

# Packet #3 - Industrialization/Big Business

## I. Growth of Industry

### A. Factors encouraging Industrial Growth

1. Geographic - resources, rivers, two oceans for trade, etc.
2. Government Policies
  - liberalization of state incorporation laws
  - patent laws
  - **RR land grants**
  - laissez-faire until 1887
3. Wars
4. Business organization
  - **corporations** - encourages risk taking, can raise more capital
  - vertical, horizontal integration
5. Large Labor pool from immigration

### B. Growth of Big Business

1. Business Consolidation
  - **Vertical integration and horizontal consolidation**
  - **Pools, trusts, holding companies**
2. **Robber Barons** or Captains of industry?
  - reasons for each label?
  - Carnegie - Steel
  - Vanderbilt - Railroads
  - Morgan - Banking and other businesses
  - Rockefeller - Oil
  - J.J. Hill - Railroads
3. Philosophies concerning business practices wealth
  - a. **Social Darwinism** - Herbert Spencer, Wm Graham Sumner
  - b. **Gospel of Wealth** - Andrew Carnegie

### C. Organized Labor

1. Unions before Civil War
  - illegal in some states
  - **Commonwealth v. Hunt** - Massachusetts sup. Ct. decision - said unions were not illegal conspiracies
2. **Knights of Labor** - (late 1860-1880s)
  - industrial unionism
  - welcomed skilled and unskilled workers, women, blacks
  - not only concerned with bread and butter issues
  - worker owned factories
  - consumer cooperatives
  - Bureau of Labor Statistics
  - National organization opposed striking, although locals often did strike
  - important leaders - Uriah Stephens, Terrence Powderly
3. **American Federation of Labor** (1880s - present)
  - skilled workers only
  - locals usually discriminated against women, blacks, immigrants
  - federation of craft unions
  - concerned with "bread and butter" issues
  - willingness to resort to strikes

- Important leader - Samuel Gompers
- 4. Socialists
  - formed c. 1900
  - leader **Eugene Debs** - ran in several presidential elections
- 5. Important Labor-Management Disputes and other unrest
  - a. **1877 - Railroad Strike**
    - ended when Hayes sent in federal troops
  - b. **Haymarket Riot** - 1886 - led to downfall of Knights of Labor even though they were not involved in the violence
  - c. **Homestead Strike** (1892) - really a "lockout" Frickes successful attempt to break the iron workers Union
  - d. **Pullman Strike**
    - In Re Debs** - upheld injunction against railroad workers not moving Pullman cars because fed government has power to regulate interstate commerce
- 8. Obstacles facing organized labor
  - a. industrial jobs required less skill making it easier to replace workers
  - b. bad publicity and negative public opinion
  - c. government intervened on side of management
  - d. tactics of employers - lockouts, yellow dog contract, company towns, blacklisting, etc.

## II. The Agrarian Revolt

- A. Farmers' Complaints
  - a. abuse by railroads
  - b. high prices of manufactured goods caused by monopoly and high tariff rates
  - c. deflation caused by de-monetization of silver
  - d. debt - farm foreclosures caused by high interest rates
- B. Farmer's solutions
  - a. **Grange** - Patrons of Husbandry
    - i. farmers cooperatives
    - ii. **Granger laws and Granger Cases**
      - regulating elevator rates (upheld in case **Munn v. Illinois** (1877)
      - regulating railroad rates (declared unconstitutional in **Wabash v. Illinois** (1886)
  - b. **Greenback Party** - wanted to increase amount of paper currency in circulation
  - c. **Silver Movement** - support coinage of silver at a ratio of 16:1 to gold
  - d. **Populist Party**
    - i. Origins - Grange, silver movement, and farmers' alliances
    - ii. **Omaha platform (1892)**
      - free and unlimited Coinage of Silver
      - government ownership of RR, telegraph and telephone lines

- appeals to industrial workers
  - immigration restrictions
  - eight hour day
- democratic reforms
  - recall, initiative and referendum
  - direct election of senators
- graduated income tax
- lower tariff rates

#### v. Election of 1896

- Democrats nominated Wm. Jennings Bryan who gave his famous **Cross of Gold Speech**
- Populists also nominated Bryan because of his support for silver
- Bryan loses some support among farmers and workers because
  - improving economic outlook for farmers
  - pressure on workers by employers
- McKinley wins the election

#### C. Government begins regulating business

- a. **Interstate Commerce Act (1887)** - passed after the Wabash case in which Supreme Court ruled that only fed gov't could regulate railroads. The act prohibited pooling and the giving of rebates as well as other types of price discrimination
- b. **Sherman Anti Trust Act (1890)** - prohibited combinations, trusts or conspiracies that restrained interstate commerce
  - impact
    - vague language of the bill made it difficult to use against business (U.S. v. E.C. Knight Company - Sup. Ct. said since sugar refining took place within one state, the company did not violate the act)
    - used to justify government attempts to curb labor unions (eg. Pullman strike)

### III. Immigration and Urbanization

#### A. Old immigrants

1. before 1880's - primarily from western and northern Europe
  - 1840's and 50's - Irish and German Immigrants
2. Nativism before the Civil War (Antebellum) period
  - **Know Nothings** (American Party)
  - anti-Catholic - Why?

