

## HISTORY

<b>The Age of the Universe</b>	12-18 billion years
<b>The Age of the Earth</b>	4,750,000,000 years
<b>The Age of Man</b>	2,000,000 years
<b>The Age of America</b>	A little over 200 years

Length of Average Life 75 years

“I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. . . We must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail and not drift, nor lie at anchor.”

Oliver Wendell Holmes

“A little rebellion now and then is a good thing; the tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.”

Thomas Jefferson

## TIME CHART

**THE ‘BIG BANG’ THEORY:** Cloud after crash of meteor into Earth prevented sun from getting to surface of Earth and thus started a process killing all life (plants, dinosaurs, etc). (This term is used, also, when referring to the development of the existing universe; some believe that all that is evolved out of a major explosion.)

1. **DENDROCHRONOLOGY:** Rings formed within tree trunks annually resulting from the differing amounts of sunlight and moisture received.
2. **CARBON 14:** A carbon isotope that is absorbed by all living things, but is released at a set mathematical rate after death.
3. **DAUGHTER PRODUCTS OF URANIUM:** Similar to Carbon 14 in principal.
4. **ESR *Electron Spin Resonance*** is the measuring of the energy of electrons trapped by dental enamel. The resulting data allows the item to be dated.

## NORTH AMERICA BEFORE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

- I. North America was more than twice the size of Europe.
- II. North America contained a greater variety of landscapes, climates, vegetation, wildlife and human culture than Europe.  
Explorers were continually amazed at the variety of land formations and peoples.  
High estimate of 30 million people lived in North America around 1500 A.D.
- III. Three Great **Migrations**

- A. Thousands of years ago, a few wandering bands of **Asian** hunters wandered across a land bridge which crossed the Bering Strait between Siberia and Alaska.
  - 1. Nomads in search of big game.
  - 2. **Ancestors to people we call Indians.**
  - 3. **Bridge** no longer exists. It disappeared 12,000 years ago.
  - 4. Evolved from **hunters to hunter-gathers.**
    - a. **Semi-permanent settlements;**
    - b. Small game, fish plants;
    - c. Evolved into **farmers;**
      - i. **Trade surplus** food
      - ii. **Specialize** in tasks
- B. Europeans
- C. Americans and Asians
  - 1. Mexico and South America.
  - 2. Pacific Islanders, Vietnam, China, Cambodia, etc.

### DISCOVERY

- I. Ownership ---- importance of Catholic Church
  - A. In 1493 the “**Line of Demarcation**” was drawn by the Pope, west of Cape Verde Islands dividing the “heathen world” into an eastern segment reserved for the Portuguese conquest and a western section reserved for Spain.
  - B. In 1494 the “Line of Demarcation” was moved westward, allowing Portugal to claim Brazil, while the rest of the Western Hemisphere was reserved for Spain.
- II. Early explorers
  - A. **Prince Henry the Navigator** was a member of the Portuguese Royal Family.
    - 1. He built a school for sea captains, explorers and navigators.
    - 2. He encouraged the exploration of and trade with the western coast of Africa.
  - B. **Marco Polo** traveled by land from Venice and Italy, to Asia.
  - C. **Cabot** tried to find a way to Asia, but landed in North America.
  - D. **Magellan** died while helping to prove that the world was round.
    - 1. He tried to find a way to Asia around the land Columbus found.
  - E. **Balboa** was the first European to see the Pacific Ocean from the American coast.
    - 1. A **conquistadores**
      - a. Those who were independent Spanish adventurers who spread Catholicism and attempted to gain wealth and power for Spain
      - b. They were given estates called **ENCOMIEDAS** where they used Indian slaves
  - F. **Cortez** conquered Mexico and the Aztec Indians for Spain. He was Spanish
  - G. **Pizarro** conquered Peru and the Incas.
  - H. **Cabeza de Vacca**
    - a. Spanish
    - b. Explored the Gulf Coast and told of the “Seven Golden Cities of Cibola” which he called the new El Dorado.

- 1) this inspired **de Soto** who discovered the Mississippi River
  - 2) This inspired de Coronado who discovered the Grand Canyon
- I. Interior America.
    1. **Cartier** explored the St. Lawrence River.
      - a. He was French
      - b. He claimed the area around the St Lawrence River for France
    2. **Ponce de Leon** explored Florida. He was Spanish.
  - J. **Frobisher**
    1. Sent by an English nobleman to find the Northwest Passage
    2. Explored Northeastern coast of Canada
  - K. **Sir Francis Drake**
    1. Claimed the Pacific Coast, just North of Present Day San Francisco for Queen Elizabeth of England.
  - L. **Sir W. Raleigh**
    1. He named Virginia in honor of Queen Elizabeth I
    2. He sent a group to settle Roanoke Island, which was found deserted in 1590

### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- I. **Hohokam** (probably originally from Mexico)
  - A. Farmers (developed irrigation system).
  - B. 400 – 300 B.C. (They date back to).
  - C. Southwestern corner of present day Arizona.
  - D. Distinctive pottery with animal designs.
  - E. Peaceful people: existed for around 1,500 years, then suddenly disappeared (drought probably caused this).
- II. **Anasazi**
  - A. Famous for multi-family, high-rise cliff dwellings.
  - B. Thrived between 600 A.D. and 1200 A.D.; like the Hohokam, they abandoned their villages and disappeared.
  - C. Farmers and traders.
  - D. Emerged where Arizona, Utah, Colorado and New Mexico come together; many mesas (high plateaus).
- III. **Adena**
  - A. Mound builders.
  - B. Some 50 feet high.
  - C. Effigy mounds (shape of animal or person).
- IV. **Hopewell**
  - A. Also, mound builders.
  - B. Talented artists: metalworkers and sculptors.
  - C. Vanished around 1,600 year ago.
- V. **Mississippians**
  - A. Mississippi River Valley.
  - B. Began around 800 A.D. and ended around 1500 A.D.
  - C. Powerful rulers with large armies.

## VI. **Mayan**

- A. Originated around present day Guatemala and Mexican Yucatan Peninsula; peaked between 250 A.D. and 900 A.D.
- B. Farmers
  - 1. Rotated crops.
  - 2. Drained swamps to plant crops.
  - 3. Traded surplus.
- C. Society
  - 1. Many gods.
  - 2. Priests.
    - a. Upper class; highly educated;
    - b. Developed a number system;
    - c. Developed 365-day calendar;
    - d. Astronomers;
    - e. Developed a picture-writing system;
  - 3. Descendants still alive, but culture declined around 700 A.D., possibly due to peasant revolt.

