Reconstruction

The Union victory in the Civil War in 1865 may have given some 4 million slaves their freedom, but the process of rebuilding the South during the Reconstruction period (1865-1877) introduced a new set of significant challenges. Under the administration of President Andrew Johnson in 1865 and 1866, new southern state legislatures passed restrictive “black codes” to control the labor and behavior of former slaves and other African Americans. Outrage in the North over these codes eroded support for the approach known as Presidential Reconstruction and led to the triumph of the more radical wing of the Republican Party. During Radical Reconstruction, which began in 1867, newly enfranchised blacks gained a voice in government for the first time in American history, winning election to southern state legislatures and even to the U.S. Congress. In less than a decade, however, reactionary forces–including the Ku Klux Klan–would reverse the changes wrought by Radical Reconstruction in a violent backlash that restored white supremacy in the South.

Main Ideas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Lincoln’s plan compared to Radical Plan |  |
| 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments |  |
| Reconstruction Acts |  |
| Black Codes |  |
| Ku Klux Klan |  |
| Jim Crow Laws |  |
| Sharecropping |  |
| Voting Restrictions |  |
| Plessy v. Ferguson |  |

Vocabulary:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Radical |  |
| Freemen |  |
| Scalawag |  |
| Carpetbaggers |  |
| Segregation |  |

Industrialization

In the period following the Civil War, developments in technology and business changed the daily lives of Americans. The expansion of railroad lines allowed the movement of goods to take place more quickly and inexpensively, helping other industries to thrive, and paving the way for American industry to expand into the West. The industrial growth of the late 1800s created new jobs, but many of these jobs were in noisy, unhealthy, dangerous factories. Labor unions formed to demand better pay and working conditions from employers.

Main Ideas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Effects of Bessemer Process |  |
| Inventions |  |
| Growth of Big Business and  Examples of Business leaders |  |
| Philanthropy |  |
| Workers’ Rights |  |
| Worker Actions |  |
| Robber Baron or Captain of Industries |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Social Darwinism |  |
| Trust |  |
| Robber Baron |  |
| Monopoly |  |
| Gilded Age |  |
| Laissez-Faire Capitalism |  |
| Collective Bargaining |  |
| Labor Unions |  |

Immigration and Urbanization

In the mid-1800s the pattern of immigration to the United States began to change. “New” immigrants arrived from eastern and southern Europe as well as from Mexico and Asia. People poured into the cities faster than housing could be built to accommodate them. Rapid urban growth created problems with sanitation, public health, and crime.

Main Ideas

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Push Factors of Immigration |  |
| Pull Factors of Immigration |  |
| Ellis Island experience |  |
| Immigrant working condition |  |
| Immigrant living condition |  |
| Opposition to immigration |  |
| Cities grow larger |  |
| New inventions help city growth |  |
| Growth of newspapers |  |
| Leisure activities in city |  |

Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| New immigrants |  |
| Ellis Island |  |
| Tenements |  |
| Sweatshops |  |
| Nativists |  |
| Mass transit |  |

The Progressive Era

In the late 1800s many Americans called for reform. They focused on urban problems, government, and business. The efforts of the woman suffrage movement were realized in 1920 when the 19th Amendment was ratified, granting women the right to vote. When Theodore Roosevelt became president in 1901, he introduced progressive reforms to the White House, which were continued by Presidents Taft and Wilson. For some Americans, however, the reforms of the Progressive Movement were not enough. Nonwhite, non-Protestant, and non-native residents often faced discrimination and sometimes violence.

Main Idea Business and Politics

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Target | Reform |
| More participation in government |  |
| Trusts and big business |  |
| Conservation interests |  |

Gender and Race

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Target | Reform |
| Equal voting rights for women |  |
| Prejudice and Discrimination |  |

Society

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Target | Reform |
| Difficult working conditions |  |
| Unsafe food and medicine |  |
| Social problems |  |

Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Progressive |  |
| Settlement house |  |
| Muckrakers |  |
| Upton Sinclair/*The Jungle* |  |
| Jacob Riis/*How the Other Half Lives* |  |
| Hull House |  |
| Florence Kelley |  |
| Political Machines |  |
| Tammany Hall |  |
| Civil service |  |
| Boss Tweed |  |
| Robert M. La Follette |  |
| Workers compensation |  |
| Capitalism |  |
| Socialism |  |
| Triangle Shirtwaist Factory |  |
| American Federation of Labor |  |
| Booker T. Washington |  |
| W.E.B. Dubois |  |
| Conservation |  |
| Progressive Party |  |
| Trusts |  |
| Suffrage |  |

Imperialism

For years Americans followed a foreign policy of isolationism. Following the Civil War, however, many wanted to expand trade with foreign nations and add territory to an American empire. In April 1898, circumstances led the United States to declare war on Spain. The American military fought in Cuba and Philippines and when the war was over, acquired more territories. By 1914, the Panama Canal was open to improve trade and defense capabilities. Theodore Roosevelt’s “big stick” diplomacy, William Howard Taft’s “dollar diplomacy,” and Woodrow Wilson’s “moral diplomacy” carried on the United States’ policy of intervention in Latin America.

Imperialism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why Imperialism? |  |
| Imperialism |  |
| Alaska |  |
| Hawaii |  |
| Isolationism |  |

American Influence

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Trade with Japan |  |
| Open Door Policy |  |
| Spheres of Influence |  |

Spanish-American War

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Yellow Journalism |  |
| Causes of the War |  |
| Results of the War |  |

Latin American Policy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Why is Latin America important? |  |
| Panama Canal |  |
| Roosevelt Corollary |  |
| Dollar diplomacy |  |

World War 1

For years events in Europe had been building toward World War 1. When Europe went to war in1914, most Americans believed that the events in Europe would not concern them. Although President Wilson tried to maintain U.S. neutrality, events drew the country toward war. In April 1917, the United States finally declared war on Germany. On the home front, the war affected almost every part of American life. On November 11, 1918, an armistice was signed, but President Wilson’s plan for peace, the Fourteen Points, faced opposition at the peace conference and at home.

M.A.I.N.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Militarism |  |
| Alliances |  |
| Imperialism |  |
| Nationalism |  |

Reasons for US Involvement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| U-Boats |  |
| *Lusitania* |  |
| Zimmerman Note |  |

American Home Front

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Schenck v. United States* |  |
| Liberty Bonds |  |
| American Public sacrifices |  |
| Great Migration |  |
| Job Opportunities |  |

Peace Agreement

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Fourteen Points |  |
| League of Nations |  |
| Treaty of Versailles |  |
| Treaty rejected by US Senate |  |

Vocabulary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Archduke Franz Ferdinand |  |
| Central Powers |  |
| Allied Powers |  |
| Trench warfare |  |
| Propaganda |  |
| Reparations |  |
| Selective Service Act |  |

The Roaring Twenties

As World War 1 ended, Americans wanted to withdraw from world affairs. Warren G. Harding was elected president in 1920, but scandal and corruption marred his administration. Harding’s successor, Calvin Coolidge, took an active role in supporting business, and the economy boomed. The temperance movement achieved in goal in 1920 with the 18th Amendment – a prohibition of the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquor. Changes in the 1920s affected every aspect of American life.

Economic Changes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Henry Ford |  |
| Assembly Line |  |
| Automobile affects America |  |
| Consumerism |  |
| Installment Plans |  |
| Buying on margin |  |
| Mass Advertising |  |

Cultural Change

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 18th Amendment |  |
| Prohibition |  |
| Speakeasies |  |
| Bootleggers |  |
| 21st Amendment |  |
| 19th Amendment |  |
| Flappers |  |
| Mass Culture |  |
| Talkies |  |
| Jazz Age |  |
| Harlem Renaissance |  |

The Great Depression

The nation’s economic prosperity in the 1920s led Americans to invest heavily in the stock market. By October 1929, stock prices dropped drastically as investors sold millions of shares and the United States slid into the Great Depression. President Franklin Roosevelt and Congress passed a program called the New Deal to help the economic problems of the Depression. The southern Great Plains suffered a severe draught during this time. The region became known as the Dust Bowl, and farmers there went bankrupt. The effects of the Great Depression were also felt throughout Europe.

