought slaves and slavery law, due to too high land prices in Barbados. All labors except trade were dependent on African slaves and African population increased rapidly.
* **Quakers:** Members of a fringe religious sect, the Society of Friends. Discriminated and persecuted in England and in MA for their belief, that all were equal in the eyes of God. Beginning in 1675, Quakers fled from religious intolerance in England and purchased land in West NJ where they could freely practice their religion.
* **William Penn**: Wealthiest, most influential and visionary Quaker in England. Heir of a wealthy English family who became the leading member of the Society of Friends and consecrated his land grant in PA to Quaker principles, including religious toleration. He also paid the Indians higher prices for land than other colonies’ governments and insisted that natives be treated justly.
* **Georgia:** Chartered in 1732 to act as military buffer state protecting SC from the Spanish in FL. Governed by trustees in England and put in command under James Oglethorpe, who wanted GA to be a place where jailed debtors could have a fresh start. Oglethorpe persuaded the trustees of banning alcohol and slavery. He returned to England when he couldn’t stop South Carolinian settlers bringing their slaves and Georgians from not drinking alcohol. 1752, became royal colony.



**Chapter 4- English Intentions, American Facts of Life: Colonial Society in the 1600s**

* **King Charles II**: Was in exile in 1660. Fled England once his father was defeated by a Parliamentary army then beheaded. Endorsed laws that had been made during Commonwealth period but enacted a series of Navigation Acts.
* **Oliver Cromwell**: Governed the “Commonwealth of England” ([republican government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic) which ruled first [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_England) and [Wales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wales), and then [Ireland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Ireland) and [Scotland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Scotland)) for a decade. Was a military dictator and a Puritan. Idea of republican government died when he died in 1658.
* **Navigation Acts**: Parliamentary Acts from 1660-1663 that regulated colonial trade so that the mother country benefited. All trade had to be carried in English/colonial-owned ships manned by English/colonial sailors.
* **Entrepots**: English ports; places, clearinghouses, from which goods were distributed.
* **Enumerated articles**: Most valuable colonial exports shipped only to English ports (even if they were destined for sale somewhere else). Those enumerated articles that were bound for France, Poland, or Italy were taxed.
  + **Examples of enumerated articles**: sugar and molasses made from sugar, furs, hides, naval stores, rice, cotton, and tobacco and **not** “bulk goods/foodstuffs” such as grain, livestock, salted fish, and lumber
* **Mercantilism**: Governments should closely regulate a nation’s economic activity, in encouraging trade, to increase the flow of wealth, in the form of gold and silver coin, into the nation.
* **Thomas Mun**: Shareholder in the East India Company. Said that the key to accumulating coin was a favorable balance of trade (English sell more to strangers yearly than we consume of theirs in value)
* **The Fantasy of Self-Sufficiency**: England wanted to be self-sufficient but relied on cotton from Egypt and Middle East, silk from Italy and east Asia, spices from the Indies
* **Mercantilist equation**: Colonies reduced England’s dependence on foreigners for both essential imports and luxuries. The balance of trade was favorable to England as long as they made the rules.
* **Tidewater**: Land bordering the broad, slow-moving tidal rivers of the Chesapeake Bay. Most valuable land in Virginia and Maryland, because at high tide, seagoing ships could tie up directly at plantations. Owned by a small amount of Virginia’s aristocrats who dominated the economy, government, and culture of Virginia. Tidewater planters were constantly in debt. Even when tobacco profits sunk, they continued ordering luxuries from England. This meant that there was more money flowing from colony to mother country which pleased mercantilists. The anti-British rebels practically made up the entire group of Tidewater aristocracy.
* **Yeomanry**: small farmers who danced, drank, raced on foot and horseback, shot targets, and bought what they thought they could afford from the visiting merchants.
* **Items one could buy from the visiting merchants**: kettles, pots, pans, sieves, funnels, pewter tankards, tableware, oddments (buttons, needles, thread, pins, ribbons)
  + **Poor bought**: shoes, boots, bricks, nails, paint, things to trade with Indians (little trinkets, mirrors, etc.), firearms, shot, gunpowder
  + **Wealthy bought**: silver candlesticks, chests, fine furniture, wine, brandy, spices, books, instruments (violins, harpsichords)
* **Sir William Berkeley**: Royal governor of Virginia who promoted emigration. Supported by the wealthiest plants. Forced to flee rebellion led by Nathaniel Bacon in 1676; but returned and hanged so many of his followers that King Charles II removed him from office.
* **Issues between Indians and Tidewater planters**: Indians complained about white incursions into their hunting grounds.
  + **Berkeley’s compromise**: Built a line of nine defensive stockades on the headwaters of the main rivers each of which was manned by 50 soldiers. But this device did not work (Indians were able to slip between the forts, to raid white settlements, and then they simply would disappear).
* **Cavaliers**: Royalists who supported King Charles I during English Civil War. Comes from French word meaning “knight.” After being defeated in Civil War, many immigrated to Virginia to form the “Tidewater aristocracy.”
* **Nathaniel Bacon**: An immigrant and a cavalier. Led 500 people to decimate the Oconeechee tribe even thought they had not attacked any whites. Was arrested but then released because his followers threatened to destroy Jamestown.
* **William Byrd of Westover**: One of the richest of the Tidewater elite. Owned 179,000 acres when he died in 1744. Very well-educated and cultured; preferred high life in London to Virginia.
* **Yankee trader**: A shrewd deal-maker. From 1600s to early 1700s, New Englanders were Atlantic traders.
* **Triangular Routes**: Carried rum distilled in New England 🡪 to West Africa 🡪 to trade it for captives 🡪 and then to transport them to the West Indies (Barbados or Jamaica, but also illegally to Cuba and French Guadeloupe and Martinique) 🡪 where they were exchanged for sugar or molasses.
* **Coasters**: New England merchant vessels that never crossed the Atlantic. They were smaller sloops and schooners that transported whatever wanted moving from one colonial port to another.
* **King James II**: Combined all New England colonies into a single Dominion of New England. Abolished local assemblies and gave governor, Sir Edmund Andros a viceroy’s powers. Replaced on the throne with William and Mary, joint monarchs. This overthrow inspired many uprisings in several colonies.
* **William and Mary**: Mary (James II’s Protestant daughter) and husband William (military leader of Dutch) overthrew James II. Restored the charters of Connecticut and Rhode Island but did not allow Massachusetts to return to its independent ways. Combined Plymouth and Massachusetts into one royal colony in 1691.
* **Salem Witch Trials**: Witchcraft hysteria started in 1692. Girls who started the hysteria blamed it on others in the community. 130 fingered as witches; 114 charged; 19 hanged.
* **Growing Season in middle colonies**: Was 1-2 months longer than it was in New England. Soils in alluvial valleys of the Hudson, Delaware, Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Rivers were rich and deep. Outside Philadelphia soil was perfect for growing wheat. Middle colonies produced a surplus they could sell. Pennsylvania called the “breadbasket of the colonies.” Farmers in middle colonies sold their grain, cattle, hogs, and horses to middlemen (merchants in New York and Philadelphia who had markets overseas).
* **William Penn/Pennsylvania**: Did not believe in witchcraft. Philadelphia, site that Penn selected, had 300 houses and 2,500 residents. Pennsylvania’s population was the third largest of the colonies only 20 years after its birth. Until 1750s, 70%-80% of Pennsylvania’s assemblymen were Quakers (mostly from Philadelphia).
* **Diverse Populations**: Church of England, Dutch Reformed Church (est. in New York). New York City was filled with whites, blacks, and mixes of European and African blood. Mennonites were pacifists like the Quakers. Dutch, Swedes, and Finns in New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. William Penn advertised for immigrants in the German and Swiss states along Rhine River.

**Chapter 5 – Other Americans: Colonial Indians and Africans**

* **Hunters:**  men and young boys wielding bow and stone tipped arrows gathered meat and fur for the tribe in order to supply food and clothes. The hunting grounds depended on intertribal distances, and diplomatic standing. Fishing was also popular among the eastern costal tribes.
* **Farming:** use of slash and burn was used to clear land, done by men. Women were responsible for all else, including gathering and planting all the way through harvest.
* **Three sisters:** corn, beans and squash, grew in harmony and supported each other. Beans grew up the corn and squash prevented weed from growing with big leaves.
* **John Smith:** member of Jamestown observed Indians gorge themselves on food before winter in preparation for spring.
* **Native Warfare:** male culture aspired to bravery and fighting in war. Diplomacy only based on convenience of trade or a shared enemy. Although oral traditions state the slaughter of whole villages in reality Indians’ nature and weaponry was not adapted to that. Weapons were stone and wood, battle was in close quarters and very personal. The very close fighting intensified the feeling of bravery and killing was not brave, but the manner it was done.
* **The Iroquois Confederacy:**  the five Iroquois nations in the alliance were the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, and the Mohawk. At first made as violent war between them as any other tribe until **Hiawatha,** a visionary, set out to stop the notorious torturing and make peace between the tribes. The tribes were more or less still independent in all ways but vowed not to declare war on one another. Intertribal quarrels were solved annually when tribe leaders met with no further bloodshed.
* **Matriarchal Indian society:** Matrilineal, and women were property owners and were in charge of raising children, and was in charge of marriage, meaning who to marry and when to divorce. Wielded political power because men were not stationary and moved around all the time.
* **Epidemics:** Smallpox, malaria, typhus, cholera, and diphtheria killed thousands of natives and ran rampant among the native populations.
* **Puritans:** thought Indians were the 10 lost tribes of Hebrews in the bible. Which they then proceeded to try to convert. Not much success with conversions. Catholic were more successful because all they wanted was the Indians to accept the bible and not change their culture. Converts called **praying Indians**.
* **Vacuum domicilium:** Colonists moral and legal excuse for taking land since no one was living there, and so anyone could have it.
* **Firewater:** liquor imported or made locally became popular with the natives and lead to rampant alcoholism and damaged many tribes morally and physically.
* **Fur trade:** played a large role in native decline. Before whites arrived the killing of animals was only out of necessity. However after the whites came and a fur industry was introduced over killing of animals dangerously lowered population numbers. The desire for furs to trade inspired vicious war between tribes over hunting grounds and led to the extermination of other tribes.
* **Quakers**: a society living in Philadelphia, (brotherly love) Pennsylvania. Promoted fair trade and tried not to take advantage of Indians and believed in a life without war and people treated each other with respect.
* **King Phillip’s war:** chief **Metacomet** was called King Phillip hated the whites because he saw them as a threat and knew they meant trouble for the Indians of America. Metacomet swept through 52 of the 90 New England towns killing 1000 civilians and 500 soldiers. With Mohawk allies New Englanders killed 2000-3000 of Metacomet’s followers including Metacomet.
* **Africans in America:** colonies needed cheap, dispensable labor. Slaves were first used to clear forests and do hard manual labor while whites harvested food. English colonists were unfamiliar with the capturing of African slaves, so they stole them from the Spanish and then proceeded to sell them in the colonies. **John Hawkins and Francis Drake** notably did much selling of black slaves by capturing them from the Spanish and Portuguese in the Caribbean. Africans participated in slave trade and supplied the whites with an ample supply. Black people were referred to as “negars” a misspelling of negro, black in Spanish. The term evolved into “nigger” and was not derogatory until the 1700’s
* **Indentured servitude:** solved labor shortage and promoted immigration to the colonies. Servants bound by contract came to the colonies on another’s expense and then served them for an average of 7 years. One could also send their son to learn a skill and be an indentured servant under a master, taking on a sort of apprentice ship. They were not slaves and could not be held forever and still retained their right as a human.
* ***Durante vita*:** Unlike slaves in many societies and unlike indentured servants, slaves became “slaves for life”. A slave woman’s child was her master’s property.
  + White servants became to unmanageable and acted insolent. Black servants/slaves rose up to replace undesired white servants.
* **The African slave trade** was very old and existed before the new world was discovered. Muslims traded black Africans and other commodities across the Sahara. Tribes sold criminals and prisoners to Europeans.
* **Arguin:** built by Portuguese and was first European slave trade station in Africa. Paved the way for further European expansion.

**Chapter 6: Competition for a Continent: French & British America (1608-1763)**

* **Samuel de Champlain (1570?-1635):** Founder of Quebec, as well as the French Empire in North America. He was also the first governor of New France (Canada).
* **Huguenots:** French Protestants who were a minority in France. They were not tolerated in France. Many immigrated to America as a result of this.
* **Jesuits:** Priests belonging to the Society of Jesus, a well educated, disciplined order devoted to missionary work. They were important in New France by their being successful in converting Indians to Roman Catholicism.
* **Jacques Marquette (1637-1675):** A Jesuit priest and trapper who found the portage connecting the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River System. He travelled the river, discovering it emptied into the Gulf of Mexico, laying the foundations of the expansion of the French Empire.
* **The “American Style”:** a term British military disdainfully used for colonials who had adopted Indian methods of war: ambush, undisciplined action in battle, and raids.
* **Petite Guerre:** French for little war. The term is equivalent to the British term “American Style” that the colonials used to describe the Indian French imposed attacks on New England towns and villages.
* **Louisbourg:** A French fort on Cape Breton Island, which the French believed to be un-breachable. It was captured in 1735 at the great expense of a New England army. The British later returned it to the French, with great resentment from the New Englanders.
* **Scotch-Irish:** Protestant Irish from Northern Ireland, whose ancestors were lowland Scots, settles onto lands confiscated from the Catholic Irish. They were confrontational in Northern Ireland as well as in North America and they made up the majority of immigrants in the eighteenth century. They mostly settled on the frontier and so furthered the expansion into Indian lands.
* **Coverture:** The English legal principle defining the status of married women. When a woman, her legal person was included into her husband’s. She was obligated to obey him, as well as he had control over any of her property before the marriage without legally owning it.
* **Stono Rebellion:** Stono wasa plantation in South Carolina that was the centre of the slave rebellion in 1739. The slaves planned to escape to Spanish Florida where there was a fortified village of runaway black slaves outside of St. Augustine.
* **Salutary Neglect:** the term refers to the colonial policy the British used with the American colonies. So long as the colonies were profitable to Britain, the British would not impose on colonies with close political control and strict enforcement of trade laws.
* **The Enlightenment:** term used for the era in the late seventeenth and eighteenth century referring to the emergence of rationalism and reason among educated Europeans and Colonial. As well as the decline of traditional beliefs.
* **Isaac Newton (1643-1727) and John Locke (1632-1704)** were important figures in the English Enlightenment. Newton showed reason through mathematics and physics. John Locke explained reason in human knowledge, explaining knowledge is achieved through experience.
* **Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)** was known as one of the greatest American colonials during the Enlightenment by explaining electricity.
* **The Great Awakening:** A revival of religious piety widely spread in the colonies during the mid eighteenth century. It split old denominations and promoted new ones.
* **Old Lights:** were conservative defenders of the established churches. They were the old denominations, being the Anglicans, Congregationalists, and Presbyterians.
* **New Lights:** were the Great Awakening rebels. These new denominations were the Baptist and the Methodists.
* **The French and Indian War:** refers to the multiple wars that the British fought against France and their allies the Indians.
* **William Pitt (1708-1778):** Pit was the head of the British government during the French and Indian War. He designed the policy of concentrating British military might in North America.
* **Jeffrey Amherst (1717-1797):** British General, the commander of troops in North America in the French and Indian War who turned the war in favour of Britain.
* **General James Wolfe (1727-1759):** British general who commanded the capture of Quebec in 1759. He was killed during the battle.

**Chapter Seven: Family Quarrels—Dissension in the Colonies 1763-1770**

* **Peace of Paris of 1763**- Treaty that officially ended the Seven Years War. The British gained control over the area west of the 13 British Colonies to the Mississippi River. The French agreed to no longer support any colonies in North America, including all of Canada. Since Spain had joined the war on the side of the French, the Spanish were also forced to give up their claim to Florida. The area of North America to the north and east of the Mississippi River was now under British rule. But the Spanish still held their territory west of the Mississippi River
* **King George III** – King George III was the British monarch who was accused of tyranny, and whose follies resulted in tensions between America and Britain. In fact, George III was more decent and appealing a person then any other monarch for over a century. As a king he was conscientious, hard working, and well meaning, sincerely devoted to the welfare of the English people.
* **Pontiac**- An Ottawa chieftain who attacked the British Fort at Detroit and initiated the killing of 2000 colonials and the destruction of ten forts.
* **Proclamation of 1763** – An imaginary line set up to divide the Indians from the colonials and remind the colonials that Britain pulled the strings.
* **Parliament and King** – The men who sat in Parliament were members of the same, small social class of landowners tightly connected by intermarriage. Most members of the House of Commons, who were chosen by a very small electorate, were younger sons or cousins of peers, or gentlemen who had married women of the nobility. The monarchy had long lost the power to issue proclamations without Parliament’s approval. But George III used his considerable royal patronage to from his own faction known as the king’s friends.
* **The King’s friends** - A group of assemblymen in the House of Commons who King George won over to his side.
* **George Grenville** – The appointed first Lord of Treasury who installed the Sugar Act and the Stamp Act. He was a British Whig statesman who served in government for the relatively short period of seven years, reaching the position of Prime Minister of Great Britain.
* **Sugar Act** - was a revenue-raising act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain on April 5, 1764. The Sugar Act replaced the ineffective Molasses Act of 1733. The Sugar Act struck at lax law enforcement and promised to bring income for Britain. To encourage Americans to obey the law Grenville lowered the duties on molasses and other items such as wines, coffee, and silks among others. In New England where molasses was a major import protest was loud and fierce
* **Whigs** –At the core of the arguments for the Sugar Act was party country party that believed Parliament was the heart of the government not the king.
* **Tories**- The opposing group to the Whigs, they believed that the king should have increased powers.
* **Vice-admiralty courts**– Courts in which judges not a jury judged the accused.
* **Stamp Act of 1765** – An act installed by Grenville that allowed only for embossed paper to be used as a way to bring in money. The act required that many printed materials in the colonies carry a tax stamp. These printed materials were legal documents, magazines, newspapers and many other types of paper used throughout the colonies. Grenville expected to make a lot of money with this act. He tried to curry American favor by offering generously paid collectorships to prominent colonials
* **No taxation without representation** - Began as a slogan in the period 1763–1776 that summarized a primary grievance of the British colonists in the Thirteen Colonies. In short, many in those colonies believed the lack of direct representation in the distant British Parliament was an illegal denial of their rights as Englishmen, and therefore laws taxing the colonists (the kind of law that affects the most individuals directly), and other laws applying only to the colonies, were unconstitutional.
* **Sons of Liberty**- A New York militia group created during the tax revolts of the North American colonists to intimidate British tax collectors. By organizing local militia, the colonists hoped to obviate the need for British troops, thereby eliminating the Crown's justification for the odious taxes.
* **Stamp Act Congress** - The first Stamp Act Congress was held in New York in October 1765. Thirty-seven delegates from nine colonies were the members of the Congress and their responsibility was to draft a set of formal petitions stating why Parliament had no right to tax them.
* **John Dickinson** - A cautious conservative Quaker grandee, he was an American Revolutionary politician and publicist whose speeches and pamphlets influenced American sentiment against the British. He represented Pennsylvania at the 1765 Stamp Act Congress and drafted the Congress's declaration of rights and grievances.
* **Declaration of Rights and Grievances** -The Declaration of Rights and Grievances was a document created during the Stamp Act Congress declaring that taxes imposed on British Colonists without their formal consent were unconstitutional. This was especially directed at the Intolerable Acts.
* **The Declaration of Rights** raised fourteen points of colonial protest.
  + Only the colonial assemblies had a right to tax the colonies. (no taxation without representation).
  + Trial by Jury was a right, and the use of Admiralty Courts was abusive.
  + Colonists possessed all the Rights of Englishmen.
  + Without voting rights, Parliament could not represent the colonists.
* **James Otis, Jr**. - was a lawyer in colonial Massachusetts who was an early advocate of the political views that led to the American Revolution. The phrase "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny" is usually attributed to him. He spoke for this way of thinking at the Stamp Act Congress when he proposed that Parliament put and end to the problem by allowing colonials to elect members of Parliament.
* **Virtual representation**– Representation on behalf of all, not just those that voted for the assemblymen.
* **Declaratory Act** – Allowed Parliament binding power over the colonies. It stated that Parliament “had, hath, and of right ought to have full power and authority to make laws and statues of sufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and people of America, subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, in all cases whatsoever.”
* **Charles Townshend** - He was a British politician. Was also Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the one who proposed the Townshend Acts.
* **Townshend Duties** - were a series of acts passed beginning in 1767 by the Parliament of Great Britain relating to the British colonies in North America. The purpose of the Townshend Acts was to raise revenue in the colonies to pay the salaries of governors and judges so that they would be independent of colonial control, to create a more effective means of enforcing compliance with trade regulations, and to establish the precedent that the British Parliament had the right to tax the colonies. The Townshend Acts met with resistance in the colonies, prompting the occupation of Boston by British soldiers.

**Ch. 8-From Riot to Rebellion: The Road to independence 1770 -1776**

* **The Boston Massacre**: On March 5th, 1770, when streets were icy, there was snow, and it was cold, a few men and a boy exchanged words with British soldierswho were patrolling the streets. The men soon became a crowd, and started throwing snowballs at the soldiers, daring them, and trying to provoke them. The soldiers were cornered, and then they shot, killing five Bostonians, a boy, and an African American. The killing shocked the whole city of Boston.



* **Samuel Adams**: Protest leader in Boston, who escalated the rebellions against the British. He failed to arouse the city after the Boston Massacre, but organized the Boston Tea Party, which led to open warfare.
* **Redcoats**: Because of their new red uniforms, British soldiers were known as the Redcoats. They consisted of young or poor men, isolated from society. Some were convicts; the army was an alternative to prison. They were often generalized as “scum” and thought lowly of by the British officers themselves.
* **Paxton Boys**: Scotch-Irish settlers on the West of Pennsylvania, who requested help from the Pennsylvania Assembly to help their problems with the Susquehannock tribe. They were ignored, and launched an attack on the tribe. When the assembly ordered for the Paxton Boys to be arrested, they marched into Philadelphia, but Benjamin Franklin persuaded them to leave, promising that he would use his influence to cancel the arrest warrants, which he did.
* **Regulators**: Most of which were Charleston Planters in South Carolina, the Regulators refused to pay taxes to the Colonial Assembly; instead they created their own counties to which they paid them. They were called the Regulators, because they regulated their own affairs.
* **Gaspée**: A royal schooner that was used to catch smugglers. Colonials, in an act of rebellion, burned the boat.
* **Patrick Henry**: An equal of James Otis, Henry was a Virginian lawyer, best known for being an anti-British orator. He became of the most effective trial lawyers and a member of the House of Burgesses.
* **Tea Act (Boston Tea Party)**: In an effort to save the declining East India Company, the British tried to sell their asset of 17 million pounds of tea to the colonies with a little tax, to make money. The Tea Act was greeted with an angry crowd and was locked up out of the reach of Bostonians. Samuel Adams devised a plan, which was more like a prank, to end the cruelty. 60 men slipped out, disguised as Indians, and dumped 342 chests of tea (£10,000’s worth) into the Boston Harbor. The party outraged the Parliament.



* **General Thomas Gage**: Governor of Massachusetts due to the Coercive Acts, Gage married an American, and sympathized with Americans, but was ordered to administer policies that would make him hated by the Americans. He was reluctant to take military action because of his hopes to resolve the conflicts without war.
* **Coercive Acts of 1774**: The Coercive Acts were a reaction to the Boston Tea Party, and were known as the Intolerable Acts to the Americans. It read that:
  + The Boston harbor would be closed to all trade until the spoiled tea was paid for;
  + The new governor, General Thomas Gage, could transfer any soldier on trial accused for killing protestors, out of trial (in short, soldiers could shoot citizens now on the slightest sign of protest now);
  + The Massachusetts colonial government would have officials appointed by the King;
  + There was to be a new Quartering Act to house the soldiers, a clear provocation.
* **First Continental Congress**: The first continental congress met to discuss the Tea Act and the Intolerable Acts, and it consisted of 56 delegates, including Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, and Patrick Henry. They first discussed Galloway’s resolutions, but then adopted Paul Revere’s Suffolk Resolves.
* **Suffolk Resolves**: resolutions that were assertive without being rebellious toward the Intolerable Acts. The resolves steered the direction of the protest toward defiance of the King and Parliament
* **Bunker Hill**: Edmund Burke, pleaded for Parliament to allow tempers to cool with America, but was ignored. Lord North sent three more Generals to the colonies; Henry Clinton, John Burgoyne, and William Howe. Howe sent 200 troops up the hill, and when the Americans could “see the whites of their eyes” they shot, and the British retreated. Moral victory for the Americans.
* **Benedict Arnold & Green Mountain Boys**: Arnold was to raise an army and attack Fort Ticonderoga, when he heard that a guerilla group known as the Green Mountain Boys was heading for the same target. They fought all the way until the capturing of the fort, and the British official surrendered it to the Continental Congress. After that, the Arnold & Allen (leader of the G.M.B.) group continued to take several other forts together.
* **Second Continental Congress**: From Bunker hill, to the Arnold and Allen group attacks, it became clear that a war had begun, which brought together the Second Continental Congress. There the delegates discussed independence, but not officially; instead, they came up with the “Declaration of the Cause and Necessity of Taking up Arms”, which insisted that the American’s only sought for their rights as British subjects.
* **Common Sense**: In early 1776, Thomas Paine wrote Common Sense, a book that argued that it was foolish for the Americans to risk everything for British approval. He was strongly against hereditary monarchy, and wanted to severe America’s attachment to King George III. The book was hugely popular among Americans, and within a decade it reached half a million copies.
* **The Glorious Fourth**: The delegates in the Second Continental Congress gradually shifted toward voting for independence, until on July 2nd, America broke legal ties with England. On the 4th, Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence, written by Thomas Jefferson for his “felicity of style”, that dissolved the political bonds between America and Britain.

**Chapter 9: The War for Independence—Winning the Revolution 1776-1781**

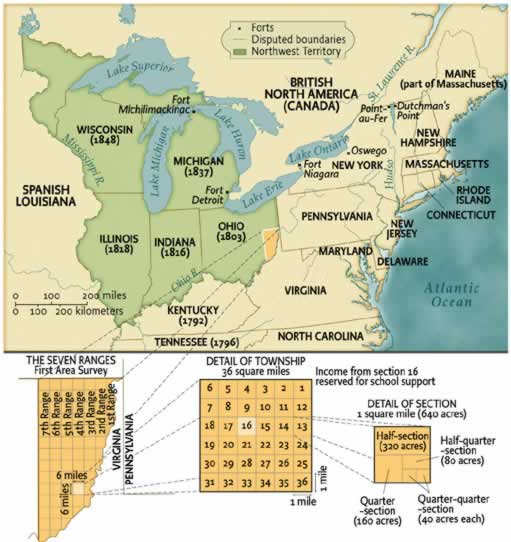
* **Second Continental Congress:** met in Philadelphia in 1775; the 13 states were represented and drafted the “olive branch petition”, a last attempt to prevent a war with England. When that failed they signed the declaration of independence (1776). The Second Continental Congress also selected George Washington as head of the Continental Army.
* **George Washington:** was the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army from 1775 to 1783. He started out as a planter in Virginia with no formal education and didn’t know much about military strategy when he became commander of the army. He is known for his smoothly executed retreats and for keeping the War for Independence alive.
* **General Nathaniel Greene:** is known as one of Washington’s most successful officers. He talked Washington out of what would have been a disastrous assault on Boston and advised a well-calculated retreat from New York in 1776.
* **Horatio Gates:** originally a British soldier, Gates became an American General during the Revolutionary War. He is given credit the American victory at the Battle of Saratoga and widely blamed for the Battle of Camden, which was a defeat for the Americans. Nathaniel Greene replaced Gates as commander after the Battle of Camden.
* **Henry Clinton:** was a British field commander during the Battle of Bunker Hill (see Ch. 8) andnamedCommander-in-Chief to Britain in North America after Burgoyne’s failure at Saratoga. Before the War for Independence he was a Member of Parliament and a colonel during the Seven Years War.
* **Lord Charles Cornwallis:** a British Army officer and one of the leading generals in the war. He was second in command to Henry Clinton. He also served in the army during the Seven Years War prior to the War for Independence.
* **Lord North:** was Prime Minister of Great Britain from 1770 to 1782. He had a good reputation and was liked by most of his colleagues. He originally considered himself a Whig, but it became clear that he favored the Tories. He resigned in 1782 after the Battle of Yorktown because the British no longer supported the war.
* **General William Howe:** was Commander-in-Chief of British forces during the War and famous for his successes in taking Philadelphia and New York from the Americans. He was deeply affected by the loss of life at Bunker Hill and adopted a more cautious strategy for the rest of the war.
* **“Hessians”:** the British hired contractors to supply the British Army with well-trained German mercenaries, commonly known as Hessians. The German soldiers numbered 30,000; they were worth 7 pounds returned alive and 14 pounds if killed.
* **The Continental Army:** was formed as a result of a resolution passed by the Continental Congress when the war broke out.It united the military efforts of all 13 states against Britain in June 1775 and dissolved in 1783 after the Treaty of Paris. The army often lacked the funds necessary to offer fair pay and adequate food. As a result the British Army almost always outnumbered the American Army, and American soldiers were frequently demoralized. Washington himself wrote of the “unaccountable stupidity” of his militia and their lack of “discipline, order, or government”.

