

# Chapter 1 - Collision of Cultures

## SAQ

Answer (a), (b), and (c).

a. Briefly explain ONE important similarity between the goals of the Spanish and the English in establishing colonies in the Americas prior to 1700.

One important similarity between the goals of the Spanish and the English was the two countries' religious motivations. The Spanish wanted to spread Catholicism to the Americas by building Missions and even forcing Natives to convert their religion. The English, specifically members of the Puritan Separatists, wanted to flee religious persecution and be able to worship on their own terms in America.

b. Briefly explain ONE important difference between the goals of the Spanish and the English in establishing colonies in the Americas prior to 1700.

One important difference between the goals of the Spanish and the English was their attitudes toward commercial gain. While the Spanish wanted to establish colonies in the Americas to search for gold, the English were fleeing a poor economic system that was a result of the Enclosure Movement. The Spanish were motivated more by greed and exploiting the New World, but the English were motivated by a need for greater financial security.

c. Briefly explain ONE way in which the difference you indicated in (b) contributed to a difference in the development of Spanish and English colonial societies.

One way that the difference of their attitudes toward commercial gain contributed to a difference in development was the scope of the colonial societies. Because the Spanish were focused on searching for gold, they created colonies that spanned many areas of the Americas, including the Incas, Aztecs, and along the Pacific coast. Whenever they were unsuccessful in exploiting the Natives and their land, like the situation with the Pueblos, they would move along. On the other hand, the English colonists attempted to settle in more permanent and clustered colonies like Jamestown and Roanoke to learn more about the environment and its resources.

## Lecture Notes

- **Pre European Contact**
- Clovis People: came to America via the Bering Strait around 9000 BCE
- Archaic Period around 8000 BCE: Mainly hunting and gathering, later had more technology
- Sedentary: farming same crops, no rotation (most common was corn)

the Congress to be based on each state's population, while the Article of Confederation gave each state equal representation, benefitting smaller states. Therefore, critics, especially of those from larger states, wished to revise the Articles to consider representation based on population.

c) Briefly explain ONE specific way in which the United States Constitution addresses a criticism of the Articles of Confederation.

One way the United States Constitution addresses a criticism of the Articles of Confederation is the incorporation of both the House and Representatives and the Senate. Under the Articles of Confederation, each state would have an equal amount of delegates at Congress, leading to criticism from high population states like New York. As a result, with the new Constitution, there was a House of Representatives that allowed each state to have a number of representatives proportional to population. Every state would still have equal representation in the Senate, allowing for a compromise between big and small states.

## Lecture Notes (American Revolution)

- Second Continental Congress, fulfills promise to meet again from First Continental Congress (May 1775)
- Radicals rallying for Independence (John Adams, Sam Adams)
- Olive Branch Petition: last effort to reconcile with Britain, didn't know war already started
- Petition rejected, prohibitory Act: blocked all colonies from international trade
- **Reasons for changing their mind from reconciliation to war:** Stakes too high, Britain's try to have Iroquois fight against colonists, Prohibitory Act
- Thomas Paine (Common Sense): pamphlet explained why independence was necessary, issue was systemic, popular
- Declaration of Independence: approved on July 4th, stole ideas from other sources
- Preamble, Statement of Beliefs, Grievances, Prior attempts to redress, Declaration, Signatures
- **Those who did not support break despite acknowledging grievances: Loyalists or Tories**
- **Patriots: Wanted to have independence from Britain**
- State Constitutions: Republican governments with legislature and state assembly
- Articles of Confederation (1781): placeholder, federal constitution, Confederation Congress (early government)
- Congress could negotiate with other nations, raise army, could declare war
- Limitations: no power to tax, each state each get same votes, amendments require unanimous votes
- France helps funds, repaying for French-Indian War, starts printing money, caused inflation
- Continental Army (unified army as supposed to state militia) led by George Washington
- Advantages: fighting on own land, committed Patriots, alliance with France and Prussia
- First Phase (New England): British wasn't sure they were fighting a war
- Bunker Hill: patriots suffer heavy losses, withdraw from position
- British evacuate from Boston, head to North Scotia
- Loyalists persecuted by Patriots, seek refuge with British army
- Invasion of Canada: Benedict Arnold chase army to Canada, tries to bring Canadians to support colonists

