

Chapter 3

Women and African Americans in the American Revolution DBQ

Directions: Examine each document carefully, and answer the question or questions that follow.

2 points per document – 10 points total

Document #1

The provincial deputies of North Carolina having resolved [agreed] not to drink any more tea nor wear any more British cloth, etc., many ladies of this province have determined to give a memorable proof of their patriotism, and have accordingly entered into the following honorable and spirited association. I send it to you to show your fair countrywomen how zealously and faithfully American ladies follow the laudable example of their husbands, and what opposition your matchless ministers may expect to receive from a people, thus firmly united against them:

Edenton, North Carolina, October 25 (1774).

As we cannot be indifferent on any occasion that appears nearly to affect the peace and happiness of our country, and as it has been thought necessary, for the public good, to enter into several particular resolves by a meeting of members deputed from the whole province, it is a duty which we owe, not only to our near and dear connections, who have concurred in them, but to ourselves, who are essentially interested in their welfare, to do everything, as far as lies in our power, to testify our sincere adherence to the same. . . .

1A. According to the above document, how did the ladies of North Carolina plan to prove their patriotism?

1B. Why do you think it was important to these women to sign this agreement?

Chapter 3

Biography Worksheet (10 points)

Directions: Choose 1 of the following leaders of the American Revolution. Research and answer the questions below over your chosen patriot.

Biographies of the American Revolution

1. Name of person
2. When was he/she born and when did he/she die?
3. Was he/she a loyalist or Patriot?
4. Where did he/she live?
5. What was his/her occupation before, during and after the Revolutionary War?
6. In what ways was his/her life remarkable?
7. What qualities were most influential in shaping the way this person lived and influenced his or her time?
8. Give three other interesting facts about the person you are researching?

Names of the American Revolution

John Adams
Abigail Adams
Samuel Adams
Benedict Arnold
Thomas Gage
Nathan Hale
Alexander Hamilton
John Hancock
Patrick Henry
Thomas Jefferson
John Paul Jones
James Madison
Francis Marion

Chapter 4

Branches of Government Assignment

(17 points)

Please answer the following questions.

Use the course resources and the following websites to help you answer the questions below.

- <http://bensguide.gpo.gov/9-12/index.html>
- <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/cabinet/>
- <http://www.supremecourthistory.org/>
- <http://www.factmonster.com/ce6/history/A0847277.html>

1. Name the Three Branches of Government and identify their main role.

- a. _____

- b. _____

- c. _____

2. What are the requirements to become President?

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

3. Name the three other parts of the Executive Branch.

- a. _____
b. _____
c. _____

4. What are the main powers of the President?

- a. _____

5. What is the main job of the Vice President?

- a. _____

6. What are the two parts that make up Congress?

- a. _____
b. _____

7. How many Supreme Court justices do we have currently and who are they?

- a. _____

8. Why was the system of checks and balances created?

- a. _____

Chapter 6

The Missouri Compromise (1820)

For each of the following questions, respond in 1-3 thoughtful sentences. 2 points each (10 total)

1. How did the settlement of the West increase the tension between the North and the South?

2. How would the formation of states in the Michigan, Arkansas, and Florida territories probably affect the balance that the Missouri Compromise tried to maintain?

3. Why were most of the slave states concentrated in the South and southeast region of the United States?

4. How might African Americans in the free states closest to the South be affected by the growing trade in slaves in the states near them?

5. Who came up with the Missouri Compromise and how long did the compromise last?

Chapter 8

Andrew Jackson: Good, Bad, and the Presidency (35 points)

Assignment: Read and research the life and times of Andrew Jackson. At the end of your research, you will need to answer the following questions:

Was Andrew Jackson a great or a terrible president?

PART 1:

- Research the life of Andrew Jackson.
- Fill in the bullet points with important facts about his life.
- One sentence for each bullet point

1. THE WILD YOUNG MAN

- Family-
- Nashville-
- His Temper-
- Rachel/Marriage Controversy-
- State of mind and life experiences to this point in time-

2. THE WAR HERO

- War of 1812-
- "Old Hickory"-
- Battle of New Orleans-
- War in Florida-
- State of mind and life experiences to this point in time-

3. THE CANDIDATE

- Election of 1824-
- Henry Clay-
- Election of 1828-
- Mud Slinging-
- State of mind and life experiences to this point in time-

4. THE FIRST MODERN PRESIDENT

- “Spoils System”-
- Jackson and the Eaton Affair-
- The Cabinet-
- Martin Van Buren-
- State of mind and life experiences to this point in time-

5. DEFENDER OF THE UNION

- John Calhoun-
- Nullification Ordinance-
- Compromise Tariff Bill-
- Indian Removal Act-
- State of mind and life experiences to this point in time-

6. THE PROPHET

- Bank of the United States-
- Bank deposits-
- Whig party-
- Bank War-
- State of mind and life experiences to this point in time-

PART 2:

Watch the video's below.

- [History vs. Andrew Jackson](#)
- [#07 Andrew Jackson](#)

Answer the following question:

1. In 150 - 200 words, was Andrew Jackson a great president or a terrible one? Support your point-of-view with references.

Chapter 9

Reform Movements Project

(20 points)

You have flashed back to the 1800s, where you find yourself in the midst of major reform movements. You will be taking on the role of a key figure in each reform movement. Your assignment is to create a pamphlet promoting your cause.