#### B. New Immigrants

1. 1880s-1920s
  - a. eastern and southern Europeans
    - view as culturally and ethnically different from old immigrants
      - "strange" languages
      - different religious groups - catholics (Italy and Poland), Jews (Eastern Europe), Eastern Orthodox - Eastern Europe and Greece
  - b. China and Japan (only 2%)

## 2. Reasons for rise of **Nativism**

### a. Social

- concerns about assimilation
- Social Darwinism
- belief immigrants would undermine American values and institutions

### b. Economic - threat to jobs

### c. Political - immigrants would undermine democracy

- political radicals (red scare)
- anti-Catholicism - Why?

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## 3. Manifestation of nativism

### a. **Immigration Restrictions** - see attached chart

### b. Organizations and other movements, events

- American Protective Assoc
- **Ku Klux Klan** - Re-emerges in 1915 (after "Birth of a Nation")
- **Red Scare (1919-20)** - **Palmer Raids** - deportations
- **Sacco and Vanzetti** trial

## C. Urbanization

### 1. Causes

- industrialization
- immigration

### 2. Problems

- sanitation and health
- poverty
- Corrupt governments - (eg. **Tammany Hall**, **Boss Tweed**)

### 3. Urban Reformers

- **Jacob Riis** - "How the Other Half Lives"
  - **Social Gospel Movement**
  - **Settlement House Movement** - **Jane Addams**, **Hull House**
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- anti-Catholicism - Why?

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3. Urban Reformers

- Jacob Riis - "How the Other Half Lives"
- Social Gospel Movement
- Settlement House Movement - Jane Addams, Hull House

Legislation	Provisions	Causes
Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)	Restricted Chinese immigration for a 10-year period	Racism, economic fears
Gentlemen's Agreement (1907)	Japan persuaded to deny passports to those who wanted to emigrate	"Yellow Peril" racism, economic fears
Literacy Test (1917)	Immigrant required to pass literacy test in either English or another language	To keep out immigrants from eastern and southern Europe; most immigrants from northern and western Europe were literate
Immigration Act of 1921	Quota system set at 3% of total of that nationality in U.S. in 1910; general limit of 350,000 immigrants per year	Fear of Bolshevism (quota reduced immigration from eastern and southern Europe)
Immigration Act of 1924	Lowered quota set in 1921 to 2% and set base year at 1890	As nativism grew; greater cutbacks desired
Immigration Act of 1927	Congress set limit to 150,000 immigrants per year with most from western and northern Europe and virtually no Asians	Continued nativism and desire for racial purity
National Origins System of 1929	No more annually than 150,000 from outside Western Hemisphere; quotas enacted based upon numbers in 1920; no restrictions on immigration from Western Hemisphere; prohibited all immigration from Asian countries	Extreme post World War I nativism
Refugee and Displaced Persons Acts (1940s-50s)	Provisions to admit immigrants (refugees) from Nazi Germany and later from eastern Europe	Exceptions made by Congress consistent with U.S. foreign policy

**Progressive Movement** (1900 to 1920) – Reform movement that sought to solve problems brought on by industrialization and urbanization.

I. Important People

A. Muckrakers

1. Upton Sinclair – The Jungle
  2. Jacob Riis – How the Other Half Live
  3. Ida Tarbell – History of Standard Oil
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B. Social Reformers

1. Jane Addams – Hull House
2. Margaret Sanger – Birth Control Movement
3. Alice Paul – Woman's Suffrage

C. Presidents

1. Teddy Roosevelt (1901-1909)
2. Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

II. Issues and Reforms

A. Trust busting

1. Enforcement of Sherman Anti Trust Act
  - Northern Securities Case (1902)
2. Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914)

B. Workers Rights

1. Importance of Triangle shirt-waist factory fire
2. State laws regulating hours, child labor, safety conditions
3. Federal Action
  - a. Teddy Roosevelt – mediation of coal strike (1904)
  - b. Clayton Act – anti-trust laws cannot be used against labor unions

C. Expansion of Democracy

1. Recall, initiative and referendum at state level
2. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Direct election of Senators
3. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment – women's suffrage

D. Consumer Protection

1. Meat Inspection Act
2. Pure Food and Drug Act

E. Banking

- Federal Reserve Act – elastic money supply

F. Taxation

- 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Progressive Income Tax

## II. World War I

### A. Wilson's response to outbreak of war

- U.S. must remain neutral in fact as well as in name
- Ran on "he kept us out of war" slogan in 1916

### B. Was the U.S. really neutral?

- Loans to Britain and France
- Trade with Britain and France

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### C. Reasons for U.S. entry