- Clay influenced presidency by telling supporters to choose JQA, becomes secretary of state
- Adams pushes with nationalist properties, Jacksonians kept blocking acts
- Tries to not uphold 1791 treaty, but then presents himself as weak when governor ignores Adams
- Election of 1828: Adams: National Republicans, Jackson: Democratic Republicans
- Jackson wins, like Revolution of 1800 [age of common man]

## Essential Question

How did the United States use diplomatic and economic means to project its power in the western hemisphere? How did foreign governments and individuals describe and react to the new American nation?

The United States used diplomatic and economic means to project its power in the western hemisphere through the development of trade routes in the West and the Monroe Doctrine. After Mexico gained its independence from Spain, it began to open up trade routes with the US. By creating the Santa Fe Trail, the US government encouraged merchants to travel to the Southwest territories, leading to an increase of influence over that territory. This increase of commerce and westward expansion would begin the "Era of Good Feelings", a period of heightened nationalism. One diplomatic way the US projected its power was through the Monroe Doctrine. After several revolutions in Western Hemisphere like Chile and Peru, Monroe declared that any colonization in the Western hemisphere would be a threat to the US's sovereignty. This essentially represented America's sphere of influence over the western hemisphere. In reaction to the new American nation, many smaller foreign nations like Mexico and the Caribbeans would begin to trade valuable cash crops with the US, further benefiting the American economy. The dominant influence the US had would also cause Spain to leave their claim over Florida and react with fear after the Seminole war. The Spanish representative, Luis de Onis, would sign the Adam-Onis treaty in response, which further demonstrated how foreign countries sought to avoid conflict with the US, a new global power.

## Chapter 9 - Jacksonian America

### Lecture Notes

- Mass Politics: Born poor, "common man", parents were from immigrants, lawyer
- Old Hickory: very tough like Hickory wood, like revolution of 1800
- Most states restricted voting to taxpayers, Jackson expanded voting rights
- Alexis de Tocqueville: studied America, revealed flaws of democracy
- Legitimization of Party: more voter participation, political parties became desirable
- Ideological commitments more important than party loyalty
- President of Common Man: popular vote, result of corrupt bargain
- Ironic cause this only applied to white males

## Essential Question

Why did the North win the Civil War? Consider political, economic, military, environmental, and diplomatic factors?

The North won the Civil War because of economic advantages, Grant strong military leadership, and the failure of the South to receive diplomatic assistance from European countries. Foremost, the North had a more developed railroad system that allowed for soldiers and supplies to be easily transported from one part of the country to the other. More railroad tracks could be laid down because of the coal industry in the North. Therefore, the economic differences between the North and South helped the North win. The North also had a greater population, which allowed for men to fight the Union army. Environmental factors hurt the South because their land was being used for cash crops, not for food, so the blockade weakened Southern soldiers. Military reasons initially did not help the North out because George McClellan was holding back Union troops and not aggressive. Ulysses S. Grant, however, was extremely aggressive and helped the North win by trapping Lee. Finally, diplomatic reasons helped the North win. The South initially believed they would receive European support because the European countries depended on them for slaves. Therefore, they desperately tried to demonstrate to these countries that they were legit and needed to support. Many European countries relied on Egypt and India for cotton and no longer needed the South. Therefore, the South failed diplomatically to gain support from the foreign powers, hurting their chances at victory.

## Chapter 15 - Reconstruction and the New South

### Lecture Notes

- Problems with Peacemaking: North did not know what to do with South, did not know how to admit states since he never believed in the south in the first place
- State of South: depressed, 20% whites died, glorify past leaders
- Built monuments, plantations burned, railroads ripped off, leads to gender imbalance
- Lost cause myth: Southerners looked towards Confederate heroes, wanting to turn back time, mourning
- Emancipation: lots of free Africans didn't know what to do, find family members
- White southerners lost, lot of freed slaves go back to plantation, sharecropping
- Competing notions of freedom, did not want interference from North
- Wanted economic redistribution, equal rights, starting black churches and schools
- Freedmen's Bureau: built schools, allowed food, helped poor white southerners
- 13th Amendment: banned slavery period
- 14th Amendment: extended citizenship to people of color, allowed due process
- 15th Amendment: allowed enfranchisement to African American citizens, excluded women