List of Movements:

1. Religion – 2nd Great Awakening
2. Mentally Ill Reform
3. Temperance Movement
4. Women's Rights Movement
5. Utopian Societies

---Pamphlet

- Key events of the movement
- Pictures or images of the people and events
- Major problems that led to the movement and the proposed solution

Chapter 9

Religious Reformers/Enlightenment	Abolitionists	Women Reformers	Labor Reformers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Grandison Finney • Benjamin Franklin • Ralph Waldo Emerson • Henry David Thoreau • George Whitefield • Richard Allen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harriett Tubman • Frederick Douglass • Nat Turner • David Walker • John Brown • William Lloyd Garrison • Harriet Beecher Stowe • Angelina Grimke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarah Grimke • Catherine Beecher • Emma Willard • Lucretia Mott • Amelia Bloomer • Dorothea Dix • Susan B. Anthony • Elizabeth Cady Stanton • Mary Vaughan • Sojourner Truth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill Women/Mill Girls • Artisans • Francis Cabot Lowell • Samuel Slater • Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations • International Typographical Union

Biography (300-350 words) (20 points)

This a summary about the life and important details of one of the people listed below. These people were all involved in reform. Your task is to describe how they were involved; what did they do?

Choices (Choose 1 from each category):

Chapter 12

Dred Scott Decision

(10 points)

- 1) Write your own definition of the word property.
- 2) List some examples of property.
- 3) Who was Dred Scott?
- 4) Who was Dred Scott's owner?
- 5) What are two reasons Dred Scott believed he should be a free man? (2 points)
- 6) In the court case, which side do you think should win and why?
- 7) Critique the Supreme Court's decision. Do you believe they made the right decision?
Why or why not?
- 8) Connect how this event might have contributed to the start of the Civil War? Give a 3-5 sentence response. (2 points)

Chapter 13

Major Battles of the Civil War (20 points)

Directions:

For each battle, complete the information found in the table below.

Write in bullets and make sure to include information for the North and the South

Battle	Location	Leaders- North and South	Notes on the Battle	Winner/Significance
Fort Sumter April 12, 1861				
First Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) July 21, 1861				

Hampton Roads – Monitor v. Merrimack March 8, 1862				
Battle of Shiloh April 6-7, 1862				
Battle of Antietam (Sharpsburg) Sept. 17, 1862				

Battle	Location	Leaders- North and South	Notes on Battle	Winner/Significance
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Battle of Chancellorsville May 1863				
Battle of Vicksburg (ended) July 4, 1863				
Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863				

Battle of Atlanta July 22, 1864 <i>*Begins Sherman's March to the Sea*</i>				
Appomattox Courthouse April 9, 1865				

Chapter 13

Civil War Generals Worksheet

(40 points possible)

Write 50 -100 words for each Civil War General.

Include:

- a. Which side did they fight for?
- b. What major battles they were involved in?
- c. What type of leader were they?
- d. Any interesting fun facts.

1. Ulysses S. Grant
2. Robert E. Lee
3. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson
4. Joseph Johnston
5. Jeb Stuart
6. Joseph Hooker
7. Ambrose Burnside
8. George Meade
9. Winfield Scott
10. George McClellan

8th SS NCFE Study Guide

North Carolina History

- **1584-1585** - Sir Walter Raleigh sends several shiploads of people to establish the New World's **first English colony** on North Carolina's Roanoke Island
- **1587**- Virginia Dare is born, becoming the **first English child** christened on American soil.
- **Mecklenburg Resolves**- May 31, 1775 Believed to be the first official list of grievances against the British Crown. Date listed on NC Flag
- **Halifax Resolution**- April 12, 1776- The adoption of the resolution was the first official action in the American Colonies calling for independence from Great Britain during the American Revolution. Second date on NC Flag.
- **Edenton Tea Party 1785**- The women of Edenton, led by Penelope Barker, take on British rule by putting down their tea cups in what becomes known as the Edenton Tea Party. First uprising and show of force for Women's rights within the Colonies. Political cartoons of event run in British newspapers.
- **1795** - Univ. of North Carolina becomes the nation's first state university
- **Early 1800s** -North Carolina becomes known as the "Rip Van Winkle" state because it makes so little progress that it appears to be asleep.
- **1828** - North Carolina Native Andrew Jackson becomes the 7th president of the United States.

- **1830s** - The US government forces Cherokee Indians from their homes in what becomes known as the "Trail of Tears." Many Cherokee hide in the mountains of North Carolina.
- **1861 May 20** - North Carolina leaves the Union. Instead of voting to secede from the United States, as other states did, North Carolina voted to "undo" the act that had brought it into the United States. **Reluctantly left Union.**
- **1885- "Buck" Duke**- Patents first rolled cigarette and markets his tobacco company throughout the world. Opens NC as major player in tobacco. Family name is used in Duke University. Buried on campus.
- **1903** - The Wright brothers make man's first successful flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
- **1960**- February 1- Black students stage sit in at Woolworths counter demanding service. Becomes large part of Civil Rights Movement. Greensboro