- Unrestricted submarine warfare
  1. Lusitania
  2. Sussex (Sussex Pledge and violation of Pledge in 1917)
- Loans to Britain and France
- Pressure from munitions manufacturers? (conclusion of Nye Committee in 1934)
- British Propaganda (Babies on bayonets)
- **Zimmerman Note**
- "Make World Safe for Democracy"
  1. impact of March Revolution in Russia on Wilson's decision to enter the War

### D. The Homefront

- Food Administration (Hoover)— voluntary rationing
- War industries board – convert to wartime production
- Shaping Public Opinion
- **The Creel Committee** – propaganda
- Limits on Civil Liberties
  1. **Espionage and Sedition Acts** – Speech limits
  2. **Schenck v. United States**
    - a. Govt can impose greater limits on Civil liberties in wartime
    - b. Speech can be limited if it poses a clear and present danger to national security or people's safety

### E. Wilson's 14 Points and the Versailles treaty

- 14 points – Prevent future occurrence of war
  1. freedom of seas
  2. de-militarization
  3. no secret agreements (alliances)
  4. free trade
  5. self determination (Poles, slavs, Czechs, Alsacians, etc.)
  6. **League of Nations**
- Versailles Treaty (League of Nations) Debate
  1. Three Groups – supporters, reservationists, irreconcilables
  2. Reasons Senate did not ratify treaty
    - a. Fear that entry into league would draw U.S. into conflicts

- b. Violating Washington's foreign policy advice
- c. Political partisanship and rivalry between Henry Cabot Lodge and Woodrow Wilson
- d. Wilson's public relations campaign (speaking tour) alienate Lodge and Republicans

III. The 1920's

A. Cultural Developments and Social Changes

- Women – manners and morals, flappers, right to vote
- New Technologies – radio, movies, automobiles, home appliances
- Harlem Renaissance – Writers- Langston Hughes, Zora Neale Hurston; Jazz – Duke Ellington
- Prohibition and the reaction to it – speakeasies, rise of organized crime
- Lost Generation Writers – E.E. Cummings, F Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway
- Consumerism
- Entertainment – sports, film

B. Culture Wars of the 20's

- Red Scare – Palmer Raids and Deportations
- Darwinism v. Fundamentalism/Creationism – Scopes Trial
- Nativism – Immigration restrictions (see review #8), New Ku Klux Klan, Sacco and Venzetti Case
- Women's Morality
- SEE Chart ~~Below~~ on next page.

ISSUES IN THE CULTURE WARS OF THE 1920'S		
Issue	Proponent view	Opponent view
The new morality	Promotes greater personal freedom and opportunities for fulfillment	Promotes moral collapse
Evolutionism	A scientific advance linked to notions of progress	A threat to religious belief
Jazz	Modern and vital	Unsettling, irregular, vulgar, and primitive
Immigration	A source of national strength from ethnic and racial diversity	A threat to the status and authority of old-stock white Protestants
Great Migration	A chance for African-Americans to find new economic opportunities and gain autonomy and pride	A threat to traditional white privilege, control, and status
Prohibition	Promotes social and family stability and reduces crime	Restricts personal liberty and increases crime
Fundamentalism	An admirable adherence to traditional religious faith and biblical injunctions	A superstitious creed given to intolerant interference in social and political affairs
Ku Klux Klan	An organization promoting community responsibility, patriotism, and traditional social, moral, and religious values	A group of religious and racial bigots given to violent vigilantism and fostering moral and public corruption
Mass culture	Increases popular participation in national culture; provides entertainment and education	Promotes conformity, materialism, mediocrity, and spectacle

- anti- Catholicism - Why?

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C. Politics during the 20's

- Republican Presidents – Harding, Coolidge, Hoover
  1. Policies favored business and the wealthy
  2. reversed trend started by Progressives
  3. Teapot Dome Scandal under Harding

D. Causes of the Great Depression

- Unequal distribution of wealth
- Overproduction in industry and agriculture
- Easy credit
- Overspeculation in stock market (crash – Oct. 1929)
- High Protective Tariffs (**Hawley Smoot Tariff** – 1930)

E. Hoover's Response to the Depression

- Rugged Individualism – government should not provide relief to individuals
- Trickle Down – Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- Bonus Army March – 1932 – harshly suppressed – Hoover appeared unsympathetic to plight of unemployed.

## Review - Domestic Issues, 1933 - 1988

### I. Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal

A. Philosophy - during hard economic times government must be active in trying to stimulate economic growth by offering relief and jobs to the unemployed, and pass reforms to prevent future economic down-turns. Pump-Priming - stimulating demand to encourage economic growth. Expressed in 1932 campaign and inaugural address - "we have nothing to fear but fear itself."