- Urban poverty: public agencies tried to help but left out many people
- Deserving vs undeserving poor, people blamed for their condition
- Mexicans: ranching techniques, Chinese/Irish/Mexican: railroads
- Andrew Carnegie (Scottish): steel, philanthropist
- Mary Harris Jones (Irish): leading coal miners union
- James Naismith (Canadian): invented basketball
- Leo Blakland- Plastics
- Bagel from Eastern Europe, Hot Dog (Germany)
- Political Machines: back door deals, give groceries, get people out of jail in exchange for political support
- Manipulate immigrants, immigrants were at mercy of political bosses
- Allowed for progress, better city infrastructure
- William Tweed (Tammany Hall), put in jail because of political cartoons
- Corruption: Legislature supported interests of robber barons, Congress would stop meeting unless it was about companies
- Robber barons pulling string, Teddy Roosevelt ended trust system
- Muckrakers: journalists who exposed political corruption or social issues, Ida Tarbell (Standard Oil), inspired change
- Coined by Teddy Roosevelt, used to clean up manure
- Upton Sinclair (Jungle), exposed Chicago meat packing industry
- Middle Class: rise in income (white collar), industries with women and African American had little income growth, decrease in work hours
- Middle class trying to emulate upper class, standard of living rising
- Consumerism: fashion, especially for women, sewing machines allowed for new merchandising techniques
- Fashion cycles: more colors, patterns, very risqué
- Shopping culture: created shopping environment, decorated stores, restaurants
- Refrigerated cars: allows meat and other vegetables to be transported long distances
- Chain stores: greater volume, reduced prices, mail order catalog allowed rural Americans to participate
- Ex: Macys (1858), Sears, Woolworth, opposition from local merchants
- Women as consumers: clothes, prepared food for families, magazines for women
- National Consumers League to force retailers and manufacturers to improve wages
- Leisure: people had more time to "go out", movies, amusement parks (Coney Island), theaters, saloons, sporting events, Vaudeville, music halls
- Invention of light bulbs allows nightlife
- Simon Patten: economist who described leisure, goal of economy should be leisure
- Baseball (past time), Football (colleges), Boxing (lower class), associated with gambling
- Boxing immigrant sport, people wanted to cheer up sports, didn't become legal until after WW1
- Horse racing: Kentucky Derby, social event
- Sports part of male culture, female sports like rowing and croquet
- African Americans played for teams until 1877, then segregated

- Department of Commerce and Labor: allowed government to investigate companies and publicize results
- Square Deal: appease both conservative and progressive members using patronage to win reelection
- Beats Alton Parker (Democrat) in 1904 Election
- Control corporations, promote conservation, and consumer protection
- Hepburn Act (1906) to strengthen ICC, regulate railroad rates, very cautiously worded
- passed Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act (from Upton Sinclair's Jungle)
- Restricted dangerous or ineffective medicines, wanted to prevent spread of diseases
- Conservation: Forest Reserve Act, allowed presidents to set aside land for parks
- 1902: National Reclamation Act, funded reservoirs, canals, and dams in the West
- 1907 Progressive Platform: 8 hour workday, workers compensation, inheritance/income tax, regulating stock markets, making Robert La Follette's reforms national
- Spent 4 days in Yellowstone (1872) with John Muir, starts National Park system
- Yosemite: half dome, El Capitan (1890)
- Hetch-Hetchy: 1906 San Francisco earthquake made people feel sympathetic, reservoir at Hetch-Hetchy, but Muir was against it
- Roosevelt gives Pichot decision, dam was built in Yosemite after World War I
- Panic of 1907: recession occurred, Roosevelt allowed Morgan to buy Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, allows consolidation to reinvigorate economy
- William Howard Taft: more moderate candidate, used to be governor of Cuba
- Beat William Jennings Bryan, but presidency was really bad, Republican party weakened, Democrats take over
- Tried lowering tariffs via Payne-Aldrich Tariff, lowered tariffs in some places, raised tariffs in other places, very passive, lost support of Progressives
- Ballinger-Pinchot Dispute: Glavis (Investigator) discovered Ballinger (new secretary of interior), replaced Roosevelt's choice which was controversial
- using public lands in Alaska for private profit (coal land), Pinchot took claim to Ballinger, Taft said claims were groundless
- Taft fired Glavis and released Pinchot, most progressives supported firing of Ballinger, leads to downfall of Taft
- Passing child labor initiatives,
- Return of Roosevelt: hunting in Africa and Europe, returned with New Nationalism to reunite the Republican party
- New Nationalism: graduated income/inheritance tax, regulating corporations, fair child labor laws
- Spreading Insurgency: conservative republicans lost spots, Houses had majority, La Follette ran for Republican, but had a nervous breakdown
- Suit against Tennessee Coal Act, wants to right his wrongs
- Runs as the Progressive Party (Bull-Moose), even more progressive than New Nationalism platform, gets shot while campaigning
- Chicago Convention: almost all votes went to Taft because conservative old Guard