**Major Battles:**

* [**Siege of Boston**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Boston) **(1775-1776)**
  + Americans led by Washington forced the British out of Boston after their 11-month siege. Howe and his army retreated to Nova Scotia on March 17th, a day now known as **Evacuation Day**.
* [**Battle of Trenton**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Trenton) **(December 26th, 1776)**
  + Washington and his army caught the Hessian soldiers by surprise after their Christmas partying. The army of 2,400 men crossed the frozen Delaware River; the Continental Army killed 22 and captured 900.
* [**Battle of Princeton**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Princeton) **(1777)**
  + A week after Trenton, 100 British soldiers were killed, 70 wounded and 280 captured at the battle of Princeton. Both battles greatly contributed to the continental Army’s subsequent momentum and morale. The battle is remembered because as a result the British lost control over most of New Jersey.
* [**Battles of Saratoga**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Saratoga) **(1777)**
  + The two battles were fought eighteen days apart in [Saratoga, New York](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saratoga,_New_York). Burgoyne had been trying to divide [New England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_England) and won a small victory over [Continental Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Continental_Army) in the September 19 [**Battle of Freeman's Farm**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Freeman%27s_Farm)
  + He attacked again in the October 7 [**Battle of Bemis Heights**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Bemis_Heights) and the Continental Army captured a significant number of his troops. Burgoyne had to retreat; his army was surrounded by the larger American army at Saratoga. He surrendered on October 17
  + The American’s victory at Saratoga motivated [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) to join the war as an American ally. This turned the war to a more global conflict.
* [**Battle of Yorktown**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Yorktown) **(1781)**
  + Washington and his army marched to Chesapeake from NY and attacked the British with Rochambeau and his army. General Cornwallis surrendered all of his 7,000 troops; the war lasted over a year.
* **Loyalists:** were Tories, meaning that they were loyal to the king and didn’t want independence. Roughly 20% of the American people were loyalists; loyalists were usually of aristocratic nature. They were least numerous in New England and failed to fire up uncommitted Americans.
* **Patriots:** were American rebels who wanted to become independent. They were better at finding followers and were concentrated in New England.
* **Joseph Brant:** was a Mohawk leader and later became a British officer. He converted to Anglicanism and convinced most of the warriors of the Iroquois Confederacy to fight alongside the British.
* **Benjamin Franklin:** was sent to Paris in 1776 to lobby for an alliance with France. He was very popular with the French because of his supposed “closeness to nature”, which was fashionable. He couldn’t however convince the French to form an alliance until the Americans won a decisive battle.
* **Benedict Arnold:** was an American General during the Revolutionary War but switched sides in 1780 because he was frustrated by Washington’s failure to promote him. He was in charge of West Point (New York) and planned to surrender it to the British. His plans were however discovered and he fled via the Hudson River.
* **General Burgoyne:** was a British army officer who fought in the Battles of Saratoga, surrendering 6,000 of his troops. He entered the Battles overly confident, thinking that his army would be supported by helpful Native Americans and American Loyalists.
* **Comte de Rochambeau:** was an aristocrat and Marshal of France.Rochambeau was appointed commander of land forces and was given the rank of [Lieutenant General](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lieutenant_General) he was in command of 6,000 French troops and sent to join the Continental army. He participated in the [siege of Yorktown](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege_of_Yorktown) and the [Battle of the Chesapeake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Chesapeake).
* **Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben:** was an eccentric Prussian aristocrat who is greatly credited for training the demoralized American troops. He wrote the Revolutionary Army Drill Manual and helped the Americans win the Battle of Barren Hill in 1778.
* **The Treaty of Paris (1783):** Britain finally recognized America as an independent nation. It took two years to put the treaty together because the French were growing suspicious of the Americans.
  + America was granted vast stretches of land from the Mississippi to the Great Lakes to Spanish Florida
  + Americans were granted the right to profit from Newfoundland fisheries
  + British couldn’t take slaves from America
  + Loyalists wouldn’t be persecuted in America
  + Loyalist property was to be returned to the persecuted loyalists
  + Americans had to pay back debts to Britain
  + America followed up on few of the aforementioned concessions, which largely caused the War of 1812
  + America alone gained anything from the Peace at Paris; France was broke and Britain lost territory

**Ch. 10: Inventing a Country—American Constitutions 1781-1789**

* **Abigail Adams**: Wife of John Adams (first president) and mother to John Quincy Adams (sixth president), frequently discussed politics with her husband and asked her husband in 1777(he was writing the Articles of Confederation) to be more generous and favorable to women. She supported the idea of a husband and wife being equal rather than one superior and the other inferior.
* **Manumission**: Legal freeing of a slave by the owner. Southern states made this easier when people of influence inspired some to do as well. Most did because of religious or moral obligation.
* **Abolition**: The declaration of slavery’s illegality by the government. Vermont(1777) and Pennsylvania among first to do so. Some states took steps toward abolition (forbid to sell slaves, born in state then free, free at 28, slaves brought into Penn. were free after 6 months)
* **Elizabeth Freeman**: Massachusetts’s slave that sued her master for freedom under “all men are born free and equal” from the Declaration of Independence. Judges ruled slavery unconstitutional in state.
* **Articles of Confederation**: Drafted in 1776-1777, created only congress which had a maximum of three year term. Not explicitly a nation but a “firm league of friendship”. Each state was equal in representation, regardless of population. All states must approve a tax bill. Congress’ power to maintain army/navy, declare war/peace, maintain post office, est. uniform weights and measures, issue money and borrow it. Individual states had power to go to war or make treaties with another country. Weak because fear of centralized gov.
* **Northwest Ordinances**: (1784, 1785, 1787) Land disputed over because 7 states had claims to them. Compromise that five states would be created out of “Northwest Territory”. Income of these sales went to confederation, had to meet requirements to be admitted as state (population equal to smallest existing state, and others). In 1787 slavery was forbidden in these territories to reserve the lands for family farmers. Green area on map below.



* **Metes and Bounds**: Legal description of property lines that refers to other properties, roads, and natural features. Abandoned in Northwest Territories. Example- Beginning at the mouth if a branch at ash stump thence up the creek south 20 poles(16 ½ feet) to 2 beach… Carved up land in odd shapes, people left out ‘bad’ land but it was used by people anyway, though it was never paid for.
* **Rectangular Survey**: An innovative system of land surveying adopted by the confederation’s congress for the Northwest Territories. Grid pattern hat had to e bough as whole square not odd shapes as before. (see orange squares in picture about Northwest Territories). One section left for school, speculators/ developers bought land and sold in smaller pieces for a profit.
* **Diego de Gardoqui**: (1784) Unrest between states made foreign trade hard. Gardoqui was a Spanish diplomat who tried to split US in two. He offered to open Spanish ports to American ships (northern ships) if congress gave up treaty rights to export goods via the Mississippi river. The northerners didn’t care about the Mississippi or the southerners who would have been affected. Should this have succeeded then southern states would have had great pressure to go own way.
  + Vermont too tried to make a treaty with Britain, tying them more closely to Canada than US, only fell through on British end.
  + Proved that stronger constitution needed to protect country
* **Shay’s Rebellion**: (1786) An armed uprising of farmers in Massachusetts that resented the state’s policy of favoring mercantilism. It was easily suppressed but it caused alarm esp. to the likes of Washington, Hamilton.
* **Constitutional Convention**: (1787) 55 delegates agreed that the Articles of Confed. could not be revised, something new was needed but in secret so it would be completed before they had to defend it. Secretiveness allowed for honest opinions. In Independence hall for 4 months, finally done in September of same year.
  + **Delegates**: went to states to lobby for approval, influential because of wealth, education, and political prominence. Most fairly young, but conservative, so never thought of themselves as colonials, moved form state to state, not bound to traditional mother country, and wanted own identity as country.
* **Alexander Hamilton**: He served under Washington during war, viewed democracy with distaste, and admired British culture and government. He feared the darker side of human nature, and wanted the Constitution to recapture lost traditions like having a president and senate elected for life.
* **Under the Constitution**
  + **House of Representatives**: Democratic, elected frequently (every 2 years),elected via a broad electorate (most free, white, adult makes)
  + **Senate and Supreme Court**: Senators elected by state legislatures, infrequently (every 6 years). Supreme court justices appointed by president, confirmed by
  + **President**: represented whole nation, power not directly given by congress or people but by Electoral College.
* **Checks and Balances**:

-Congress could enact law but house and senate had to agree

- President could veto act of congress

- Congress can override veto with 2/3 votes

- Supreme court interprets laws, handle individual cases, potential to declare law unconstitutional

- Constitution can be amended, 2/3 of state legislatures can petition congress or congress submits proposals to states and ¾ ratify

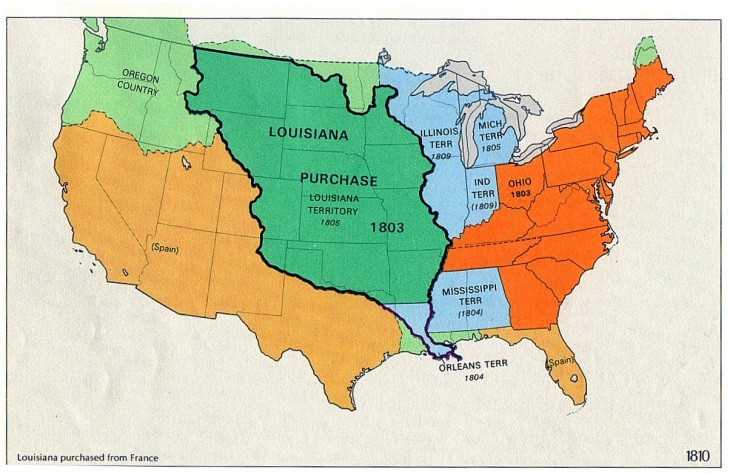
* **Three-Fifths Compromise**: North and south disagreed on how much slaves counted for regarding taxes, and seats in House of Representatives. Had to be settled before Constitution could be passed. Compromise stated that slaves counted as 3/5 of a person in apportionment of each state’s tax and representation in Congress.
* **Federalists**: wanted more centralized government, states used irregular methods to pass Constitution, most votes very close (Mass- 187/168, Virginia- 89/79, New York- 30/27)
* **Anti-federalists**: North Carolina waited until Nov. 1789 to ratify and join union, Rhode Island only ratified in May of 1790 when threatened by tariff, they feared a centralized gov. would be tyranny; Samuel Adams opposed Constitution until Mass. pushed for a Bill of Rights. Patrick Henry battled against Constitution (James Madison) stated it was an invite for the pope to set up in the US, this type of gov. could only work in small countries, US would become despotic.
* **Bill of Rights**: Samuel Adams and Randolph agreed to Constitution only when rights protected on a federal level.
  + **First**: guaranteed freedom of religion, speech, press, peaceful assembly
  + **Second**: right to bear arms
  + **3** **and 4:** security against the quartering of troops in private homes; unreasonable search and seizure
  + **Fifth:** cannot be tried twice for same crime/ torture; right to refuse to testify in trial in which a defendant in
  + **Sixth-** Speedy trial and right to face accusers (no secret witnesses)
  + **7and 8-** protect rights of person accused of crime
  + **9 and 10-** state omission of a right doesn’t mean it doesn’t exist, and any power not explicitly granted to federal government is reserved to the states.

**Chapter 11: Putting the Constitution to Work 1789-1800**

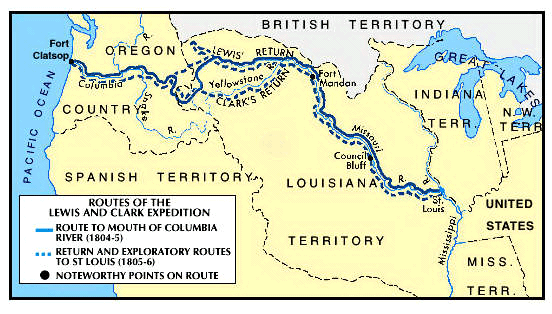
* **George Washington**: Was voted for by all 69 electors of the Electoral College. As America’s first president he bore the “burden of being the thfirst president.“ As a president he was “committed” to the republican ideal, had a strong sense of duty and was overall well-respected.
* **Order of Cincinnatus**: They consisted of old Revolutionary War officers. They wanted to make Washington president for life because the precedent of a four year presidency had not been set yet. Washington declined this suggestion.
* **Washington’s Cabinet**: His cabinet consisted of very smart and educated people. He included people who had different opinions than he did and was very receptive to their advice and listened to their arguments.
* **Edmund Randolph**: was chosen to be attorney general by Washington. Randolph was a strong anti-federalist whose support Washington wanted to earn.
* **Samuel Osgood**: Postmaster General from Massachusetts. Washington chose him because he wanted Massachusetts to be represented equally to Virginia because they were very important states at that time.
* **Henry Knox**: Secretary of war from Massachusetts. Washington admired him greatly.
* **Thomas Jefferson**: Secretary of State from Virginia. He not only wrote the Declaration of Independence, but also lived in France for 6 years and was well liked there. This was important because France was America’s ally. Also, he had contacts spread throughout America who were on his side.
* **Alexander Hamilton**: Secretary of Treasury (very crucial position of the time) from NY. Washington gave him this position because he was his “aide-de-camp” during war, was a large proponent and contributor to the Constitution and was very good with financial matters. Also, he was nationalistic and conservative (as Washington was). He and Jefferson had opposing opinions.
* **5 percent tariff**: because of high debt, Hamilton asked Congress to pass a 5 percent tariff on foreign goods. This would not equalize the debt from war; however, it created a smaller demand on the treasury and made America could have sound credit for people, countries and businesses buying bonds which could help them repay their debt. Rhode Island vetoed it.
* **National Debt**: 1789 America owed $12 million to Americans and $44 million dollars to Americans. Americans were unsure if Washington and his administration would take responsibility for these debts even though they weren’t accumulated during his presidency. January 1790 Hamilton asked the Congress to issue new federal bonds “dollar for dollar.” This would show that America was financially reliable.
* **Funding**: was Hamilton’s financial plan. The federal govt would establish its credit by repaying the Confederation debt in full face value. James Madison (speaker of the House) was opposed to paying speculators by paying them equally to patriots who lent the govt money during the revolution. Hamilton won. It passed.
* **Issues with speculation**: most of America’s debt was accumulated during the revolution when patriots bought government bonds, soldiers got promissory notes to pay them when there was no money. Since the government didn’t repay them, they sold their belongings to speculators at a very low price (20 to 30 cents on the dollar). Speculators knew that Hamilton wanted the debt repaid at face value, they would buy as much as possible for very cheap. Thus, Hamilton proposed to only pay back the money to the actual people who they had lent it to. Madison was against this bill. Hamilton won.
* **Assumption**: Hamilton’s second proposal to retrieve govt funds: he wanted the govt to take on $25 million in state debt (would make the federal govt more powerful) and believed the fact that Britain was never in debt b/c they always repaid them was the key to their economic success. Madison was opposed because southern states had been paying back their debt in state taxes, in federal taxes they would have to account for states which hadn’t begun to pay back their debt. Madison and Jefferson were opposed (Virginians) Hamilton lost 31-29.
* **The second vote**: Hamilton told the Virginians in his cabinet that he would move the capitol from New York to the south on Potomac River so it would be more assessable to them, if the south would vote for assumption. This time, it passed.
* **National Bank**: Hamilton wanted a national bank as Britain had (he was anglophile). Even though the govt’s money was in it, it was still a private institution. Jefferson believed it was unconstitutional to create this institution. Hamilton won by quoting article I, section 8. Washington signed the bill. The 20 year charter was approved in 1791.
* **Broad construction**: Hamilton’s point of view. He believed that it was not unconstitutional to do what the constitution didn’t specifically prohibit.
* **Strict Construction**: Jefferson’s opinion. Jefferson believed that it was unconstitutional to do anything the constitution didn’t specifically spell out.
* **Hamilton’s protective tariff**: Because America was strong in trade (it had as many ships as Britain). He wanted people to put money into manufacturing to protect it from Britain. He wanted a high protective tariff on British manufacturer’s goods. The south was strongly opposed to this because they had found a strong trading partner in Britain and found it unfair to have to pay a tariff 40-50% !) to protect the north. Hamilton lost this battle.
* **Foreign policy**: Jefferson and Hamilton had deep personal hostilities towards each other by 1792. They had opposing viewpoints on many policies. Jefferson wanted to resign in part because he had lost ever battle against Hamilton. 1792, Washington persuaded Jefferson to keep his post. 1793, Jefferson resigned. Their fight was the real beginning of political parties.
* **The French Revolution**: 1789 the French broke into Revolution. The Americans rejoiced because the Declaration of Independence had addressed the right of the people and the French were fighting for their rights. It turned out, the French Revolution went far beyond the American, they wanted liberty, *equality, and fraternity* (Washington and Hamilton were not supporters of no class distinctions)*.* January 1793, they beheaded the king. Although it was a violent Revolution, many Americans nevertheless stayed pro-French.
* **French-British War**: France declared war on Britain. This presented the United States with a complicated diplomatic problem.
* **Treaty of 1778**: Obligated the United States to join France in war *only* if Britain was the aggressor. Hamilton found this loophole to get the United Stated out of having to help the French in their war against Britain. Thus, the United States stayed neutral during the war.
* **Citizen Genêt**: the new French minister starting 1793. He hired American privateers to capture British ships during the war; he acted like he was the “governor of a French colony.” Washington told him to stop commissioning privateers… Genêt retired and was later ordered to go back to France. However, he asked for political asylum which Washington granted him.
* **The Rule of 1756**: stated that ships could not trade with countries they were excluded from before the war while there was war. The British proclaimed that they would fight under this rule during the war. They did this because the Americans started trading with the French West Indies and were profiting from it immensely. The British carried this law out and captured over 600 American ships trading with the French West Indies.
* **Jay’s Treaty**: Since the “war fever” was extremely high, Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to Great Britain to make a settlement with the British. The British agreed to compensating the Americans for the ships they seized, open some trade in India, and evacuate western forts they should have returned the US in 1783. (nothing was said about the British aiding the Indians or impressments- both important to the United States.)
* **Reaction to Jay’s Treaty**: any non-Anglophile American was against the treaty and thought the rich merchants were only getting richer from this, they were not benefitting. They created an immense uproar that Jay resigned.
* **Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney’s Treaty) (1795):** This treaty was made by the Spanish in fear that the United States would take over New Orleans because they were reconciled with Britain. It gave Americans what is today Alabama and Mississippi and allowed Americans to export their crops through New Orleans.
* **American-Indian conflict**: When the Indians threatened with war, the Americans sent their troops in. They were not very bloody, except in Kentucky which was then called the “dark and bloody ground.” Americans were defeated in Indiana.
* “**Mad Anthony” Wayne**: He was put into power by Washington after being defeated by the Indians. Wayne defeated many Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The led to the treaty of Greenville which made Indians cede.
* **Whiskey Rebellion**: Due to the rise of the price of whiskey by 7%, farmers in western Pennsylvania protested because it was basically their only export to the east. Washington sent a large army against them to prove the government’s authority; however, the rebels backed down before he could use this force against them.
* **The Election of 1796**: Due to Washington’s late announcement of retiring, it made Adam’s campaign extremely short.
  + The candidates: John Adams (had been vice president) for the Federalists
  + Thomas Jefferson (Republican)
  + Aaron Burr (Republican)
  + Thomas Pinckney (Federalist)- Hamilton began to scheme how to get Pinckney into office instead of Adams, it backfired because the north found out about it and gave all their voted to Adams.
  + John Adams: He was “all work and duty, he was socially inept.” He took his wife’s advice (very uncommon for the time) and was close personal friends with Jefferson, even though they had conflicting political interest. He kept almost the same cabinet as Washington had.
* **French War Scare**: The French were angered by Jay’s Treaty and were attacking American ships. “High Federalists” as Hamilton wanted war with France; however, Adams was intent on keeping peace and sent John Marshall and Elbridge Gerry to negotiate an end to this conflict.
* **The X,Y,Z Affair:** X,Y,Z were code names for French Diplomats who would only negotiate with the United States if they paid a large bribe to the foreign minister and made a loan to France. Hamilton wanted a military set for the war with Britain. Adams denied it and chose the navy instead since the undeclared war had already begun in the oceans.
* **The Alien and Sedition Acts (1798)**
* **First Alien Act**: extended the period needed to acquire American citizenship from 5 to 14 years.
* **Second Alien Act**: stated the president could deport anyone he perceived as “dangerous to peace and safety of the United States.” Both expired in 1801
* **Sedition Act**: anyone who held the US government in “contempt or disrepute” could be fined or sent to prison. Mostly journalists were convicted.
* **The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**: Jefferson and Madison deemed the Alien and Sedition Acts to be unconstitutional, but didn’t know how to go about their complaint because it was hard to declare a law passed by Congress and the president to be unconstitutional.
* **The Virginia Resolutions**: written by Madison and adopted by the VI legislature.
* **The Kentucky Resolutions**: written by Jefferson. Both stated that the Union was a compact of states. Thus, a state could forbid the enforcement of a law that Congress enacted.

**Ch. 12- Jeffersonian America: Expansion and Frustration 1800-1815**

* **The Election 1800:** Won by Thomas Jefferson. Called bizarre election because of disarray by Republican leadership’s failure to coordinate electors. Later on the losers of the Electoral College (The Federalists) named the president.
* **Twelfth Amendment:** To avoid the complications of the election of 1800 the 12th amendment provided that electors would vote separately for president and vice-president. This system is still intact today.
* **Monticello:** TJ’s holiday resort, where he would write letters to his supporters and relax from the stresses o politics.
* **Marbury vs. Madison:** At the end of his presidency John Adams assigned William Marbury to judgeship at the Supreme Court, but the document which was to be signed did not reach him before TJ was sworn in. TJ’s secretary of state James Madison refused to sign the document, so Marbury sued him.Instead of having Madison deliver Marbury’s commission, he ruled that Madison need not do so since the section of the Judiciary act Marbury cited was unconstitutional.
* **Judicial Review:** The Supreme Court’s power to invalidate an act of Congress signed by the president by declaring it unconstitutional. The SC asserted its rights right to invalidate acts of Congress in Marbury vs. Madison, 1803.
* **The Louisiana Purchase:** (1803) TJ’s most significant achievement during his presidency. The US paid $15 million for the whole of Louisiana to France, to whom it had become worthless for various reasons, for less than three cents an acre. However, it was questionable if the largest real estate bargain of all time was constitutional, since congress granted TJ to only spend $2 million.



* **The Lewis and Clark Expedition:** Since the Louisiana Territory was pretty much of a mystery regarding its geographical features, Jefferson assigned a $2’500 expedition of exploration to Meriwether Lewis, who persuaded William Clark to be his co-commander. They were supposed to gather scientific information and find a feasible overland route to the Pacific. They reached the Pacific on November 15 1805 and returned to St. Louis in September 1806 with success.



* **The Barbary Pirates:** Pirates from the states of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli who captured naval crews for ransoms which were often cheaper than setting war vessels on the African coast. The US paid possibly up to $2 million over a decade, but the indignity of tribute rankled Jefferson, who then ignored the demand of the pasha. In revenge the pirates captured several American Warships, which TJ wanted to get back through a “conquest” which lasted for four years and ended with a payment of $60’000.
* **Impressment:** Forced military service which was practiced by the British Royal Navy, which captured about 6’000 US Citizens from 1803-1812. Definitely one of the reasons for the War of 1812.
* **Embargo Act:** (1807) Prohibited all American Ships to set sail at foreign ports and all imports and exports. TJ wanted to force Britain to its knees with this act, believing that the American trade was so vital to them, in order to prevent war. Its importance was overrated and hurt the Americans more than the British and finally was replaced with the Non-Intercourse Bill.
* **James Madison:** Succeeded TJ as president. Often ridiculed for various reasons (e.g. small stature, famous wife, timidity, etc.). President during the War of 1812.
* **Macon’s Bill No.2:** (1810) Replaced the Non-Intercourse Act and opened commerce with both GB and France with the proviso that if either of the two ceased to molest American shipping, the US would cut off trade with the other. Invited mischief by making the US an ally in an economic war with whichever of the two belligerents acted first.
* **War Hawks:** A circle of young and exuberant, super nationalist, and anti-British congressmen. Most of them came from the South or the West and believed in conquering Canada for the Union. Pressured President Madison in 1812 by asking for a declaration of war, which Madison had tried to avoid.
* **Opposition to War:** The Northeast and the Federalists strongly opposed the war, which they denounced as “Mr. Madison’s War”. It even came to the point where some delegates openly spoke of seceding from the Union at the Hartford convention, which in the end only called for resolutions such as reducing the southern state’s political power and abolishing the three fifths compromise.
* **The War of 1812**
  + **Tenskwatawa:** A Shawnee visionary who successfully preached the revival of traditional Indian ways to the Indians of the Northwest Territory. Founded Tippecanoe, but ordered an attack on an American force, during the absence of his brother Tecumseh, which led to a devastating defeat and Tippecanoe’s destruction.
  + **Tecumseh:** Well educated Indian Warrior. Was devoted to preserving Indian culture, but wasn’t as mystical as his brother, Tenskwatawa, possibly because he spent most of his youth with white Americans. He was killed in battle 1813.
  + **Oliver Hazard Perry:** American Naval Officer who captured and defeated the British fleet during the Battle of Lake Erie, despite having only ten poorly constructed vessels. The victory compensated for American setbacks on land and restored the war on the Canadian border to a deadlock.
  + **Battle of New Orleans:** (1815) Resulted in a huge victory for the US and one of Andrew Jackson’s most glorious moments as a war general. The English general Packenham underestimated the Americans and sent his troops through the morning fog in a straight frontward assault. 2’000 British soldiers were killed and did not even get close to the American lines.
  + **Treaty of Ghent:** (1814) The Anglo-American peace talks to end the War of 1812, which were held in Ghent, present day Belgium. The talks dragged on for months because the British insisted on creating an Indian buffer state between Canada and the US. Ultimately both sides agreed to end the war without any border changes (status quo antebellum).