Early 13 Colonies

Roanoke- The Lost Colony- 1585

Jamestown- First British Colony 1607

Charters- Formal document issued by King outlining Colonial regions

- **New England**- Settlers looked for Religious Tolerance. Rocky soil, poor farming, economy based on lumbering, fishing, ship building, and trade
- **Middle**- Shipping, mix of religions, farming, livestock, lumbering, shipbuilding.
- **Southern**- Agricultural, plantations, slavery/indentured servitude, lower population, **CASH CROPS**

Great Awakening- Evangelical Christian revivals in the Colonies during the 1730's and 40's. First movement that swept through the Colonies. **Paved way for American**

Revolution by bringing Colonists together

French and Indian War- British and Colonists fight against the French aided by Native Americans

- Fighting over French held territories along Mississippi River
- George Washington fought as a British Colonist
- Ben Franklin prints first Colonial political cartoon, Join or Die Flag
- French defeated by British and releases all American land holdings
- King George goes against agreement with Colonies and will not let them settle territory they fought to keep. Proclamation of 1763



Issues with England

Proclamation of 1763- Drew line through Appalachian Mountains for English Colonists

Stamp Act (1765)- Taxed all paper that was used in the colonies

Quartering Act (1765)- Colonists were forced to house and feed British soldiers

Boston Massacre 1770- British troops shoot on Colonial mob. John Adams represents troops in Colonial court

Boston Tea Party(1773)- Colonial response to British taxation. Ship ransacked and tea dumped into Boston Harbor.

Intolerable Acts(1773)- British response to tea party. Closed harbor and punished Colonies until damaged tea was replaced.

First Continental Congress(1774)- Delegates from 12 colonies call for a boycott of British goods until repeal of Intolerable Acts

Lexington and Concord (1775)- First shots of Revolutionary war.

Declaration Of Independence- Formal withdrawal from the British, does not set up government structure of the USA

Second Continental Congress- May 10, 1775 Delegates from 13 colonies met and authorized the creation of a Colonial Army headed by General George Washington. They also drafted the **Olive Branch Petition** to be sent to the King explaining why the Colonies wanted freedom

Revolutionary War

Battle of Lexington/Concord- "Shot heard round the World" First shots fired.

Battle of Bunker Hill(June 16, 1775)-*Don't fire until you see the white in their eyes*, British win the battle but an outnumbered and outgunned Continental Army show that they can fight on the British level. Huge moral boost for continental army.

Common Sense(1776)- Thomas Payne, pamphlet that outlined reasons to break away from England and form a new Country. Distributed throughout colonies

French Involvement- The French were still very angry with the British from the French and Indian war so they were willing to help the Colonists. The French help was a huge part of the Continental Army's victory.

Battle of Yorktown- British General Cornwallis surrender to Continental Army after defeat here

Treaty of Paris-(1783) Great Britain officially recognizes the United States as an independent nation and released disputed territories.

Founding Documents

Declaration of Independence- Break up letter. Formally separated Colonies from English rule. DID NOT outline the new government

Articles of Confederation- United States first try at creating a representative democracy. Created a very weak central government and placed power in states hands. Federal government could NOT collect taxes and could NOT raise armies. These issues came to a head when Daniel Shay led **Shays Rebellion**. Rebellion was stopped by a private military force.

US Constitution- Delegates met to revise the Articles of Confederation but ended up drafting a new Constitution instead. Created a strong central government with three branches.

Basic Ideas of Constitution

- **Checks and Balances** between three branches provide **Separation of Powers**
- **Great Compromise-** Mixed Virginia Plan(population based representation) and New Jersey Plan(equal representation by state) to create our House of Representatives(representation by population) and Senate(equal for each state)
- **Popular Sovereignty-** The idea that people hold power by electing officials and representatives

Bill of Rights- Arguments between the **Federalists (Pro Central Government)** and **Anti-Federalists (Pro States Rights)** gave way to the passage of the Bill of Rights. This document/rider to the US Constitution provides the 10 basic guaranteed rights to the Constitution. Many of these rights are directly related to the issues faced by British Colonists before the Revolutionary War.

1st Amendment- Freedoms of speech, religion, and press

2nd Amendment- Right to bear arms/organize militia

3rd Amendment- Cannot be forced to Quarter (provide food/shelter) to troops

4th Amendment- No unreasonable search and seizure

5th Amendment- Cannot be forced to testify against yourself in court

6th Amendment- Right to a fair and speedy trial

7th Amendment- Right to trial by jury of peers

8th Amendment- No Cruel and unusual punishment

9th Amendment- US citizens may have rights that are not listed in Constitution

10th Amendment- Powers not given to federal government belong to state and people

Sedition Act 1798- A series of laws known collectively as the Alien and **Sedition Acts** were passed by the Federalist Congress in 1798 and signed into law by President Adams. These laws included new powers to deport foreigners as well as making it harder for new immigrants to vote.

- "That if any person shall write, print, utter. . . any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the government of the United States, or either house of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government . . . then such person, being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

War of 1812

- British second attempt to take back control of Colonies and limit American trade with other countries.
- British capture Washington DC and burn it to the ground
- Fort McHenry, Baltimore MD. Battle where Francis Scott Key writes *Star Spangled Banner* while being held on a British ship.

Andrew Jackson

Hero of Revolutionary war and leader of the New Democratic Party. Jackson was born in poverty and as a child was placed in a Revolutionary War prisoner camp. His presidential campaign was run on appealing to the "common man". He was a strong States Rights advocate and has been vilified for the Indian Removal Act.