- Life: documented Great Depression, reflected discontent
- Hoover Program: tried to restore public confidence through voluntarism
  - Ex: told leaders of agriculture, labor, business to improve conditions and stop laying off
  - Increase 423 million dollars to public work projects
    - Ex: construction, tax increase to avoid deficit
  - Did not support direct relief from federal government
- Agricultural Marketing Act: help farmers maintain prices, federal Farm Board creates loans for corporations to buy surpluses, similar to parity, help to control prices
- Raised international agricultural tariffs,
  - Ex: Hawley-Smoot Tariff protected 75 products, but actually hurt economy by preventing food exports
- Americans blamed Hoover for economy, called poor communities Hooverilles, 1930s Democrats won House
- 1920s European nations depended on US banks for loans, after 1929 could no longer receive loans for payments
  - May 1931: large bank in Austria collapses, leads to international financial panic
- Uses Reconstruction Finance Corporation to try to support banks, prevent foreclosures
  - Government agency to provide federal loans to struggling banks and businesses, make funds for local governments to support public projects, large scale
- Not effective, only lent funds to institutions with good collateral or could pay for itself, most went to large corporations
- Of the 1.5 billion public works budget, only 20% used
- Americans at first too stunned to protest, by mid 1932, began to protest
- Farmers Holiday Association: started in Des Moines Iowa, tried to withhold agricultural products from market (strike), unsuccessful
- Protest from Veterans: payment of 1000 dollars in 1945, but veterans demanded money immediately in 1932, Hoover rejected request
- Army of veterans called the Bonus Army camped outside Congress, proposal still voted down, lead to violent clash when Hoover ordered military to clear away the Army
- General Douglas MacArthur and Dwight D. Eisenhower sent Third Cavalry and tanks to pursue Bonus Army, dissolved after this incident
- Hurt Hoover's image, portrayed him as unsympathetic towards the struggling people
- Antifront: antifacist movement rose to counter Hitler, American Communist Party formed as the Popular Front
- 1932 Election, Republicans knew Hoover wouldn't win
- Democrat: Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Hudson Valley aristocrat, distant relative of Teddy Roosevelt, New York state legislature, governor of NY
- Eleanor Roosevelt: cousins with husband, incredibly active, writes letters, helps create social reform
- Charming personality, began government programs, allowed him to portray himself as more enthusiastic than Hoover
- Avoided controversial and divisive topics, united Democrat party, won in a landslide