### B. Brain Trust

### C. Three R's of the New Deal

1. Relief - jobs and relief for the unemployed
  - Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)
  - Public Works Administration
  - Works Progress Administration (WPA)
  - Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
2. Recovery - programs intended to bring country out of depression
  - Bank Holiday
  - **National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)** - created NRA which helped competing businesses set production and wage levels. Also protected rights of workers to form unions and bargain collectively. declared unconstitutional in **Schechter v. U.S.**
  - **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** - paid farmers to leave fields fallow or destroy crops to raise crop prices. Declared Unconstitutional in **Butler v. U.S.**
3. Reform - Prevent future depressions from occurring
  - **Federal Depositors' Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** - insures bank deposits
  - **Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)** - regulates the Stock Market
  - **Social Security** - government run pension system for Senior Citizens
  - **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** - Built several dams along the Tennessee River to provide rural electrification. First time federal government owns and runs a power utility. Attacked as socialistic by opponents
4. New Deal for Labor
  - NIRA (see above)
  - **National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act** - protects workers' right to collective bargaining
  - **Fair Labor Standards Act** - first federal minimum wage

### D. Opponents of the New Deal

1. From the Right (conservatives)
  - **Liberty League**
  - argued that
    - reforms were moving the country towards communism
    - reforms infringed upon property rights
    - Roosevelt great exceeded his constitutional authority
2. From the Left (Norman Thomas and the Socialists)
  - New Deal did not go far enough in providing relief or regulations
3. Demagogues
  - **Father Charles Coughlin (The Radio Priest)** - Banking reform
  - **Dr. Francis Townsend** - old-age pension - influenced social security
  - **Huey Long** - Share the Wealthy program. Assassinated
4. The Supreme Court

- Civil Rights Legislation

2. Eisenhower

- Modern Republicanism - did not attempt to reverse New Deal legislation
- Integration of Central High in Little Rock Arkansas

B. Important Elections

- **Election of 1948**

- Truman Democrat, Dewey Republican, Strom Thurmond - state's rights party (Dixiecrats), Henry Wallace Progressive Party  
Split in Democratic Party

- 
- Southern Democrats opposed to Truman's civil rights policies formed State's Rights Party and nominated Thurmond
  - Liberal Democrats supported Henry Wallace and Progressive party
  - despite split, Truman was able to defeat NY governor Thomas Dewey

C. Fear of Communist Subversion and Nuclear War

1. **Second Red Scare**

a. **HUAC**

- Hollywood Ten
- "The Crucible"
- "On the Water Front"

b. **Smith Act (1940)**

- **Dennis v. United States**
- **Yates v. United States**

c. **McCarthyism**

- Army McCarthy Hearings

d. **Spy Cases**

- Alger Hiss
- **Rosenbergs**

2. Fear of Nuclear War

- a. Soviets explode A-Bomb in '49 and H-Bomb in '53

b. **Sputnik** - 1957

c. Domestic Legislation

- **Interstate Highway System**
- **National Defense and Education Act** - response to Sputnik
- NASA - response to Sputnik

- d. Backyard bomb shelters and Bert the Turtle (Duck and Cover)

D. American Culture and Society

1. Population Changes

a. **Baby Boom**

b. **Suburbia**

Causes?

-

-

-

Effects

-

-



- declared some New Deal Laws unconstitutional (NIRA, AAA)
- F.D.R. responded with the **Court Packing Proposal** (Judicial Reorganization Act) which was rejected by congress. Caused FDR to lose a great deal of support

#### E. Recession of 1937

1. Cause - partly by FDR's effort to balance the federal budget
2. Result - FDR accepted **Keynesian Economic Theory (John Maynard Keynes)** - government should borrow and lower taxes (deficit spend) during a depression to increase demand for goods and services.

#### F. Significance of New Deal

- greatly increased power of the President
- Greatly increased the size of the federal government and the role of government in the social and economic life of the American People.

### II. World War II Homefront

#### A. Impact of War on Americans

##### 1. Blacks

- Employment opportunities
- FDR issues executive order prohibiting discrimination by defense contractors
- resumption of the Great Migration
- race riots in many cities

##### 2. Women

- Employment Opportunities
- **Rosie the Riveter**

##### 3. Mexican

- **Bracero Program**
- Zoot Suit Riot

##### 4. Japanese Americans

- **Executive Order Relocating Japanese American living on west coast**
- Reasons?
- **Korematsu v. United States**

#### B. Shaping Public Opinion

- Office of War information - Frank Capra's propaganda films

#### C. Draft - Selective Service Act (1940) - passed before US entry

### III. Post-War America - 1945-1960

#### A. Presidential Programs

##### 1. Truman

###### a. **G.I. Bill**

###### b. Civil Rights

- Committee on Civil Rights (1946)
- **Desegregation of Armed Forces (1948)**

###### c. **Taft-Hartley Act** - passed over Truman's Veto

- outlawed closed shop

- gave president power to invoke 80 day cooling off period to prevent a strike that would negatively affect the general welfare

###### c. **Fair Deal (1949)** - futile attempt to expand the New Deal

- Universal Healthcare Insurance - failed to pass Republican Congress
- Education (failed to pass Congress)

c. Movement to the Sunbelt

2. Prosperity and Affluence
  - Advertising
  - Consumerism
  - National franchise - eg. McDonalds
3. Critics of the '50's

4. Civil Rights Movement - see separate hand-out *end of packet*

IV. 1960-74

A. Politics and Presidential Programs

1. Kennedy
  - **New Frontier**  
Goals - Civil Rights, Education, Healthcare
2. Lyndon Johnson
  - **Great Society**
    - **War on Poverty**  
Programs?
    - **Civil Rights**  
Laws and Amendments?