Indian Removal Act (1830)- Allowed POTUS to forcibly remove Indians from their native lands to make way for settlers. Native American groups who fought this act were moved forcibly in a walk now referred to as the "Trail of Tears".

Spoils System- Practice in which the winning political party fills civil servant jobs with supporters as a reward for their help in winning the election. Friends, relatives, and supporters are given jobs as rewards instead of being the best fit.

Antebellum and Compromises

Antebellum Period- Latin for before the war, references the "Old South" plantation economy with slavery.

Missouri Compromise 1820- Admits Missouri as a slave state and creates the state of Maine as a free state so that it does not upset the balance of slave/free states.

Compromise of 1850- Adds California as a Free State, Passage of the Fugitive Slave Act, and abolishes the Slave Trade in Washington DC

Bloody Kansas- Fighting about slave/free status that led to the **Kansas-Nebraska act** of 1854. Undid Compromise of 1850.

Harpers Ferry Armory- Standoff between John Brown and his group of abolitionists' and the US Army led by then Colonel Robert E Lee. John Brown is captured and hanged.

Famous Abolitionists (People that fought against slavery)

John Brown- Kansas Preacher and avid abolitionist led the assault on Harpers Ferry

Harriet Beecher Stowe- Wrote **Uncle Tom's Cabin**. Book exposed the treatment of slaves in the Southern states to many Northerner's. When introduced to POTUS Abraham Lincoln he said, "So you're the little women who started this big war."

Harriet Tubman- Major leader in the Underground Railroad that was able to ferry many slaves to freedom.

Frederick Douglas- Social reformer, speaker, writer. Fought for FULL rights for all African Americans.

Civil War 1860-1865- After years of appeasements and compromises South Carolina formally seceded from the USA in 1860. The US does not formally recognize SC's claim and fighting ensues. Southern States saw the war as "**An act of Northern Aggression**" and an infringement in **States Rights**. Most disagreements between North and South were largely over the idea of Slavery in the southern states.

- **Nov 6, 1860**- Lincoln elected President
- **Dec 20, 1860**- South Carolina Secedes from Union
- **March 4, 1861**- Abraham Lincoln Inaugurated President
- **April 12, 1861**- First Shots Fired, Fort Sumter, SC
- **July 21, 1861**- First Bull Run. First land battle of Civil War. Confederate Victory
- **September 17, 1862**- Antietam- Bloodiest day in American History, 26,000 dead. Ends as draw with Lee's troops escaping across "Burnsides Bridge"
- **September 22, 1862**- Lincoln's speech references the **Emancipation Proclamation** which outlaws slavery in the United States. Meant to punish south for continuing fighting the Civil War.
- **January 1, 1863**- Emancipation Proclamation formally issued. Emphasis placed on Black men joining US Army to fight the Confederacy.
- **July 1-3 1863**- Gettysburg. Bloodiest battle in US history. So many deaths that battlefield is turned into cemetery afterwards. Site of Lincolns famous Gettysburg Address.
- **November 8, 1864**- Lincoln re-elected for second term.
- **November 15, 1864**- Sherman's "March to the Sea" leaves an Atlanta that was burned to the ground. Sherman's march was meant to destroy and demoralize the Southern States.
- **March 4, 1865**- Lincoln's inauguration. Famous speech "with malice towards none". Lincoln wants war over and southern states to rejoin the US with NO punishment.
- **April 9, 1865**- Confederate General Robert E Lee formally surrenders to US General Ulysses S Grant in Appomattox Courthouse. Terms prearranged by Lincoln that Confederate soldiers should, "lay down their guns and go back to being Americans".
- **April 14, 1865**- Lincoln shot in Ford's Theatre by Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Lincoln dies the following morning.

Reconstruction- Period immediately following the Civil War. Lincolns plan was to not punish the south but after his assassination southern states and ex confederates faced heavy punishments and harsh treatments.

13th Amendment- Outlawed slavery

14th Amendment- Black people are citizens of the United States and protected by law

15th Amendment-Gave all men the right to vote regardless of race

Carpetbagger- Northerner who moved to the south to during reconstruction. Seen to many southerners as a negative and someone who was in town to make money instead of helping

Scallywags- Southerners who worked with northern Carpetbagger's. Seen as traitors by many southerners.

Black Codes- Laws put in place by southern State's to combat new national laws. Examples included; "walking passes" for black men to be in town, curfews, no assembly of men without white man present, no firearms or alcohol.

KKK- Ku Klux Klan, White Supremacy organization that was founded by ex-confederates who felt they were being treated unfairly during reconstruction and placed the blame on freed slaves. Responsible for extreme violence in the African American communities throughout the south.

African American Response to Jim Crow

Jim Crow Laws were passed to discriminate against African Americans

Racial Segregation

1. Separation based on race.
2. Directed primarily against African Americans, but other groups were also segregated.

Jim Crow Laws

1. Made discrimination practices legal in many communities and states. This included separate dining areas and bathrooms/water fountains
2. Were characterized by unequal opportunities in Housing, Work, Education, Government.
3. Multi-Racial Marriages were deemed illegal

Booker T. Washington - Believed equality could be achieved through vocational education. He accepted social separation as the best that could be achieved at the time.