**Chapter 13 – Beyond the Appalachians – The West in Early Nineteenth Century**

* **Whiskey rebellion-** The Whiskey Rebellion was a citizen revolt against a 1791 tax on whiskey. The reaction to the 1794 uprising in Pennsylvania demonstrated the determination of the US to enforce Federal laws. The militias of several states, under the personal command of President George Washington, were used to end the insurrection.
  + The tax on whiskey was bitterly and fiercely opposed among the Cohee on the frontier from the day it was passed. Western farmers considered it to be both unfair and discriminatory, since they had traditionally converted their excess grain into liquor. Since the nature of the tax affected those who sold the whiskey, it directly affected many farmers.
* **Jefferson Republicans-** The Jeffersonian Republicans emerged within three years of the inauguration of the Constitution, as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and lesser figures in the infant federal government united, encouraged, and assumed the leadership of popular opposition to Alexander Hamilton's economic and financial programs. Jeffersonians are usually described as the first American political party. They defeated their Federalist opponents in the election of 1800 and vanquished them entirely in the years after the War of 1812.
* **Land Act 1804-** The Land Act of 1804Year 1804 (MDCCCIV) was a leap year starting on Sunday (link will display the full calendar) of the Gregorian calendar (or a leap year starting on Friday of the 12-day slower Julian calendar).1804 was an actNo quick definition available. act which made it easier to buy federal:This article describes the government of the United States. For other issues, see Politics of the United States. The federal government of the United States is the United States governmental body that carries out the roles assigned to the federation of individual states established by the Constitution. The federal ...federal land in OhioOhio (IPA: /IPA chart for English|/) is a Midwestern state of the United States of America. Part of the Great Lakes region, Ohio has long been a cultural and geographical crossroads. At the time of European contact and in the years which followed, Native Americans in today's Ohio included the Iroquois, Miamis, and Wyandots. Beginning in the 1700s, the area was settled by people from New England, the Middle States, Appalachia, and the upper south. Prior to 1984, ...Ohio on credit:For other uses, see Credit. In finance, credit (as in the term "credit card") is the granting of a loan and the creation of debt. Any movement of financial capital is normally quite dependent on credit, which in turn is dependent on the reputation or creditworthiness of the entity which takes responsibility for the funds. The term credit is used similarly ...credit. The Land Act of 1804 replaced the Harrison Land Act which had been recommended by William Henry HarrisonWilliam Henry Harrison (February 9, 1773 – April 4, 1841) was an American military leader, politician, and the ninth President of the United States. He served as the first Governor of the Indiana Territory and later as a U.S. Representative and Senator from Ohio. Harrison first gained national fame for leading U.S forces against American Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811 and earning the ...William Henry Harrison. Under the Harrison Land Act to buy land in Ohio one had to buy a minimum of 320 acres of land for at least $2.00 an acre. The Land Act of 1804 reduced the minimum area required to 160 acres, but kept the minimum price at $1.64 an acre.
* **Panic of 1819**- The Panic of 1819 was the first major financial crisisA currency crisis occurs when the value of a currency changes quickly, undermining its ability to serve as a medium of exchange or a store of value. It is a type of financial crisis and is often associated with a real economic crisis. Currency crises can be especially destructive to small open economies or bigger, ...[financial crisis](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=Currency_crisis) in the United StatesThe United States of America is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states, one federal district, and fourteen territories. The country is situated almost entirely in the western hemisphere: its forty-eight contiguous states and Washington, D.C., the capital district, lie in central North America between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico ...[United States](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=United_States). It featured widespread foreclosuresForeclosure is the legal proceeding in which a bank or other secured creditor sells or repossesses a parcel of real property (immovable property) due to the owner's failure to comply with an agreement between the lender and borrower called a "mortgage" or "deed of trust". Commonly, the violation of the mortgage is a default in payment of a promissory ...[foreclosures](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=Foreclosure), bank failures, unemploymentUnemployment is the condition of willing workers lacking jobs or "gainful employment". In economics, unemployment statistics measure the condition and extent of joblessness within an economy. A key measure is the unemployment rate, which is the number of unemployed workers divided by the total civilian labor force. Unemployment in an economic sense has proved a surprisingly difficult thing to define, let alone "cure". The ...[unemployment](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=Unemployment), and a slump in agricultureAgriculture (encompassing farming, grazing, and the tending of orchards, vineyards and timberland) is the production of food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic raising of plants and animals. Agri is from the Latin ager ("a field"), and culture, from the Latin cultura ("cultivation" in the strict sense of "tillage of the soil"). A literal reading of the English word yields "tillage of the soil of a field". In modern usage, the word agriculture covers all activities essential to food/feed/fiber production, including all ...[agriculture](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=Agriculture) and manufacturingManufacturing (from Latin manu factura, "making by hand") is the use of tools and labor to make things for use or sale. The term may refer to a vast range of human activity, from handicraft to high tech, but is most commonly applied to industrial production, ...[manufacturing](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=Manufacturing). It marked the end of the economicThe United States has the world's largest GDP, $13.21 trillion in 2006. The United States has a mixed economy where corporations and other private firms make the majority of microeconomic decisions while being regulated by the government. The US economy maintains a high per capita GDP, a reasonably high GDP growth rate, a low unemployment rate, and high levels of research and development investment. Economic concerns include national debt, external debt, entitlement liabilities, consumer debt, a low savings rate, and a large current account ...[economic](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=Economy_of_the_United_States) expansion that had followed the War of 1812The War of 1812 (in Britain, the American War of 1812, to distinguish from the war with Napoleon I of France) was fought between the United States of America and the United Kingdom and its colonies, especially Upper Canada (Ontario), Lower Canada (Quebec), Nova Scotia, and Bermuda. When the war had finished, 1,600 British ...[War of 1812](http://www.glossary.com/encyclopedia.php?q=War_of_1812).
* **Wildcat Banks-** Wildcat banks were state-licensed financial institutions that operated in the United States during the early 1800s. Each bank issued its own paper money, which could be exchanged for gold or silver coin. But because the banks loaned money too freely, they issued more paper currency than they could back with coin.
* **John Marshall-** an American statesman and jurist who shaped American constitutional law and made the Supreme Court a center of power. Marshall was from the Commonwealth of [Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virginia) and a leader of the [Federalist Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federalist_Party_(United_States)). Marshall dominated the Court for over three decades and played a significant role in the development of the American legal system. Most notably, he established that the courts are entitled to exercise [judicial review](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judicial_review), the power to strike down laws that violate the Constitution.
* **McCulloch v. Maryland-** McCulloch v. Maryland, case decided in 1819 by the U.S. Supreme Court, dealing specifically with the dispersion of power between state and federal governments The state of [Maryland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maryland) had attempted to impede operation of a branch of the [Second Bank of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Bank_of_the_United_States) by imposing a [tax](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tax) on all [notes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banknote) of banks not chartered in Maryland. The Court invoked the [Necessary and Proper Clause](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Necessary_and_Proper_Clause) in the [Constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution), which allowed the Federal government to pass laws not expressly provided for in the Constitution's list of express powers as long as those laws are in useful furtherance of the express powers. This fundamental case established the following two principles:
  + The Constitution grants to Congress [implied powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Implied_powers) for implementing the Constitution's express powers, in order to create a functional national government.
  + State action may not impede valid constitutional exercises of power by the Federal government.
* **Squatter-** **Squatting** is the act of occupying an abandoned or unoccupied space or [building](http://wapedia.mobi/en/Building), usually residential, that the **squatter** does not [own, rent or otherwise have permission to use](http://wapedia.mobi/en/Land_ownership_and_tenure)
* **Trans-Appalachian West-** The Trans-Appalachian West is the region west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Mississippi River. The United States gained control of the region after the Treaty of Paris (1783), which ended the American Revolution. Treaties with the local Indian populations resulted in a flood of settlement over the next [seventy](http://www.answers.com/topic/seventy) years. The region's economy has been based on both agriculture and manufacturing.
* **Thomas Hart Benton-** nicknamed "Old Bullion” was a [U.S.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [Senator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate) from [Missouri](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri) and a staunch advocate of westward expansion of the United States. He served in the Senate from 1821 to 1851, becoming the first member of that body to serve five terms. Benton was an architect and champion of [westward expansion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Westward_expansion) by the United States, a cause that became known as [Manifest Destiny](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manifest_Destiny).
* **Preemption-** sometimes called squatter s rights; it was a proposed reform of federal law that allowed squatters to buy what were their homes at the minimum per acre price. It was there to stop speculators from outbidding actual settlers for land they had improved.
* **Graduation-** a reform of federal land laws, graduation provided that federal land unsold after auction be offered at half the minimum per acre price and, later at one quarter of the minimum.
* **War Hawk Congress-** is a term originally used to describe a member of the [House of Representatives](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_House_of_Representatives) of the [Twelfth Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twelfth_United_States_Congress) of the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) who advocated waging war against [Great Britain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom_of_Great_Britain_and_Ireland) in the [War of 1812](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812).
* **Internal Improvements-** “public work”, internal improvements were government financed construction projects designed to boost economy.
* **National Road-** Also called the Cumberland road, ran from Henry Clay promoted its extensions.
* **Henry Clay-** He was a dominant figure in both the [First Party System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Party_System) and the [Second Party System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Second_Party_System). Known as "The Great Compromiser" and "The Great Pacifier" for his ability to bring others to agreement, he was the founder and leader of the [Whig Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_(United_States)) and a leading advocate of programs for modernizing the economy, especially tariffs to protect industry from international competition, a national bank, and internal improvements to promote canals, ports and railroads.
* **American System-** comprehensive federalist-like program to reconcile the conflicting economic interests of on northeast, west and south. The system included federal financed internal improvements on a massive scale, liberalized federal land policy, a high protective tariff to subsidize the development of manufacturing and second bank of the United States.
* **DeWitt Clinton-** Governor of New York, chief promoter of a plan to join the Hudson River and Lake Erie with a canal more than 300 miles long. Twice the government would not fund, so he persuaded New York legislator to fund “Clintons Folly” the Erie Canal.
* **Main Line Canal-** the most ambitious of the canals build in imitation of the Erie Canal, it was build to restore Philadelphia as a legitimate competitor of New York City as an exporter of western goods and a supplier of manufactures to the west.
* **Orphan Boy- a** Mississippi steam boat, could hold 40 tons of cargo aboard and could float in water 2 feet deep.

**Ch.14 Nation Awakening- Political and Economic Development 1815-1824**

* **The era of good feelings**: A name for President Monroe’s two terms, a period of strong nationalism, economic growth, and territorial expansion. Since the Federalist Party dissolved after the War of 1812, there was only one political party and no conflicts, which is why it is called the era of good feelings.
* **Noah Webster**: Wrote some of the first dictionaries and spellers in the U.S. His books, which became the standard for the U.S., promoted American spellings and pronunciations, rather than British.
* **William Wirt**: William Wirt argued 174 cases before the Supreme Court. His significance is that he strengthened his office Attorney General.
* **John Marshall**: Justice Marshall was a Federalist. His decisions on the U.S. Supreme Court promoted federal power over state power and established the judiciary as a branch of government equal to the legislative and executive. In Marbury vs. Madison he established the Supreme Court’s power of judicial review, which allows the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional.
* **Caucus**: In the Caucus System, candidates were elected by small, secretive party groups and the public had little say in the process. Between 1804 and 1824 the Republican Party named its presidential nominees in a caucus of the party’s senators and representatives.
* **Adams-Onis treaty of 1819**: Also called the Transcontinental Treaty, in Adams-Onis treaty of 1819, Spain gave up Florida to the U.S. and the U.S./Mexico border was set so that Texas and the American Southwest would be part of Mexico.
* **Fort Ross**: Fort Ross was a Russian village built on the Pacific Ocean deep within Spanish Alta California in 1812. The Russian expansion into Alaska worried John Quincy Adams, but the Russians found another source of food in 1839 and abandoned the fort.
* **Interchangeable parts**: Interchangeable parts were pieces of metal so nearly identical that they could be used interchangeably. This was one of the foundations of the industrial economy of US.
* **Monroe doctrine**: The Monroe Doctrine, by the 5th President James Monroe, stated that Europe should not interfere in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere and that any attempt at interference by a European power would be seen as a threat to the U.S. It also declared that a New World colony which has gained independence may not be re-colonized by Europe.
* **Factory system**: Factory system replaced the hand manufacturing at home. New inventions of powered machinery resulted this.
* **Missouri Compromise**: The Missouri Compromise admitted Missouri as a slave state and at the same time admitted Maine as a free state.
* **Eli Whitney**: He developed the cotton gin, a machine which could separate cotton from its seeds. This invention made cotton a profitable crop of great value to the Southern economy. It also reinforced the importance of slavery in the economy of the South.

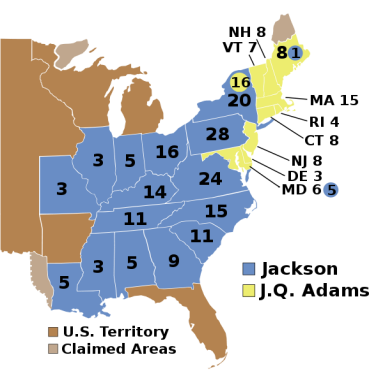
**Chapter 15 The People’s Hero - Andrew Jackson and a New Era 1824-1830**

* **Presidential Election of 1824**: Election for president between Andrew Jackson, John Q. Adams, William F. Crawford and Henry Clay. Jackson was a westerner, a hero of New Orleans and the conqueror of the Creek Nation. Adams was from New England, he had been the secretary of states for 8 years and he supported high tariffs to protect industry and federal investment in internal improvements. Crawford was a Georgian but had been born in Virginia which would made a a perfect candidate for the **Virginia Dynasty** and he was a party-line Jeffersonian. Clay has political views similar to Adams. Jackson won more popular electoral votes than others but he was 32 short for a majority. New York was the turning point for Jackson and Adams . Henry Clay with his influences in the House, made sure that Jackson wouldn’t get a huge number of votes. Adams got the majority and named Clay his secretary of state but Jackson’s supporters said they got negotiated in a **corrupt bargain**.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Presidential Candidate** | **Party** | **Home-State** | **Popular Vote%** | | File:ElectoralCollege1824.svg**Electoral Vote** |
| Andrew Jackson | Democratic-Republican | Tennessee | 42 | | 99 |
| John Adams | Democratic-Republican | Massachusetts | 32 | | 84 |
| Henry Clay | Democratic-Republican | Kentucky | 13 | | 37 |
| William Crawford | Democratic-Republican | Georgian | 13 | | 41 |
| **Needed to win** | | | | 131 | |

* **King Caucus**: A term used in 1824 where Republicans senators and representatives held caucuses to select their presidential candidate.
* **Virginia Dynasty**: Four of the five last presidents were Virginians and it was so called the Virginia Dynasty. Crawford and Clay were Virginia-born.
* **Corrupt bargain**: Charge against Adams and Clay by Jacksonians who believed that Jackson lot the election because Clay in return for becoming the secretary of state used his influence to make sure Adams was chosen.
* **William F Crawford**: a Georgian politician and the Secretary of Treasury (1824). He was considered as the **Virginian Dynasty** candidate and most of his supports were from the South.
* **John Adams**: At the age of 14 he was a secretary for his father abroad. He was also a senator in Massachusetts, minister in several European countries and a secretary of state. Adams allowed his enemies in office to stay rather than fire them. He is a short-tempered man and at the end of his term he had a smaller political base in Washington than any other presidents before him.
* **Democratization**: There was a rise in democracy and the western states extended the right to vote to all free, adult white males. Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, and Maine all six states which were admitted into the Union(1816-1821) required no property ownership for voting. Western states made laws which appealed the people of modest station. Kentucky abolished the imprisonment for debt(1821).No person could be jailed for financial misfortune.
* **Presidential Election of 1828**: Election for Presidency between Adams and Jackson. Jackson swept through the electoral college and won in Clay’s Kentucky and got one vote in Adams’s New England. The election was also know as the revolution of 1828 as Jackson’s presidency ended the **Virginian Dynasty**, the era where the secretary of state was transferred to be president and it took place in a democratic society.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Presidential Candidate** | **Party** | **Home-State** | **Popular Vote%** | **Electoral Vote** |
| Andrew Jackson | Jacksonian Democrat | Tennessee | 56 | 178 |
| John Adams | National Republican | Massachusetts | 44 | 83 |
| **Needed to win** | | | | 131 |
|  | | | |  |

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* **The Workies**: Voters build parties around social issues the workies a.k.a the workingman’s parties was largely supported by mechanics(skilled artisans). They wanted to protect their interests which were to abolish imprisonment for debt, mechanics’ lien law which prevented creditors from seizing their tools and wanted free public education for all children. They had victories in NY but their support dwindled after middle-class visionaries joined their parties.
* **The Anti-Masonic Party**: Founded by William Morgan who published an exposé of the Society of Freemasons (Masonic Order’s secret rituals). It was aimed at destroying the power of these secret meetings. Most of the members became Whigs when the party was organized.
* **Democratic-Republican**: There was only one party in the 1828, the Republicans. But there were two factions. The National-Republican and the Democratic-Republican. Andrew Jackson’s supporters with John Calhoun , Martin Van Buren, lieutenants called themselves Democratic-Republican and Adams’s supporters and Clay called themselves National-Republican. The Democratic-Republican later became the Democratic party and the National-Republican became the Whigs.
* **Inauguration Day, March 1829**: About 10,000 Jackson’s supporters crowded into Washington, drinking, shouting and invading the White House. Jackson had to flee the reception though the White House’s window and spent his first presidential night in a hotel.
* **Jackson’s views on women and children**: Jackson believed that it was men’s destiny to struggle and that women were to guard the home and provide spiritual and moral refreshment at home. Children destroyed rooms of the White House but Jackson smiled and nodded.
* **Jackson’s views on race**: Jackson believed that Blacks were doomed to subject of slavery but were fortunate to be the slave of the enlightened masters. Jackson was found of the Native American culture, he even raised an orphan who was found in ashes of a town his soldiers burned.
* **Spoils system**: “To the victor belongs the spoils.” Government of the winning party should appoint jobs to who supported the party and worked for its succession in the election. But, in 1829 Jackson said that the best qualified for the job should be appointed.
* **Removal:** (1810s-1840s) Indian policy of the Federal Government because their culture based on hunting was incompatible with American’s agriculture and individualism. Congress, presidents, and state legislatures signed treaties which made the Indian move to west of Mississippi to what is now Oklahoma.
* **The civilized tribes**: The Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw peoples of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi who farmed lands and adopted White American culture. The Cherokee eve had a school systems and newspapers. They were forced off their lands by the removal acts.
* **Sequoyah**: a silversmith who did not speak nor write English but grasped the knowledge that the characters in the books represented sounds. He created a syllabary which contained 86 symbols. Cherokee nations adopted Sequoyah’s syllabary and they published a newspaper the *Cherokee Phoenix* which was both in English and Cherokee.
* **Cherokee/Worcester v. Georgia**: Georgia wanted the Cherokee’s land and was brought to court. Cherokee said that they were an independent nation. The Court rejected it, and Marshall wrote that Cherokee was a “domestic, dependent nation” within the US. Samuel Worcester was arrested in Georgia for entering the Indian land without a license. Worcester sued Georgia for defying federal powers with the support Cherokee. The Court finally said that Cherokee was a distinct community which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter. The Cherokee celebrated.
* **The Trail Of Tears**: Georgia was not satisfied with the result and the state commissioners began to remove Indians by force if they resisted to have their lands bought. Jackson did nothing to stop Georgia’s takeover. Indians were forced to march 1200 miles with federal troops. 4000 people died while in waiting or marching and only 15,000 made to Oklahoma.
* **Nullification**: The Tariff of Abomination was hurting the Southerners and Calhoun made a solution that the state have the right to nullify the law enacted by Congress and president if it was intolerable to them. And this could be overridden by three quarters of the other states. In 1832 Jackson signed a lower but protective tariff. South Carolina ordered officials to not to collect tariff payments and Jackson blew up and issued the “Force Bill” in which the army was to collect duties in South Carolina.

**Chapter 17: Religion and Reform—Evangelicals and Enthusiasts 1800-1850**

* **Burned-Over District** – The name given to a swath of land across western New York that experienced one religious excitement after another in the 1820’s, 1830’s and 1840’s. It was a hotbed of religious mania and experimentation. Among the notable people who lived in the “district” were Charles Grandison Finney, William Miller, the Fox sisters, and Joseph Smith.
* **“Great Disappointment”** – On March 21, 2844, thousands or hundreds of William Miller’s followers – reports varied widely – gathered oh hilltops or in churches in upstate New York to await the second coming of Christ, which Miller predicted would occur on that day. When it did not occur, the Millerites called the day the “Great Disappointment”. There was a second disappointment in October.
* **Moral Suasionists** – The temperance movement of the early nineteenth century split early on how to fight the evil of drunkenness. Moral sausionists said that drinking, in moderation or not at all, was the individual’s moral decision. Their program was to encourage people to drink moderately or preferably to swear off drinking “T-totally”. Legal suasionists insisted on removing the possibility of drinking by forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.
* **Pennsylvania System** – An early but quickly abandoned prison reform: all inmates lived in solitary confinement in individual cells. The hope was that long meditation on their crimes would result in individual reform; it was a method of punishing crime rooted in the evangelical belief in personal redemption. However, the Pennsylvania System was expensive, and mental breakdowns among convicts were frequent. More successful was the Auburn System, in which convicts were together for work and meals (although they were rarely permitted to converse).
* **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** – (1815-1902) One of the founders of American feminism, she resented the disabilities she suffered because of her sex from girlhood. In 1840, on her wedding trip to Europe, she and several other women were denied the right to sit on the floor of an antislavery convention. From then on, while raising seven children, Stanton devoted her life to winning the vote and professional opportunities for women and reforming divorce laws.
* **Millerites** – Followers of William Miller, who preached that the end of the world – the Second Coming of Christ – would come in 1843 or 1844. When his prophecy proved faulty, remnants of the Millerites regrouped as the Seventh Day Adventists.
* **Nauvoo** – City in western Illinois that, during several years in the 1840’s as the home of Joseph Smith and the Mormons, was the largest city in the state. Nauvoo prospered, but after Joseph Smith was murdered by a mob in 1844, Brigham Young les the Mormons to the Great Salt Lake basin.
* **William Ellery Channing** – (1780-1842) Prominent Boston clergyman who, in 1819, denounced the Calvinist (Congregationalist) doctrine of predestination. He was instrumental in the founding of the American Unitarian Association in 1825 and became a moderate advocate of the abolition of slavery.
* **Andrew Jackson** – (1767-1845) The [seventh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) [President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) (1829–1837). He was [military governor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_governors_of_Florida) of [Florida](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Florida) (1821), commander of the American forces at the [Battle of New Orleans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_New_Orleans) (1815), and [eponym](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eponym) of the era of [Jacksonian democracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jacksonian_democracy). A polarizing figure who dominated [American politics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politics_of_the_United_States) in the 1820s and 1830s, his political ambition combined with widening political participation, shaping the modern [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Democratic_Party). His legacy is now seen as mixed, as a protector of [popular democracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_democracy) and individual liberty, checkered by his support for [Indian removal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_removal) and [slavery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States). Renowned for his toughness, he was nicknamed “Old Hickory." As he based his career in developing [Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennessee), Jackson was the first president primarily associated with the [American frontier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_frontier).
* **Congregationalists** – Congregational churches are [Protestant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism) [Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christianity) churches practicing [Congregationalist church governance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Congregationalist_church_governance), in which each [congregation](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/congregation) independently and autonomously runs its own affairs. With their insistence on the independence of local bodies, they became important in many reform movements, including those for [abolition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism) of slavery, and women's [suffrage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suffrage). As of the early 21st century, Congregationalism in the U.S. had split into three major bodies: the [United Church of Christ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Church_of_Christ), which most local Congregational churches affiliated with, the [National Association of Congregational Christian Churches](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Association_of_Congregational_Christian_Churches), a fellowship of churches and individuals formed to continue and foster classic Congregationalism as the merger that created the UCC was being debated, and the [Conservative Congregational Christian Conference](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservative_Congregational_Christian_Conference), an evangelical group.
* **Presbyterians** – Presbyterianism is the religion of a number of different Christian churches adhering to the [Calvinist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvinism) theological tradition within [Protestantism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestantism), and organized according to a characteristic [Presbyterian polity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterian_polity). Presbyterian theology typically emphasizes the [sovereignty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sovereignty) of [God](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God), the authority of the Scriptures, and the necessity of [grace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Divine_grace) through faith in [Christ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christ).
* **Quakers** – Quakers are known for their social activism, having been instrumental in the campaign against the [transatlantic slave trade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transatlantic_slave_trade), as well as campaigning for the rights of minorities such as women, prisoners or gay people. A number of leading charities today were founded with participation from Quakers, such as [Oxfam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oxfam) and [Amnesty International](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amnesty_International).
* **Deists** – They believed in reason and science over revelation and reason. They rejected the notion of original sin and denied Christ’s divinity. Yet they believed in a Supreme Being who created a knowable universe and endowed human beings with a capacity for moral behavior.
* **Rationalism** – In [epistemology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epistemology) and in its modern sense, rationalism is any view appealing to [reason](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reason) as a source of knowledge or justification. In more technical terms it is a method or a [theory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theory) in which the criterion of the truth is not sensory but intellectual and [deductive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deductive). Different degrees of emphasis on this method or theory lead to a range of rationalist standpoints, from the moderate position that reason has precedence over other ways of acquiring knowledge to the radical position that reason is the unique path to knowledge.
* **Calvinism** – Calvinism (also called the Reformed tradition, the Reformed faith, or Reformed theology) is a [theological](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theology) system and an approach to the [Christian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) life. The Reformed tradition was advanced by several theologians such as [Martin Bucer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martin_Bucer), [Heinrich Bullinger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heinrich_Bullinger), [Peter Martyr Vermigli](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Martyr_Vermigli), and [Huldrych Zwingli](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Huldrych_Zwingli), but it often bears the name of the French [reformer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protestant_Reformation) [John Calvin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Calvin) because of his prominent influence on it and because of his role in the confessional and ecclesiastical debates throughout the 16th century. Today, this term also refers to the doctrines and practices of the [Reformed churches](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reformed_churches) of which Calvin was an early leader. Less commonly, it can refer to the individual teaching of Calvin himself. The system is best known for its doctrines of [predestination](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Predestination_%28Calvinism%29) and [total depravity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_depravity), stressing the absolute sovereignty of God.
* **Unitarianism** – Primarily a New England religious movement. Many of the newly urbanized migrants lost their connection to the Church. Stressed goodness of nature. Free will and salvation through good works. An intellectual, rational and optimistic movement. Unitarian faith embraced by intellectuals like Ralph Waldo Emerson whole rationalism and optimism contrasted with hellfire Calvinist doctrines (especially predestination and human depravity).
* **Charles Grandison Finney** – A lawyer and al exceptional orator, Finney would mesmerize vast audiences in the New York region during the 1830’s. He devised “anxious bench” were repentant sinners would sit on a bench in full view of the congregation were they would repent aloud.
* **Joseph Smith** – (1805-1844) He was the founder of the [Latter Day Saint movement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latter_Day_Saint_movement), also known as [Mormonism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mormonism), and an important religious and political figure during the 1830s and 1840s. In 1827, Smith began to gather a religious following after announcing that an [angel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angel_Moroni) had shown him a set of [golden plates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golden_plates) describing a visit of [Jesus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jesus) to the [indigenous peoples of the Americas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas). In 1830, Smith published what he said was a translation of these plates as the [Book of Mormon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_of_Mormon), and the same year he organized the [Church of Christ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Church_of_Christ_%28Latter_Day_Saints%29).
* **Second Great Awakening** – The Second Great Awakening (1790–1840’s) was a period of great religious revival that extended into the [antebellum period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antebellum_Age) of the United States, with widespread Christian evangelism and conversions. It was named for the [Great Awakening](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Great_Awakening), a similar period which had transpired about half a century beforehand. It generated excitement in church congregations throughout [New England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_England), the mid-Atlantic, Northwest and the South. Individual preachers such as [Charles Grandison Finney](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Grandison_Finney), [Lyman Beecher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lyman_Beecher), [Barton Stone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barton_Stone), [Peter Cartwright](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Cartwright), and [Asahel Nettleton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asahel_Nettleton) became very well known as a result. [Evangelical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evangelism) participation in social causes was fostered that changed American life in areas such as [prison reform](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison_reform), [abolitionism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism), and [temperance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temperance_movement).
* **Cane Ridge** – In August 1801, somewhere between 10,000 and 30,000 trans-Appalachian pioneers gathered at Cane Bridge, Kentucky. Even at 10,000 the “camp meeting” was larger than any American city away from salt water. The hard-labored pioneers, many of them Scotch-Irish, were at Cane Ridge to listen to ministers of various demonstrations and no demonstration at all.
* **Thomas Gallaudet** – Reverend Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, LL.D., ([December 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/December_10), [1787](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1787) – [September 10](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/September_10), [1851](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1851)) was a renowned [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) pioneer in the education of the [deaf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deaf_individual). He helped found and was for many years the principal of the first institution for the education of the deaf in North America. When opened in 1817, it was called the "American Asylum for Deaf-Mutes" in Connecticut, but it is now known as the [American School for the Deaf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_School_for_the_Deaf).
* **Crusade of Dorothea Dix** – She worked to improve treatment of the mentally handicapped. She traveled some 60,000miles in 8 years compiling reports of squalid conditions from first hand experiences in poorhouses and basements where the insane were often kept in chains. Her efforts resulted in improved conditions and in a gain for the concept that the demented were not willfully perverse buy mentally in.
* **Mormon** – A co-operative sect aroused the wrath of their fellow Americans on account of their cooperative spirit in an age of rugged individualism, their polygamous practices and their maintaining a militia for defensive purposes.
* **Shakers** – The United society of Believers in Christ’s Second Coming. They developed their own religious expression which included communal living, productive labor, celibacy (they adopted), pacifism, the equality of sexes, and a ritual noted for its dancing and shaking.