- **Healthcare** -  
Programs?

- **Environmental Protection**  
Influenced by Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring"
- **Consumer Protection**

## COMPARE AND CONTRAST GREAT SOCIETY WITH PROGRESSIVE REFORMS AND NEW DEAL

3. 1968 - A watershed year in American History - Why?
  - MLK assassinated - impact on Civil Rights Movement?
  - Tet Offensive - Impact on public opinion concerning Vietnam War?
  - Election of 1968
    - LBJ drops out of the election - Why?
    - Split in Democratic party over the war *& Civil Rights*
    - Rioting at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago
    - Nixon is elected President - begins New Federalism - reversal of nearly seven decades of the expansion of role of federal govt in economy

4. Nixon Administration
  - a. - **New Federalism** - give more responsibility and power back to the states
  - b. Environmental Legislation - Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, EPA created
  - c. - Election of 1972 - "Silent Majority"
  - d. - **Watergate**
    - What was Nixon's crime?
    - **United States v. Nixon**

### B. American Society and Culture during the 1960's

1. **Civil Rights Movement**
  - see separate Hand-out
2. **Black Power Movement**
  - SNCC
  - Nation of Islam
  - Black Panthers
  - see separate Hand-out
3. Women's Movement
  - Betty Friedan - "Feminine Mystique"
  - NOW
  - Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - Gloria Steinem and MS
  - Title IX
  - ERA
  - Roe v. Wade

4. New Left
  - Anti-war Movement
  - Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

### V. 1974-1988

- A. Ford
  - pardon of Nixon
  - Whip inflation now (WIN)

## B. Carter

1. Stagflation - high unemployment and high inflation caused by oil crisis of 1979, deficit spending during Vietnam war
  2. Energy Policy
    - dept of Energy
    - alternative energy - solar panels on the white house
    - Alaskan oil pipeline
  3. Taxpayers revolt - proposition 13 in California
  4. National Malaise speech
- 

## C. Ronald Reagan

1. View of federal government - 1st inaugural address - "Government is not the solution to our problems - Government is the problem." - contrast with Progressive, New Deal, and Great Society philosophies. Wanted to give more power back to the states - compare to Nixon's new federalism
2. Reaganomics
  - Supply-side - tax breaks for business will encourage investment
  - "Trickle Down" tax breaks for business and wealthy will trickle down to other segments of society. Top tax rate cut from 37 to 28 percent.
  - Deregulation - reducing regulations on Business will encourage investment
3. Impact of Reagan's policies
  - strong economic growth
  - growing disparity between rich and poor
  - large budget deficits

Domestic Issues and Problems	Foreign Policy issues and Problems
<p>1. Energy Crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Causes: OPEC Oil Embargo (1973) Iranian Revolution (1979)</li> <li>b. Response –               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Dept. of Energy</li> <li>ii. 55 mph speed limit</li> <li>iii. Solar Power</li> <li>iv. Rationing of oil</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>1. The Cold War</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Richard Nixon – “<u>Détente</u>” – relaxing of tensions with the communist world               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Visited China and the Soviet Union</li> <li>ii. Signed SALT treaty with the Soviet Union</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c. Three Mile Island emergency – caused Americans to abandon nuclear power as a solution to the energy problem</li> </ul> <p>2. Economic Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Stagflation – high unemployment and high inflation</li> </ul> <p>3. Growing Distrust of Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Causes           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o A. Vietnam War and sense the government was not being truthful with the American people</li> <li>o B. Watergate Scandal</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. End of the Vietnam War</li> </ul> <p>2. The Middle East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Oil Embargo (1973)</li> <li>b. Iranian Revolution (1979)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Hostage Crisis</li> <li>ii. Cut off oil supplies</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Camp David Peace Accords – agreement between Egypt and Israel. President Carter mediated the agreement.</li> </ul>
<p>Social/Cultural Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women’s Liberation Movement           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Success - Title IX, Roe v. Wade</li> <li>o Failure – Equal Rights Amendment failed to pass</li> <li>o Opposition – Phyllis Schlafly, Jerry Falwell and Moral Majority</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Rise of Religious Right           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Reaction to women’s rights, Liberal court decisions concerning religion and abortion rights</li> <li>o Jerry Falwell, Moral Majority</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Changing workforce           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Service economy</li> <li>o Women in workforce</li> <li>o Decreasing union membership</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

Review: Recent History (80's, 90's, 00's)

Reagan Administration (1981-1989)