Causes of Great Depression

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Buying on margin |  |
| Black Tuesday |  |
| Stock market crash |  |
| Depression causes |  |
| Herbert Hoover |  |
| Bonus Army |  |
| Dust Bowl |  |

New Deal

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| New Deal |  |
| Hundred Days |  |
| Relief  (Definition and examples) |  |
| Reform  (Definition and examples) |  |
| Recovery  (Definition and examples) |  |
| Court Packing |  |
| Grapes of Wrath |  |

World War II

As the United States dealt with the Great Depression, Germany and Italy struggled with the effect of World War I. Benito Mussolini established a fascist dictatorship in Italy, while Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party established a totalitarian state in Germany. In 1939, Hitler sent his German armies into Poland. When Britain and France declared war on Germany, World War II began. When Japan attacked the American military base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 7, 1941, the United States entered the war. After years of battle in Europe and North Africa, Germany surrendered unconditionally on May 7, 1945. As the Allied powers moved across Europe, they discovered the horror of the Holocaust. After the United States dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, and then a second bomb on Nagasaki, the Japanese government agreed to surrender. World War II was finally over.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Totalitarian state |  |
| Josef Stalin |  |
| Adolf Hitler |  |
| Nazism |  |
| Benito Mussolini |  |
| Fascism |  |
| Winston Churchill |  |
| Axis Powers |  |
| Allied Powers |  |
| Franklin Roosevelt |  |
| Appeasement |  |
| Lend-Lease Act |  |
| Pearl Harbor |  |
| Role of Women |  |
| Japanese Internment |  |
| D-Day invasion |  |
| Island Hopping |  |
| Holocaust |  |
| Atomic Bombs |  |

Foreign Policy after WWII

After World War II, the Soviet Union began to set up communistic governments in Europe. A growing distrust developed between the Soviet Union and the Western nations. The United States adopted a policy of containment to contain the spread of communism. In June 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, neither side achieved victory or gained much territory. The Cold War also saw the increase in defense spending and a buildup of nuclear arms. In Southeast Asia, a conflict began where thousands of American troops were sent to Vietnam to stem the spread of communism. Following the end of the Cold War, the United States sought to define a new role in global affairs, but the legacies of Cold War actions continue to affect the United States. Now terrorist groups not representing any nation entered and reshaped global military and political alliances and conflicts. American foreign and domestic policies responded to terrorism in a variety of ways.

Cold War

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Cold War |  |
| Superpower |  |
| Containment |  |
| Iron Curtain |  |
| Truman Doctrine |  |
| Marshall Plan |  |
| Berlin Airlift |  |
| Korean War |  |
| McCarthyism |  |
| Arms Race |  |
| Cuban Missile Crisis |  |
| Berlin Wall |  |
| Vietnam War |  |
| Domino Theory |  |
| Détente |  |
| SALT Agreements |  |

Changing Foreign Policy

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Apartheid |  |
| Camp David Accords |  |
| Fall of Berlin Wall |  |
| Operation Desert Storm |  |
| NAFTA |  |

Terrorism

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1993 – World Trade Center bombing |  |
| Oklahoma City Bombing |  |
| Sept. 11 attacks |  |
| War in Iraq |  |
| USA Patriot Act |  |
| Dept. Homeland Security |  |

Civil Rights Movement

African Americans had suffered from racism and discrimination since colonial times. By the mid-1900’s, many believed that the time had come for them to enjoy an equal place in American life. They fought for equal opportunities in jobs, housing, and education, while fighting against segregation. Martin Luther King,Jr., urged African Americans to use nonviolent methods in their struggle for equality. By using a variety of methods, African Americans won greater equality. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, American minorities of many different backgrounds worked to end social, political, and economic injustices.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Civil Rights |  |
| Jackie Robinson |  |
| Thurgood Marshall |  |
| *Brown v. Board of Education* |  |
| Little Rock Nine |  |
| Rosa Parks |  |
| Montgomery Bus Boycott |  |
| Martin Luther King Jr. |  |
| Freedom Rides |  |
| Various Marches |  |
| Malcolm X |  |
| Civil Rights Act 1964 |  |
| Voting Rights Act 1965 |  |
| Various Judicial Actions |  |
| Great Society |  |
| Anti-War Protestors |  |