**Chapter 18 – A Different Country—The South and Slavery**

* **Methodist Abolitionism** – Methodist preachers went to the South, and many prevailed in persuading Methodist slave owners to set their slaves free.
* **John Randolph** – a Virginian slave owner who, in his will, set all of his 300 slaves free, and provided them money to get started with in a free state. He was not a believer in black inferiority. He believed that the two races were equal.
* **American Colonization Society** – a society a anti-slavery southerners who did thought that freeing slaves would be devastating to the country. They instead thought that they should return black slaves to Africa.
* **Liberia** – The American Colonization Society purchased a stretch of the African coast south of Sierra Leon. They called it Liberia. They sent about 11,000 blacks to the colony of Liberia. Because of the unfavorable conditions and unknown land, not many blacks wanted to go to Liberia.
* **The Debate of 1832** – John Floyd proposed a plan of gradual abolition in Virginia where all slave owners would be compensated for their slaves with money. The outcome of the vote was 73 against to 58 for, and the bill did not pass. If this bill had passed it would have altered history. Because of Virginia’s standing in the South many other southern clave states would most likely have followed Virginia’s lead.
* **David Walker** – wrote a pamphlet called *The Appeal*. This document stated that because of extreme cruelty toward black slaves they had a right to rise up and violently destroy slavery. He stated numerous acts of cruelty towards blacks and also attacked the justifications of slavery.
* **William Lloyd Garrison** – published *The Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper, which used severe anti-slavery language.
* **Gabriel Prosser** – a slave who planned to take over Richmond, Virginia. He planned to spare Methodists and Quakers but to kill all who resisted them. He had a group of 150 blacks who would take part in the rebellion, but he was exposed and the leaders of the rebellion including Gabriel were hanged.
* **Denmark Vesey** – planned to take the city of Charleston’s weapons, provisions and take ships full of blacks to live in Haiti. He was also exposed and hanged with 30 others.
* **Nat Turner** – Perhaps psychotic, Nat Turner heard God’s voice in his head, and saw a solar eclipse as a message from God to kill all of the white people he could. He led a group of about 70 black men through towns killing every white person they found. Most of the rebels were hanged, others sold out of state.
* **Gag Rule** – a rule adopted by congress not to consider abolitionist petitions presented to them. This rule was adopted to limit the amount of strife between southern and northern congress members.
* **George Fitzhugh** – published *A Sociology for the South*, which said that southern slaves were lived better than northern factory workers. He said that blacks were like children and needed slavery to live.
* **Positive Good** – said that slavery was actually good; that slaves needed their masters. (The term was coined by John C. Calhoun).
* **Dr. Josiah Nott –** a well-known scientist who did an experiment to test the mental capacity of a black man by filling skulls with buckshot. He said that less shot fit the black skulls than the white skulls, therefore calling them inferior.
* **Paddyrollers –** posses of white men who policed the roads and plantations to make sure no slaves could rebel. These men were extremely brutal, and all slaves had to carry passes saying that they were their master’s property.

**Ch. 20- From Sea to Shining Sea—American Expansion 1820-1848**

* **Mestizos:** a mix of European and Native American blood-a new people.
* **Junipero Serra:** (1713-1784) A Franciscan missionary in Mexico who, between 1769 and 1784, founded nine missions in California between San Diego and San Francisco. The missions were self-sufficient Indian communities governed by priests like Serra. Later missions were built within a day’s walk of one another so that travelers along the Camino real (“royal highway,”) never had to sleep outdoors.
* **William Becknell:** an alert entrepreneur in Independence, Missouri, who set off cross-country in a wagon packed with American manufactures he blazed an 800-mile-long trail to Santa Fe. The 7,000 inhabitants were so remote from Mexican heartland they paid him handsomely for his goods. (1821)
* **Santa Fe Trail:** Trail between Independence, Missouri, and Santa Fe in Mexico. For 14 years wagon convoys carried American goods over the trail trading them for furs, silver, and gold. The trail tied Santa Fe more closely to the US than to Mexico.
* **The Great American Desert:** was no desert. It was almost treeless plains but peerless grazing land.
* **Moses Austin:** was attracted by the possibilities of grazing and suitability of eastern Texas to cotton cultivation. He proposed to the Mexicans that, in return for land grants, Americans would settle there and provide a counterforce to the Comanche, raiders feared throughout northern Mexico. He died in 1821 but his son, Stephen Austin, concluded his negotiations successfully.
* **Alamo:** means “cottonwood tree”, name given to an old, largely abandoned mission in San Antonio, Texas. It became the symbol of Texan independence when, in March 1836, Mexican president Santa Anna defeated a handful of defenders there and executed the survivors.
* **Sam Houston:** an old crony of Andrew Jackson who raised an army supporting the Texan Rebellion. He and his army captured Santa Anna who then agreed to the independence of Texas; as soon as he was free he repudiated the agreement and refused to recognize the Republic of Texas. In 1836 Houston was inaugurated president of a republic patterned on the US.
* **Joint Occupation:** After Spain and Russia abandoned their claims to the Oregon Country, the US and GB agreed to a “joint occupation” of the area. This put other nations on notice that their claims in Oregon would be resisted.
* **Marcus and Narcissa Whitman:** (1802-1847) and (1808-1847) Presbyterian missionaries in the Oregon Country; along with another couple, the Whitman’s went overland to Oregon Country in 1836. Their mission at Walla Walla was spectacularly unsuccessful because of their disdainful attitude towards Indian culture. When a measles epidemic devastated the Indians in 1847 they murdered the Whitman and 12 other whites.
* **The Oregon Trail:** The **Oregon Trail** was one of the main overland migration routes on the American continent, leading from locations on the [Missouri River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Missouri_River) to the [Oregon Country](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_Country).



* **Manifest Destiny:** Clearly obvious destiny, a phrase coined by Democratic Party journalist John L. O’Sullivan in a newspaper article favoring the annexation of Texas in 1845. It was, he wrote, America’s “manifest destiny to overspread the continent.”
* **The Texas Debate:** John C. Calhoun (Secretary of State) told congress in 1843 that Texas must be annexed. In 1844 Senate rejected Calhoun’s proposal, since they didn’t want another slave state in the US.
* **Dark Horse Candidate:** A major party’s candidate for the presidency who had not been considered a possible nominee, but who was selected by the party when it was unable to agree on serious contenders. In 1844 James K. Polk of Tennessee was the Democratic Party’s dark horse candidate when delegates who favored the annexation of Texas refused to accept Martin Van Buren.
* **James K.** **Polk:** When he took office on March 4, 1845, Polk, at 49, became the youngest man at the time to assume the presidency. According to a story told decades later by [George Bancroft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Bancroft), Polk set four clearly defined goals for his administration:
  + The reestablishment of the [Independent Treasury System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_Treasury_System).
  + The reduction of [tariffs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariff_in_American_history).
  + Acquisition of some or all the [Oregon Country](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon_boundary_dispute).
  + The acquisition of [California](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California) and [New Mexico](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Mexico) from [Mexico](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico).
  + Pledged to serve only one term, he accomplished all these objectives in just four years. By linking acquisition of new lands in Oregon (with no slavery) and Texas (with slavery), he hoped to satisfy both North and South. During his presidency James K. Polk was known as "Young Hickory" and "The Napoleon of the Stump" for his speaking skills.
* **“Fifty-four Forty or Fight!”:** A popular slogan in 1845, which referred to the northern boundary of the Oregon Country at 54° 40’ north latitude. If GB did not yield the whole of Oregon, the US would go to war.
* **Mexican-American War:** armed conflict between the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) and Mexico from 1846 to 1848 in the wake of the 1845 U.S. [annexation of Texas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texas_Annexation). Mexico claimed ownership of Texas as a breakaway province and refused to recognize the secession and subsequent military victory by Texas in 1836.

**Chapter 22-The Collapse of the Union: From Debate to Violence (1854-1861)**

* **Popular Sovereignty-** rule by majority of people of whether the state will be free or slave
* **Border Ruffians-** western Missourians who regularly crossed the border into Kansas Territory to vote in territory elections and bully free-state settlers
* **Bleeding Kansas-** summer of 1856, extreme violence over the issue of slavery, mini-civil war
* **Jayhawkers-** free staters who formed paramilitary cavalries, as nasty as Border Ruffians
* **Brooks clubs Sumner-** During a speech Charles Sumner insulted Andrew Butler, 2 days later Butler’s nephew Preston Brooks beat Sumner in the Senate chamber with a heavy cane. Brooks was praised by the south and even sent gold canes to replace the one he broke, Sumner was seen as a martyr by the north, close to death after beating, reelected even when still healing to leave his desk empty as symbol
* **Fugitive Slave Act of 1850-** gave the federal power to return runaway slaves and arrest those who helped them, made slavery semi-legal in northern sates
* **Ostend Manifesto-** call for United States to purchase Cuba, though by southerners to become a slave state
* **Know-Nothing Party-** anti-immigrant, anti- catholic, between 1852 and 1854 elected 43 congressmen
* **James Buchanan-** democratic nominee of 1856 election, doughface, signed Ostend Manifesto, had said little on Bleeding Kansas, won against John C. Fremont(republican) and Millard Fillmore (know-nothing)
* **Dred Scott v. Sanford-** (1859) slave in Missouri, went to Illinois with master (slavery illegal) the lived in Louisiana Purchase(slavery illegal), when owner died, wife was convinced to create test case where Scott would sue his owner (Sanford), Supreme court decided that Scott was not a citizen since he was black and Missouri only gave citizenship to whites he could not sue, and that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional in prohibiting slavery, only state legislature could outlaw slavery not congress
* **Slavocracy-** government of small group of slave owners determined to force it on everyone
* **Lecompton Constitution-** constitution for Kansas that declared it a slave state
* **Freeport Doctrine-** although no territorial legislature could prohibit slavery, territory could keep slave owners out by failing to enact laws protecting property rights in states. Established be Douglas in a debate with Lincoln
* **John Brown’s Raid-** John Brown planned with group of slaves to seize the federal arsenal in Harper’s Ferry, Virginia, capture guns and ammunition, and escape into the Appalachian mountains, every once and a while coming down, freeing a few slaves, eventually causing more slave rebellions all over. Carried out on October 16, 1859, captured arsenal, holed up in the roundhouse, and captured by Lee. Tried for treason and hung.
* **Election of 1860-** Democratic Party split into two nominees while trying to maintain northern support away and southern interests, Douglas (VP Johnson-southern moderate) and southerner Breckinridge. Republican nominee Lincoln (VP Hamlin). 4th party arose (Constitutional Union), strong in sectional compromise, prominent in border states, nominated John Bell of Tenn.
* **South Carolina Secession**- had promised to do so if Lincoln elected, Dec. 20, 1860 dissolved union with U.S., Jan. 1861, 6 other states followed (Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas)
* **Confederate States of America-** 7 states (see above) that adopted the constitution of 1787 plus amendments that had to do with slavery and presidential powers
* **Jeff Davis**- president of the confederacy, former senator of Mississippi
* **Battle of Fort Sumter-** U.S. military forts now in southern territory, both sides careful not to strike first since then the border states could go to other side, Lincoln sent supplies to Fort Sumter, Confederacy attacked ship.
* **West Virginia**- portion of Virginia didn’t want to secede to the confederacy, so entered into Union as new state

**Chapter 23: Tidy Plans, Ugly Realities- The Civil War through 1862**

* **Antoine Henri Jomini-** (March 6, 1779–March 24, 1869) was a [general](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_officer) in the [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France) and later in the [Russian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) service, and one of the most celebrated writers on the Napoleonic art of war. The translated writings of Jomini were the only works on military strategy that were taught at the United States Military Academy at West Point.
* **Johnny Reb-** or Johnny Rebel was the [slang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slang) term for any Confederate soldier, or the [Confederate Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_Army) as a whole, during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). His counterpart in the [Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_(American_Civil_War)) was [Billy Yank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billy_Yank). Johnny Reb has been used as a [national personification](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_personification) of the [Confederate States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America).
* **Bounty Jumpers-** were men who enlisted in the [Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_(American_Civil_War)) or Confederate army during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) only to collect a [bounty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bounty_(reward)) and then leave. The [draft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conscription) of 1863 allowed individuals to pay a bounty to someone else to fight in their place rather than be drafted. Bounty jumpers commonly enlisted numerous times in the army, collecting many bounties in the process.
* **Harriet Tubman-** (1820 or 1821 – March 10, 1913) was an [African-American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African-American) [abolitionist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionist), [humanitarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanitarian), and [Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_(American_Civil_War)) spy during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). After escaping from [slavery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States), into which she was born, she made thirteen missions to rescue over seventy slaves using the network of antislavery activists and safe houses known as the [Underground Railroad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underground_Railroad).
* **Jefferson Davis-** (June 3, 1808 – December 6, 1889) was an [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) military officer, statesman and leader of the [Confederacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War), serving as the [president of the Confederate States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_Confederate_States_of_America) for its entire history, 1861 to 1865.
* **Clara Barton-** (December 25, 1821 – April 12, 1912) was a pioneer American [teacher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teacher), [nurse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nurse), and [humanitarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Humanitarian). She is best remembered for organizing the [American Red Cross](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Red_Cross).
* **Dorothea Dix-** (April 4, 1802 – July 17, 1887) was an American [activist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Activism) on behalf of the [indigent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigent) [insane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Insane) who, through a vigorous program of lobbying state legislatures and the [United States Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress), created the first generation of American [mental asylums](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mental_asylums). During the Civil War, she served as Superintendent of Army Nurses.
* **General Winfield Scott-** (June 13, 1786 – May 29, 1866) was a [United States Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) general, and unsuccessful [presidential candidate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_Presidential_candidates) of the [Whig party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whig_Party_(United_States)) in 1852. Over the course of his fifty-year career, he commanded forces in the [War of 1812](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/War_of_1812), the [Mexican-American War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican-American_War), the [Black Hawk War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Hawk_War), the [Second Seminole War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seminole_Wars), and, briefly, the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War), conceiving the [Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_(American_Civil_War)) strategy known as the [Anaconda Plan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaconda_Plan) that would be used to defeat the [Confederacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America). He served as [Commanding General of the United States Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commanding_General_of_the_United_States_Army) for twenty years, longer than any other holder of the office.
* **Thomas Jackson-** Stonewall" Jackson (January 21, 1824[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonewall_Jackson#cite_note-0) – May 10, 1863) was a [Confederate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_Army) general during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). His [military career](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_career_of_Stonewall_Jackson) includes the [Valley Campaign](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valley_Campaign) of 1862 and his service as a corps commander in the [Army of Northern Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Army_of_Northern_Virginia) under Robert E. Lee.
* **George McClellan-** (December 3, 1826 – October 29, 1885) was a [major general](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_general_(United_States)) during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). He organized the famous [Army of the Potomac](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Army_of_the_Potomac) and served briefly as the general-in-chief of the [Union Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Army). Early in the war, McClellan played an important role in raising a well-trained and organized army for the [Union](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_(American_Civil_War)). Although McClellan was meticulous in his planning and preparations, these attributes may have hampered his ability to challenge aggressive opponents in a fast-moving battlefield environment.
* **Anaconda Plan-** is an outline strategy for subduing the seceding states in the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). Proposed by General-in-Chief [Winfield Scott](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winfield_Scott), the plan emphasized the [blockade](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockade) of the Southern ports, and called for an advance down the [Mississippi River](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_River) to cut the [South](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States) in two. Because the blockade would be rather passive, it was widely derided by the vociferous faction who wanted a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and who likened it to the coils of an [anaconda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anaconda) suffocating its victim.
* **Cotton Diplomacy**- was the idea that Britain and France required cotton from the South; South Carolina exclaimed, "Cotton is King!". However, the [Confederate States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) significantly overestimated the leverage that the cotton trade would give them. A large part of Britain's food and developed new cotton sources in India and Egypt.
* **Copperheads-** were a vocal group of [Democrats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Democratic_Party) in the [Northern United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_United_States) who opposed the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War), wanting an immediate peace settlement with the [Confederates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America). Republicans started calling anti-war Democrats "copperheads", likening them to the [poisonous snake](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copperhead_snake).
* **Robert E. Lee-** [United States Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Army) [officer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Officer_(armed_forces)), a [combat engineer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combat_engineer), and among the most celebrated [generals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_(United_States)) in American history. Lee was the son of [Major General](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Major_general_(United_States)) [Henry Lee III](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_Lee_III) "Light Horse Harry" [Governor of Virginia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governor_of_Virginia), and his second wife, Anne Hill Carter.
* **Ulysses S. Grant-** served as the [18th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) [President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) from 1869 to 1877. As [general-in-chief](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commanding_General_of_the_United_States_Army) of the [Union Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Army) during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War), he led the North to victory against the [Confederate States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) in the Civil War.
* **Emancipation Proclamation-** consists of two [executive orders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Executive_order_(United_States)) issued by United States President [Abraham Lincoln](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abraham_Lincoln) during the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). The first one, issued September 22, 1862, declared the freedom of all slaves in any state of the [Confederate States of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confederate_States_of_America) that did not return to Union control by January 1, 1863. The second order, issued January 1, 1863, named ten specific states where it would apply. Lincoln issued the Executive Order by his authority as "[Commander in Chief](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commander-in-chief) of the Army and Navy" under Article II, section 2 of the [United States Constitution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Constitution)
* **Ambrose Burnside-** (May 23, 1824 – September 13, 1881) was an [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) soldier, railroad executive, inventor, industrialist, and politician from [Rhode Island](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhode_Island), serving as governor and a [U.S. Senator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Senator). As a [Union Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Union_Army) [general](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_officer) in the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War), he conducted successful campaigns in [North Carolina](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Burnside%27s_North_Carolina_Expedition) and [East Tennessee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knoxville_Campaign) but was defeated in the disastrous [Battle of Fredericksburg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Fredericksburg) and [Battle of the Crater](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_the_Crater).

**Ch. 24: Driving Old Dixie Down: Grant’s War of Attrition, 1863-65**

* **General Joseph Hooker:** “Fighting Joe,” General for the North and lost the Battle of Chancellorsville because he got cold feet… Fun Fact: prostitutes were known to follow him and his troops around, hence the term “hooker.”
* **Fortress of Vicksburg:** essential for control of the Mississippi, defended by the Confederates
* **Ulysses S. Grant:** General of the Union, a reported drunk but smart and the best General of the war
* **The NYC Draft Riots:** July 1863, workingmen, a majority of the Irishmen attack draft offices, rich people and African-Americans in response to the draft protocol in which a draftee could purchase a draft exemption for $300.
* **The Battle of Gettysburg:** July 1, 1863, won by the North but did not destroy the South but maimed it. A turning point.
* **Pickett’s Charge**: when 15,000 Confederates walked across no man’s land and were, more or less, slaughtered… the rebel yell made an appearance
* **The Rock of Chickamauga:** a Virginian for the Union, George H. Thomas that led a stand against the oncoming Confederates at Chickamauga creek
* **The Siege of Petersburg:** the town was a railroad center essential for Richmond, Union forces eventually one, but was considered a failure because it took so long and cost so many lives
* **Atlanta Burning:** General Sherman, hesitantly backed by Grant and Lincoln, razed Atlanta to the ground and left a trail of terror across Georgia.
* **John Wilkes Booth:** assassinated President Lincoln on April 14—“Thus always to tyrants!”
* **Pacific Railways Act:** gave 6,400 square miles of the public domain to two private companies, the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads
* **The Homestead Act of 1862:** gave out cheap land in the West to people who had not fought against the US, encouraged western expansion
* **Benjamin E. Wade:** Radical Republican Senator of Ohio. Co-authored Wade-Davis Bill. “The first blast of the Civil War is the death warrant of your institution”… that being slavery.

**Ch 25: Reconstructing the Union, Failing the Freedmen, 1865-1877**

* **Reconstruction-** Term given to the Era after the Civil War, referring to the reconstruction of the Union, restoring the 11 rebel states to “a normal constitutional relationship”.
* **Andrew Johnson**- Lincoln’s successor, adopted the reconstruction plans Lincoln had
* **Freedmen-** the emancipated African American men, women, and children.
* **Wade-Davis Bill**- Reconstruction plan enacted by Congress in July 1864, differing from Lincoln’s plan by requiring 50% instead of 10% of a state’s voters to take an oath of loyalty to the Union and Congress (which would now direct the reconstruction process).
* **Pocket Veto**- Article 1, Section7, of the Constitution provides that a bill approved by Congress becomes a law ten days after the president receives it without signing it, unless he vetoes the bill.
* **Black Codes-** Enacted by the Johnson-approved southern state governments. Reduced African-Americans to a social and civil status inferior to that of whites. Northern anger at the
* black codes contributed to the defeat of Johnson’s reconstruction policies.
* **Slavocracy-** The planter elite who many blamed for the war.
* **Forty Acres and a Mule-** Supposed promise from a Union officer that every slave family would be granted forty acres and a mule.
* **Freedmen’s Bureau-** Federal agency established by the army in order to provide food, clothing and medical treatment to freedmen and to supervise distribution to small farms
* **Elementary Spelling Book**- Spelling book from which American children learned, published by the Appleton Company, sales rose by 50% with former slaves being on the market, displaying their craving to learn.
* **National Unions Party**- Supposed to promote unity by taking away the label of Republican or Democrat. Criticized as a rebel’s party with northern flunkeys.
* **Radical Reconstruction**- Reconstruction program adopted by a series of laws passed by the fortieth congress in 1876. Partitioned the Confederacy into 5 military provinces, each commanded by a major general.
* **Tenure of Office Act**- Forbade the President to remove any appointed official confirmed by the Senate without the Senate’s approval of dismissal. Johnson violated it by firing Sec of War Edwin Stanton. Johnson impeached. Remained in Office by one Senatorial vote.
* **Civil War Amendment**- The three amendments rapidly ratified (13,14 and 15) abolishing slavery, requiring equal civil treatment, and giving the vote to all white men
* **Carpetbaggers-** Derisive term applied by southern democrats to northern republicans who came to the south to loot the defeated.
* **Scalawags**- Derisive term for southerners who betrayed the south and white race to control the state governments by manipulating black voters.
* **KKK Acts-** Made it illegal to go in disguise upon the public highway in order injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate citizens and prevent them from their constitutional rights.
* **Black Friday**- Sept. 24 1869 when the price of gold per ounce dropped from $162 to $135 after Grant dumped $4mil in government gold on the market, wiping out businesses and creating a short but serious panic.
* **Horace Greeley**-Founder of the New York Tribune, promoted free public education, temperance, and abolition. Founder of the Republican Party and later on a radical. Lost faith in radicalism though and ran for president as a liberal republican and democratic parties candidate in 1872.
* **The Compromise of 1877**- The compromise essentially stated that Southern Democrats would acknowledge Hayes as President, but only if the Republicans acceded to various demands:
  + The removal of all Federal troops from the former Confederate States. (Troops only remained in LA, SC and FL but the Compromise finalized the process.)
  + The appointment of at least one Southern Democrat to Hayes' cabinet..
  + The construction of another transcontinental railroad using the Texas and Pacific in the South
  + Legislation to help industrialize the South.
  + Points 1 and 2 took effect almost immediately; 3 and 4 were not recognized until 1930. In effect, it marked the end of Reconstruction.

**Chapter 26: Patronage Parties and Pork—Politics in Late 19th Century**

* **Grand Old Party**: The Republican party; thought as a bastion of morality and respectability
* **Political machine:** An urban political company that manipulated voters to stay in power and extort the treasury
* **Tammany Hall**: Headquarter of the Democratic political machine in New York, especially NYC. Also the name of the pol. machine of the same name. Led by **Mayor Marcy Tweed** in 1870’s
* **Swing states**: States that could go either to the Democrats or the Republicans and were instrumental in winning the elections.
* **Bourbons:** The conservative leaders of the “Solid South”
* **Roscoe Conkling** and Thomas C. Platt of New York, and Matthew Quay of Pennsylvania: Key leaders of the Republican Party.
* **Pork Barrel Bills:** is a derogatory term referring to appropriation of government spending for localized projects secured solely or primarily to bring money to a representative's district. A way for rewarding loyal party members.
* **GAR:** Grand Army of The Republic, a Union veterans association.
* **Bloody shirt**: Republican propaganda reminding voters that all the casualties of the war were due to Democratic politicians.
* **Stalwarts:** Republicans who would uncompromisingly support their party but expected rewards for their loyalty led by Conkling
* **Half-breeds:** the adversaries of the Stalwarts in the Republican Party. They were led by **James G. Blaine.**
* **Charles Guiteau:** delusional psychopath who assassinated President Garfield after he denied his application.
* **Pendleton Act:** established the US Civil Service Commission, which placed most federal government employees on the **merit system** and marked the end of the so-called **spoils system**. The act provided for some government jobs to be filled on the basis of competitive exams.
* **Mugwumps:** Republican political activists who supported Democratic candidate **Grover Cleveland** in the election of 1884. They switched parties because they rejected the financial corruption associated with Republican candidate James G. Blaine. In a close election, the Mugwumps supposedly made the difference in New York state and swung the election to Cleveland. The jocular word *mugwump* is from Algonquian "important person, kingpin" implying that they were "sanctimonious" or "holier-than-thou," in holding themselves aloof from party politics.
* **Goo-Goos:** **good government** guys, were political groups founded in an era when urban municipal governments in the United States were dominated by machine politics. Goo-goos supported candidates who would fight for political reform. The term was first used in the 1890s by their detractors.