## VII. **Aztec**

- A. Southwestern United States
- B. Warriors
- C. Society
  - 1. Classes based on wealth and power.
    - a. Emperor was highest;
    - b. Slaves were lowest;
- D. Many achievements built on Mayan knowledge.
- E. Religion
  - 1. They believed the sun needed human blood to shine.
  - 2. 20,000 human sacrifices yearly.

## VIII. **Inca**

- A. Around 1400 A.D.
- B. Mostly along western coast of South America.
- C. The Emperor was called Sapa Inca.
- D. Worshipped many gods.
  - 1. Sun god was main god.
  - 2. Practiced some human sacrifice.
  - 3. Priests not as powerful as in Mayan and Aztec civilizations.

## THE NEW WORLD

- I. People of science do not agree on how humans arrived in America, where they came from or when they established themselves.
  - A. **Irishmen** discovered and settled Iceland around 850 A.D.
  - B. **Norseman** discovered the New World around 1000 A.D.
  - C. People came from Africa, Europe and Asia.
    - 1. The Indians welcomed the newcomers. At first they fought them, but were finally subjugated by them.

- a. Indians were so named, because the early explorers thought they had found India.
  - b. Indians introduced the Europeans to corn, tobacco, potatoes and chocolate.
  - c. The Indians were beaten, because they lacked any unity (We the People – Sons of She-Dog).
  - d. The southeastern Indians had a caste system, from “Sun” to “Stinkards” with no intermarriage.
  - e. They did not understand the sale of land. They looked at it as more like rent. The average Indian needed twenty times more.
2. The Europeans introduced the horse to the Indians and the New World.
  3. Taking a **scalp** was considered a form of counting coup.
- D. The New World was discovered by people who were looking for something else, and they spent many years trying to find a way around it or through it.
  - E. Columbus first landed in the **Bahamas on October 12 of 1492**
  - F. *On August 5, 1498, Columbus landed on the American continent for the first time.*
    1. It was in present-day **Venezuela**.
    2. Before this time, he had landed only on islands.
    3. He was disappointed, because it was not Japan.
    4. He called it “UN otro mundo” (another world).
  - G. America was named for **Amerigo Vespucci**,
    1. He sold supplies for Columbus’s voyages.
    2. He made two voyages to America
    3. He was one of the first to realize it was not Asia, but a New World.
    4. An unknown writer said that he voyaged that he called this newly discovered land “*Mundus Novus*” (New World).
- II. One of the reasons that **colonialism** is so unpopular today is the exploitation that took place during this period.
    - A. Settlers took advantage of the land and the people.
    - B. The majority of the people were interested in self-profit and not in this New World.
    - C. Slaves were brought into work.
    - D. Wives were purchased for 150 lbs. of tobacco.
  - III. The Spanish introduced horses and cattle to the New World and to the Indians.
    - A. The English defeat of the **Spanish Armada** gave other countries the courage to make settlements in America. Until then, Spain had been the strongest nation.
  - IV. Early Englishmen, unlike the Europeans, demonstrated both an intense desire and an amazing ability for self-government, as can be seen through the Virginia Assembly, the establishment of the House of Burgesses and the **Mayflower Compact**.
    - A. England offered more freedom to people in the New World.
    - B. Spain and France each still tried to rule with a strong hand, which is one of the reasons they lost power in the New World.

- C. **William Penn** firmly established the principle of religious liberty in the New World through the establishment of Pennsylvania, which was the first large community since the Roman Empire to allow different nations and religious sects to live under the same government on terms of equality.
- D. England's relationship with the Colonies before 1774 was mainly in the area of weakly enforced trading considerations, such as the **Acts of Trade and Navigation**.
  - 1. **Exclusive Navigation**: All commerce between England and her Colonies had to be conducted in ships built, manned and owned in England or in the Colonies.
  - 2. **Enterpot Principle**: Colonial trade with foreign countries was to be conducted through the mother country.
- E. **In 1765, the Stamp Act** started the trouble that led to the American Revolution.
- F. Mercantilism was an economic philosophy that believed that the world's wealth was sharply limited
  - 1. Each nation's gain was another nation's loss
  - 2. The goal was to export more than you imported
  - 3. The richer you were --- the stronger you were, and this was important as war was an instrument in **mercantilism**
  - 4. Always intense competition
- V. America was found on **wars**.
  - A. Queen Anne's War, 1713 (Spain, France, England)
  - B. Cold War, 1747-1755 (England, France)
  - C. Seven Years War, 1755-1763 (England and France)
    - 1. Also called the French and Indian War
    - 2. First real World War
  - D. Revolutionary War (**France, Spain and Holland** helped the Colonies.)
    - 1. Farmers did not run, as the peasants had done.
    - 2. **Loyalists or Tories v. Patriots (Civil War)**.
- VI. The wars England engaged in created a money problem.
  - A. American colonials were hit with the **Stamp Act** and the **Revenue Act**.
  - B. Americans had become a bit independent during the wars, because they did most of their own fighting.
- VII. American colonials suffered from **taxation without representation**. This was exceptionally difficult for the English who had been assured for years --- since the **Magna Carta** in 1215 --- that there would be no taxation without representation.
  - A. Stamp Act
  - B. Revenue Act
  - C. Quartering or Mutiny Act
  - D. Townshend Duty (tea tax)
  - E. Coercive or Intolerable Acts

## THE FIRST COLONIALS

America was a New World, and each of the European countries raced to populate it, benefit from it and manipulate it. England eventually became the leading country. It is important to remember that no one nation actually “won”; the American “melting pot” was created. There is no nation like ours --- brown, black, white, red, yellow --- French, German, English, African, Asian, etc.

### I. **Motives** for Early Colonialization.

A. England became a very rich trade nation with a wealthy merchant class.

1. Many poor Englishmen.
2. Overcrowded conditions (farm areas fenced off for sheep).
3. Need of many overseas outlets to sell goods and trade.

B. Malcontents, peasants and beggars were sent to the colonies.

1. To alleviate the overpopulated poor problem in England.
2. To create a market.

C. Religions

#### 1. **Pilgrims**

- a. One of the first religious groups to come to America.
- b. Unhappy with the Church of England, they first went to Holland and, after difficulties there, to England.
- c. Deeply religious.
- d. **William Bradford** became their first governor in the New World.
- e. Arrived in Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- f. Overshadowed by Puritans, who landed ten years later in the same place.