Domestic Issues	Foreign Policy Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Government is not the solution to our problems; Government is the problem."                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Reaganomics                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supply-side economic theory – policies to help business</li> <li>▪ Tax cuts</li> <li>▪ Less business regulation</li> <li>▪ Results   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing disparity between rich and poor</li> <li>• Economic growth during 1980s</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Soviet-American Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Military Build-up (SDI – strategic defense initiative (aka "Star Wars"))</li> <li>- Relaxing of tensions with Soviet Union after Gorbachev came to power.</li> </ul> <p>Latin America</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wanted to aid to Contras – group trying to overthrow Communist gov't in Nicaragua (prohibited by Congress)</li> <li>- Iran-contra affair – important scandal of the Reagan administration</li> </ul>

Bush (41) Administration(1989-1993)

Domestic Issues	Foreign Policy Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recession</li> <li>- Passed Americans with Disabilities Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Persian Gulf War Caused by Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. U.S. led a coalition of countries in forcing Iraq out of Kuwait. Saddam Hussein remained in power</li> <li>- Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989), and fall of Soviet Union (1991) marked the end of the Cold War</li> </ul>

Clinton Administration (1993-2001)

Domestic Issues	Foreign Policy Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gay Rights – don't ask, don't tell policy adopted</li> <li>- First Balanced Budget in thirty years</li> <li>- Monica Lewinsky Scandal                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Crime – lying under oath</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil War in former Yugoslavia                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o U.S. sent peacekeeping troops and used military force in Kosovo to protect from Serbian aggression</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Middle East – Peace agreement between Jordan and Israel, and Palestinian Liberation Organization and Israel.</li> <li>- NAFTA – free trade agreement with Mexico and Canada</li> </ul>

Bush (43) (2001-2009)

Domestic Issues	Foreign Policy Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Election of 2000 – Disputed votes in Florida. Issue eventually resolved in Supreme Court Case "Bush v. Gore"</li> <li>- Large tax cut (2001)</li> <li>- Ballooning of the Budget Deficit (Cause – increased defense spending from wars, tax cut)</li> <li>- No Child Left Behind Act (2002) – greater federal control over education</li> <li>- McCain-Feingold Campaign Finance Reform – limits contributions to political campaigns.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- September 11<sup>th</sup> Attacks</li> <li>- Response                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Afghanistan War (2001-present)</li> <li>o Iraq War (2003-present)</li> <li>o Government Reforms                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Creation of Department of Homeland Security</li> <li>▪ Patriot Act</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Foreign Policy

Foreign Policy, Time Period, Explanation	Examples / Events	Reason U.S. adopted Policy	Impact or Results
Neutrality (1789-1797) – George Washington	Proclamation of Neutrality (1793) Washington's Farewell Address (1797)	Country was young. Washington feared involvement in foreign wars would jeopardize American Independence	For the next 150 years, president att
Westward Expansion, (1800-1850) – U.S. acquired Territory west to the Pacific	<p><b>Louisiana Purchase</b>(1803) –</p> <p><b>Mexican War</b> (1846-8) – Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Open Mississippi to trade for western farmers</li> <li>- Jefferson's Constitutional dilemma</li> <li>- Manifest Destiny</li> <li>- Northern opposition to war – saw it as a war to spread slavery</li> </ul>	U.S. acquired land westward to the Pacific Ocean
Overseas Expansion (1890-1900) U.S. expanded its influence and took colonies in Asia and Latin America	<p><b>Spanish American War</b> – U.S. declared war on Spain to free Cuba from Spanish control. <u>Yellow Journalism</u>, Explosion of <u>Maine</u> important factors leading to war.</p> <p><u>Platt Amendment</u> after war made Cuba an American Protectorate. U.S. also annexed the Philippines.</p> <p><b>Open Door Policy</b> – China. U.S. requested that all powers be given equal trading privileges in China</p> <p>Teddy Roosevelt –</p> <p><b>Big Stick Policy and Roosevelt Corollary</b> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Acquisition of Panama Canal</li> <li>- U.S. would play role of debt collector in Latin America</li> </ul>	<p>Economic – Markets and Raw Materials</p> <p>Social – White Man's Burden</p> <p>Political – Rivalry with foreign powers</p>	<p>U.S. acquired overseas territories (treaty of Paris – 1899)</p> <p>Resentment in Latin America towards American interventionism</p>

Foreign Policy, Time Period, Explanation	Examples / Events	Reason U.S. adopted Policy	Impact or Results
Neutrality 1914-17	<p><b>Outbreak Of World War I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wilson declared neutrality</li> <li>- Reasons for U.S. entry in 1917               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o German unrestricted submarine warfare                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <u>Lusitania</u></li> </ul> </li> <li>o Wilson – <u>Make World Safe for Democracy</u></li> <li>o <u>Zimmerman Note</u></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Follow G.W.'s advice. U.S. tried to benefit economically from the war	Policy Failed – U.S. pulled into World War I
Neutrality (1933-1941)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Neutrality Acts</u></li> <li>- <u>Destroyers for Naval Bases</u></li> <li>- <u>Lend-lease Act</u></li> <li>- Pearl Harbor</li> </ul>	<p>Did not want to get pulled into another War like WWI.</p> <p>Depression caused Americans to focus on internal problems.</p>	Neutrality encouraged Axis Aggression. Failed to keep U.S. out of the war.
Containment (1945-1975) - Stop spread of Communism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>Marshall Plan</u></li> <li>- <u>Truman Doctrine</u></li> <li>- <u>NATO</u></li> <li>- <u>Korean War</u></li> <li>- Vietnam War</li> </ul>	U.S. was concerned about growing communist influence	<p>Successful in Europe and Korea</p> <p>Unsuccessful in Vietnam</p>
Peacemaker – Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)	- <u>Camp David Peace Accords</u>	Middle East Peace would make U.S. more secure and allow for less disruption to oil supplies	