W.E.B. DuBois -- Believed in full political, civil and social rights for African Americans.

Plessy v. Ferguson - Supreme Court case which made "Separate but Equal" legal. Mr. Plessy was categorized as 1/8th black and therefore not allowed in "white" cabins

Reasons for westward expansion

Manifest Destiny- The 19th century doctrine that the expansion of the US throughout the Americas was both justifiable and inevitable. Gods will to have US expand

- Opportunities for land ownership
- Technological advances, including the Transcontinental Railroad
- Possibility of wealth created by the discovery of gold and silver
- Adventure in settling a new/unclaimed land
- A new beginning for former slaves

Interaction and conflict between different Indian cultural groups

Indian policies and wars

- US government wanted to place American Indians onto reservations. The Indians didn't want to go to reservations. Did not accept land ownership.
- The Battle of Little Bighorn. The Sioux Indians killed General Custer and all his troops. Also known as Custer's Last Stand.
- **Chief Joseph. Chief of the Nez Perce Tribe.** His tribe tried to make it to Canada rather than be sent to a reservation. The US Cavalry stopped them 40 miles from the border. Chief Joseph made a famous speech.....
"Always remember that your father never sold his country. You must stop your ears whenever you are asked to sign a treaty selling your home. A few years more, and white men will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son, never forget my dying words. This country holds your father's body. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother."

Discrimination against immigrants

- Many immigrant groups faced discrimination. Two examples of this are the Chinese and the Irish. Both of these groups worked on the Transcontinental Railroad in conditions that rivaled the slave south.

Industrialization & Growth of American Cities- Post Civil War changes in daily life

- Mechanization (the reaper) had reduced farm labor needs and increased production.
- Industrial development in cities created increased labor needs.
- Urbanization led to slums/tenement housing in major cities
- Industrialization provided access to consumer goods.
- Set stage for supply stores, mail order, birth of easy financing/credit

Reasons for increased immigration

- Hope for better opportunities. This could be jobs or freedoms
- Religious freedom
- Escape from oppressive governments
- Adventure/Exploration
- **Many immigrants eventually returned home taking aspects of our new culture with them.

Transportation of resources

- Moving natural resources (copper & lead) to eastern factories.
- Moving iron ore deposits to steel mills (Pittsburgh)
- Transporting finished products to national markets.
- Trains and Ships were most common methods of industrial transportation

Examples of manufacturing areas

- Textile industry.....New England
- Automobile Industry.....Detroit
- Steel Industry.....Pittsburgh
- Meatpacking.....Chicago

Examples of big business

- Railroads, Oil, Steel, Banking

Reasons for rise and prosperity of big business

- National markets created by transportation advances
- Captains of Industry
 - John D. Rockefeller - Oil
 - Andrew Carnegie - Steel
 - Henry Ford - Automobiles
 - JP Morgan- Banking

Inventions that contributed to great change and industrial growth

Lighting and mechanical uses of electricity - Thomas Edison

- Telephone - Alexander Graham Bell
- Bessemer Steel Process
- Model T Ford- Affordable automobile for all

Factors resulting in growth of industry: Access to raw materials and energy

- Availability of work force, Inventions, Financial Resources

Challenges faced by cities

- Tenements and ghettos and Political Corruption (political machines)
- Tammany Hall in NYC, Sanitation issues, Gang Violence
- Clash of immigrant cultures. People build up areas based on backgrounds. (Ex. Chinatown, Little Italy)

Rapid industrialization and urbanization led to overcrowded immigrant neighborhoods and tenements

Efforts to solve immigration problems: Settlement houses, such as Hull House founded by Jane Addams, Political machines that gained power by attending to the needs of new immigrants (jobs, housing)

NYC Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt and Photographer Jakob Riis exposed many issues during TR's time in office

POLITICAL MACHINES HAD BOTH POSITIVE & NEGATIVE EFFECTS

Negative effects of industrialization

- Child labor, Low wages, long hours, unsafe working conditions, no union protections of workers.

Progressive Movement workplace reforms

Improved safety conditions, reduced work hours, restrictions placed on child labor

- **Upton Sinclair, The Jungle**- Exposes horrors in meat packing industry.

Rise of organized labor

Formation of Unions - Growth of American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Strikes - Aftermath of the Homestead Strike

Spanish American War

Reasons for the Spanish American War

- Protection of American business interests in Cuba.
- American support of Cuban rebels to gain independence from Spain.
- Rising tension as a result of the sinking of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor
- Exaggerated news reports of events -Yellow Journalism

Results of the Spanish American War

- The United States emerged as a world power.
- Cuba gained independence from Spain.
- Rise in popularity for Theodore Roosevelt and his "Rough Riders"
- Increased political dominance of USA in world issues
- The United States gained possession of the following:
 1. The Philippines
 2. Guam
 3. Puerto Rico

WWI

Reasons for US involvement in WWI

- Inability to remain neutral
- German submarine warfare - sinking of the Lusitania
- Zimmerman Telegram- Germany offering Mexico land lost in Mexican-American War for support by attacking USA from West Coast
- US economic and political ties to Great Britain

ALLIES (GOOD ALLIANCE)

Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, Belgium, United States (in 1917)

CENTRAL POWERS (BAD ALLIANCE)

Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman Empire

US leadership as the war ended

- At the end of WWI, President Woodrow Wilson prepared a peace plan, The 14 points that called for the formation of The League of Nations (a precursor to the United Nations), a peace keeping organization.
- Wilson warned European nations NOT to punish Germany too hard.