#### 2. **Puritans**

- a. Left England for same reason as the Pilgrims.
- b. Wanted to found a colony by themselves, showing the world it was possible to work hard, lead a rigid Christian life and prosper.
- c. Church leaders tried to regulate every aspect of life and were often intolerant of outsiders, as England had been (forget fast; prejudice).
  - i. Tried to keep member together
  - ii. Tried to avoid the temptations of the world
- d. The religion proved to be **self-defeating** and contradictory, because on the one hand it said to work long and hard and on the other hand it said to remain free of worldliness. Because of the unlimited opportunities in America, it was impossible not to gain material rewards if one worked hard.
- e. **John Winthrop** was the first governor of the Puritans in the New World.

#### f. **Covenant Relationships**



- D. People
  - 1. **John Smith** (Captain)
    - a. Adventurer
    - b. Traveled throughout Europe by his mid-20's.
    - c. Story of his rescue by Pocahontas from Indians in Virginia.
    - d. Fought on side of Austria in a violent war with Turkey.
      - i. Taken prisoner by Turks and made a slave.
      - ii. Escaped.
    - e. In December, 1606, he left England as a member of the **Royal Virginia Company**
      - i. Established **Jamestown**.
      - ii. Drew maps of the New England coast.
      - iii. Wrote letters back to England speaking of the great opportunities in the New World
  - 2. **Richard Hakluyt**
    - a. Great English promoter.
    - b. Persuasive and encouraging letters.
    - c. Saw future for poor in America.
- E. The **Scots and Irish** were the typical frontiersmen in early America (early 1700's).
  - 1. Hated Indians (heathen)
  - 2. Squatters (fought owners and Indians)
  - 3. Old Testament religion.
- F. A long series of European wars caused a large German **migration** to America during the colonial period.
  - 1. No real **Germany** --- more a collection of small states and principalities, each with its own ruler.
    - a. Rulers taxed subjects heavily.
    - b. Rulers were constantly fighting.
  - 2. Crop failures and famine in mid-1700's.
  - 3. Settled in New York, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and heavily in Pennsylvania.
- G. **Asians: No so many; Chinese worked cheap.**
- H. By 1910 over 17 million had **emigrated** from Europe.
  - 1. **Ireland**, because of the Potato Famine.
  - 2. **Italy**, because of heavy taxation for the military.
  - 3. Industrial centers of Europe.
    - a. **All came to America as a land of promise.** N.B. All of these people came to America of their own freewill, looking for their future. With one group, this was not so.
- I. **Slaves and Indentured Servants.**
  - 1. Africans were hunted and brought to the New World in a state of shock. During the colonial period, slavery existed in both North and South (George Washington; Jesuits).
  - 2. The indentured servant was bound to serve a colonial master for a specified number of years as a slave and then was set free. More than half of the

people who came to the colonies south of New England were indentured servants, of whom many of us are descendants. The reasons for such service were several:

- a. People who otherwise could not pay their passage.
- b. Convicts who became settlers as an alternative to imprisonment or death.
- c. Prisoners of war.
- d. Adventurers.

- II. The founding fathers of America came from all over the world.
  - A. Many hardships in coming to the New World (late 1800's).
    1. Dangerous Voyage.
      - a. Shipwrecks
      - b. Disease
      - c. Greedy sea captain over-packed vessels.
      - d. Passengers and their possessions were examined before being allowed in.
    - B. Hardships in Settling in the New World.
      1. 80% of the Scandinavians became the pioneer farmers in the Great Plains and in the Pacific Northwest (rural).
        - a. Incredible loneliness.
        - b. Blizzards.
        - c. Indians.
      2. The majority of the immigrants made their homes in rural areas.
      3. City Life (1900's).
        - a. Many lived in rotting New York tenements (shocking to them after small villages).
        - b. Ways of city life forced difficult adjustment.
        - c. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans and New York.
        - d. Many lived in cities because of job opportunities in factories.
          - i. Men, women and children.
          - ii. Hard work, little pay and poor conditions.
      4. **Immigrants** realized that the major way to improve themselves and their children (primarily) was through **education**(

### III. Ships

- A. **Columbus was sponsored by Queen Elizabeth and Queen Isabella of Spain.** He and his crew sailed for three months on three ships. The ships were called "**Nina**", "**Pinta**" and "**Santa Maria**".
- B. The **English Pilgrims** stepped off a ship called "**The Mayflower**" in 1620.

### IV. Colonies in North America

- A. Some were started by friends of the King.
- B. Some were started by religious groups.
- C. Some were started by business companies.
- D. There were **thirteen**.

### V. Early American Women

#### A. **Virginia Dare**

She was the first child of English parentage born in the New World.

- B. **Abigail Adams**  
She scolded her husband, who was one of the authors of the Constitution, for not asking women to agree to the new laws.
- C. **Deborah Sampson**  
She pretended to be a young man so that she could join the Revolutionary Army. She fought bravely until she became very ill. A doctor discovered her secret and she left the army.
- D. **Elizabeth Freeman**  
She was a slave who argued before a judge that the new laws created through the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution set her free. The judge agreed and freed her.
- E. **Phyllis Wheatley**  
She was born in Africa. She was sold as a slave, but was freed by her master, John Wheatley. He gave her his name. She became a writer.

## REVOLUTIONARY WAR

- I. Early Major Battles
  - A. Massachusetts
    - 1. **Lexington** --- the start --- nobody knows who shot first the British were victorious
    - 2. **Concord** --- the same day, but a little later with the same British troops --- the British lost and sniping started to take place  
-----Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote “By the rude bridge that arched the flood, their flag to Freedom’s breeze unfurled, here once the embattled farmers stood, and fired the shot heard round the world.”
    - 3. **Bunker Hill** --- place British retreated to and were surrounded
  - B. Midnight ride of **Paul Revere**
    - 1. Signal Lantern from belfry of Old North Church
      - a. One if by land
      - b. Two if by sea
  - C. Enlistments of the American troops were due to expire on Jan 1, 1777, so George Washington thought all would be lost. This led him to take his army across the Delaware River during a winter storm in 1776 attacking a Hessian force at Trenton defeating them and taking 900 prisoners.
    - 1. Because of this defeat the British sent 8,000 men to defeat Washington --- under the leadership of Lord Cornwallis.
      - a. Cornwallis left 3,000 men at Princeton and marched on Trenton with the rest, but Washington slipped behind Cornwallis to defeat those in Trenton
    - 2. American victories rekindled the spirit in the colonials and helped Foreign aid.
  - D. The war lasted eight years
  - E. Thomas Paine wrote the famous line, “These are the times that try men’s souls.”

## GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE

- I. The early American leaders wanted to create a government which derived its rights and power to govern through the consent of the governed.
  - A. The **Declaration of Independence** (1775) states the reasons for the American colonies' separation from England and the ideals for the framework of a government. (Read, especially, the second paragraph).
    1. **Thomas Jefferson** headed the committee that wrote it.
    2. The **Continental Congress**, the first American colonial governing body, backed it.
    3. Benjamin Franklin helped edit the Declaration of Independence.
      - a) He was sent to France to get the French support of the Americans against the British.
      - b) He ended up negotiating a peace treaty with the English behind the backs of the French
      - c) He had an illegitimate son in England who was on the side of the English, and that son had an illegitimate son who was on the side of the colonials.
    4. First official government.
    5. Lawyers and judges interpret it to this day.
    6. **John Locke** was an Englishman writer/philosopher who greatly influenced the writing of the Declaration.
      - a. He died 70 years before the War of Independence (1690).
      - b. He believed that man was born into a "state of nature" completely free and independent, but gave up this natural state for the sake of order.
  - B. The States
    1. Early people had to figure out how to organize.
    2. Question of power.
    3. Logical approach.
    4. Each state created a constitution.
    5. Between 1776 and 1777, ten of thirteen former British colonies created new state constitutions (differences).
  - C. Articles of Confederation.
    1. The first attempt to unite a national government (get states together).
    2. Approved by each of the 13 states by 1781 (submitted in 1777).
    3. Became the first Constitution of the United States.
    4. Realization of need to improve and strengthen
      - a. Weakness because of inability of Congress to raise revenue.
      - b. No powers for nation's leaders to regulate commerce make treaties or raise troops.
      - c. **Shay's Rebellion** took place in 1786 when Daniel Shay organized farmers of western Massachusetts to revolt against state taxes because of little money. Brought the problem to light. Is rebellion a good solution? Does the end justify the means?
- II. Instead of strengthening the **Articles of Confederation** in the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, a new form of government was created through the United States Constitution. (Good essay topic: Why did they meet? What happened?)

- A. The 55 delegates were young and intelligent.
  - 1. 29 were college educated, and more than half were lawyers.
  - 2. Ages ranged from 82 (Benjamin Franklin) to 26 (Jonathan Dayton).
  - 3. George Washington (a farmer), Benjamin Franklin, George Mason and George Madison were the most famous.
  - 4. Wealthy people (so some say) who had an interest in organized government.
  - 5. **Federalists** (one of two schools of thought at the Convention).
    - Delegates wanted the Articles of Confederation replaced with a strong constitution and a strong national government.
  - 6. Anti-Federalists (the second group).
    - Delegates wanted to limit power to national government and have strong state governments.
  - 7. Both groups wanted three branches of government to check each other:
    - a. Legislative: Senate; Congress
    - b. Executive: President
    - c. Judicial: Courts
- B. The **Virginia Plan**, submitted as the first major speech by **Edmund Randolph**, Governor of Virginia, became the framework around which the Constitution was built.
  - 1. Calling for a republican form of government, with the people electing their representatives and leaders.
  - 2. Called for new national government to replace the Articles of Confederation.
  - 3. Called for three branches of government.
- C. Besides granting powers to the national government, the Constitution denied powers to the local states.
- D. The creation of the legislature through the Great Compromise (explain way of life).
  - 1. **Lower House** (Congress): filled according to population (elected).
  - 2. **Upper House** (Senate): equal representation from each state (appointed by Congress until 1913; there was a feeling that the people did not know enough to vote; how about you?)
- E. **Executive**
  - 1. Fear of a “king”.
  - 2. Realization of need for one leader.
  - 3. Evolution into most powerful position on earth.
- F. **Judicial**
  - 1. Most easily agree-upon
  - 2. Because chief interpreter of Constitution; Chief Justice John Marshall in **Marbury v. Madison**, 1803 declared an Act of Congress unconstitutional; subject to debate; too lenient.
- G. Slavery was debated briefly.
  - 1. It would break up the nation.
  - 2. The North benefited from Southern produce and eventual taxation.
  - 3. Major Issues that could not be resolved

- a. How would the owners be financially compensated? If the slaves were worth between \$100 and \$200 each their total value was around \$14 million while the yearly federal budget in 1790 was \$7 million.
    - b. There was fear of a bi-racial society so the slaves had to go someplace else. Where would that be? Western lands ---Africa ---- Caribbean
    - c. Impact of growing numbers on political power
  - H. The Convention ended September 17, 1787, with the delegates going for approval. Nine of 13 colonies had to say yes. Franklin said, "I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun". Meaning?
- III. There was a great fight among the delegates to ratify this new constitution, which shifted power from individual states to central government.
  - A. Many people realized that there was no list of rights, such as freedom of press and religion, which had existed in the state constitutions.
    - 1. This was the reason **Patrick Henry** was against it.
    - 2. There was a realization of the need for a written bill of rights.
  - B. The Constitution was ratified by all 13 states on **May 29, 1790**.
  - C. The **Bill of Rights** (first ten amendments) was added to the Constitution at the First congress on December 8, 1791.
  - D. Supreme Court interpretation.
  - E. **James Madison** is known as the **Father of the Constitution**.

## NATIVE AMERICANS

- I. Population
  - A. In the year 1490 there were an estimated 75 million people in the Western Hemisphere
  - B. In the year 1640 --- about 150 years later ---- there were around 6 million of the descendants of the original 75 million left
  - C. By 1900 there were 250,000 Native Americans on record
    - 1. Many that had Native American blood as a portion of their background were either ashamed or fearful of admitting it.
  - D. The most recent Census reports 4.1 million claiming Native American Heritage
    - 1. New source of pride
    - 2. Financial benefits for some

## POLITICS EVOLVING IN AMERICA

- I. The two-party political system evolved in America.
  - A. Many of the writers of the Constitution were against political party formation (divisive: President Washington was against it).
  - B. Americans seem to be organization joiners by their very nature
  - C. Early Political Parties
    - 1. Federalists (ruled for the first decade)
      - a. First real political party in America.
      - b. Founded by Alexander Hamilton, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the first cabinet under President Washington

- 1) He was shot and killed by the then Vice President of the United States ---- Aaron Burr in the most famous duel in American History on July 11, 1804
- 2) Hamilton was extremely important in the formation of the American government.
  - c. Believed in a strong, powerful central government
  - d. Distrustful of individual states.
2. Opposition Party
  - a. Founded by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson.
  - b. Distrustful of strong central government.
  - c. Jefferson was frustrated by Hamilton, who influenced Washington.
  - d. It came to be known as the Democrat-Republican Party.
  - e. It gained control in 1800.
- D. A number of problems while the Federalists were in control led to their downfall (Watergate, CIA, and Kennedy: usually the case).
  1. Whiskey Rebellion (1794)
    - a. Revolt by backwoods farmers against 25% tax on distilled liquors by Federalists.
    - b. First challenge to Federalist Party.
  2. Alienation and Sedition Act
    - a. Directed against foreigners.
    - b. Designed to squelch criticism of government.
    - c. Regarded as a threat of liberty.
  3. Jay's Treaty
    - a. British troops remained in the Northwest until 1793 because of pre-Revolutionary War debts owed to England.
    - b. American ships were seized and crews imprisoned.
    - c. To remedy problems, Washington sent Chief Justice John Jay to England.
      - i. Became known as "Jay's Treaty".
      - ii. America had to pay back debts.
      - iii. People were upset.
- E. The Jeffersonian Republican Party had to wait for Washington to decide not to take a third term (1796).
  1. They said that the Federalists were friendly with the British.
  2. Brought up all problems.
  3. Start of politics (issues)
  4. Did not win in 1796; Federalists John Adams became President
- F. Thomas Jefferson was elected in 1800.
  1. The two-party system did not really come into being strongly until then.
  2. Democratic Republicans kept control for many years.
  3. Jefferson placed strong supporters in all key positions (nepotism, to stay in power).
  4. Caucus System
    - a. Secret meeting to elect the presidential candidate.
    - b. Doing same as Federalists

- c. Many upset
    - i. Birth of the Convention.
    - ii. The people speak.
- G. Patronage
  - 1. When a party takes over jobs go to supporters (not so true today, need of real experts [Kissinger, civil service exam]).
  - 2. Jackson was guilty of it so much that it came to be know as the “Spoils System” (to the victor belongs the spoils).
- H. Search for Candidates with Gimmicks (tactics)
  - 1. Davey Crockett
    - a. Whig
    - b. Elected to Congress twice
  - 2. William Henry Harrison
    - a. Whig
    - b. Indian-fighter famous for Tippecanoe.
    - c. Slogan: “Tippecanoe and Tyler (running mate) Too”; party fabricated a log cabin background to make him more appealing to the people.
- I. It is believed that the **RESIDENCE BILL**, which was passed in 1790 and transferred the national capital from Philadelphia to the Potomac, allowed the passage of the **ASSUMPTION BILL** a few days later. The **ASSUMPTION BILL** strengthened the **FEDERAL** form of government by allowing a centralized federal government to assume all **STATE DEBTS**
- II. Third-party politics
  - A. At times, hot issues were avoided by both parties and became the platform for a third party.
  - B. Liberty Party
    - 1. First real third party.
    - 2. 1840.
    - 3. Slavery Issue (abolitionists demanded an end to slavery).
    - 4. Evolved into the Free Soil Party and eventually (1854) the Republican Party.
  - C. Never won a national election.
  - D. Good, because they bring forth issues.
  - E. In 1968, George Wallace almost had the election thrown into the House of Representatives.
  - F. Many say that there is no difference in political parties today, because the country is more united and information is more available.

### THE GROWN OF AMERICA

#### I Louisiana Purchase

- A. All the land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada was once called Louisiana.
  - 1. LaSalle claimed it for France in 1682.
  - 2. Spain acquired the territory, but gave it back to France in 1800.
  - 3. France was ruled by Napoleon.
    - a. He wanted to extend French power in America.

- b. President Jefferson did not want French power on the American continent.
        - i. The French could control American trade on the Mississippi through the Port of New Orleans.
        - ii. Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris to help Robert Livingston and, to their surprise, they purchased the area for \$10 million.
- II. When Mexico won its freedom from Spain in 1821, Texas was part of that new nation.
  - A. Mexico encouraged people to settle in Texas by giving large land grants. Stephen Austin and several Americans moved to Texas.
    - 1. Differences (language, religion, customs, and slavery).
    - 2. Did not like Mexican government and declared independence in 1836.
      - a. President Santa Ana of Mexico led an army into Texas, killing all the defenders of the Alamo and of Goliad.
      - b. General Sam Houston led the Texans to defeat Santa Ana at San Jacinto and Texas was declared an independent country.
  - B. In 1846, James Polk was President. He believed in Manifest Destiny, the expectation that America should extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
  - C. Problems with Mexican Boundary.
    - 1. Mexico said Nueces (noo Ay seh) River.
    - 2. American said Rio Grande and declared war to achieve it.
      - a. California was a part of Mexico, but the Americans living there revolted.
      - b. In February 1848, Mexico lost. Rio Grande became the boundary.
        - Mexican secession for \$15 million (southwest corner of the country).
  - D. In 1853, America purchased more land from Mexico in the Gadsden Purchase.
- III. The Oregon Country had joint occupation by Britain and America.
  - A. James Polk wanted it for America. **MANIFEST DESTINY**
  - B. In June of 1846, the present border for Canada and America was established.

### SLAVERY AND SEGREGATION

- I. Slavery
  - A. The first blacks to come from Africa arrived in Jamestown, VA.
    - 1. 1619.
    - 2. Indentured servants.
  - B. As needs for labor increased, slavery (1661) proved practical and economical. (Story: 1890 ship "Liberator"; 160 slaves; 22 crewmen; only one not blind; other ship lost; landed Guadeloupe.)
    - 1. Majority went to South.
    - 2. By 1860, 4,000,000 bales of cotton were exported from the South each year.
      - a. Slave population of south: 4,000,000.
      - b. 2/3 of the value of the export trade of the USA (cotton gin 1793; need for slaves).
  - C. The institution of slavery and the conditions of slaves generated serious disagreement and controversy.
    - 1. Concept of freedom (Constitution).
    - 2. Ended in war; first time unable to talk it out.
  - D. Frederick Douglas