**Ch. 27- Technology, Industry, and Business: Economic Rev. in the Late 19th Century**

* **Centennial Exposition** (1876): celebrated the Declaration of Independence, signed 100 years ago; America’s newest products were put on display, including the “Giant Corliss”, biggest steam engine ever built
* **Alexander Graham Bell**: Scotsman who displayed the telephone at the Centennial Exposition and created the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T); by 1880, 50,000 people had telephones; by 1900, 1.5 million had them
* **Thomas Alva Edison**: developed the phonograph and the incandescent light bulb (invented in 1882 and used in over 3,000 towns and cities in 1900)
* **George Westinghouse**: invented the Westinghouse air brake in 1862, which made emergency brakes significantly safer; prior to this, thousands were killed in emergency brake-related accidents ever year
* **Alternating Current (AC**): developed by Westinghouse in 1880s to make transmission of electricity more effective and cheaper to produce; Direct Current (DC) had been the norm prior to this. AC/DC rocked Lazar’s early adolescence.
* **Erie Railroad**: linked Hudson River to the Great Lakes; longest Railroad in the world but was eclipsed by the Pennsylvania, which was longest railroad by 1890controlled by the "Erie Ring": Drew, Gould, and Fisk; had worst accident record of any other American Railroad
* **New York Central**: eastern trunk line that was consolidated by Vanderbilt; connected Boston and New York City to Chicago; was first railroad to be equipped with Westinghouse air brakes
* **Time zones**: Pennsylvania and New York Central established these in 1870 when Charles F. Dowd suggested having a four time zone system; made official in 1983 by Congress
* **Pennsylvania Railroad:** first railroad to convert from wood to coal for fuel
* **Pacific Railway Act (1862):** gave the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Companies a stretch of land 200 feet wide between Omaha and Sacramento; the companies received more land depending on how many miles of tracks they built (sold this land to settlers🡪 raised money for more construction)
* **Credit Mobilier**: fraudulent construction company owned by Union Pacific
* **Northern Pacific:** transcontinental railway subsidized by government (ran from Lake Superior to Puget Sound)
* **Atchison, Topeka, Santa** **Fe:** transcontinental railway subsidized by government (ran from Kansas to Los Angeles)
* **Jay Cooke and Company:** prestigious bank that lent heavily to railway builders; its crash on September 18th lead to the panic of 1873
* **Panic of 1873:** railroad speculators panicked and sold stock, which lead to biggest depression in American history to that time (5,000 businesses declare bankruptcy)
* **Andrew Carnegie:** exploited depression of the 1870s to build up largest steel mill in the world; controlled the steel industry
* **John D.** **Rockefeller:** started out investing in oil refineries in Cleveland; controlled oil industry and died the richest man in the world ($3.7 billion)
* **Bessemer Process:** technique that used pig iron (cheap iron) to produce steel more cheaply; used by Carnegie
* **Henry Clay Frick:** an engineer and coal/coke magnate, he was Carnegie’s most important partner; brought mines to Carnegie’s company
* **Vertical Integration:** Carnegie developed this principle to expand his company from just steel to raw materials and assembling companies. Vertical integration is the degree to which a firm owns its upstream suppliers and its downstream buyers. Vertical integration is typified by one firm engaged in different parts of production (e.g. growing raw materials, manufacturing, transporting, marketing, and/or retailing).
* **Horizontal integration:** favored by Rockefeller. Horizontal integration occurs when a firm is being taken over by, or merged with, another firm which is in the same industry and in the same stage of production as the merged firm, e.g. a car manufacturer merging with another car manufacturer.
* **Standard Oil Trust:** Rockefeller’s company controlled 90% of oil industry by 1890; the consolidation of US oil refineries lead to the elimination of wasteful refineries and the construction of new ones
* **Edwin Drake:** developed drill-and-pump system to extract crude oil in 1859🡪 sparked Pennsylvania oil rush

**Chapter 28: Living with Leviathan – Big Business and Great Wealth**

* **Bradley Martin Ball** – Extravagant high-society costume ball in New York in January 1897 during the depths of a serious depression, it was denounced as callous by moralists and as foolish by some business leaders, notably the great banker J.P. Morgan.
* **Interstate Commerce Commission** – (ICC) The first permanent federal regulatory commission, established by Congress in 1887 in response to demands for the regulation of railroads. The ICC was ineffective in its early years not because of lack of authority but because most commissioners were closely tied to the nation’s great railroad companies.
* ***Looking Backward*** – A novel by Edward Bellamy published in 1888, it depicted twenty-first American as a utopia made possible by democratic socialism, which Bellamy called “Nationalism.” The novel inspired the creation of mostly middle-class “Nationalist Clubs.” Bellamy himself joined the Populist Party, founded in 1892, but was disillusioned when, four years later, the Populists abandoned their reform program.
* **Sherman Antitrust Act** – Congressional legislation of 1890, it forbade business combinations (monopolies and near-monopolies) “in restraint of trade” – that is, combinations designed to eliminate competition. It was effective during the 1890’s because the attorneys general of the decade were unsympathetic with its purposes and the courts hostile.
* **“Single Tax”** – The brainchild and rallying cry of a movement inspired by Henry George’s book, *Progress and Poverty*, published in 1879. George proposed “Single Tax” was to be levied on “Unearned Increment” – income from mere ownership of property, such as rents, which owed nothing to enterprise or ingenuity.
* **Social Darwinism** – Philosophy or “ideology” of the late nineteenth century that justified great wealth, even when made by ruthless and unethical means, be defining economic life in terms associated with the Darwinism theory of evolution: “Survival of the Fittest” and “Law of the Jungle:”
* **Alexis de Tocqueville** – was a French political thinker and [historian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historian) best known for his [*Democracy in America*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democracy_in_America) (appearing in two volumes: 1835 and 1840) and [*The Old Regime and the Revolution*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Old_Regime_and_the_Revolution)*.*
* **Cornelius Vanderbilt** – also known by the [sobriquet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sobriquet) [Commodore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Commodore_%28rank%29), was an [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [entrepreneur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Entrepreneur) who built his wealth in [shipping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shipping) and [railroads](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rail_transport) and was the patriarch of the [Vanderbilt family](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vanderbilt_family).
* **John Davison Rockefeller** – was an [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) industrialist. Rockefeller revolutionized the [petroleum industry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petroleum_industry) and defined the structure of modern [philanthropy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philanthropy). In 1870, he founded the [Standard Oil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Standard_Oil) Company and aggressively ran it until he officially retired in 1897.
* **Granger Laws** – They were a series of laws passed in western states of the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) after the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) to regulate [grain elevator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grain_elevator) and railroad [freight rates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freight_rate) and rebates and to address long- and short-haul discrimination and other railroad abuses against [farmers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmer).
* **Ragged Dick** – The book a is a children's novel by [Horatio Alger, Jr.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horatio_Alger,_Jr.) about a poor [bootblack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bootblack) and his [rise to middle-class](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achieved_status) comfort and respectability through good [moral behavior](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morality), clean living, and determination. Ragged Dick was serialized in 1867 and published as a novel in 1868.
* **Munn v. Illinois** – This was a [United States Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) case dealing with corporate rates and agriculture. The Munn case allowed states to regulate certain businesses within their borders, including railroads, and is commonly regarded as a milestone in the growth of federal government regulation.
* **Progress and Poverty** – It is a book was written by [Henry George](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_George) in [1879](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1879). The book is a [treatise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treatise) on the [cyclical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyclical) nature of an industrial [economy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy) and its remedies.
* **Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company v. Illinois** – This case is also known as the Wabash Case, was a [Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) decision that severely limited the rights of [states](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/US_state) to control [interstate commerce](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_commerce). It led to the creation of the [Interstate Commerce Commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interstate_Commerce_Commission).
* **The Gospel of Wealth** – This is a poem written by [Andrew Carnegie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andrew_Carnegie) in [1889](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1889) that described the responsibility of [philanthropy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philanthropy) by the new upper class of self-made rich. The central thesis of Carnegie's essay was the peril of allowing large sums of [money](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Money) to be passed into the hands of persons or organizations ill-equipped mentally or emotionally to cope with them.
* **J.P. Morgan** – (John Pierpont Morgan) He was an [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) financier, banker and art collector who dominated [corporate finance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporate_finance) and [industrial consolidation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Merger) during his time.
* **Grover Cleveland** – He was the [22nd and 24th President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States). Some of Cleveland's actions caused controversy within his own party. He used the presidential veto 584 times, far more than any president before him. His intervention in the [Pullman Strike](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pullman_Strike) of 1894 in order to keep the railroads moving angered [labor unions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trade_union), and his support of the [gold standard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_standard) and opposition to [free silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_silver) alienated the [agrarian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrarianism) wing of the Democrats.
* **United States v. E. C. Knight Co** – It was also known as the "'Sugar Trust Case,'" was a [United States Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_Supreme_Court_cases) case that limited the government's power to control monopolies.
* **Mikhail Bakunin** – He was a well-known [Russian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russia) [revolutionary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Revolutionary) and theorist of [collectivist anarchism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collectivist_anarchism).Born in the [Russian Empire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire) to a family of [Russian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_people) [nobles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nobility), Bakunin spent his youth as a junior officer in the Russian army but resigned his commission in 1835.
* **Victor Luitpold Berger** – (1860 - 1929) was a founding member of the [Socialist Party of America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socialist_Party_of_America) and an important and influential Socialist journalist who helped establish the so-called [Sewer Socialist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewer_Socialism) movement.
* **Haymarket Affair/Massacre**– It was a disturbance that took place on Tuesday May 4, 1886, at the Haymarket Squarein [Chicago](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago), and began as a rally in support of [striking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strike_action) workers. An unknown person threw a [bomb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bomb) at [police](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago_Police_Department) as they dispersed the public meeting. The bomb blast and ensuing [gunfire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shooting) resulted in the deaths of eight police officers and an unknown number of civilians.
* **Conspicuous consumption** – It is a term used to describe the lavish spending on goods and services acquired mainly for the purpose of displaying [income](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Income) or [wealth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wealth). In the mind of a conspicuous consumer, such display serves as a means of attaining or maintaining [social status](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_status).
* **Corsairs** – They were French [privateers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Privateer) (corsaire in French). Since corsairs gained a [swashbuckling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swashbuckling) reputation, the word "corsair" is also used generically as a more romantic or flamboyant way of referring to privateers, or even to [pirates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pirate). The [Barbary pirates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbary_pirate) of North Africa were sometimes called "Turkish corsairs"

**Chapter 29 “We Who Built America- Factories and Immigrants”**

* **“Old immigrants**: Aterm coined during the 1890s to describe national groups from northern and western Europe that had predominated before 1880 (mainly the British, Irish, German, and Scandinavian).
* **“New immigrants”**: A term coined during the 1890s to distinguish the immigrants of that period, mostly from southern and eastern Europe, from the “old immigrants” of the years preceding 1880. Many Americans believed that the new immigrants could not be assimilated.
* **Molly Maguires**: This was a secret society formed by Irish coal miners in northeastern Pennsylvania during the early 1870s. They systematically destroyed mine property and murdered supervisors who were exploitative or quick to fire miners. “Mollies” were eventually infiltrated by James McParland, who gathered evidence that led to the hanging of 19 men.
* **Homestead Works**: The largest factory in the world when it was constructed in the 1870s outside Pittsburgh, PA. Homestead was the centerpiece of Andrew Carnegie’s steel manufacturing empire and the site of a violent strike in 1892.
* **Pinkertons**: Employees of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Originally a company that provided bodyguards and criminal investigators, the agency was best known in the late nineteenth century for helping employers destroy labor unions among their workers.
* **American Railway Union (ARU)**: Apparently successful union of railroad workers led by Eugene V. Debs (later the head of the Socialist Party of America). The ARU was destroyed by federal invention when its members supported strikers at the Pullman Palace Car Company in 1894.
* **The Pullman Boycott:** Massive railroad strike in the U.S. After financial reversals caused the Pullman Palace Car Co. to cut wages by 25%, local union members called a strike. The company's president, George Pullman, refused arbitration, and union president Eugene V. Debs called for a nationwide boycott of Pullman cars. Sympathy strikes followed in 27 states. The U.S. attorney general, Richard Olney, obtained an injunction against the strikers for impeding the mail service, and federal troops were called in.
* **The Railway Brotherhoods:** The most powerful of the railroad brotherhoods were those formed in the operating trades—those directly involved in moving trains. These included the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (founded in 1863), the Order of Railway Conductors (1868), the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen (1873), and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (founded in 1883 as the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen).
* **Crafts unions**: Labor organizations comprising exclusively skilled workers such as locomotive engineers, carpenters, plumbers, iron molders, and so on. Crafts unions were generally successful in forcing employers to negotiate wages, hours, and job conditions.
* **National Labor Union (NLU):** The NLU was the first national labor federation in the United States, founded in 1866. It was led by William H. Sylvis. The organization was a pioneering coalition of trade unionists, feminists, and social reformers, oriented toward changing the American political and economic systems.
* **Knights of Labor:** First important national labor organization in the U.S. Founded in 1869 by **Uriah Stephens**, it included both skilled and unskilled workers, and it proposed a system of workers' cooperatives to replace capitalism. To protect its members from employers' reprisals, it originally maintained secrecy. Under **Terence V. Powderly** (1879 – 93) it favored open arbitration with management and discouraged strikes. National membership reached 700,000 in 1886. Strikes by militant groups and the Haymarket Riot caused an antiunion reaction that rapidly reduced the organization's influence.
* **American Federation of Labor (AFL):** The AFL was organized as an association of trade unions in 1886. The AFL’s president, **Samuel Gompers**, was convinced that unions open to workers of all types of skills within a given industry--called industrial unions--were too diffuse and undisciplined to withstand the repressive tactics that both government and management had used to break American unions in the past. The answer, he believed, was craft unions, each limited to the skilled workers in a single trade. According to Gompers's "pure and simple unionism," labor should not waste its energies fighting capitalism; its sole task was to hammer out the best arrangement it could under the existing system, using strikes, boycotts, and negotiations to win better work conditions, higher wages, and union recognition.
* **Samuel Gompers**: (1850-1924) Principal founder of the American Federation of Labor and its annually elected president from 1886 to 1924. Gompers believed in organizing only skilled workers and in working for “Bread and butter” goals: high wages and shorter hours. He opposed utopian goals.
* **National Association of Manufacturers:** Association of manufacturers founded in 1895 and based in Washington, D.C. It brought the manufacturing industry's views on national and international problems to government, and reviews current and proposed legislation, administrative rulings, judicial decisions, and legal matters affecting industry.
* **National Civic Federation:** founded by Frank Easley and his associated with Gompers in 1900, it was a federation of American businesses and labor leaders. It favored moderate progressive reform and sought to resolve disputes arising between industry and organized labor.
* **Yellow-dog contract:** An employer-employee contract, no longer legal, in which the employee agrees not to join a union while employed.
* **Foran Act of 1885**: This actoutlawed the practice of companies paying immigrants’ steamship fares if they signed contracts agreeing to work for their patrons when they arrived in the United States
* **American Protective Association (APA)**: The APA wasformed in 1887, and was on its face a missionary movement. It revived organized anti-Catholicism and was strongest in the Midwest. Politically, the APAP successfully opposed government financial assistance to Catholic schools
* **“NINA”**: Abbreviation found in “help wanted” advertisements in newspapers, on shop windows, and at factory gates during the later nineteenth century. It meant “no Irish need apply,” reflecting hostility toward Irish Americans during the period.
* **Chinese Exclusion Act:** Passed in 1882, the Chinese Exclusion Act prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years. The law, which repudiated the 1868 Burlingame Treaty promising free immigration between the United States and China, was one in the succession of laws produced by a national anti-Chinese movement.

**Chapter 30: Urban America--The Growth of Big Cities and Big City Problems**

* **Ghettos:** urban ethnic neighborhoods inhabited largely by members of a single national, cultural, or linguistic group
* **Jacob Riis:** Danish immigrant journalist; in his 1890 book, *How the Other Half Lives,* he exposed the awful truths of urban living conditions; 330,000 people lived in a square mile of slum (almost 1,000 per acre); in Jewish sector of Lower East Side, 2,800 lived in an area a little larger than one acre
* **Settlement house:** immigrant aid institution; founded in immigrant neighborhoods; provided charity along with educational and recreational programs
* **Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society:** ministered to the needs of the poor
* **St. Vincent de Paul Society:** similar to Protestant Salvation Army; provided food, clothing, and shelter for the needy
* **Toynbee Hall:** located in a notorious London slum, the Toynbee Hall was the model for the newly built settlement houses in America
* **Neighborhood Guild:** first American settlement house; set up in New York City in 1886
* **Hull House:** settlement house established by Jane Addams; set up in Chicago in 1889; the settlement was patriotic, but it also celebrated the cultural diversity that the immigrants brought to America; promoted programs for different ethnic groups to show off their native costumes and cookery
* **South End House:** settlement house est. by Robert A. Woods; set up in Boston in 1892
* **Henry Street Settlement:** settlement house established by Lillian Wald; set up in New York in 1893
* **Shantytowns:** slum settlement of impoverished people who live in shelters made from scrap materials such as plywood, sheets of plastic, corrugated metal; poor living conditions
* **El:** short for "elevated" or "elevated railway" for long-distance transportation in big cities such as New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia; passenger trains ran on iron and steel structures pulled by steam locomotives; journeyed along main streets in order to leave the roadways to pedestrians, horses, and wagons; expensive, so only used in major cities
* **Steam ferry:** in 1850, ferryboats were shuttling across East River between Manhattan and Brooklyn; by 1860: 100,000 people made this six-minute crossing daily
* **Electric trolley car:** Frank J. Sprague invented this new machine that transformed most walking cities into more urbanized areas
* **I-beam girder:** perfected by William L. Jenney in 1885; steel girder that was shaped like an "I" in cross section; made the construction of skyscrapers possible because the weight of the tall buildings rested on a riveted internal skeleton instead of thick stone foundations and walls
* **John A. Roebling:** German immigrant who started working as a canal engineer upon arriving in the US in 1831; set up the first American factory for twisting steel wire into cable (purpose was to build bridges hung from strong cables instead of built up on massive pillars so that much broader rivers could be spanned); focused on the concept of the suspension bridge (designed bridge over Niagara Falls)
* **Washington A. Roebling:**  following his father's (John Roebling) footsteps, Washington completed The Brooklyn Bridge in 1833
* **The Brooklyn Bridge:** declared by President Chester A. Arthur as "a monument to democracy"; huge celebration—it was America's celebration of the city, Brooklyn
* **Sweatshop:** name given to hand manufacturing in private apartments; example: needle trades (where garments are finished with buttonholes and such)
* **Board of Health:** in 1866, found 400,000 people living in tenements without windows; 20,000 people living in cellars below water table; these people “exhibited the same lethargic habits as animals burrowing in the ground”
* **Dumbbell tenement:** designed by James E. Ware to create a new kind of building to improve housing for the poor, but Ware was accused of making the situation worse; the dumbbell tenements were apartments that were affordable by the poor; shape of apartments looked like a dumbbell when observed from above; provided a window for every apartment; problem: when tenements were constructed next to each other, the ventilation shaft in between them was so narrow that it defeated the purpose of the design
* **Five Points Gang, Mulberry Bend, Hell's Kitchen, Poverty Gap, the Whyo Gang:** gangs named after the neighborhoods in which they lived; their typical victims were other slum dwellers struggling to survive and escape; this was the start of more sophisticated gangs running illegal gambling operations, opium dens, and brothels

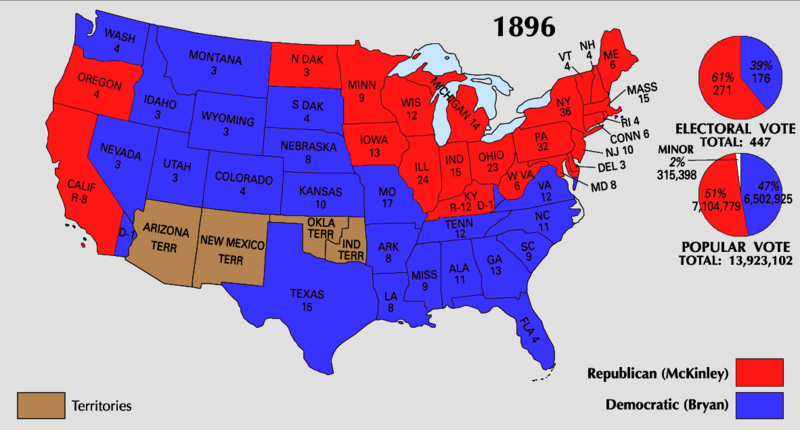
**Ch 31: The Last Frontier: Winning the Last of the West 1865-1900**

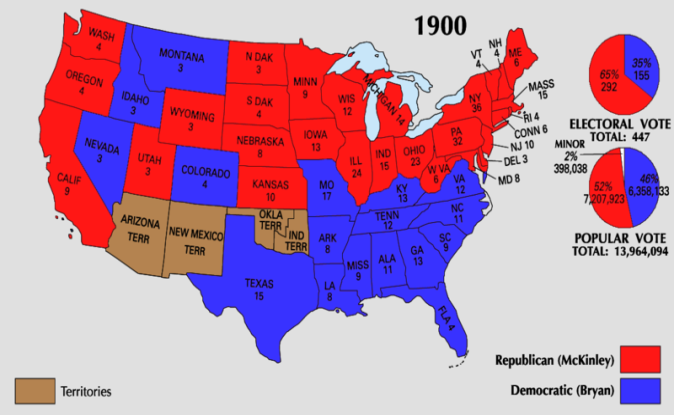
* **Mandan:** Unique Plains Indian tribe in that addition to hunting bison, they were also farmers and lived in substantial dwellings in fixed villages. They had been hospitable to whites since they provided winter quarters for the Lewis and Clark expedition. The Mandan were destroyed by smallpox and by repeated attacks of the Sioux.
* **Battle of the Little Big Horn:** Greatest single victory by Plain’s Indians during the wars with the U.S. Cavalry. In June 1876 Colonel George Armstrong Custer led 250 men into a trap set by several thousand Sioux and Cheyenne warriors, who killed every soldier.
* **A Century of Dishonor:** Influential book published in 1881 by **Helen Hunt Jackson**. It traced the history of United States treatment of Indians as a series of treaties repeatedly violated not by the tribes but by the U.S. government. Jackson’s book contributed to a groundswell of sympathy for Indians in the East of the U.S. that led directly to the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887.
* **Dawes Severalty Act:**  enacted on February 8, 1887, regarding the distribution of land to Native Americans in Oklahoma. The act provided for the division of tribally held lands into individually owned parcels and opening "surplus" lands to settlement by non-Indians and development by railroads. By dividing reservation lands into privately-owned parcels, legislators hoped to complete the assimilation process by forcing the deterioration of the communal life-style of the Native societies and imposing Western-oriented values of strengthening the nuclear family and values of economic dependency strictly within this small household unit. The Act also overlooked the fact that most Native Americans are not agricultural, and the land that they were given was not suited for agriculture anyway.
* **Buffalo Soldiers:** Plains Indians’ name for African American soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments. Although other explanations have been suggested, the name certainly reflected that the soldiers’ nappy hair reminded straight haired Indians of a bison’s coat.
* **Dime Novels:** Short, cheaply produced, sensationalistic adventure books of the late nineteenth century often about western heroes, sometimes real people like James B. “Wild Bill” Hickok and William F. “Buffalo Bill” Cody. They were aimed at adolescent boys but were read by a great many adults and adolescent girls. These novels were fictions or exaggerated descriptions of the “Wild” West.
* **Buckaroos/Cowboys/Vaqueros:** The first ones were mostly Mexican herders/drovers. The stereotypical outfit is originally Mexican, the big hat the bandanna, the boots the spurs. Cowboys were mostly boys or Hispanic or Black decent, although there were also white cowboys. They were not spending most of their time in shootings. They were romanticized and short lived.
* **Comstock Lode:** The richest silver deposit in the United States, discovered, or recognized, by gold miners in 1859. The principle town on the Comstock Lode was Virginia City, about midway between Reno and Carson City, Nevada. Virginia City produced silver well into the twentieth century.
* **Gold and Silver Rushes:** 1859: Pike’s Peak, Colorado area and Comstock Lode. 1862: Tombstone Arizona. 1864: Helena Montana. 1876: in the Black Hills of South Dakota. This area was forbidden to white’s due to a treaty with the Sioux, but they went anyway with government support. 1880s Coeur d’Alene Idaho, and copper deposits in Butte Montana. 1891 the Cripple Creek district in Colorado.

**Chapter 32: Stressful Times Down Home- American Agriculture 1865-1896**

* **New agricultural Machinery**: Due to an advance in technology, farmers beginning 1900 produced 150% as much as they had produced in 1970.
* “**Great American Desert”:** The “Great American Desert” included the longitude of Wichita, KS, the rain shadow of the Rocky Mountains and central valley of CA. California solved the problem with irrigation projects (cooperative ditch projects). Cooperative Ditch Projects were not feasible on the Great Planes (farmers had settled there after many years had been rainy. That changed.)
* **Sod Houses**: There were little to no trees on the Great Plaines.; thus, families had to lived in sod houses constructed from blocks carved out of the turf of the Great Plains. They were not stable or clean, but insulation was good.
* **John Deere**: Invented the steel plow in 1837. It was revolutionary to farmers because it could slice through the thick sod of the Plains.
* **McCormick Harvester**: The McCormick harvester allowed farmers to harvest their crops much faster than before. Yet, it was expensive and thus not accessible to many famers.
* **Dropping prices**: Starting 1872, farmers’ income slowly declined and finally collapsed after 1890. This decline was due to the low price of corn among other factors. Between 1889 and 1893, 11, 000 farming families lost their homes because they couldn’t pay their mortgage. Amount of tenant farmers doubled.
* **Sharecroppers**: Tenant farmers, who got a mule, cabin, land and seeds from the owner of the land. They worked it and usually gave half the crop to their landlord. This system developed in response to many slaves being freed and needed a place to stay and work. Now, land owners didn’t have money to pay for labor, thus the system worked again (production wise).
* **Debt bondage**: Due to overproduction the price of crop went down in the late 19th/early 20th century. Thus, many farmers were in debt to merchants, who were oftentimes also landowners. They couldn’t terminate their tenancies due to aforementioned debt and were put in bondage by it.
* “**Hayseed”:** Farmers were depicted as “hayseeds” in urban areas. They described them as “thick headed yokels” who constantly chewed on straw and were stupid enough to put “traveling salesmen into bed with his daughters.”
* **Grange**: Also known as the Patrons of Husbandry, was established (after the Civil War) to create social and cultural diversions for farmers. In the 1870s they were politically active, demanding the regulation of railroad prices and storage rates (who they partially blames for their misfortune). After the Wabash Case, they built their own grain elevators so they could keep their crops off of the market until they liked the price.
* **Co-op (consumer cooperatives):** Farmers pooled money on a non-profit basis, to buy machinery essential to them in quantity (thus, it was cheaper). First “sprouted” all over the Midwest. Yet, the pools were often not run by professionals and were mismanaged or corrupted.
* **Overproduction**: American farmers produced too much which brought the prices way down. Through the machines they could produce even MORE.
* **Greenbacks**: Paper money issued during the Civil War. Since they were not backed by cold they fluctuated. During the 1860s and 70s farmers wanted to keep the greenbacks in circulation, they succeeded. Yet, they inflated prices (including the prices at which farmers sold their crops) which bankers were very against. 1879 Greenbacks were not accepted by the government or anyone else.
* **The Crime of ’73**: The name was given by bimetallists to the Demonetization Act of 1873 which terminated silver coinage. The price of metal had soared, thus no one wanted to present it to the US mint. It was called a crime several years later when there was an overproduction of silver and prices declined drastically.
* **Bland-Allison Act of 1878**: This Act made the secretary of treasury purchase $2 million - $4 million of silver each month for minting. The silver dollar succeeded.
* **Sherman Silver Purchase Act:** 1889 and 1890 the majority in congress tipped to inflationism, which resulted in the Sherman Silver Purchase act which stated that the Secretary of Treasury had to purchase 4.5 million dollars worth of silver each month. Yet, the price of silver kept declining so even the inflationists were disappointed in the end.
* **Populist Party**: Started in 1890 by Kansas farmers. The party introduced the concepts of the initiative, recall and referendum to American government. This way, voters could vote for independent legislatures without professional lobbyists getting in their way.
* **Force Bill**: In July 1890 the Republican Congress failed to enact this bill which guaranteed and protected African American’s right to vote.
* **Omaha Convention**: The first convention of the Populist party in 1892 in Omaha Nebraska. The party demanded comprehensive political, economical and social reforms.
* **Jacob S. Coxey**: Coxey was wealthy businessman from Ohio who in 1894 led unemployed people on a march to Washington to demand inflation and a large-scale public works program to create jobs. Congress and the president ignored him.