- Medicaid: health care program for the poor
- Community Action Program: gave administrative jobs to poorer people, helped minorities
- Created Housing and Urban development commission, made suburban housing cheaper, development of mass transit
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act: money to both public and private schools, depended on the economy need of the students, people feared it would lead to federal controlling of schools
- Immigration Act (1965): repealed national origins act, made quota 170,000
- Great Society program competed with funding with Vietnam involvement
- Legacies of Great Society, largest decrease in poverty in US, improved conditions for minorities
- Brown v Board (1954): Thurgood Marshall worked with NAACP, worked to overturn Plessy v Ferguson that established separate but equal
- Used Linda Brown's case, denied entrance to local schools although she lived close
- Supreme court unanimously supported Linda Brown, but leads to resistance
- School boards come up with loopholes to prevent African Americans from attending schools, Southern manifesto to denounce Brown v Board
- Doll Test: psychology test to see how segregation affected children, preference for dolls
- Emmett Till: 14, murdered in Mississippi, accused of offending white women by flirting with them, brother and husband beat him to death
- Montgomery Bus Boycott: Rosa Parks not give her seat after work, arrested, black community boycott buses, form carpools, hurt white grocery stores
- Martin Luther King Jr.: drew inspiration from Jesus, Henry David Thoreau, Gandhi, went to jail in Birmingham for leading peaceful protests and sit-ins
- Face of peaceful Civil Rights Movement, nonviolence march in Washington that led to famous speech
- Worked with sympathetic white community and Kennedys, people didn't like that
- Assassinated in 1968 by James Earl Ray in Memphis, Tennessee
- NAACP: morris v alabama made exclusion of African Americans in jury illegal in 1935
- 1946 fought morgan v virginia, segregation of interstate buses was illegal
- 1950 state v painter, law schools had to admit qualified African Americans
- Civil Rights Act of 1957: signed by Eisenhower, protect African American voters, weaker than intended, create civil rights division in Justice commission
- Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: sitting at lunch counters, protesting against segregation in restaurants, many students challenge Jim crow laws
- Started with famous Greensboro Sit In February 1960
- Freedom Riders: African American activism group, protest segregation in bus rides, Kennedy led to the integration of all bus rides at the end
- October 1962: efforts to enforce integration of public education, James Meredith wanted to go to University of Mississippi, Kennedy sent in troops to stop riots
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference: organization by MLK and Ella Baker, southern black churches fighting for Civil Rights
- Organized students, felt cooperative league that pooled community resources

- Patriot Act: rounded up suspected terrorists, civil liberties, taking people to Guantanamo Bay, allowed government surveillance and wiretapping
- Iraq: believed Iraq was support terrorism and that they were developing weapons of mass destruction, both claims were bogus, main reason to protect oil
- Congress passed bills to remedy intelligence failures, passed homeland security act, created TSA
- Hurricane Katrina hurt the Gulf Coast, especially New Orleans, government was really slow to offer federal aid, hurt Bush's campaign
- In Louisiana, people started removing Mangroves for housing, eliminate natural protections
- FEMA: set up superdome with beds, terrible conditions, people blamed Bush
- Led to Snowden controversy
- No Child Left behind: attached federal funding to standardized testing, people didn't like that kids were taught to take tests as supposed to really learn
- Bush implemented lots of tax cuts to wealthy Americans, reflected broader Republican idea, but actually contributed to national debt
- Financial Crisis of 2008: jumbo loans in houses, banks borrowed lots of money to trade mortgages instead of stocks, led to rapid rise in prices
- Lehman focused on Mortgage market, house prices decreased and Lehman company obliterated
- Glass Steagall Act (no reckless speculation) was repealed, caused housing market to collapse, everybody gets bailed out by government
- Election of 2008: Obama (democrat) and McCain (republican), went on a global tour, McCain chose female VP
- Financial crisis helped Obama, Bush was the Republican so McCain was associated
- Obama campaigned on pulling troops out of Iraq, passed a Stimulus Package that cost 787 billion dollars to save economy
- Put in money to unemployment benefits, infrastructure, health care, etc.
- Affordable Care Act required health insurance for all Americans, gave financial assistance, similar to universal health care
- Tea Party strongly opposed Obama Care, led by Ted Cruz, wanted smaller government and reduction of taxes
- Led to greater political polarization, shutdown of federal services, exaggerated things
- "Occupy Wall Street" was in response that 1% of population held 40% of the money, people occupied wall street and protested
- NSA: after Patriot Act, the Bush administration had surveillance powers to gather internet browsing data, used section 2-15 (provision) to demand records
- Edward Snowden illegally leaked this documents that showed Bush was spying on citizens and citizens around world, led to international backlash
- Congress passed 2015 Freedman Act to curtail Bush's surveillance policies, Snowden fled to China and then Russia
- Gridlock: Republican Houses that opposed Obama's legislation, example: gun control after Sandy Hook shooting