1. Greatest black leader of Civil War period.
  2. Born in slavery.
  3. Escaped to the North.
  4. Advisor on race relations to Lincoln
  5. Helped recruit blacks for Union Army
- E. The North did not have the need for slaves that the South had.
1. Realized the evils (vision not clouded by profit).
  2. Spoke out against it.
  3. Abolitionists: anti-slavery
- F. William Lloyd Garrison
1. Journalist
  2. Famous leader of early movement against slavery.
  3. Northerner.
- G. Abolitionists
1. Killed, beaten and kicked out of South.
  2. Some violence suffered in North, but gained support.
- H. Arguments
1. Southern justification.
    - a. Great civilizations of past supported slavery (e.g., ancient Greece and Rome).
    - b. Blacks happier in South than in Africa
    - c. Slavery important to economy of South.
  2. Southern condemnation of the North.
    - a. Children working in factories.
    - b. Factory conditions.
- I. Problems
1. How to look upon slaves in determining number of representatives in the House.
    - a.  $\frac{3}{5}$  of slave population counted (1 slave =  $\frac{3}{5}$  of person).
    - b. North dislike.
- J. Compromises
1. Missouri Compromise (1820)
    - a. To maintain the balance of eleven free states and eleven slave states, Missouri was admitted as slave and Maine as free.
    - b. Slavery was permitted below 36 30".
  2. Tariff Nullification
    - a. Heavy taxes on imported goods (tariff).
      - i. Imports usually cheaper than products of North.
      - ii. South needed manufactured goods (want to take money: wrong).
      - iii. Heavy tariffs to encourage the South to buy from the North.
      - iv. South feared other nations might impose tariffs on their cotton exports.
    - b. Calhoun said that a state could declare a federal law against the Constitution and thus null and void.
      - i. In 1832, South Carolina passed nullification when tariff was raised; there was serious talk of secession; congress reduced the tariff over a nine-year period.

- ii. Not agreed upon.
    - 3. Compromise of 1850 (passed after bitter debate).
      - a. Texas, California and New Mexico were annexed between 1845 and 1848. Would they be free or slave?
        - i. Congressmen physically fought.
        - ii. Great strain between North and South.
      - b. Henry Clay of Kentucky, “Great Compromiser” (Kissinger).
      - c. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and John Calhoun spoke on this issue.
      - d. North tried to please South by saying runaways must be returned.
      - e. California admitted as a free state.
      - f. Texas-New Mexico boundary.
      - g. New Mexico Territory to decide slavery issue for itself (popular sovereignty).
      - h. Fugitive Slave Law
        - i. Fine of \$1,000 and six months for preventing arrests.
        - ii. Commissioners paid fee for each slave caught.
        - iii. Enraged and united many Northerners.
  - K. Because population in North was growing at a more rapid rate, they gained control in the House of Representatives.
  - L. Border War (1850 --- during Reconstruction).
 

Between Missouri (“Mother of Outlaws”) and Kansas; tried to steal from each other; then Indians fought because buffalo had been killed and their livelihood was gone. Gone to Texas by Forrest Carter.
- II. Tension Increases.
  - A. The Fugitive Slave Law.
    - 1. This law inspired Harriet Beecher Stowe to write Uncle Tom’s Cabin, an anti-slavery novel.
    - 2. The novel caused all to take notice and many to be upset.
  - B. King Cotton caused the South to be more adamant.
  - C. Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)
    - 1. Introduced in Congress by Sen. Stephen A. Douglass, III.
    - 2. Popular Sovereignty (people to decide).
 

The idea was to allow Kansas and Nebraska people to decide the issue for themselves. Many fights in “Bleeding Kansas”. Both sides move in to establish residency.
  - D. The Dred Scott Decision (1857).
    - 1. Scott, a slave, was taken from the slave state of Missouri by his master to the free state of Illinois.
      - a. He was on free land for four years.
      - b. He sued for his freedom because of the length of his stay in free territory.
      - c. Way to establish slavery in free state.
      - d. Scott lost, because he had no right to sue; he was not a citizen, but was owned. The Constitution insured the right of an owner to private property.
    - 2. The North was upset.
    - 3. It seriously weakened the notion of Popular Sovereignty.
    - 4. There was an attempt to change the Constitution to allow slavery.

- E. John Brown's Raid (1859).
  - 1. Raid on arsenal at Harper's Ferry in Virginia.
  - 2. Led by John Brown (Black).
    - a. Abolitionist
    - b. In 1856, he led a raid at Pottawattamie Creek in Kansas. Five men were killed.
  - 3. To get arms
  - 4. 18 men
  - 5. Raid failed; defeated by Col. Robert E. Lee, U.S.M.C.
  - 6. Two of his sons were killed.
  - 7. Many similar black slave uprisings.
  - 8. Tried and hand (martyr).
- III. The election of 1860 brought about the breakdown of the American political system.
  - A. The political contenders for the presidency were violently opposed to each other.
    - 1. Abraham Lincoln of Illinois was the Republican candidate (Whig Party no more, replaced by Republican).
      - a. Opposed to slavery.
      - b. Famous for Lincoln/Douglas debates.
      - c. Industry, commerce and public improvement platform (very Northern).
    - 2. Stephen Douglas, a Democratic candidate (party split because of Dred Scott decision) at convention a Southern walkout.
      - a. Popular Sovereignty
      - b. Obey Supreme Court
    - 3. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky (from split Democratic party: Southern Democrat)
  - B. Southern leaders stated that they would secede from the Union of Lincoln won.
  - C. Lincoln won by only 40% (mostly from the North) because of the four parties.
  - D. Secession of Seven Southern States in 1861.
    - 1. States tried to take over federal forts and arsenals in their territories, but they fought (Ft. Sumter in South Carolina).
    - 2. Four tragic blood-filled years, leaving the North victorious and the South in ruins.
      - a. Dates the Civil War Began and Ended.
        - i. December 20, 1860 – South Carolina secedes.
        - ii. May 26, 1865 – Gen. Kirby Smith surrenders at New Orleans.
      - b. Four Major Reasons for the War.
        - i. Economics of expansion in the Western Territories.
        - ii. South wanted new slaves to maintain political control in Congress.
        - iii. South feared that North would force them to abandon slavery and to pay high taxes on imported goods.
        - iv. Societies were very different.
      - c. 3.5 million men fought in 2,200 battles.
      - d. 625,000 dead (half from disease) and 1,100,000 wounded.
      - e. Black Troops
        - i. 183,000 fought 39 major, 410 minor battles.