- The US decided not to join the League of Nations because politicians were worried about being caught up in future European wars.

Early 20th Century-Roaring 20's

Transportations changes

- Use of the assembly line by Henry Ford made automobiles more affordable for Americans.
- Transportation improved because of more people having automobiles and more passenger trains

Results of improved transportation brought on by affordable automobiles

- Greater mobility
- Creation of jobs - to make cars, sell them, service them, to build roads etc.
- Growth of transportation related industries - road construction, oil, steel, automobile
- Movement to suburban areas. Anti-Urbanization

Communication changes

- Increased availability of telephones.
- Development of the radio (Marconi - wireless signals)
- Development of the broadcast industry (Sarnoff)
- Development of movies

Ways electrification changed American Life

- Labor saving products, washing machines, electric stoves, water pumps.
- Electric lighting
- Entertainment - radio
- Improved communications

THE GREAT MIGRATION

The Great Migration north started when great numbers of African Americans moved north in search of better lives.

- Jobs for African Americans in the South were scarce and low paying.
 - African Americans faced discrimination and violence in the South.
 - African Americans moved to northern cities in search of better employment opportunities.
 - African Americans also faced discrimination and violence in the north.
 - Southern African American culture was brought to urban northern cities during the Great Migration. Helped create Harlem Renaissance

Temperance Movement & Prohibition

- Made up of groups opposed to the making and consuming of alcoholic beverages.
- The groups supported the 18th amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages.
- Prohibition was imposed by a constitutional amendment that made it illegal to manufacture, transport or sell alcoholic beverages.
- Movement rooted in Protestant Church and staffed by women volunteers

Results of Prohibition

- Speakeasies were created as places for people to drink alcoholic beverages.
- Bootleggers smuggled illegal alcohol and promoted organized crime.
- Violence and Extortion fed into rise of gangsters like Al Capone
- Black Market alcohol created many opportunities for exploitation

Women's Suffrage

The women's suffrage movement was not only to attain voting rights for women, but also to attain increased educational opportunities for women. Women gained the right to vote with the 19th amendment to the Constitution in 1920. Susan B. Anthony worked for women's suffrage alongside many other suffragists.

Cultural climate of the 1920s & 1930s

Review the following people

1. Georgia O'Keefe- Famous female artist "Mother of American Modernism"
2. F. Scott Fitzgerald- American Writer During the Jazz Age- Wrote "The Curious Case for Benjamin Button" and
3. John Steinbeck- American Author, "Grapes of Wrath"
4. George Gershwin- American composer and pianist

Harlem Renaissance

African American artists, writers and musicians based in Harlem revealed the freshness and variety of African American cultures. **For the first time in American History African American men and women were the headliners in shows.**

Review the following people from the people to know section.

1. Jacob Lawrence- African American painter, storyteller, and composer
2. **Langston Hughes**- Poet, fiction writer and playwright. Played MAJOR role in Harlem Renaissance
3. Duke Ellington- NYC composer, pianist and band **leader**.
4. John Coltrane- Jazz and Bebop pioneer. Saxophonist
5. Louis Armstrong- Jazz Trumboner, singer, composer, and actor.
6. Bessie Smith- nicknamed the "empress of blues" Early black female singing pioneer
7. Ella Fitzgerald- "First Lady of Song"- American Jazz singer during 1920's

****Know that the popularity of these artists spread to all of American Society and is credited for creating many new strands of music along with the burst of African American Culture****

The Great Depression

Causes of the Great Depression

- People over speculated on stocks, using borrowed money that they could not repay when stock prices crashed.
- "Buying On Margins"- Practice of borrowing money to buy stocks.
- The Federal Reserve failed to prevent the collapse of the banking system.
- High tariffs strangled international trade.
- Extended payment options and "easy credit" lured Americans into a false sense of economic security

Impact on Americans

- A large number of banks and businesses failed
- One fourth of workers were without jobs
- Large numbers of people were hungry and homeless
- Farmers' income fell to low levels
- Many lost life savings and their homes.

FDR's New Deal for America

Major features of the New Deal

*****Meant to be a hand UP, not a hand OUT*****

- Social Security
- Federal work programs
- Environmental improvement programs
- Farm assistance programs
- Increased rights for labor

THE NEW DEAL WAS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S PLAN TO PULL THE UNITED STATES OUT OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND HELP THOSE WHO LOST EVERYTHING.

World War II

The causes of WWII: There are two main causes of WWII they are;

1. The political instability and economic devastation in Europe resulting from World War I. Germany was still reeling from the war restitution placed on them by the European nations and its economy collapsed. Remember that Wilson's 14 Points warned that punishing Germany too much could cause issues.
2. The rise of Fascism, or an all-powerful one state government, also raised concerns in other nations. Italy and Germany were both considered to be Fascist regimes.

You need to understand the above two causes.

1. As the world's major economies faltered, more citizens found themselves on hard times. Germany led the world in economic collapse. At its worst their money was effectively worthless and other European nations were not far behind. When Germany stopped making its war reparations payments to the European nations the financial instability of the nations increased.