## Civil Rights Movement

	Education	Segregation/Discrimination in Public accommodations	Voting Rights
Actions of Organization and Activists	<p><u>NAACP</u> initiates series of lawsuits intended to equalize schools, then challenges Separate but equal doctrine in <b>Brown v. Bd. Of Ed.</b> (Thurgood Marshall, lead attorney)</p>	<p><b>Montgomery Bus Boycott</b> – 1957 (Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr.)</p> <p>Sit-ins (organized by SNCC) to integrate Lunch Counters</p>	<p><b>Freedom Summer</b> (1963) – Voter Registration drive in Mississippi (3 civil rights workers murdered)</p>
Laws and Presidential Actions	<p>President Eisenhower uses federal troops to integrate <b>Little Rock's Central High School</b></p> <p><b>Affirmative Action</b> for programs receiving federal assistance (1968)</p>	<p><b>Civil Rights Act of 1964</b> – discrimination in public accommodations illegal.</p>	<p><b>24<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b> - prohibits Poll Taxes (1964)</p> <p><b>Voting Rights Act of 1965</b> – prohibits literacy test for voting</p>
Supreme Court Decisions	<p><b>Brown v. Bd. Of Education of Topeka Kansas.</b> Supreme Court declares segregation in schools unconstitutional.</p>	<p><b>Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States (1964)</b> – upheld constitutionality of Civil Rights Act of 1964. Said Fed. Government's power to regulate interstate commerce gave it authority to prohibit discrimination by private businesses</p>	<p><b>Baker v. Carr (1962)</b> – Voting districts must be drawn according to the "one man, one vote principle" (equal population).</p>

# Important People and Organizations in the Civil Rights Movement

## NAACP

Thurgood Marshall

Rosa Parks

## Southern Christian Leadership Conference

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Martin Luther King Jr.

## Black Nationalism (Separatism)

### Student National Coordinating Committee (SNCC) – Before 1965

-Stokely Carmichael

### Black Muslims (Nation of Islam)

- Malcolm X

### Black Panthers

-Eldridge Cleaver

- Huey Newton

### The Marshall Court

- expansion of federal power
- expansion of court's power

★ Marbury v. Madison (1803) - court ruled a section of the Judiciary Act of 1789 unconstitutional. Established principle of judicial review.

Fletcher v. Peck (1810) - court ruled Georgia legislature's repeal of a contract was unconstitutional. Constitution prohibits states from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

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Dartmouth College v. Woodward (1819) - ruled that the New Hampshire legislature's amending of the charter of Dartmouth College to make it a state university was unconstitutionally. Constitution prohibits states from passing any law impairing the obligation of contracts.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819) - ruling that the "power to tax involves the power to destroy," the court said that the national bank was immune from state taxation. Court also upheld the constitutionality of the national bank as it was "necessary and proper" to carry out its constitutional power to coin and regulate money.

Gibbons v. Ogden (1824) - ruled that New York State's issuance of a license giving a ferry operator exclusive rights to operate a service between New York and New Jersey was unconstitutional. Only the federal government possesses the power to regulate interstate commerce.

### Jacksonian Era

★ Worcester v. Georgia (1832) - The Court ruled that the State had no power to pass any laws affecting the Cherokees because Federal jurisdiction over the Cherokees was exclusive. Andrew Jackson is reported to have said that the Chief Justice has made his decision, now let him enforce it.

Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge (1837) - ruled that the monopoly given the Charles River Bridge Company to collect tolls across the Charles River was unconstitutional since in granted a special privilege to one company that conflicted with broader community interests.

Commonwealth v. Hunt (1842) - Massachusetts Supreme Court Case - Massachusetts Court ruled that a trade union was not necessarily subject to laws against criminal conspiracies and that a strike could be used to force employers to hire only union members.

### African-American Rights (1850's-1970's)

★ Dred Scott v. Sandford (1856) - ruled that blacks were not citizens of the United States and therefore had no right to sue in federal court and that slavery could not be prohibited in the territories (either by Congress or popular sovereignty). In the Lincoln-Douglas debates, Stephen

Douglas attempted to reconcile the apparent conflict between popular sovereignty and the court's decision with his famous "Freeport Doctrine."

Civil Rights Cases (1883) - ruled the Civil Rights Act of 1875 which prohibited racial discrimination in places of public accommodation to be unconstitutional.

✱ Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) - ruled that Louisiana segregation statute did not violate the 14th amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws. "Separate but Equal."

✱ Brown v. Bd. of Ed. of Topeka (1954) - ruled that segregation in schools is inherently unequal. Segregation stamps blacks with "a badge of inferiority" that detrimentally affects self-esteem and therefore opportunity for success.

Baker v. Carr (1962) and Wesberry v. Sanders (1963) - "One man, One vote principle." Voting districts must have equal populations.

Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States (1964) - upheld constitutionality of Civil Rights Act of 1964. Congress' power to regulate interstate commerce allowed it to pass law prohibiting discrimination in places of public accommodation.

✱ University of California Regents v. Bakke (1978) - confusing ruling on affirmative action. Quota Affirmative Action programs violated the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. However race can be used as one on many factors by admissions officers in deciding who will be admitted to the University.

## Industry and Labor

Commonwealth v. Hunt (1841) - See Jacksonian Era

Granger Cases - eg. Munn v. Illinois (1877) - In Munn, the court ruled that state legislatures could make laws regulating rates of railroads and grain elevator companies when they were made for the "public interest."

Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Co. v. Illinois (1886) - court declared unconstitutional a state law prohibiting the practice of charging more for the short haul than the long haul. Only Congress, the court ruled, could impose such regulations. In response to this decision, Congress passed the Interstate Commerce Act in 1887.

United States v. E.C. Knight Co. (1895) - Ruled that Sherman Anti-trust Act could not be used against companies involved in "manufacturing operations" not directly related to interstate commerce.

In Re Debs (1895) - upheld the authority of a federal court to issue an injunction prohibiting Debs from discouraging railroad workers from moving Pullman cars. Upheld Debs' contempt of court conviction.

✱ Northern Securities v. United States (1904) - Court held that a holding company formed solely to eliminate competition between the two railroads was in violation of the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

Lochner v. New York (1905) - Court ruled that a NY state law limiting number of hours of bakery workers was unconstitutional.

Muller v. Oregon (1908) - Upheld Oregon law that barred women from certain factory and laundry jobs for more than 10 hours a day. "Women's physical structure and the function she performs justify special legislation. . ."

Schechter v. United States (1935) - ruled NIRA unconstitutional because it delegated legislative powers (regulating interstate commerce) to the president.

United States v. Butler (1936) - ruled AAA unconstitutional because the Act attempted to regulate and control agricultural production, an area reserved to the states.

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### **Wartime Powers**

Ex Parte Merryman (1861) - ruled Lincoln's suspension of writ of habeas corpus without consent of Congress unconstitutional. (Congress later suspended the writ. Lincoln ignored Court's decision.)

Ex Parte Milligan (1866) - ruled that President Lincoln acted unconstitutionally when he instituted trial by military commission for civilian where civilian courts were in operation.

Schenck v. United States (1917) - upheld the constitutionality of the Espionage Act. Schenck's speech (distributing pamphlets encouraging people to evade draft) posed a clear and present danger to national security.

Korematsu v. United States (1944) - upheld the constitutionality of Roosevelt's executive order requiring the internment of Japanese-Americans living on the west coast of the United States.

### **First Amendment - Speech, Press, Religion**

Schenck v. U.S. (1919) - See above under "Wartime"

Dennis v. United States (1951) - upheld constitutionality of the Smith Act. Since Dennis, a communist, said in a speech that the government should be overthrown, it represented a clear a present danger to the national security of the United States.

Yates v. United States (1957) - Court ruled that membership in the Communist Party was not in violation of the Smith Act. Court drew a distinction between a statement of an idea and the advocacy that a certain action should be taken.

Engel v. Vitale (1962) - School led, daily recitation of non-denomination prayer in a public school violates the establishment clause of the first amendment.

N.Y. Times v. United States (1971) - publication of classified study on Vietnam policy, the "Pentagon Papers," could not be stopped by the government since the national security of the United States would not be threatened.

## Rights of Accused

- ✓ Mapp v. Ohio (1961) - Ruled search of petitioner's home was a violation of 4th Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures. Established "exclusionary rule" for state cases. Evidence seized illegally cannot be used against a person.
- ✓ Gideon v. Wainwright (1963) - ruled that if a defendant in a state criminal case cannot afford an attorney, the state must provide him with one.
- ✓ Miranda v. Arizona (1966) - Before interrogating suspects, police must inform them of their right to counsel and their right to remain silent (protection from self incrimination).

## Women's Rights

- ✓ Roe v. Wade (1973) - States cannot prohibit a woman from getting an abortion during the first two trimesters of her pregnancy. Right to privacy (established in Griswold v. Conn., 1965) includes right to terminate pregnancy.

**The Warren Court** - The Warren Court (1953-1969), known for its liberal judicial activism, made the following landmark decisions listed below.

- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
- Yates v. United States (1957)
- Mapp v. Ohio (1961)
- Engel v. Vitale (1962)
- Baker v. Carr (1962) and Wesberry v. Sanders (1963)
- Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)
- Heart of Atlanta Motel v. United States (1964)
- Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)
- Miranda v. Arizona (1966)
- Tinker v. Des Moines (1969) - students' right to free speech