- ii. 27 Congressional Medals of Honor.
- iii. 68,000 casualties

f. Comparisons

	North	South
Population	20 million	6 million free
No. of Slaves		3.5 million
President	Abraham Lincoln	Jefferson Davis
Uniform Color	Blue	Gray
Generals	U.S Grant	Robert E. Lee

g. Northern Advantages

- i. Larger population.
- ii. Manufacturing base.
- iii. Money.

h. Southern Advantages

- i. Fighting on home soil.
- ii. Military leadership.

i. First Major Battle

- i. Manassas (Bull Run) – South won.
- ii. Date: July 21, 1861.

j. Overall Southern Goal

- i. To create a separate country.
- ii. To seek alliance with England and France.

k. Northern Grand Strategy: “Anaconda Plan”

- i. Blockade ports to prevent supplies.
- ii. Capture Mississippi River to control supply and export of cotton.
- iii. Defeat the South by dividing into sections of east and west.

l. The Battle of Antietam

- i. The battle ended in a draw.
- ii. Lee invaded, hoping a victory in the North would bring recognition from England and France.
- iii. Lee’s defeat likely would have ended the war.
- iv. McClellan was too cautious. He delayed the start of the battle and failed to commit 45,000 reserves (more than all of Lee’s army).

m. The Battle of Gettysburg (July 1 – 3, 1863)

- i. 51,000 casualties.
- ii. The battle was not intended; it just happened.

n. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia, on April 9, 1865, and the formal ceremony was held on April 12, 1865.

o. Grant’s Surrender Terms

- i. Very generous and compassionate.
- ii. Allowed men to keep horses.
- iii. Allowed parole for all.

p. Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes Booth at Ford’s Theater in Washington, D.C., on April 14, 1865. He died the next day.

E. Andrew Johnson (Tennessee) became President after Lincoln was killed (1865).

1. Lincoln was assassinated on April 14, 1865, and died on April 15, but he had dreamed of it prior to that time.
  2. Johnson, a Southern Democrat, had remained faithful to the Union.
    - a. He was hated by radical Republicans.
    - b. He did not have the support Lincoln had.
    - c. Never attended one day of school, and taught himself how to read
    - d. Most vetoes of any President in American history and the most overturned vetoes of any President in American History
  3. Impeachment proceedings were initiated against him in 1868.
    - a. Violation of Tenure of Office Act, which forbade the President to dismiss any member of his Cabinet without the consent of Congress.
      - i. He vetoed it, and Congress overrode it, as usual; his cabinet was against it.
      - ii. He believed it gave the Legislative branch of government had too much power.
      - iii. He demanded the resignation of Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, who was a radical Republican and an outspoken critic. The actual violation was that he told all closed-door discussions.
    - b. Johnson won in the Senate by only one vote.
    - c. His Secretary of State was William H. Seward (13 charges; spoke in loud voice).
      - i. Seward reasserted the Monroe Doctrine to keep Napoleon III from taking over Mexico.
      - ii. Purchase of Alaska from Russia.
- IV. From Slavery to **Segregation**
- A. The **Emancipation Proclamation** abolished slavery.
    1. September 22, 1862.
    2. By Lincoln.
  - B. The South surrendered in 1865
    1. Bitter
    2. **Reconstruction**
      - a. Lincoln was moderate; kept all with cool heads.
      - b. He was **assassinated in 1865**.
    3. Radicals who wished to punish the south took over.
      - a. Southern leaders were denied the right to vote or hold office, so legislatures became dominated by Blacks.
      - b. Bitter feelings by Whites led to **Black Codes** (anti-black laws, KKK, etc.).
      - c. The North passed the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment (no discrimination).
  - C. **Amendments 13, 14 and 15** were passed **to prevent** the practice of **discrimination**.
  - D. **Radical Reconstruction** ended in 1877.
    1. The election of 1876 had to be decided in the House of Representatives – a deal – troops were removed from the South.
    2. Segregation grows.
  - E. Segregation in Both the North and the South.
    1. No attempt at education.

2. No financial grants (then was time to do it, not now, harder, first zeal).
  3. **Supreme Court Ruled in Favor of Segregation.**
    - a. **1883 ruled Civil Rights Act of 1875 illegal** (up to each state).
    - b. 1892, **Plessy v. Ferguson**, **Plessy** (1/8 Negro and 7/8 Caucasian) tried to sit in white car in Louisiana train. Decision: Separate but equal facilities okay, law of land.
- F) Other examples for racial tension and hatred
1. Chinese (reference book Driven Out by Jean Pfaelzed)
    - a. In November of 1885 an armed mob forced 200 Chinese out of their homes and businesses and onto trains to leave. This happened in a number of towns on the West Coast –especially California.
    - b. In 1886 a mob of 1,500 Seattle white men forced 400 Chinese onto a boat in Elliot Bay.
    - c. In 1871 after a dispute concerning a run away Chinese prostitute 17 Chinese were hung in Los Angeles
    - d. In the 1890's Congress passed the Geary Act requiring all Chinese to wear identity cards which resulted in one of the largest acts of Civil Disobedience in American History as people refused to comply.

## THE MACHINE AGE

Explain how America grew. Were all resources in one country? Man partner with nature then/ man partner with machine now.)

- I. The Coming of the Machine.
  - A. **The fact that the North was so industrialized was a major factor in its victory over the South.**
  - B. Some for **Machine Age**, some against.
    1. Will man become dependent upon machine?
    2. Machines will free man.
    3. Pollution
  - C. Automobile revolutionized society.
    1. Travel and transportation (life speeded up).
    2. Economy.
    3. Socializing (traveling, motel, mature earlier).
    4. Assembly-line method developed by Henry Ford.
  - D. **Research** born (to make money or to help man)
  - E. Growth of **Big Business**
    1. Development of large-scale transportation, production, and communication led to distribution.
    2. Trusts owned many businesses and cut competition out. The “**Gilded Age.**”
    3. **John D. Rockefeller**, industrial giant, **Standard Oil**. Controlled market through
      - a. Control of pipelines.
      - b. Special deal for shipping by **Railroad** (rebate)
      - c. Price-cutting to ruin competition.
  - F. **Gospel of Wealth**

Concept: Work hard and you get rich. True? Success and riches were glorified, even by religious.

- II. While the **industrial giants became rich**, the **working class became poor**.
  - A. Factories
    - 1. People crowded into cities to work.
    - 2. Long hours, low pay.
    - 3. Women and children working.
    - 4. Owners get rich. Tell Chicago story. Slavery credit at store.
  - B. Farms
    - 1. Could not afford machinery.
    - 2. Sold farms, then rented land that once was theirs (**tenant farmers**).

### THE BEGINNING OF ORGANIZED LABOR

- I. Background
  - A. Because of drastic **differences in lifestyle** between rich and poor, a tense situation developed.
  - B. The depression of the 1870's brought it all to a boil.
  - C. Labor unions called strikes, but lack of money caused the unions to fall apart.
  - D. Frustration led to **riots**.
- II. The **Gulf Widens**
  - A. Deep Economic Distress.
    - 1. Too much investment and too little return on invested money.
    - 2. **Failure of major bank**.
  - B. Working class received full impact of panic.
    - 1. Lack of work.
    - 2. Reduced wages.
    - 3. Starvation.
    - 4. **Lockouts and strikes**.
  - C. Major Riots
- III. Farmers Organize - "**The Patrons of Husbandry**" was an early farm organization.
  - A. Farmers were abused by **railroad rates**.
  - B. Obtained federal regulation of shipping rates.
  - C. Realization of **need to organize**.
- IV. The **Homestead Strike**.
  - A. This strike took place in Pennsylvania in 1892 and turned into a lockout for steel and ironworkers.
  - B. Progress of Strike and Lockout.
    - 1. The steel and ironworkers had the strongest union in the U.S. (25,000 members).
    - 2. The **Carnegie Steel Co.** and the Union had a three-year contract.
    - 3. At the end of three years, the Company wanted the Union to take a salary cut.
      - a. The Union voted "NO".
      - b. **Before the strike, there was a lockout**.
    - 4. War
      - a. Carnegie went to Europe, and Fisk took over.

- b. Pinkertons (300).
- c. The Union men armed themselves.
- d. The **Pinkertons** tried to land at Homestead on July 5<sup>th</sup>. The Union men ran them out of town.
- e. Frick called in the government militia.
- f. The Union was defeated (lack of funds, onset of winter).
- g. Frick was shot by Berkman.

## GROWTH AND CONFLICT

- I. **“Foreign Policy”** is a plan of action one country develops toward another country over a period of time.
  - A. America became more interested in foreign affairs after The Civil War.
    - 1. Americans became very successful developing goods and produce.
      - a. There were surpluses that needed new markets.
      - b. Trade increases interest in world affairs.
    - 2. Purchase of Alaska in 1867.
    - 3. Interest in the Pacific and Caribbean in the late 1890’s.
      - a. **American businessmen in Hawaii wanted a very close relationship with America for protection and a guaranteed sugar market.**
        - i. They led a revolution in 1893, forcing Queen **Lilivokalani** (lee-lee-oo-oh-kah-lah-nee) to give up her throne.
          - a) President Grover Cleveland did not allow Hawaii to become part of the USA at that time, because he did not believe the Hawaiian people wanted it.
          - b) Hawaii became an American territory in 1898 and a state in 1959.
        - b. **Cuba is 90 miles south of Florida, and it had been ruled by Spain** since the time of Columbus.
          - i. They tried to revolt a number of times, but they were defeated.
          - ii. In 1895, **the Cubans began a successful guerilla war** against Spain.
            - a) **America sympathized with the Cubans and was highly critical of Spain.**
              - Business interests
              - Belief in democracy
            - b) The American government sent the **battleship Main** to protect American citizens.
              - It was **blown up in Havana Harbor** in January 1898 killing 268 men.
              - **Americans believed that Spain was responsible, although there was no proof, and declared war on Spain on April 25, 1898.**
- II. **Spanish-American War.**
  - A. America had the more powerful navy but Spain had the larger army.
    - 1. **Commodore George Dewey** defeated a Spanish squadron of ships in Manila Bay in the Philippines, which belonged to Spain.
    - 2. American soldiers defeated the Spanish land forces in August 1898.
  - B. One of the more famous battles was for **San Juan Hill.**

A group of volunteer American soldiers called the roughriders, under the leadership of Colonel Leonard Wood and future president Colonel **Theodore Roosevelt** took the hill.

- C. **The war ended because of severe Spanish losses on August 12, 1898.**
  - 1. **Ownership of Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines was transferred to the United States.**
  - 2. **America paid \$20 million to Spain for the Philippines.**
  - 3. **Puerto Rico became and remains a commonwealth under American protection.**
    - a. Free trade.
    - b. No federal income tax.
  - 4. **Spain gave independence to Cuba.**
    - a. **America started to build up Cuba.**
    - b. A special treaty allowed America to maintain bases there.
    - c. Cubans resented American interference.
  - 5. By the early 1900's America had accepted responsibility for Samoa (which now has its own legislature), Guam and the Virgin Islands.
- III. **The Panama Canal.**
  - A. Expanding American interest made it necessary to find a quicker way to get ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific or *vice versa*.
    - 1. With American aid, Panama revolted from Columbia and then allowed America to build the canal.
      - a. America paid \$10,000,000.
      - b. America paid \$250,000 yearly.
      - c. It was completed in August 1914.
      - d. **Ownership will revert to Panama in 1999.**
      - e. The canal is 10 miles wide and 40 miles long.
- IV. The Gilded Age 1870's – 1890's
  - A. Weak Executive leadership
  - B. Legislative domination by Congress and Republican Party
    - 1. **President Garfield was assassinated** by a mentally disturbed patronage seeker in 1881
      - a. The **Pendleton Act** was then passed opening competitive examinations for Civil Service jobs ----- rather than favoritism
  - C. The power of "Big Business" grew during this time
    - 1. America became the worlds largest manufacturing economy
      - a. Alexander **Graham Bell** introduced the telephone
      - b. **Andrew Carnegie** developed the modern steel industry
      - c. **Thomas Edison** developed electrical energy
      - d. **John D. Rockefeller** controlled 95% of the American oil refineries
  - D. There was an uneven distribution of American Wealth
    - 1. 10% of the people had 90% of the nations wealth
  - E. Labor unrest
    - 1. Economic Panic of 1873
    - 2. Railroad Strike of 1877
    - 3. Unions

- a. National Labor Union
  - b. Knights of Labor
- 4. Bloody Haymarket Riot in Chicago in 1886
- E. Urbanization was a major force of change
  - 4. Internal movements of people to city life and immigration
  - 5. Urban areas grew from 40 million people in 1870 to 80 million in 1890
    - a. New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia each grew over 1 million people
    - b. Slums and tenements grew near skyscrapers, town homes, and department stores
- F. **Government policy and planning did not keep up with the growth of people, wealth, and business power**
  - 2. Alternative voices began to speak out
    - a. **Jane Adams**
    - b. Washington Gladden
    - c. **Booker T. Washington**
      - 1) African American who became a President of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama
      - 2) Promoted self-respect and economic equality
- G. **Feminist** Activism began
  - 1. voting rights
  - 2. Temperance movement
  - 3. Planned Parenthood
  - 4. Anti-Prostitution movement
  - 5. Equal rights for all
- H. A new form of **Imperialism** started to develop as America wanted to expand its markets to other countries due to American success and overproduction
  - 1. **Latin America**
    - a. Pan American Union ----1910
    - b. Organization of American States ----1948
  - 2. Panama Canal
    - a. first got the French out
  - 3. The Pacific
    - a. trading rights with Samoa
    - b. Naval Base at Pango Pango
  - 4. Opened direct trade with Japan
  - 5. Opened trade with Korea