Worldwide depression

It was the 1930's, the rest of the world was in a depression just like the United States.

High war debt owed by Germany

The other countries in Europe blamed Germany for the war. They made Germany pay for most of the damage that was caused by WWI.

High Inflation

This means that people had to pay a lot of money for the things they needed like food and clothes, even if they weren't getting paid a lot of money.

Massive Unemployment

This means that many people were out of work. It also means that there really weren't any jobs for these people to work in.

2. Fascism is a political philosophy in which total power is given to a dictator and individual freedoms are denied. Germany, Italy and Japan were fascist countries.

Change in the American Policy

FIRST-America believed in **isolationism** and there were many German Americans who did not want to be involved against Germany for a second time. That means that we wanted nothing to do with the problems other countries were having.

1. The Great Depression was going on. We were having enough trouble taking care of ourselves. We didn't want anyone else's problems.

2. The legacy of World War I. The pain of losing so many men in World War One was still very fresh on the minds of most Americans. Remember Wilson ran on a "He kept us out of war" slogan for his re-election campaign during WWI.

THEN America was an ally with Great Britain. We wanted to help them, but didn't want to actually be in the war. So we started giving **Economic Aid to the Allies.**

FINALLY Direct involvement in the war. That means that finally, the US was fighting in WWII. That happened because Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

War In The Pacific (How did Pearl Harbor happen?)

1. Rising tension developed between the United States and Japan because of Japanese aggression in East Asia. China was an ally of the US during this time and the Chinese were constantly being attacked by the stronger Japanese.
2. On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the United States at Pearl Harbor without warning.
3. The United States declared war on Japan.

Japan was worried about further US involvement in the war and wanted to make sure that the Pacific Ocean remained in their control. Pearl Harbor was the main base for US Navy ships in the Pacific. Japanese pilots were sent to bomb the base as a method of limiting the US Navys power before formally declaring war. Japan sent notice of the attack as it was happening. US declared war the following day resulting in the eventual bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Who was in World War II

The Allies (GOOD ALLIANCE)

Great Britain
Canada
United States
Russia(originally aligned with Germany)
(both the US and Russia joined the Allies in 1941)

The Axis (BAD ALLIANCE)

Germany
Japan
Italy

The leaders:

ALLIES GOOD ALLIANCE

Great Britain.....Winston Churchill
Russia.....Joseph Stalin
United States.....Franklin D. Roosevelt
(when Roosevelt died in 1945, Harry S. Truman became President)

THE AXIS BAD ALLIANCE

Germany.....Adolf Hitler (dictator)
Italy.....Benito Mussolini (dictator)
Japan.....Hideki Tojo (dictator)

Major Events and Turning Points of World War II

In Europe

1. Germany invaded Poland. This started the war in Europe. The Soviet Union also invaded Poland and the Baltic nations as part of an agreement with Germany but was double crossed and joined the Allies.
2. Germany invaded France, capturing Paris.

3. Germany bombed London and the Battle of Britain began.
4. The United States gave Britain war supplies and old naval warships in return for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean.
5. Germany invaded the Soviet Union.
6. After Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Germany declared war on the United States. The United States then declared war on Germany.
7. The Soviet Union defeated Germany at Stalingrad, marking the turning point of the war in Eastern Europe.
8. American and Allied troops landed in Normandy, France on D-Day to begin the liberation of Western Europe.

In the Pacific

1. Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.
2. The United States declared war on Japan
3. The United States won the Battle of Midway against Japan. Marking the turning point of the war in the Pacific.
4. The United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan. Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the two cities the atomic bombs were dropped on. The bombings forced Japan to surrender and ended World War II.

The Holocaust

The Holocaust was the attempted extermination of all Jews in Europe by the Nazis in World War II which led to the mass murder of 6 million Jews.

Some of the ways the Nazis tried to do this.

- They threatened Jewish people.
- Then they boycotted Jewish stores.
- Then they segregated Jewish people.
- Then they imprisoned and killed Jews and other groups the Nazis wanted to get rid of. They sent them to concentration camps where many were gassed and others were worked to death.

After the war, Allied forces liberated the concentration camps.

Some Effects of World War II

- American involvement in World War II ended the Great Depression. Factories and workers were needed to produce goods to win the war.
- Thousands of American women took jobs in defense plants during the war. A symbol used to encourage this was **Rosie the Riveter**.
- American at home supported the war by conserving and rationing resources.
- The need for workers temporarily broke down some racial barriers. But, there was still discrimination.
- While many Japanese Americans served in the armed forces, others were treated with distrust and prejudice, and many were forced into internment camps.

Post War Stuff

The United States Role as a World Leader: Much of Europe was in ruins after World War II. Soviet forces occupied most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern part of Germany. The United States felt it was in its best interest to rebuild Europe and prevent political and economic instability. In others words, the US wanted to rebuild Europe to keep another war from starting. The United Nations was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars. On November 29th, 1947 the United Nations created as a safe haven for the Jewish survivor of the Holocaust.