**Chapter 33: The Days of McKinley: The United States as a World Power 1896-1903**

* **The election of 1896**: Republican [William McKinley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_McKinley) defeated Democrat [William Jennings Bryan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Jennings_Bryan) in a campaign considered by historians to be one of the most dramatic and complex in American history. A [realigning election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Realigning_election) that ended the old [Third Party System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third_Party_System) and began the [Fourth Party System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth_Party_System) (the period in American political history from about 1896 to 1932 that was dominated by the [Republican party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Republican_Party) (The Progressive Era)
* 
* **Mark Hanna**:an [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) [industrialist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrialist) and [Republican](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)) politician from [Cleveland, Ohio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cleveland,_Ohio). He rose to fame as the campaign manager of the successful Republican Presidential candidate, [William McKinley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_McKinley), in the [U.S. Presidential election of 1896](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Presidential_election_of_1896) in a well-funded political campaign and subsequently became one of the most powerful members of the [U.S. Senate](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Senate). After McKinley won the 1896 Republican nomination for president, Hanna, as chairman of the [Republican National Committee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_National_Committee), raised an unprecedented $3.5 million for McKinley's campaign, in which he ran on the [gold standard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_standard), high [tariffs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariffs), [pluralism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pluralism_(political_philosophy)), and renewed prosperity.
* **William McKinley Jr.:** He was the [25th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) President, and the last veteran of the [American Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War) to be elected to the office. He was the last president to serve in the 19th century and the first to serve in the 20th. As the Republican candidate in the [1896 presidential election](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1896), he upheld the [gold standard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_standard), and promoted [pluralism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cultural_pluralism) among ethnic groups. The U.S. officially became a world colonial power. Further, America officially placed its money on the gold standard.
* **William Jennings Bryan:** He was the [Democratic Party](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)) nominee for [President of the United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) in 1896, 1900 and 1908, a [lawyer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawyer), and the 41st [United States Secretary of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) under President [Woodrow Wilson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodrow_Wilson). He was noted for a deep, commanding voice. Bryan was a devout [Presbyterian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presbyterianism), a supporter of [popular democracy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Popular_democracy), a critic of banks and railroads, a leader of the [Silverite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_Silver" \o "Free Silver) (bi-metal) movement in the 1890s, a leading figure in the Democratic Party, a [peace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace) advocate, a [prohibitionist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prohibition), an opponent of [Darwinism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Darwinism), and one of the most prominent leaders of [populism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Populism) in the late 19th and early 20th century. Bryan gave the **Cross of Gold speech** at the [1896](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1896_Democratic_National_Convention)which was to standardize the value of the dollar to [silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver) and opposed a monometallic ([gold) standard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold_standard).
* **Populist Party of 1896**: The [Populist Party](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h876.html) reached a critical juncture in 1896. Considerable sentiment existed for "fusion" with the Democrats, stemming from a fear of splitting the silver vote. However, Bryan and the Democrats showed little interest in other issues and some Populists worried, with ample reason, that a merger would dilute their identity and lead to the party's decline.
* **Jim Crow laws**: state and local laws in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) enacted between 1876 and 1965 (?). They mandated [*de jure*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/De_jure) [racial segregation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Racial_segregation_in_the_United_States) in all public facilities, with a supposedly "[separate but equal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separate_but_equal)" status for [black Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_American). In reality, this led to treatment and accommodations that were usually inferior to those provided for [white Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/White_American), systematizing a number of economic, educational and social disadvantages. Examples of Jim Crow laws are the segregation of public schools, public places and public transportation, and the segregation of restrooms and restaurants for whites and blacks. There was also segregation in the US military.
* **Grandfather clause**: voting clauses passed by a number of  [Southern](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_United_States" \o "Southern United States) [states](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._state) which created new restrictions on voting, but exempted those whose ancestors had the right to vote before the [Civil War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_Civil_War). The existence of [slaves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slavery_in_the_United_States) prior to the Civil War effectively excluded African Americans while allowing poor and illiterate whites to vote. Ruled unconstitutional by the [Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) in 1915
* **Lynching** is [extrajudicial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Extrajudicial) punishment carried out by a mob, usually by [hanging](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hanging) in order to intimidate, control, or otherwise manipulate a population of people, however large or small.
* **Atlanta Compromise**: The **Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition Speech** was an [address](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech_(public_address)) on the topic of [race relations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Race_relations) given by black leader [**Booker T. Washington**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Booker_T._Washington) on September 18, 1895. Washington believed that it was insufficiently committed to the pursuit of social and political equality for Blacks. On the one hand, Washington warned white America of the consequences of ignoring racial abuse or "efforts to curtail the fullest growth of the Negro.
* **Plessy v. Ferguson**: **Homer Plessy** was jailed for sitting in a railroad car designated for whites only. Plessy was in fact seven-eighths white and one-eighth black which by Louisiana law meant he was treated as an African-American and required to sit in the car designated for "colored" patrons. The Court ruled 7-1 that the Louisiana law requiring that the races be separated did not violate the thirteenth or fourteenth amendments to the [Constitution](http://americanhistory.about.com/od/usconstitution/p/constfastfacts.htm) as long as the facilities were deemed equal. Plessy v. Ferguson gave legal standing to the idea of separate but equal. This doctrine required that any separate facilities had to be of equal quality. However, as segregation grew in the South this was often not the case
* **John Marshall Harlan:**  A [Kentucky](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kentucky) [lawyer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawyer) and politician who served as an [associate justice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Associate_Justice_of_the_Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States) on the [Supreme Court](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States). He is most notable as the lone [dissenter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dissenter) in the infamous [*Civil Rights Cases*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_Rights_Cases) (1883), and *[Plessy v. Ferguson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plessy_v._Ferguson" \o "Plessy v. Ferguson)* (1896), which, respectively, struck down as unconstitutional federal antidiscrimination legislation and upheld Southern segregation statutes.
* **John Fiske**:an American philosopher and historian. In 1860 he had encountered Herbert Spencer’s adaptation of the evolutionary theory of [Charles Darwin](http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/151902/Charles-Darwin) to aspects of philosophy. He also wrote a book that Anglo-Saxons people were better in creating free and progressive governments because they were racially superior or “divinely commissioned”.
* ***The Influence of Sea Power Upon History***: It is a history of [naval warfare](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_warfare) written in [1890](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1890) by [**Alfred Thayer Mahan**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Thayer_Mahan). It details the role of sea power throughout history and discusses the various factors needed to support and achieve sea power, with emphasis on having the largest and most powerful fleet. It was by far the single most influential book in military history, and its policies were quickly adopted by most major navies.
* **Spanish-American War**: The Spanish-American War was a [four-month conflict](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h822.html) between Spain and the United States, provoked by word of Spanish colonial brutality in Cuba. Ostensibly fought over the issue of Cuban independence, the four-month war developed into a global conflict as the U.S. Navy sought to dislodge Spain from longstanding colonial outposts in both the Caribbean and the South Pacific. Its outcome—with temporary administrative authority over Cuba and indefinite colonial authority over Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines ceded to the U.S. through the December 10, 1898 [Treaty of Paris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Paris)—had long-range implications for both belligerent parties. For Spain, the conflict, thereafter referred to as “the Disaster,” contributed to the further weakening of the Restoration Government, the eventual rise of the [Primo de Rivera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primo_de_Rivera) dictatorship, and Spain’s military insignificance in the twentieth century. The victorious United States, however, gained several island possessions spanning the globe and a modern navy capable of defending them.
* **The Yellow Press**: Yellow Journalism/**"Yellow press"** was a term applied to the popular, frankly imperialistic newspapers of New York City, circa 1890s. In the 1890s, a bitter circulation war erupted between [**Joseph Pulitzer**](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h3694.html)'s *New York World* and [**William Randolph Hearst**](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1996.html)'s *New York Journal*. In an spiraling contest of outrageous journalism, the newspapers used all means to attract readers—heavy doses of murder and sex, banner headlines and colored supplements.
  + Both Hearst and Pulitzer played leading roles in molding American public opinion about the conflict between Spain and its Cuban colony. The papers reported Spanish atrocities in exaggerated detail, but neglected to mention Cuban misdeeds. Both repeatedly called for armed intervention, then later, all-out war.
* **Rough Riders**: At the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898, the [U.S. Army](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1963.html) was very small in numbers. This situation necessitated an immediate call for volunteers One group answering the call was the First Regiment of the U.S. Cavalry Volunteers, headed by Colonel Leonard Wood, a distinguished army doctor and Medal of Honor recipient. The regiment was actually the brainchild of [**Theodore Roosevelt**](http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h959.html), assistant secretary of the navy and Wood's friend. The Rough Riders, as the regiment was soon known, comprised 1,250 men, including cowboys, Native Americans and eastern college athletes. Despite their dissimilarities, they were in excellent physical condition—a stark contrast to most of the other volunteer contingents.
* **Queen Liliuokalani**: the last [monarch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monarch) and only [queen regnant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Queen_regnant) of the [Kingdom of Hawaiʻi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Hawaii). Queen Liliuokalani tried to increase her power and was overthrown by a bloodless coup in 1893 led by Americans. The Republic of Hawaii was established, but American business interests wanted the islands to become part of the United States. Hawaii was annexed in 1898 and territorial government was established in 1900.
* **Emilio Aguinaldo**: a Filipino [general](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General) and [politician](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Politician). He played an instrumental role in Philippine independence during the [Philippine Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine_Revolution) against [Spain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain) and the [Philippine-American War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philippine-American_War) that resisted [American](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) occupation. He eventually pledged his allegiance to the [US government](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/US_government). In March 1901, Aguinaldo was captured. He realized that the insurgent cause was ultimately hopeless and called for an end to resistance.
* **Presidential Election of 1900**: It was a rematch of the [1896](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election,_1896) race between [Republican](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Republican_Party) [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States) [William McKinley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_McKinley) and his [Democratic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_the_United_States_Democratic_Party) challenger, [William Jennings Bryan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Jennings_Bryan). The return of economic prosperity and recent victory in the [Spanish-American War](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish-American_War) helped McKinley to score a decisive victory. President McKinley chose New York Governor [Theodore Roosevelt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodore_Roosevelt) as his running mate as [Vice President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_President_of_the_United_States) [Garret Hobart](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garret_Hobart) had died from [heart failure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heart_failure) in 1899. Once again, McKinley did not campaign actively. The strong economy spoke volumes about Republican leadership and their victory was more convincing than four years previously. Bryan was unable to broaden his appeal; anti-imperialism and silver failed to move the voters.



* President McKinley was assassinated in 1901 by **Leon Czolgosz** and Roosevelt succeeded to the Presidency.
* **Panama Canal** is a 77 km (48 mi) [ship canal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ship_canal) that joins the [Atlantic Ocean](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_Ocean) and the [Pacific](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pacific_Ocean) ocean and is a key conduit for international maritime trade.  President [Theodore Roosevelt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theodore_Roosevelt), bought out the French equipment and excavations for US$40 million and began work on May 4, 1904. The United States paid Colombia $25,000,000 in 1921, seven years after completion of the canal, for redress of President Roosevelt's role in the creation of Panama, and Colombia recognized Panama under the terms of the [Thomson-Urrutia Treaty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomson-Urrutia_Treaty).

# **Chapter 34: The World of T. Roosevelt—Society and Culture in Transition 1890-1917**

* **Theodore Roosevelt-** 26th president. The new middle class favored him.
* **Land Grant Universities**- created with The Morrill Land Grant Act to expand opportunities for higher education for all except the very poor
* **Elizabeth Blackwell**- first woman physician
* **Howard University**- established to educate children of black middle and upper class
* **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)-** Supreme Court case in which segregation was upheld under ruling of “separate but equal”(not equal in practice)
* **Mark Twain**- author of “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876)”, and “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”. Also a prolific editorialist and satirist. Voice of America.
* **Henry James**- wrote novels with American characters, such as “The American (1877)”, “Daisy Miller (1879)”, and “The Ambassadors (1903)”. Conservative.
* **The Ladies Home Journal**- Magazine for ladies in 1883. Catered to middle and upper class ladies. Created a female culture in US.
* **Safety bicycle**- invented in England, first bicycle which developed to bicycle of nowadays
* **Gibson girl**- a beautiful young women figure used for amusement, drawn by Charles Dana Gibson the personification of a feminine ideal as portrayed in the satirical pen and ink illustrated stories during a 20-year period spanning the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in the United States. Some argue that the "Gibson Girl" was the first national standard for feminine beauty.
* **John Arthur “Jack” Johnson**- three times consecutive heavy weight champion in boxing. Figure for the African-Americans. A controversial black figure.
* **Querty**- design of the first typewriter. Named after the first top letters of the machine: QUERTY

**Chapter 35: Age of Reform the Progressives**

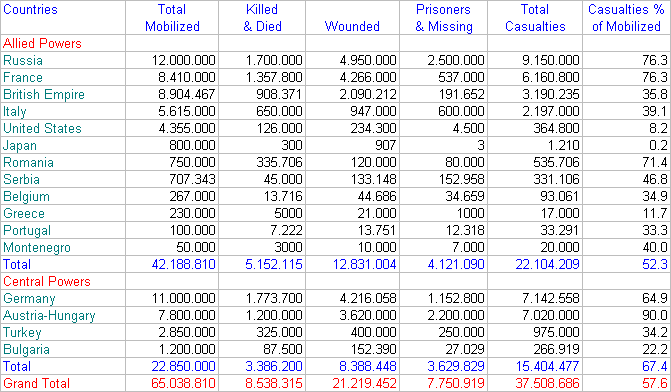
* **Progressives** – Reformers whose duty they thought it was, to improve society and raise morals, as well as call for political, economic, and social change.
* **WASP** – White Anglo-Saxon Protestants
* **Blue-stockings** – Women from the upper classes who found the whirl of society boring, many of which were prominent members in progressive organizations.
* **John D. Rockefeller** – During his time, the richest man in America, and also a philanthropist, who founded the Standard Oil Company.
* **J. P. Morgan** – A banker and a financer, he was responsible for the merging of the General Electric company. He also merged several steel industries, such as the Carnegie Steel Company, to form the United States Steel Corporation.
* ***The Promise of American Life***– Written by Herbert Croly, the book encouraged the Jeffersonian belief of the welfare of all over the interest of few.
* ***Hammer v. Dagenhart*** – A conservative Supreme Court case that struck down the federal child labor law.
* **Ray Stannard Baker** – One of the most responsible investigators among muckracking journalists, Baker was critical of the Jim Crow laws and supported the progressive movement.
* **Populists** – Were thought to represent the ordinary people’s opinion, the popular opinion, and called for economic, political, and social change. The populist movement was seen as “the people” against “the elites”.
* **Referendum** – A public election to approve or disapprove of a measure, such as an amendment to a state constitution, an official up for a recall, etc.
* **Recall** – a progressive political reformat the state level, the recall enables voters to remove an elected officer from their position before their term has expired.
* **Muckrakers** – Journalists specialized in exposing corruption in business and politics.
* ***The Jungle*** – Upton Sinclair’s book, in which a Lithuanian immigrant in Chicago’s American dream is knocked down by ethnic prejudice and exploitation. At the end, the character resolves to tear down capitalism, which he blames for his misfortunes.
* **La Follette** – Republican Senator of Wisconsin and 20th governor of Wisconsin, Robert La Follette is remembered as a prominent Progressive mind, and was nominated for President in 1924, in his own Progressive Party. La Follette spoke against Railroad trusts, bossism, WWI, and the League of Nations.
* **Wisconsin Idea** – Initiated by Robert La Follette, the Wisconsin idea was to give the state of Wisconsin a close partnership to the state university of Wisconsin.
* **Anthony Comstock** – Wrote anti-obscenity laws in New York and Boston, and even forbade the use of mail for transmitting obscene materials. His definition of obscene materials included anything that explained birth control methods.
* **Purity Movement** – Purity Movement organizations rescued, fed, and housed prostitutes while preaching morality to them, and finding “honest employment” for them.
* **Prohibition Party** – Started by the evangelicals, dozens of states enacted alcohol-prohibiting laws, but were not forcefully enacted. The Prohibition Party, sought to provide a well enforced Prohibition, and beginning in 1872, the Party peaked in 1892, when nominee General John Bidwell won 270,000 votes.
* **American Federation of Labor** – One of the first Federations of Labor Unions, was led by Samuel Gompers, who supported progressive capitalism and who’s willingness to cooperate with employers, benefitted workers. The Federation’s goal was to establish the legitimacy of the Labor Movement.
* **Wobblies** – Members of the IWW (Industrial Workers of the World), were called Wobblies. Founded by radical socialists, the Wobblies were against Gomper’s Conservatism and his refusal to organize unskilled workers. They fought for freedoms and rights for the Workers, and often referred to the Constitution in their defense.

**Ch. 36 The Progressive Presidents: Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson 1901-1916**

* **Tom Platt** – Republican presidential nominee; party boss in New York
* **Matthew Quay** – Republican presidential nominee; party boss in Pennsylvania
* **John Hay** – Secretary of state in the T. Roosevelt administration
* **Elihu Root** – Secretary of war in the T. Roosevelt administration
* **Philander C. Knox** – Attorney General in T. Roosevelt administration
* **Northern Securities** – a holding company dissolved by the Sherman Antitrust Act during T.R. administration
* **The Great Coal Strike** – 140,000 anthracite miners striked demanding the recognition of the United Mineworkers Union, 8-hour day, 20% pay raise, and guarantees against cheating weighing the coal they mined. They got a 10% raise, nine hour day, but no recognition of UMW
* **John Mitchell** – Leader of the United Mine Workers
* **Alton B. Parker** – Democrat presidential opponent in the election of 1904
* **Northern Securities Case** – the bust of the Northern Securities Holding Company
* **Clarence Darrow** – “attorney of the damned”; distinguished lawyer
* **Hepburn Act** – “gave the ICC some teeth”. Allowed the ICC to successfully police railroad companies
* **Pure Food and Drug Act 1906** – enforced stringent sanitary standards and monitored drug industry which sometimes patented addictive substances and sold them as medicine
* **Meat Inspection Act 1906** – mandated federal inspection of meatpacking plants to ensure sanitary conditions
* **John Muir** – lobbied to protect from exploitation of natural wonders (redwoods and Yosemite Valley) and helped to establish a national park. A preservationist
* **Gifford Pinchot** – America’s first professionally trained forester. Wanted to ensure that future generations would have a renewable resource
* **The National Forest Reserves** – congress authorized the president to withhold forests in the public domain from private ownership, est. 1891
* **National Forests** – Roosevelt renamed the National Forest Reserves to National Forests in 1905 and had the Agriculture Department monitor how much timber was cut down and replenish it with new trees; “sustained yield”
* **William H. Taft** – successor of T.R., he wanted to be a Supreme Court judge, not president. Weighed more than 300 lbs
* **William Jennings Bryan** – Democrat nominee in the election of 1908
* **Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act** – high tariff bill, which was supposed the reform the Dingley Tariff (lower tariff)
* **Underwood-Simmons Tariff** – lowered the Payne-Aldrich tariff by 15%
* **“Insurgents”** – republicans who voted to strip Speaker of the House Cannon of his post
* **Richard Ballinger** – Secretary of the Interior, released several federal hydroelectric sites to private developers
* **New Nationalism** – Roosevelt’s program for further reform; female suffrage, minimum wage for female workers, abolition of child labor, limitations on power courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes, and national social insurance scheme
* **Robert La Follette** – organized the Progressive Republican League, and ran against Taft for the Republican nomination. Lost
* **Bull Moose Party** – the Progressive Party
* **Woodrow Wilson** – nominated as Democratic opponent in the 1912 election
* **Presidential Election of 1912** – Wilson won only 41.9% in popular vote but won 435 electoral votes. Taft and TR split the Repub ticket, leaving Wilson to dominate in the Electoral College
* **Federal Reserve System** – owned by private bankers who were required to put 6% of their capital in it. Dealt with other banks. President appointed bank directors, which put the government in control of the money supply (in conjunction with private directors). The most important piece of financial legislation in US History (until the New Deal)
* **The Federal Reserve System** – 1913, established 12 Federal Reserve Banks
* **Keating-Owen Act** – restricted the employment of children in most jobs
* **The Adamson Act** – required railroads to put workers on an 8 hour day with no pay reduction.

**Chapter 37: The United States and the First World War 1914-1918**

* **Pancho Villa:** (1877-1923) The name under which Doroteo Arango a Mexican revolutionary soldier and sometimes bandit, was first romanticized, then execrated in the US. Villa’s calculated murder of American engineers and raid of Columbus, New Mexico, a border town, prompted Woodrow Wilson to send the U.S. Army to find and capture him in 1916. Villa eluded the expedition.
* **Central Powers:** The name of the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy in 1914. (Bulgaria was an associated nation.) The combination was opposed by the Allied Powers of Russia, France, and Britain. Many historians regard the existence of two hostile alliances of powerful countries as an important cause of WW1.
* **Schlieffen Plan:** Secret German military plan to resolve Germany’s problem in facing powerful enemies in both the east (Russia) and the west (France). First proposed in 1905 and often amended, the plan called for an all-out attack on France, forcing France (and possibly Britain) out of the war before Germans moved east to fight Russia.
* **Machine Gun:** The most significant of many weapons first used on a massive scale between European powers during World War I. The Machine gun, at relatively little cost, increased a soldier’s firepower from 50 to 100 times. Its impact ended the era of the infantry (and cavalry) charge.
* **Lusitania:** A British transatlantic liner torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland in May 1915. Some 1,200 of 2,000 people aboard were killed, 139 Americans among them, a wave of anti-German anger swept the US because the ship ostensibly carried only passengers. (In fact, there were munitions aboard.)
* **Unrestricted submarine warfare:** Name given to Germany’s total exploitation of the U-boat, a weapon on which it held a monopoly. It meant attacking, without warning, all ships of every type engaged in trade with Great Britain. Because it violated the American principle of complete freedom of the seas for neutral vessels, Germany’s resumption of the policy as of February 1, 1916, ensured American intervention on the side of the Allies.
* **Revisionists:** Historians of World War I who claimed that underlying the stated reasons for American intervention in World War I was the fact that American financiers and munitions makers had so great a stake in a British victory that they manoeuvred the US into the war.
* ***Kultur*:** The German word for “culture.” German nationalists spoke much of the virtues, even the superiority, of German culture. Anti-German propagandists exploited popular revulsion toward the harsh German occupation of Belgium and what seemed to some the immorality of submarine warfare to describe Kultur, using the alien and vaguely menacing German spelling and pronunciation, as meaning brutality and savagery.
* **Zimmerman telegram:** Diplomatic note wired to Mexico by German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmerman, proposing that if the US declared war on Germany, Mexico should attack the US to keep the American army home. At the end of the war, Mexico would be rewarded by the return of the “lost provinces” of New Mexico and Arizona. The telegram was intercepted by the British and divulged to the US to encourage American intervention in the war.
* **The Mexican Expedition:** Both the navy’s attempted occupation of Vera Cruz in 1914 and the army’s search for Pancho Villa in northern Mexico in 1916 ended in failure and frustration.



**Chapter 38 ID List: World War 1 at Home 1917-1920**

* **Conscription in the United States**: Conscription in the United States (also called compulsory military service or the draft) has been employed several times, usually during war but also during the nominal peace of the Cold War. The United States discontinued the draft in 1973, moving to an all-volunteer military force, thus there is currently no mandatory conscription.
* **The Aircraft Production Board**: The Aircraft Board was a United States federal government organization founded in 1917. Chaired by Howard E. Coffin, it was initially called the Aircraft Production Board before being superseded by Executive Order in October 1917. The boards, advisory in nature, gave their recommendations to the Signal Corps.
* **War Industries Board**: World War I superagency headed by financier Bernard Baruch and entrusted with coordinating production of industries vital to the war effort.
* **Selective Service Act**: The Selective Service Act was passed by the Congress of the United States on May 18, 1917. It authorized the federal government to raise a national army numbering in the hundreds of thousands with which to fight a modern war.
* **The National War Labor Board**: was a federal agency created in April 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson. It was composed of representatives from business and labor, and chaired by Former President William Howard Taft. Its purpose was to arbitrate disputes between workers and employers in order to ensure labor reliability and productivity during the war. It was disbanded after the war in May, 1919.
* **W.E.B Dubois**: African-American scholar and civil rights activist, he opposed Booker T. Washington’s “Atlanta Compromise,” instead urging blacks to demand full civil rights. Dubois believed that the future of African Americans depended on the creation of an educated elite, “the talented tenth.” He was for many years of editor of ***The Crisis***, the journal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
* **The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People**: one of the oldest and most influential civil rights organizations in the United States Its mission is "to ensure the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination". Its name, retained in accord with tradition, is one of the last surviving uses of the term *colored people.*
* **19th Amendment**: prohibits each state and the federal government from denying any citizen the right to vote because of that citizen's sex. It was ratified on August 18, 1920.
* **The National American Woman Suffrage Association:** American women's rights organization formed in May 1890 as a unification of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA). The NAWSA continued the work of both associations by becoming the parent organization of hundreds of smaller local and state groups, and by helping to pass woman suffrage legislation at the state and local level. The NAWSA was the largest and most important suffrage organization in the United States, and was the primary promoter of women's right to vote. Like AWSA and NWSA before it, the NAWSA pushed for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing women's voting rights, and was instrumental in winning the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1920.
* **The Fourteen Points**: a speech delivered by United States President Woodrow Wilson to a joint session of Congress on January 8, 1918. The address was intended to assure the country that the Great War was being fought for a moral cause and for postwar peace in Europe. People in Europe generally welcomed Wilson's intervention, but his Allied colleagues (Georges Clemenceau, David Lloyd George and Vittorio Emanuele Orlando) were skeptical of the applicability of Wilsonian idealism.
* **Prohibition**: also known as The Noble Experiment, is the period from 1920-1933, during which the sale, manufacture, and transportation of alcohol for consumption were banned nationally as mandated in the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.
* **Eighteenth Amendment**: along with the Volstead Act (which defined "intoxicating liquors" excluding those used for religious purposes and sales throughout the U.S.), established Prohibition in the United States. Its ratification was certified on January 16, 1919. It is the only amendment to the Constitution that has been repealed (by the Twenty-first Amendment) (1933).
* **Industrial Workers of the World**: Revolutionary labor union founded in 1905, it opposed the American Federation of Labor’s insistence on admitting only skilled workers. Instead the IWW admitted all workers in an industry. Members were known as “Wobblies,” a name they accepted.
* **Espionage Act of 1917**: was a United States federal law passed shortly after entering World War I, on June 15, 1917, which made it a crime for a person:
  + To convey information with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the armed forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies. This was punishable by death or by imprisonment for not more than 30 years.
  + To convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever when the United States is at war, to cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or to willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States.
* **Sedition Act of 1918**: was an Act of the United States Congress signed into law by President Woodrow Wilson on May 16, 1918. It forbade the use of "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language" about the United States government, its flag, or its armed forces or that caused others to view the American government or its institutions with contempt. The act also allowed the Postmaster General to refuse to deliver mail that met those same standards for punishable speech or opinion. It applied only to times "when the United States is in war." It was repealed on December 13, 1920.
* **Committee on Public Information**: Wartime agency headed by a progressive journalist, **George Creel**, the CPI censored war news in the interests of morale and also emphasized, through propaganda, the importance of universal patriotism, encouraging the suppression of dissent.
* **League of Nations**: The League of Nations (LON) was an inter-governmental organization founded as a result of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919–1920, and the forerunner to the United Nations. At its greatest extent from 28 September 1934 to 23 February 1935, it had 58 members. The League's primary goals as stated in its Covenant included preventing war through collective security, disarmament, and settling international disputes through negotiation and arbitration. Other goals in this and related treaties included labor conditions, just treatment of native inhabitants, trafficking in persons and drugs, arms trade, global health, prisoners of war, and protection of minorities in Europe.

**Chapter 39: Troubled Years After the Great War, 1919-1923**

* **Roaring Twenties**: a phrase used to describe the [1920s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1920s), principally in [North America](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_America) but also in [London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London), [Paris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris) and [Berlin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin). The phrase was meant to emphasize the period's social, artistic, and cultural dynamism. [Jazz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jazz_music) blossomed, the [flapper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flapper) redefined modern womanhood, [Art Deco](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Deco) peaked, Wall Street Crash of 1929 served to punctuate the end of the era, etc. The era was further distinguished by several inventions and discoveries of far-reaching importance, unprecedented industrial growth, accelerated consumer demand and aspirations, and significant changes in [lifestyle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lifestyle_(sociology)).
* **Warren Gamaliel Harding**: [29th](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Presidents_of_the_United_States) [President](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States), serving from 1921 until his death from a heart attack in 1923. A Republican from [Ohio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ohio). Always did favors for Ohio’s republican Bosses. Went to Senate in 1914, nickname “bloviater” because he made lots of speeches. Had affairs and partied a lot and wasn’t an “effective senator”. Didn’t do much of anything but lower steel plant work days to 8 hours because he was appalled to think people worked 12 hour days.
* **Charles Evan Hughes**: [United States Secretary of State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_State) (1921-1925) under Harding. Had congress officially have cease fire with Germany since U.S. didn’t ratify the treaty of Versailles. Invited representatives of the 5 largest navies to disarm and they did because they agreed it was a contributing factor to WWI. Treaty of Washington limited navies of France, Britain, U.S., Italy, Japan to appropriate defensive sizes and in ratio to other nations
* **Andrew Mellon**: [Secretary of the Treasury](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Secretary_of_the_Treasury) of Harding. He served for ten years and eleven months; the third-longest tenure of a Secretary of the Treasury. He thought of a new way to tax called the Mellon Plan. If the rates were set more reasonably, taxpayers would have less incentive to avoid paying. His controversial theory was that by lowering the tax rates across the board, he could increase the overall tax revenue. Mellon's plan had four main points:

1. Cut the top income tax rate from 73 to 24 percent
2. Cut taxes on low incomes from 4 to 1/2 percent
3. Reduce the Federal Estate tax
4. Efficiency in government

* **Herbert Hoover:** He made Harding uncomfortable and he was named the “smartest geek” by Harding who was happy to see him leave the room. Harding was uneasy with Hoover’s activism in trying to stream line and precise business and government. He wanted to become president and thought action and achievements would get him elected.
* **Harding scandals:** Attorney General Daugherty ignored violations of political allies. Jesse Smith sold public offices and decisions for cash. Charles R. Forbes embezzled money from Hospital construction. Albert B. Falls secretary of interior leased oil reserves to Oil men of a “loan” of $300,000.
* **Red scare:**  began after the [Bolshevik](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bolshevik) [Russian Revolution of 1917](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Revolution_of_1917). Anarchist and left-wing political violence and social agitation aggravated extant national social and political tensions. It was a nationwide anti-radical hysteria provoked by a mounting fear and anxiety that a Bolshevik revolution. Newspapers exacerbated political fears because varieties of radical [anarchism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anarchism) were perceived as answers to popular poverty; the advocates often were recent European immigrants exercising speech protected under US law.
* **The**[**Industrial Workers of the World**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Workers_of_the_World)**(IWW)** effected several labor [strikes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strike_action) in 1916 and 1917 that the press portrayed as radical threats to American society.
* **Mitchell Palmer:** raided communist offices and arrested communists in the U.S. and then win a presidential nomination. He wanted to ride the red scare wave to the oval office. Only 39 of the hundreds arrested could be legally arrested and deported. 249 Russians were sent to Russia on a boat dubbed **the “Soviet Ark”.**
* **Sacco and Vanzetti:** 2 Italian immigrants charged for armed robbery in which a paymaster was killed, found guilty they were sent to the chair. Before execution the Civil liberties union found the evidence against them was false and in some cases invented by the prosecution. Judge Tyler had been openly prejudice to the defendants and is an example of the nattiest movement and fear/hate of immigrants.
* **Immigration Restriction Act of 1921:** limited 350,000 per year except Latin Americans, who were freely admitted. NO ASIANS, each European nation could send 3% of their U.S. residing immigrants with their nationality, Europe was limited to 150,000 immigrants.
* **Racial tensions:** lots of race riots and lynchings, an endless cycle. The cycle slowly went down in 1923 and never rose to the height of the 1919 ones. KKK, started in 1915 by William Simmons after he watched birth of a Nation. KKK was anti-black and Jew and immigrant anything not American and threatened to change their way of life normal white people were not safe.
* **Marcus Garvey:** Black and preached separation and black people have Africa and should go back since they are now free to. The black people should pool recourses and build the great nation of Africa. His dream was never realized and his garb was that of the fictional president of Africa.
* **Prohibition:** no alcohol In the U.S. it was the **18th amendment** (enforced by **Volstead Act**) Gangs formed to transport and make illegal booze and moon shine. No real affect on the rich which simply went to **speak easies** and night clubs where liquor was abundant
* **Monkey Trial:** Evolution was a hot topic and whether it could be taught in schools and the Scopes trial (TN v. Scopes) ruled against Scopes and, thus, the teaching of evolution in TN Schools. **WJ Bryan** represented TN and **Clarence Darrow** represented Scopes. “The trial of civilization”

**Ch.40- Calvin Coolidge and the New Era: When America was Business 1923-1929**

* **Calvin Coolidge**- (elected vice president and succeeded as 30th President of the United States when Harding died in 1923) He was famous for reduction of the size of government programs and hated by those who believe the federal government should be more involved in regulating and controlling the economy. Also, he was known for practicing a rigid economy in money and words, and acquired the name "Silent Cal" for being so soft-spoken. He was a true republican and industrialist. Believed in the government supporting big business.
* **Andrew Mellon**- He was the Secretary of the Treasury during the 1920s and under Harding that had the theory that high taxes forced the rich to invest in tax-exempt securities rather than in factories that provided prosperous payrolls. He had followers in his theory called Mellonites. He helped engineer a series of tax reductions and reduced national debt by $10 billion. He was accused of indirectly encouraging the bull market and starting the descent into the stock market crash.
* **Trickle Down**- The share of the middle and lower classes in Coolidge prosperity would trickle down to them because of continued reinvestment. Moreover, the inducement to get rich encouraged by business culture, would reinvigorate the spirit of enterprise among all Americans
* **Al Smith**- Presidential candidate, he aroused the dislike of southern and western voters with his nasal NYC accent
* **The Man Nobody Knows**- the career of an advertising man, Bruce Barton, showed just how thoroughly the business culture dominated the way Americans thought
* **The Florida land boom of the 1920s**- The Florida land boom of the 1920s was Florida's first real estate bubble, which burst in 1925, leaving behind entire new cities and the remains of failed development projects
* **Charles Evan Hughes**- He was the Republican governor of New York who ran for the presidency in 1916. He lost to Wilson. He was a strong reformer who gained his national fame as an investigator of malpractices in gas and insurance companies. In 1921 he became Harding's Secretary of State. He called together the major powers to the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921

**Ch. 41- Hard Times: The Great Depression 1930-1933**

* **Bank of the United States-** went under in December, 1930. 400,000 lost their deposits
* **Amtorg**- Soviet agency that advertised 6,000 openings in Russia for skilled technicians. 100,000 Americans said they’d go.
* **The Dust Bowl**- the area (Northern Texas, Kansas, Southeastern Colorado, Western Oklahoma) hit hardest by drought between 1931 and 1939. Topsoil was so dry/powdery it blew away
* **Okies**- Oklahoma farmers who moved west on Route 66 to California
* **Will Rogers**- popular humorist, joked about the depression
* **Hawley-Smoot Tariff**- raised the average duty on European goods from 40% to 60%.
* **Herbert Hoover-** The Depression was his problem, but not his fault but he got the blame from society. Worked harder and more steadily than any President before him excluding Wilson and Polk who both exhausted themselves to death. Abandoned many of Mellon’s taxes
* **Hoovervilles**- shantytowns where homeless dwelled
* **Reconstruction Finance Corporation-** est. in 1932, funneled money to banks, railroads, and other vital businesses in danger of collapse
* **Kreditanstaldt**- bank in Vienna that held together much of Europe’s banking system. When it collapsed, many other banks followed it.
* **Bank of England**- collapsed when it switched from gold standard
* **Norman Thomas**- leader of the Socialist party. Got 882,000 votes in 1932
* **Lincoln Steffens-** returned from the USSR and advocated communism
* **Congress of Industrial Organizations-** penetrated by communist party, labor movement umbrella organization
* **Scottsboro Boys**- 9 young black men convicted of rape in Alabama in 1931. They were executed, perhaps because of the involvement of the communist party
* **Gillette** – used the hopelessness of the Great Depression for advertising purposes
* **National Farmer’s Holiday Association**- told hog farmers to hold their products and take a holiday. Blockaded highways
* **“Bonus Boys”-** WWI veterans who squatted in Washington and called for their promised bonus
* **John Dillinger**- bank robber portrayed by the press as a modern Robin Hood
* **Al Capone**- organized crime boss, ran illegal liquor business
* **Pretty Boy Floyd**- robber who had support from many mid-westerners. 20,000 attended his funeral
* **John Nance Garner**- Democratic nominee in the election of 1932
* **Al Smith**- democratic nominee of 1928 and 1932
* **Franklin Delano Roosevelt**- won democratic nomination in 1932
* **New Deal**- new, more active form of government
* **Brain Trust**- FDR’s group of intellectuals/big businessmen/other experts who provided guidance

**Ch. 42- Rearranging America: FDR and the New Deal 1933-1938**

* **Joe Zangara**- The jobless worker who tried to kill FDR. Killed Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak, was later declared mentally unstable.
* **Fireside Chats**- Radio series which FDR used to spread his optimism in 1933. Explained what he planned to do. Got the nation behind him.
* **Bank Holiday**- Declared by FDR after his inauguration. Meant for all banks to close their doors to forestall additional failures. Won wide approval.
* **Eleanor Roosevelt**- FDR’s wife. At the time she was the most active first lady ever. Not “pretty”, which marked her entire life and caused media interest, going out with the young and handsome FDR. Involved her in many political and social causes, such as uplifting the role of women and blacks, giving her husband the support of those groups. Pushed her husband through hard times.
* **Mary McLeod Bethune**- African-American educator, the daughter of former slaves, she and Eleanor Roosevelt became close friends. As head of the Negro Affairs Division of the National Youth Administration, Bethune was the highest-ranking African-American in the Roosevelt administration.
* **The Hundred Days**- Term coined in the Summer of 1933 for the first three and a half months of the Roosevelt administration, when FDR deluged Congress with bills to relieve those hit hardest by the Depression, to stimulate economic recovery, and to reform the abuses the New Dealers believed to have caused the Great Depression.
* **Emergency Banking Act**- Eliminated the weak banks merely by identifying them during the Bank Holiday. Well-managed banks were saved when the Federal Reserve System issued loans to them.
* **Gold Standard**- Backed the worth of paper money in gold. FDR took the nation off in April 1933 because paper money could no longer be redeemed by gold coin. The value of money was now based on the government’s word and the gold price frozen by law at $35 an ounce.
* **Farm Credit Administration** (FCA) - Refinanced mortgages for farmers who had missed payments.
* **HOLC**- Home Owner’s Loan Corporation provided money for town and city dwellers that were in danger of losing their homes.
* **FERA**- Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Distributed $500 million to states so they could save or revive the exhausted programs for helping the desperately poor. Headed by Harry Hopkins.
* **CCC-** The Civilian Conservation Corps. Created in 1933, the CCC provided jobs in national parks, national forests, and other federally owned lands. After initial anxieties, it was an extremely popular program. By the time it was disbanded in 1942, 500’000 men between the ages of 18 and 25 had passed through it.
* **CWA**- Civil Works Administration. Built roads, constructed public buildings (post offices, city halls, etc…) and taught in bankrupt school systems.
* **WPA-** Works Progress Administration. The New Deal’s broadest jobs program. The WPA not only provided money for construction projects but hired unemployed writers, scholars, actors, painters, and sculptors. Popular with the intelligentsia, the WPA was vilified by conservatives because many of its productions had a leftist political slant.
* **The Slave Narratives**- Recollected stories by the WPA of former slaves. Not many former slaves were still alive, but the stories collected became precious treasures.
* **The Twenty-First Amendment**- The repeal of prohibition. At first legalized weak beer, but by December the states had legalized more potent beverages. Breweries and distilleries were up and running again. Winemakers were back in business.
* **NRA**- National Recovery Administration. Was designed to eliminate waste, inefficiency, and, most of all, destructive competition. Headed by General Hugh Johnson, a former Bull Moose progressive. The NRA set minimum quality standards for products and services, fair prices at which they were to be sold, and the wages, hours, and conditions at which employees worked.
* **Section 7(a)** - The Section of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 that obligated employers to bargain with labor unions approved by a majority of employees. When the Supreme Court declared the NRA unconstitutional, Congress reenacted Section 7(a) as the **Wagner Act of 1935**.
* **Blue Eagle**- The symbol of the National Recovery Administration. For a year, during popular enthusiasm for the NRA’s close regulation of business large and small, the Blue Eagle was ubiquitous in the United States.
* **Nine old men**- FDR’s ill-advised term in 1937 for the nine justices of the Supreme Court after they invalidated, by narrow margins, several key New Deal laws. FDR wanted to add justices to the Supreme Court to ensure a pro-New Deal majority. For the first time in his presidency, public opinion was against him, and he backed off.
* **The Schechter Brothers**- Jewish butchers that claimed that the sanitary standards mandated by the NRA were incompatible with the ritual requirements of kosher slaughter and that the code represented unjustifiable federal interference in intrastate commerce, since the brothers acted only within NY. In 1935, the Supreme Court ruled the brothers were right and that the NRA was unconstitutional.
* **AAA**- The Agricultural Adjustment Act enforced the principle of parity, for which farmers had agitated throughout the 20’s. Parity meant increasing farm income from the depths it had plumbed to the ratio that farm income had borne to the prices of nonfarm products during the prosperous years of 1909 to 1914. The AAA (Administration) accomplished this by restricting production. Growers of wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice, and hogs were paid subsidies to keep their land out of production. Since crop was already in the ground in 1933, much of it was simply destroyed.
* **REA-** The Rural Electrification Administration lent the entire cost of electrifying the countryside to power companies.
* **TVA**- The Tennessee Valley Administration was regionally electrifying the countryside. It also regulated flood control and economic reconstruction, manufacturing, and social planning.
* **The American Liberty League**- Accused FDR of trying to destroy free enterprise and set up a socialist dictatorship with “Creeping Socialism”. Most Liberty Leaguers were Coolidge-Mellon Republicans, although some prominent Democrats were too.
* **Charles E. Coughlin**- Catholic priest who had his broadcasted radio show. Sour at the New Deal financial policy. Anti-Semite. One of the three major critics (called the **Spellbinders**) with large personal followings, feared to steal the election as a group.
* **DR. Francis E. Townsend**- Retired physician promoting an old-age pension plan with which to cure the depression instantly. The plan was impossible, could not be funded. One of the three major critics with large personal followings, feared to steal the election as a group.
* **Huey P. Long**- Called the Kingfish. Ruthless, corrupt, but popular governor of Louisiana between 1928 and 1932. Planned to run for presidential election with the “Share the Wealth” program, confiscation every dollar someone earned over 1 million annually. Appealed to poor southerners and blacks. One of the three major critics with large personal followings, feared to steal the election as a group. Was shot in September 1935 by an assassin for personal reasons. The Spellbinders did not have much of a chance after losing him.
* **Alfred M. Landon**- Governor of Kansas and the Republican Party nominee for 1936. Landon was a former Bull Moose progressive and considered himself a liberal. The Republican Party chose him to dodge the label “economic royalists” that FDR had pinned on them. Landon won the electoral votes of only two states.
* **Solid South**- Became almost entirely democratic with African Americans switching from the Republican to the Democratic Party.

**Ch. 43- The Second Great War: America and the World 1933-1942**

* **Stimson Doctrine**- American proclamation of 1931 (erroneously attributed to Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, it was President Hoover’s decision) that the United States would recognize no territorial changes accomplished by armed aggression. It was a response to the Japanese detachment of Manchuria from China.
* **“Fireside chats”-** A series of informal radio addresses given by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt between 1933 and 1944. They were designed to build confidence in the President's policies.
* **Cordell Hull**- FDR’s Secretary of State. He worked for international agreements to reduce high tariff barriers, and was influential in pushing through the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act (1934). He helped to improve U.S. relations with Latin America through the Good Neighbor Policy. In East Asia he rejected a proposed "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" that would have given that country a free hand in China (1934). When the U.S. entered World War II, Hull began to plan an international postwar peacekeeping body. For this work, Roosevelt described him as the "father of the United Nations."
* **Good Neighbor policy**- American diplomatic policy in Latin America, instituted by President Hoover and adopted by Franklin D. Roosevelt, that reversed thirty years of gunboat diplomacy (military intervention) and dollar diplomacy (financial bullying). Hoover and FDR respected the sovereignty of the Latin American republics and dealt with them as equal states.
* **Nye Committee reports-** A committee in the United States Senate which studied the causes of United States' involvement in World War I. In 1934, Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota held hearings to investigate the country's involvement in World War I. The Nye Committee documented the huge profits that arms factories had made during the war, which created the impression that these businesses influenced the United States' decision to go to war. The findings gave momentum to the non-interventionist movement and sparked the passage of a series of legislative acts called the Neutrality Acts.
* **Neutrality Acts**- A series of acts passed between 1935 and 1939 to limit U.S. involvement in possible future wars. The **1935** act banned the shipment of war materials to belligerents and forbade U.S. citizens to travel on belligerent vessels. The **1936** act banned loans to belligerents. The **1937** act extended these provisions to civil wars and allowed the president to restrict non-munitions sales to a “cash-and-carry” basis. The **1939** act banned U.S. ships from carrying goods or passengers to belligerent ports but allowed U.S. sales of munitions on a “cash-and carry” basis. The Lend-Lease Act of 1941 diminished the laws, and they were repealed on November 13, 1941.
* **“Cash and carry” system**- nations at war were required to pay cash for all American products they bought and carry their purchases in their own ships. This was to ensure that no American ships would be torpedoed even by accident, and that no American property be destroyed because of this war.
* **Lend-Lease Act-** A law passed by Congress on March 11, 1941, during World War II, allowing the president to “sell, transfer title to, exchange, lease, lend, or otherwise dispose of” weapons and materials to help defend nations vital to U.S. security. Suggested by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in December 1940 to help countries fighting the Axis, it provided $31.6 billion to Britain and $11 billion to the USSR.
* **Burke-Wadsworth Act-** September 1940 act which appropriated $37 billion to build up the navy and army air corps and instituted the first peacetime draft law in American history. More than 16 million young men were registered for the draft, which was a lottery.
* **Atlantic Charter**- joint declaration issued on Aug. 14, 1941 by Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt, signed when the U.S. had not yet entered the war. The two powers renounced territorial aggrandizement; condemned territorial changes contrary to the wishes of the people concerned; pledged that peoples should be free to choose their own form of government, and to live in freedom from want and fear.
* **America First Committee**- Influential organization opposing American intervention in World War II. Motivated by hostility to the Soviet Union, Anglophobia, or the belief that Britain was doomed to lose the war, the Committee opposed President Roosevelt’s massive aid to Great Britain until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor ended the debate.
* **Pearl Harbor-** A surprise Japanese attack on the U.S. Navy's base at Pearl Harbor and on Oahu in the Hawaiian Islands on December 7, 1941. It destroyed much of the American Pacific Fleet and brought the United States into World War II. The attack followed the decision of the Japanese government that Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration would not abandon China and Southeast Asia to the Japanese military nor continue to supply Tokyo with vital materials. Early Sunday morning, December 7, Japanese aircraft launched an assault that destroyed or disabled nineteen ships and 292 planes. American deaths totaled 2, 335 and 1,178 were wounded.
* **G.I.’s**- The name WWII soldiers adopted for themselves. It referred to “government issue,” the bureaucratic term for uniforms and other equipment handed out to recruits. It was the equivalent of the WWI term ‘doughboys.’
* **Victory gardens**- small family gardens, dubbed “victory gardens” when the federal government promoted them as a contribution to the war effort during WWII. By 1945, 20.5 million families were tending them; in that year between 30 and 40 percent of the nation’s vegetable production was home-grown.
* **Liberty ships**- freight-carrying vessels mass-produced during WWII. They were fragile but quickly and cheaply made. About 2,700 of them were built between 1941 and 1945. At the end of the war, several new ones were finished every day.
* **"Dollar-a-year men"-** Business executives who helped the government to drive the US national economy during periods of war, especially during WWI and WWII. US law forbids the government from accepting free services from anyone, so capable men who effectively volunteer their services nevertheless have to be paid some salary however small.
* **War Resources Board (WRB)**- Federal agency established in 1939 to plan for the conversion of factories to military production which was headed by General Motors President William S. Knudsen.
* **Supplies and Priorities and Allocation Board (SPAB)-** headed by Donald Nelson of Sears Roebuck and Company, SPAB was commissioned to ensure that raw materials, particularly scarce and critical ones, were diverted to military industries.
* **Office of Price Administration (OPA**)- federal agency tasked with controlling consumer prices so that the combination of high wages and scarce goods did not cause runaway inflation. It did so by establishing price controls on nonagricultural commodities and rationing essential consumer goods, among other measures.
* **National War Labor Board (NWLB)-** set up after Pearl Harbor to mediate industrial disputes. Its purpose was to guarantee that production was not interrupted and that wage increases were kept within government-defined limits. This irked many of Roosevelt’s former supports in the labor movement. However, the NWLB also worked to ensure that employees were not gouged by avaricious employees. The board was reasonably successful.
* **Office of War Mobilization (OWM)-** The most important of the new alphabet agencies. Federal agency headed by Former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes that coordinated all government agencies involved in the war effort during World War II. This office took over from the earlier War Production Board to shift the country from a peacetime to a wartime economy, sometimes loaning smaller factories the money needed to convert to war production. Soon out-producing the Axis powers, U.S. manufacturers soon split their time between making consumer goods and war supplies.
* **“Rosie the Riveter”-** a cultural icon of the United States, representing the American women who worked in factories during World War II, many of whom worked in the manufacturing plants that produced munitions and war supplies. These women sometimes took entirely new jobs replacing the male workers who were in the military. The character is considered a feminist icon in the US.

**Chapter 44- World War II: The Pinnacle of Power (1942-1945)**

* **Bataan Death March**- took place in the Philippines in 1942 and was later accounted as a Japanese war crime. The 60-mile (97 km) march occurred after the three-month Battle of Bataan, part of the Battle of the Philippines (1941–42), during World War II. Of 10,000 men forced to walk to a prison camp in the interior, 1,000 died on the way. (Another 5,000 died in camp.)
* **Outer Perimeter**- First Japanese strategic object in World War II, establish a ring of strong defensive positions from the mid-Pacific south and west to New Guinea (even northern Australia) and in south Asia, thus preventing the United States from attacking closer to Japan than 2000-3000 miles.
* **Coral Sea**- Site, off Australia, of the first great Japanese-American naval battle of World War II in early may 1942. The Japanese won a tactical victory, losing a light carrier but sinking an American fleet carrier. However, Coral Sea was a strategic defeat. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto had not, as he hoped, cut the American supply line to Australia to force American and Australia troops to abandon Port Moresby in New Guinea.
* **Nisei**- Japanese language term used in countries in North America, South America and Australia to specify the children born to Japanese people in the new country.
* **Issei**- Japanese language term used in countries in North America, South America and Australia to specify the Japanese people first to immigrate.
* **Internment Camps**- **Japanese American internment** was the forced relocation and internment by the United States government in 1942 of approximately 110,000 Japanese Americans and Japanese residing along the Pacific coast of the United States to camps called "War Relocation Camps," in the wake of Imperial Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.
* **Executive Order 9066**- United States presidential executive order signed and issued during World War II by U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on February 19, 1942 ordering Japanese Americans to internment camps.
* ***Korematsu v. United States***- (1944) was a landmark United States Supreme Court case concerning the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066, which ordered Japanese Americans into internment camps during World War II.
* **Battle of Stalingrad**- a major battle of World War II in which Nazi Germany and its allies fought the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd) in southwestern Russia. The battle took place between 17 July 1942 and 2 February 1943, and is often cited as one of the turning points of the war. The battle was among the bloodiest in the history of warfare, with the upper estimates of combined casualties coming to nearly two million.
* **George W. Patton**- Commander of the Seventh and later the Third Army in Europe in World War II, he was probably the best American battlefield commander. He understood as early as World War I that the tank and mobility held the key to future wars. He was killed in an automobile accident shortly after the war ended. There was no role for him in Cold War America except that of shrill dissident.
* **Operation Overlord**- Name of the project-unprecedented in scale- of assembling the massive force of soldiers, weaponry, and transport fleet for the invasion of Western Europe in World War II. Overlord culminated in D-Day, June 6, 1944, on the beaches of Normandy. It was headed from its inception in June 1942 by Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose command of the complex secret operation and conciliatory management of difficult subordinated was masterful.
* **Battle of the Bulge**- Completely unforeseen German counteroffensive in Belgium in December 1944 aimed at splitting the Allied forces and capturing Antwerp, which was the key port in the Allies’ supply line. The attack was initially successful, driving a large “bulge” in Allied lines.
* **The Yalta Conference**- The Yalta Conference was the February 4–11, 1945 wartime meeting of the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and General Secretary Joseph Stalin, respectively—for the purpose of discussing Europe's postwar reorganization. Mainly, it was intended to discuss the re-establishment of the nations of war-torn Europe.
* **Battle of Leyte Gulf**- generally considered to be the largest naval battle of World War II and also one of the largest naval battles in history. It was fought in waters near the Philippine islands of Leyte, Samar, and Luzon, from 23 to 26 October 1944, between naval and naval-air forces of the Allies and those of the Empire of Japan.

**Ch. 45- Cold War: The United States and the Nuclear Age 1946-1952**

* **Nuclear Bombs-** ended WWII, showed that it was technologically possible for humanity to shatter civilization and possibly the natural balance of the earth
* **Nazi Death Camps-** discovered in spring of 1945; 6-7 million people had been industrially murdered (ex: Auschwitz, Buchenwald)
* **“Great Patriotic War”-** prompted by Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 which made the condition for the Cold War possible
* **Roosevelt's policy-** committed to national self-determination and democratic governments in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia
* **Truman-** “straightforward, decisive, simple, entirely honest”; didn't hide the fact that he neither liked nor trusted the Soviets
* **Churchill's speech-** explained that an “Iron Curtain” had descended across Europe and that it was time for the Western democracies to confront the Soviet Union
* **George F. Kennan-** Soviet expert in State Department; supported Containment
* **Truman Doctrine:** the government's policy to resist Soviet-backed attempts to overthrow anti-Communist governments with massive financial and military aid
* **George C. Marshall-** (1947) Secretary of State; proposed that US spend huge sums to reconstruct Europe's national economies
* **Marshall Plan-** program to give financial aid to European nations where WWII had so destroyed the economy that rapid recovery was impossible without outside assistance; designed to head off the social turmoil that might bring Communists to power
* **Containment-** American policy toward Soviet Union; inspired by George Kennan; purpose: to avoid war by measured responses to Soviet actions “containing” further Russian expansion
* **Berlin Blockade-** June 1948-May 1949, Stalin blockaded West Berlin (in communist East Germany)
* **Airlift-** C-47s and C-54s flew necessities to West Berliners (more than 250,000 flights carried 2 million tons for West Berliners)
* **NATO-** (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) April 1949; US, Canada, and the 9 Western European nations formed military alliance
* **Warsaw Pact-** an alliance of the Eastern European nations; it was Soviet Union's response to NATO
* **Nuclear Arms Race-** September 1949, Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb; US responded with the hydrogen bomb (which was more effective)
* **“Had Enough?”-** Republican slogan during 1946
* **Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Relations Act-** 1947; repealed government's tacit backing of the labor union movement; emphasized the rights of workers to join unions by abolishing the “closed shop”; result: aroused organized labor which ended up in Truman gaining support
* **Henry Wallace-** left-wing liberal leader (1 of the 3 new divisions within Democratic party)
* **Hubert H. Humphrey-** States' Rights or Dixiecrat Party leader (1 of the 3 new divisions within Democratic party)
* **“China Lobby”-** not formally organized but active and influential network of prominent Americans who promoted Chiang Kai-shek as a great democratic leader
* **Red Scare-** widespread hysteria that many Americans felt because they were convinced that the federal government was honeycombed with Communist subversives
* **Senator Joseph McCarthy-** noted for making claims that there were large numbers of Communists and Soviet spies and sympathizers inside the United States federal government and elsewhere; his tactics and his inability to substantiate his claims led him to be censured by the United States Senate
* **McCarthyism-** term coined in 1950; the political action of making accusations of disloyalty, subversion, or treason without proper regard for evidence; term specifically describes activities associated with the Red Scare

**Ch. 46- “Happy Days”: Popular Culture in the Fifties 1947-1963**

* **Dwight Eisenhower**- Ike was the first republican president elected in 24 years. He promised peace in Korea and replaced intellectuals with businessmen in his cabinet. He delegated authority and lived a life of leisure (most Americans didn’t care that he lived a life of leisure).
* **Sherman Adams**- Governor of New Hampshire was Ike’s “special assistant.” Democrats criticized him for being too powerful. He had to resign after he rigged a government decision for a personal friend in 1958.
* **The election of 1956**- Ike won presidential election against Adlai Stevenson after having heart surgery.
* **Wealth in the 1950s**- The new deal and WW II meant more of a distribution of wealth, except people in poverty did not have any more money than they did in the 1920s. The percentage people earned wasn’t different, but there was generally more money.
* **Discretionary income-** An individual’s or household’s income in excess of what is needed for necessities—“spending money”. Traditional American culture prescribed that such money be saved or invested. In the 1920s people were encouraged to spend it on consumer goods. A considerable rise in discretionary income during and after WWII was the key to the consumption that has driven the American economy since.
* **Davy Crockett**- Disney had a show in 1954 and early 1955 about Davy Crockett (politician and frontiersman of TN). On the show he wore a hat with a tail from it which resulted in a mania for the hats.
* **Hula Hoop**- The 1950s were filled with fads. One of them was the hula hoop brought out by Wham-O.
* **Television**- By 1950, almost 4 million sets were sold. By 1952, 18 million sets were sold. Radio stations crossed over to TV. “Sponsors” (now called advertising) began right away. They interrupted programs every 15 minutes.
* ***Gunsmoke-*** The most popular and longest-lasting of the more than 40 “westerns” introduced by the television networks during the mid-1950s. At the peak of the mania, a third of tv time was dedicated to shows set in the “Wild West.” *Gunsmoke* had 635 half-hour episodes, a record for the television production that lasted until the late nineties.
* **Result of TV**- People didn’t leave their homes as much which meant that less people went out of their homes at night. Less people went to social dancing (big bands went out of business), movie theaters went out of business (had to play “B” rated movies, TV started showing them so they closed), people stopped reading as much (magazines went out of business).
* **3-D-** three-dimensional. Theatres briefly experimented with it when people stayed home to watch television instead of attending the movie theater.
* **Mickey Spillane-** Author of “Mike Hammer” crime novels popular during the 1950s; by 1956 all seven of Spillane’s books were on the list of the 10 bestselling books of all time. Private Detective Mike Hammer was brutal, in fact murderous; Spillane also pushed laws proscribing the description of sexual activities to the era’s limits. (Usually read by less educated people)
* **“White Flight”-** Only white people were portrayed in shows about suburban America. Americans took jobs in cities and the men came back from war so there was a housing shortage in the cities. The response to this were the suburbs, cars made them more accessible.
* **Levittown-** Bane of several American cities built after WWI by William Levitt in response to the severe housing shortage. Levitt had seen that many houses can be built using assembly line methods.
* **Automobiles:** The suburbs were only accessible by car. Between 1946 and 1970 short term loans increased drastically. Cars were seen as status symbols. They encouraged more suburban sprawl and cities less livable for the rich. Gasoline consumption went up, ghettos by highways cause it was loud and dirty, drive-in theaters, motels and shopping malls emerged
* **Interstate Highway Act-** Congressional Act of 1956 appropriating $1 billion a year—by 1960 $2.9 million—to construct limited-access, fast highways connecting major cities and, eventually, ringing cities. The act was justified by fiscal conservatives as essential to national defense.
* **Baby Boom**- Term coined to describe the soaring birthrate that began in 1946 when young couples separated by WWII were reunited. Demographers expected the spike in the birthrate to be brief, but births remained high until 1964. Since they were the most populous generation, things were made to fit them.
* ***The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit (1955)-*** Novel of 1955 by Sloan Wilson that, despite its critique of suburban life and middle-class ambition to accumulate material goods, was a best seller among people like the characters of the novel. Its popularity indicated to some social critics that apparently placid Americans were discontented with their lot.
* **“Beatnik”-** Beatniks were bohemians who shunned the rat race of regular jobs, family life consumption, debt and conformity. Allen Ginsberg and John Kerouac were the two most famous beatniks.
* **Betty Friedan-** Author of the Feminine Mystique, published in 1963. It was scathingly critical of the social and cultural role designed to middle-class women in the 1950s: lively housewife-mother and sexually attractive helpmate to her husband. Friedan became famous overnight and in 1966 was one of the founders of the National Organization of Women, which spearheaded the new feminism of the later twentieth century.

**Ch. 47- Cold War and Civil Rights: The Eisenhower and Kennedy Years 1953-1963**

* **Dynamic Conservatism-** Dwight D. Eisenhower’s “philosophy” of government in 1953. The words had little meaning; Eisenhower was a pragmatic president without an ideology who meant only to scale back the size of the government the New Deal and WWII had created.
* **“More Bang for a Buck”-** Facetious description of President Eisenhower’s policy of sharply reducing federal expenditures on the traditional army and navy in favor of spending on the production of nuclear weapons and the planes and missiles to deliver them, a less expensive defense program.
* **Brinkmanship-** “The ability to get to the verge without getting into war” to further American foreign policy goals in the words of its chief exponent, 1950s Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In the Cold War nuclear standoff the practice of brinkmanship did not allow much margin for miscalculation.
* **The Kitchen Debate-** Propaganda stunt well-planned and executed by Vice President Nixon on a visit to the Soviet Union in 1959. At an exposition, in front of a mockup of a well-equipped modern American kitchen, Nixon engaged Soviet Premier Khrushev in a comparison of the American and Russian standards of living that Nixon could not loose.
* **The U-2-** May 1960 a U-2, a US spy plane, is shot down in Russia, the same month Ike is expected to visit the USSR. The pilot of the plane confesses to being a spy. Khrushev, in attempting to save Ike’s Russia tour says that Ike was not aware of the plane, but Ike says he was, cancelling his Russia tour.
* **The Missile Gap-** Disparity between the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles in the American and Russian nuclear arsenals unfavourable to the United States. It was a theme of JFK’s campaign for the presidency in 1960. The “gap” did not exist, but President Eisenhower could not respond without revealing how many missiles the Untied States had and how many American intelligence believed the Soviets had.
* **Flexible Response-** The Kennedy Administration’s alternative to the Eisenhower-Dulles Soviet policy of brinkmanship and “massive retaliation”. The US would respond to Soviet (or Chinese) provocations not with empty threats of all-out war but in proportion to the seriousness of the provocations, openly or covertly.
* **The Missile Crisis-** Oct. 1962 a U-2 flight over Cuba witnesses Russian troops and missile instalments. After going public an putting a naval blockade on Cuba. Castro panics and asks Russia to nuke America. JFK wishes to negotiate with Russia. The Russian freighter turns around. Khrushev and Kennedy come to the agreement that Russia will remove the missiles if, America does not invade Cuba.
* **Green Berets-** Officially known as “Special Forces,” they were members of elite units in the US Army specially trained in anti-guerrilla warfare in the third world. The Green Berets were a favored project President JFK, who placed great importance on countering Soviet-inspired insurrections in undeveloped nations.
* **McLaurin vs. Oklahoma-** 1950 unanimous court ruling that forbade the discrimination of being segregated within the school.
* **Sweatt vs. Painter-** the Court held that the black law school was not the “equal” of the white law school, as it was not as prestigious as the other, and blacks training to be lawyers were denied important opportunities as a result of this.
* **Brown vs. Topeka School Board-**  Historic unanimous Court decision of 1954 that ruled racially segregated “separate but equal” schools, and by implication other racially discriminatory public institutions, to violate the constitutional rights of African Americans.
* **Martin Luther King Jr.-** (1929-1968) King emerged as the spokesperson of the bus boycott in Montgomery, in part because of his eloquence and partially as a young clergyman he would have less to loose. He believed in non-violent civil disobedience. He founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. He was assassinated in Memphis TN April 4, 1968.
* **March on Washington-** August 1964, 200 000 people followed King in the streets of Washington to Lincoln’s Memorial, where he gave his “I have a Dream” sermon.

**Ch. 48- Johnson’s Great Society: Reform and Conflict 1961-1968**

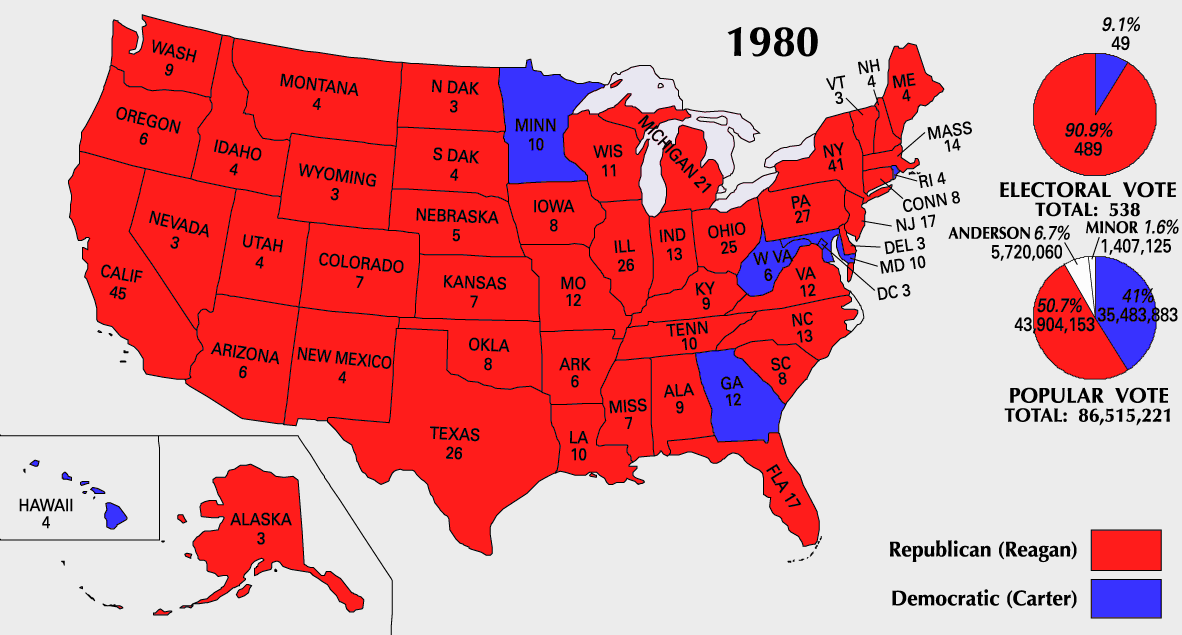
* **Lyndon Baines Johnson-** thirty sixth president; became president after JFK’s assassination and was elected in 1964 (won 61% of pop. vote); called for war against poverty and promoted social and economic welfare legislation (Great Society)
* **Civil Rights Act of 1964-** passed my Johnson; the March on Washington facilitated passage of the Act; strengthened voting rights protection and prohibited discrimination in places of public accommodations (stores, hotels, etc.); required the federal government to withdraw support for any state or program that discriminated and established Equal Employment Commission to watch hiring practices
* **Women’s Libbers-** assembled in front of the Democratic convention burnt their bras; called themselves the Women’s Liberation Movement
* **Freedom Democrats**- a mostly black party who said they represented the Democratic Party of the Civil Rights Act; represented by Fannie Lou Hamer
* **Hubert Humphrey-** Johnson’s Vice President and an ardent fighter for African-American rights
* **John Birch Society-** worked to convince America that there was a communist conspiracy and accused Eisenhower and Dulles of being part of it; founded by Robert Welch; supported the Republican Party in the 1964 elections (Barry Goldwater was nominee); many “Bircher” were racists and anti-Semites
* **Voting Rights Act of 1965-** the federal government put its power behind the rights of African Americans in part because Johnson knew that they would elect Democrats
* **Great Society-** a set of domestic programs, the main goals of which were the elimination of poverty and racial injustice; launched new major spending programs that addressed education, medical care, urban problems, and transportation; Anti-war Democrats complained that spending on the Vietnam War stalled the Great Society; Medicare(health insurance for people over 65), Medicaid, and federal education funding were all launched as a result of the Great Society initiative and still exist today; programs expanded under the administrations of Richard Nixon and General Ford
* **Geneva Accords-** divided an independent Vietnam at the seventeenth parallel into two transitional zones; Ho Chi Minh’s Viet Minh was in charge of the northern half and non-Communist nationalists was in charge of the South; in the democratic elections of 1956 the Vietnamese would elect a permanent government; the US participated in formulating the accords but refused to sign them
* **Ngo Dinh Diem-** took control over South Vietnam’s govt. and canceled the elections with Washington’s support because Viet Minh was going to win; became an increasingly corrupt dictator and was brutally murdered
* **National Liberation Front (NLF) -** fought Diem’s regime and was renamed “Viet Cong” (Vietnamese Communists) because the word “Communist” incited fear in Washington and won Diem US support
* **Johnson’s War-** Johnson wanted to get out of Vietnam but refused to withdraw without talking; believed that Southeast Asia would succumb to the Domino Effect like China if he didn’t contain Communism in Vietnam
* **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution-** formulated as a result of the probably fictitious assault on American destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin; gave Congress the authority to “take all necessary measures to repel an armed attack against the forces of the United States” and was used to turn the Vietnam conflict into a major war**;** Johnson retaliated against the Vietcong with bombing attacks in the North, followed by ground troops
* **The Tet Offensive-** North Vietnam violated a truce during Tet (New Year), attacking cities throughout South Vietnam; surprised the United States but the North Vietnamese and Vietcong were still defeated and suffered major casualties
* **Hawks:** thought Johnson was moving too cautiously; comprised of Republicans like Goldwater, a few retired Generals, and extremists like the Birchers
* **Doves:** wanted to see a unilateral end to the fighting; comprised mostly of liberal Democrats, intellectuals, Civil Rights Activists, and college kids; organized mass demonstrations against the war
* **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** – sponsored boycotts of national chain stores and promoted the “Freedom Summer”; leaders later expelled all white members and called for “black power”
* **Black Power-** meant different things to different people: to civil rights campaigner Jesse Jackson and some intellectuals it meant using pressure politics to empower blacks, but to black nationalists like Marcus Garvey it meant geographical separation of the races (not taken seriously)
* **Black Panthers-** Founded in 1966 by Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale in CA; called for African-Americans to become liberated through violence; provided free lunches for African-American children; got involved in various violent confrontations
* **Malcolm X**- African-American advocate and leader who moved away from Martin Luther King’s non-violent methods of civil disobedience; became a Black Muslim and later a minister in the Nation of Islam; later converted to Orthodox Islam after a pilgrimage to Mecca, accepting cooperation between blacks and whites; was assassinated in NY during a speech, allegedly by the Black Muslim Group
* **Students for a Democratic Society (SDS**) - issued the Port Huron Agreement, largely written by Tom Hayden, which criticized America society; called for students to become actively involved in changing the US government
* **The Counterculture-** began at Berkeley with free speech movement; believes included women’s liberation, anti-materialism, and opposition to the War in Vietnam; members of the counterculture were collectively called “hippies”; marked by the Woodstock Music and Art Festival in New York State (1969)
* **American Independent Party-** founded by George Wallace; was the greatest threat to Nixon’s victory because Wallace planned to win just enough electoral votes so that neither Nixon nor Nixon had a majority and then get the south to back the candidate that agreed to reverse pro-Civil Rights legislation; Nixon won a majority in the electoral college so it didn’t matter
* **Richard M. Nixon-** thirty-seventh president; served as US representative, senator, and vice president before being elected president in 1969; oversaw “Vietnamization” and began to remove troops from South Vietnam; ended the draft and opened China for trade; resigned following the Watergate scandal

**Ch. 49- The Presidency in Crisis: The Nixon, Ford, and Carter Administrations 1968-1980**

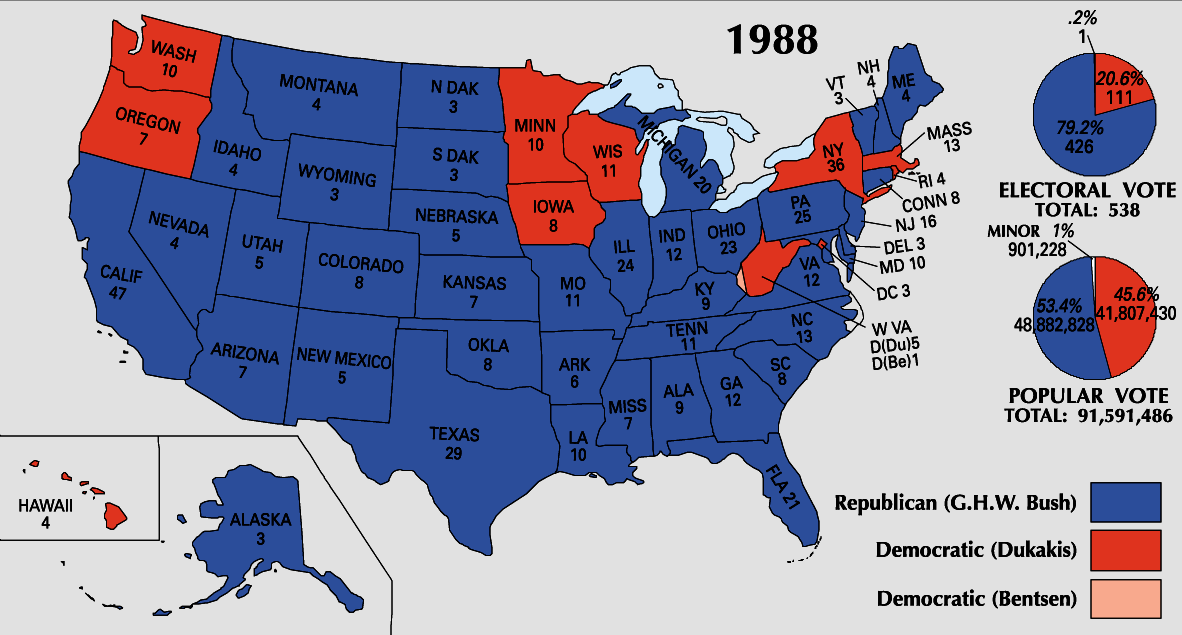
* **“Tricky Dicky”-** The title given to Richard Nixon as he was known for being sneaky and hard to fully understand, when running for election the public was assured that “New Nixon” was running for president
* **H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman-** Nixon’s White House aides who took care of less important issues are isolated Nixon from the rest of the cabinet, they were his right hand men
* **New Federalism-** turning federal revenues over to the states so that they, rather than the federal government, could run social programs
* **The Warren Court-** The supreme court under Chief Justice Earl Warren, made rulings for important social justice cases such as Brown v. Board of Education (integration in schools), Escobedo v. Illinois (a petty thief was denied lawyer by police and so was ruled innocent), Miranda v. Arizona (criminal was innocent because he was not read his rights by arresting officer)
* **Judicial Activism-** making law and distorting the constitution to further a liberal political agenda rather than judging according to law and the Constitution, this term was thrown at the Warren Court
* **Vietnamization-** a policy of Richard Nixon, slowly taking American troops out of Vietnam while simultaneously increasing the level of South Vietnam’s action in the war, a popular policy
* **The Cambodian Bombings-** in an effort to end the Vietnam War Nixon, encouraged by foreign policy guru Henry A. Kissinger, sent US planes to bomb Cambodia and destroy the Viet Cong get away, caused uproar on the home front because of the huge amount of innocent deaths and the bombing of a neutral country, pissed off young Cambodians who flocked to join the **Khmer Rouge** led by Pol Pot, which spurred a genocide resulting in 3 million dead
* **The Third World**-countries neither on the side of the American free world nor the Soviet way of life, but unaligned and undeveloped states
* **Détente­-** relaxation of tensions between the United States, Europe, Soviet Union, China and Japan—for a world safer and farther away from nuclear warfare, not friendship but tranquility
* **Nixon and Mao-** the two world leaders met and discusses opening up relations between the US and China. With the aid of Zhou Enlai, Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, China was given a spot in the United Nations and China was open to American business and tourists
* **The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)-** Nixon flew to Moscow and signed this agreement to discuss loosening tensions between the US and the USSR
* **The New Class**- teachers, professors, lawyers, social workers and other government employed professionals with sympathies toward African Americans and eager for their advancement
* **CREEP (Committee to Reelect the President)-** the unfortunately appropriate name of Nixon’s crew in charge of getting him reelected, involved in several scandals—most infamously Watergate
* **Watergate-** scandal in which Nixon’s men (or all of the president’s men) set up spying devices in the Democratic Headquarters at the Watergate Hotel in DC, ultimately resulted in Nixon’s downfall and the public’s complete loss of trust with the government—news reporters Robert Woodward and Carl Bernstein related the news to the people
* **The Imperial Presidency**- the label of Nixon’s regime, they believed that they were above the law and could break it to achieve their goals
* **President Gerald Ford-** “the accidental president”, took Nixon’s place after he resigned, was famous for being a little dumb—his straightforwardness came as a relief after “Tricky Dicky”, he was president during the energy crisis of the 70’s **Organization of**
* **Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)-** October 1973, in order to conserve oil and protect the future of world energy (so they said) they temporarily halted oil shipments and raised prices. It caused a major panic in America and raised inflation from 9% to 12%
* **Whip Inflation Now (WIN)-** Ford’s response to inflation, encouraged responsible spending, was ridiculed
* **Stagflation-** mild recession plus inflation plus high unemployment, cursed Ford’s economy and was even worse with Carter **Panama Canal Zone-** 1978 the Senate ratified an agreement with Pana a to guarantee the permanent neutrality of the canal while transferring sovereignty to Panama
* **Camp David-** 1978, Carter brought Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to resolve the tension between them, it didn’t resolve the Jordan River crisis but it started a history of relations between the two leaders and countries
* **Zbigniew Brzezinski-** Carter’s White House assistant, steadfastly anti-Soviet, ended Détente by not budging. He had a history of being ruthless and tactless in relations with the Soviets
* **SALT II-** The second set of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, Carter withdrew it when the USSR invaded Afghanistan
* **Gas Guzzlers-** the title given to cars that used up excessive amounts of gas, were replaced by more efficient cars

**Ch. 50-Morning in America: The Age of Reagan 1980-1993**

* **The Iranian Tragedy-** Shah of Iran was overtaken by the Ayatollah Khomeini, the Shah came to U.S. on temporary visa for treatment of his cancer, granted only out of Carter’s personal decency allowed this, to retaliate Iranian students captures 50 American hostages, kept for over a year to humiliate the U.S. Only released January 20, 1981 when Reagan was inaugurated, feared he would drop nuclear bombs.
* **Election of 1980-** Carter(Democrat) ran for reelection, Reagan (Republican) ran with VP George H. W. Bush. Reagan criticized Carter’s foreign policy, blamed Carter’s “softness”, promised to strengthen the weak economy by reducing the regulations on businesses, end inflation, increase employment, cut government spending(except in military).



* **Moral Majority-** a political action committee organized for the 1980 campaign in favor of Reagan. Blamed liberal Democrat politicians and the courts for the decay of traditional moral standards and an increasing crime rate.
* **Great Communicator-** Reagan’s nickname during his presidency because of his ability to sell himself and his policies. Also called the Teflon president because none of his scandals stuck to him.
* **Sandra Day O’Conner-** Reagan’s first appointment to the supreme court, first female on the Court, conservative vote, appeased feminists
* **Supply-side-** Arthur Laffer’s theory, Reaganomics based on, increased the nation’s supply goods and services while allowing the distribution of wealth-each persons share- to take care of itself. Cut taxes for upper class so that they would invest their money
* **Grenada-** 1983, a tiny Caribbean island Reagan order the occupation of, was in chaos after assassination of Marxist president, invasion popular in the U.S.
* **Iran-Contra affair-** secret mission by Reagan officials to aid pro-American rebels in Nicaragua (the contras), violated the Boland Act, missiles were sold to the Khomeini government in Iran (had abetted the captivity of American hostages) with profits given to the contras.
* **Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)-**  otherwise known as star wars, in theory a system by which satellites orbiting the earth would be equipped with lasers fired at missiles by computers, preventing an attack on the United States. Criticized as not be capable of working, costing too much, being an offensive not defensive move, and that the Soviets would develop countermeasures furthering the “race”
* **Mikhail Gorbachev-** 1985 emerged as head of Soviet government and Communist party, perestroika (restructuring) designed to revive the Soviet economy, Glasnost (opening) promised political and intellectual freedoms unheard of in USSR.
* **Election of 1988-** Democratic presidential nomine Michael Dukakis (Massachusetts) with VP Lloyd Bentsen (Texas), Republican nomine George Bush( vp under Reagan) with VP Dan Quayle (Indiana). Bush elected



* **Hundred Hours War-** rapid destruction of the Iraqi army in 1991 when the U.S. expelled Iraq from oil-rich Kuwait. Bush was disappointed in the aftermath of the brilliant military campaign. He expected the obviously discredited Saddam Hussein to be overthrown, but wasn’t.
* **Election of 1992-** Patrick Buchanan challenged Bush in republican primaries, but didn’t succeed. In Democratic primaries many candidates offered strong followings, then William Clinton (Arkansas) entered race. Appealed to New Age liberals by speaking about liberal lifestyle issues (pro- abortion, pro-affirmative action, end discrimination against homosexuals), and appealed to moderates with economic policy of growth. Populist conservatives backed independent candidate H. Ross Perot. Clinton won with 370 electoral college votes (but only 43% of popular) to Bush’s 168 e.c. votes.