Rebuilding Efforts

- The United States instituted George C. Marshall's plan to rebuild Europe. It was called the **Marshall Plan**. It provided for **massive financial aid** to rebuild European economies and prevent the spread of communism.
- **Germany was divided into East and West Germany.**
 - West Germany became democratic and went back to self-government after a few years of American, British and French occupation.
 - East Germany remained under the control of the Soviet Union and did not take on democratic institutions.
 - This led to the **Berlin Wall** that did not come down until 1989
- Following its defeat, Japan was occupied by American forces.
 - Japan soon had a democratic form of government, started self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.

Prosperity

- With rationing of consumer goods over, business converted from production of war materials to consumer goods.
- Americans purchased goods on credit
- The workforce shifted back to men, and most women returned to family responsibilities.
- Labor unions merged (joined together) and became more powerful. Workers got new benefits and higher salaries.
- As economic prosperity continued and technology boomed, the next generation of women re-entered the labor force in large numbers.

THE COLD WAR

The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as world powers. The two countries had lots of differences. They had always had lots of differences but, had been able to come together to defeat an enemy they both had....Hitler. Now that WWII was over the tension between the two countries became very bad. The Cold War started. It was the main thing that formed foreign affairs for forty years.

Origins of the Cold War

1. **Differences in goals and ideologies between the United States and the Soviet Union.**
Goals & ideologies means what the countries wanted, and what they believed.
 - The **United States was democratic and capitalist**
 - The **Soviet Union was dictatorial and communist**
2. The Soviet Union's domination over Eastern European countries.
3. American policy of containment *this was to stop the spread of communism.*
4. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization ~ NATO ~** was made up of the United States, Canada and some Western European countries. It was formed to protect from Soviet aggression.
5. **Warsaw Pact-** was made up of The Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries.
The Warsaw Pact was an answer to NATO.

Major Conflicts in the Post-World War II Era

1. South Korea and the United States resisted Chinese and North Korean aggression. The conflict ended in a stalemate and the 38th parallel border crossing DMZ
2. The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred when the Soviet Union placed missiles in Cuba. The Soviets removed the missiles in response to a US blockade
3. The United States intervened to stop the spread of communism into South Vietnam. Americans were divided over whether the United States should be involved militarily in Vietnam. The conflict ended in a cease fire agreement in which US troops withdrew.

Collapse of Communism and New Challenges

- Breakup of the Soviet Union into independent countries.
- Destruction of the Berlin Wall.
- By the late 1980's The Soviet Union was starting to lose it's

grip on Eastern Europe. Many of the Eastern European countries demanded their independence. Communism was being replaced with a free market system. On November 9-11, 1989 The Berlin Wall came tumbling down as hundreds of thousands of people cheered and the world watched.

Challenges After The Cold War

Role of US military intervention.

- Environmental challenges.
- Global issues, including trade, jobs, diseases.

Changing Patterns in US Society after WWII & The Cold War

- Strong economy....healthy job market, increased productivity, increased demand for American products.
- Greater investment in education.
- The Baby Boom which led to changing demographics.
- Interstate highway system.
- Evolving role of women (expected to play supporting role in the family, but increasingly working outside the home.)
- Role of Eleanor Roosevelt in expanding women's rights.
- African Americans' aspirations for equal opportunities.
- Changes in make-up of immigrants after 1965....more Hispanics and Asians.
- G.I. Bill of Rights gave educational, housing, and employment benefits to WWII veterans.
- Truman desegregated the armed forces.
- Civil Rights legislation led to increased educational, economic, and political opportunities for women and minorities.

Civil Rights

Some Effects of Segregation

- Separated educational facilities and resources for white and African American students.
- Separated public facilities like restrooms, drinking, fountains, restaurants.
- Social isolation of races.

Civil Rights Movement

1. Opposition to Plessy v. Ferguson which upheld "Separate but Equal"
2. Brown v. Board of Education required the desegregation of schools.
3. Martin Luther King, Jr. practiced passive resistance against segregated facilities. Most famous speech.....I have a dream.....
4. Rosa Parks --- Montgomery Bus Boycott
5. Organized protests like freedom rides, sit-ins, marches.
6. Expansion of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP
7. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - Banned discrimination based on race, sex or national origin.
 - The Civil Rights Act benefited all minorities.
8. Voting Rights Act of 1965
 - Banned voting discrimination, outlawed literacy tests.
9. Sit-Ins such as the Woolworths counter protest in Greensboro NC

Changing Role of Women

Workplace disadvantages

- Discrimination in hiring practices against women.

- Lower wages for women than for men doing the same job.

Improved conditions

- National Organization for Women NOW
- Federal legislation to force colleges to give women equal athletic opportunities.
- The Equal Rights Amendment, despite its failure, and a focus on equal opportunity employment created a wider range of options and advancement for women in business and public service.

Peacetime Technologies

Industries benefiting from new technologies

- Airline industry.....Jets
- Automobile industry and interstate highway system.
- Entertainment and news media industry.
- Exploration of space.
- Computer industry.
- Satellite system.....telecommunications....pagers, cell phones, TV.
- Internet

Impact of New Technologies on American Life

- Increased domestic and international travel for business and pleasure.
- Greater access to news and other information.
- Cheaper and more convenient means of communication.
- Greater access to heating and air conditioning.
- Decreased regional variation, resulting from nationwide access to entertainment and information provided by national television and radio programming, Internet services, computer games.

Korean War:

Vietnam War: