

Politics & Power Set

Strategies/Ideas:

Cards are not in chronological order. Consider organizing them that way!

Organize your study cards by theme or by era. If you want to cut the “cards” out, you can use them to sort into eras. [Some cards span many eras]

(See landscape era title “cards” to aid you in this technique).

Combine your use of these cards with the content outline. For example, you can sort into eras with other themes, study the cards, and read the relevant portion of the content outline to reinforce your understanding of main historical developments!

Progressive Reforms (Progressive Era, 1890-1920)

Definition – the middle class felt those above are abusing the system and those below are becoming a Socialist; looking to government to become an “agency of human welfare”

...Nation becoming frustrated with monopolies

Pride individualism to justify inaction no longer makes sense in industrial age

**PROGRESSIVE ROOTS &
PROGRESSIVE ACTIVISTS**

ROOTS IN POPULISM... AND...

Comstock laws Efforts to stop prostitution – force police to enforce laws, Chinese Exclusion partially motivated by this; birth control literature considered pornography

Temperance/Prohibition of Alcohol – some states and counties passing “dry laws” --Alcohol blamed for crime, unemployment, prostitution, wasting of wages, hurts family (continuation of antebellum reform)

Women’s Suffrage – western states pass first – Suffragettes still seen as women who want to be men, unhappy with 15th Amendment excluding women (continuation of antebellum reform efforts)

Civil Rights – *Plessy* case in 1896...

Booker T. Washington work with system – get educated in manual labor (Atlanta Compromise, Tuskegee Institute)

WEB Dubois demands immediate equality – **NAACP** pushes for laws (little progress for civil rights in this era)

Jane Addams – Hull House – starts **Settlement House** movement ; Neighborhood activities, counseling, childcare, education for the poor

Protestant Clergymen – “**Social Gospel**” – “Christian Socialists” – God says must help society

Populists 1890s – demanded social help

How the Other Half Lives – Jacob Riis – shows life of poor, inspires more reform efforts among middle and upper classes

Progressive Reforms (Progressive Era, 1890-1920)

PROGRESSIVE JOURNALISTS

Muckrakers – publishers make money off exposing ills of society – term given by Teddy Roosevelt ... MANY EXPOSE ISSUES THAT THEN IMPACT GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Magazines – *McClure's, Cosmopolitan, Colliers*, increased literacy and readership

Lincoln Steffens – *Shame of the Cities* – business and cities have corrupt alliance

Ida Tarbell – *Standard Oil Company* – how monopolistic practices destroy small companies

Ida B. Wells – documents lynching and seeks federal anti-lynching laws (no progress in this era)

Upton Sinclair – *the Jungle*, exposes sanitation and health issues in meat packing industry

MUNICIPAL/CITY AND STATE PROGRESSIVE REFORMS

Prompted by **Triangle Shirtwaist Factory** fire of 1911 – [women trapped in factory and die] – **municipal laws** regulating work safety and building codes
STATE ...

Initiative- progressive reform allowing private individuals to introduce legislation

Referendum- direct democracy allowing the people to vote to decide an issue or law

Recall- a petition of registered voters that forces an elected official to face a special election.
(more power to the voter, less to political parties and states)

The Wisconsin Example... hiring more experts to deal with issues such as order, utilities, etc.

Galveston Example... commission system

City Council with City Manager specially trained

(efforts to reduce the corruption of the Gilded Age)

Progressive Reforms (Progressive Era, 1890-1920)

FEDERAL REFORMS

Progressive Amendments

16th amendment- income tax legal – progressive, the more you make the more you pay

17th amendment- direct election of senators, more power to voter, less to state legislatures

18th amendment- Prohibition of alcoholic beverages, culmination of Temperance Movement

19th amendment- women's right to vote, culmination

Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, 1901-1909 –

“**Square Deal**” for all Americans -- **3 C's** –

1. Control of **Corporations** – sides with strikers in **1902 coal strike** – a first ... **Trustbuster** – 1st railroad then others – brings 44 indictments – goes to Supreme Court

2. **Consumer Protection** – after **Upton Sinclair's – The Jungle - Meat Inspection Act** and **Pure, Food and Drug Act** ...can't change or alter goods or labels on goods

3. **Conservation of Natural Resources** – saves America's forests ... a. **Newlands Act** – sell land and with money pay for irrigation ... b. Saved 125 million acres of forest – actually implemented National Parks law (**preservation**)

... More efficiently balanced corporate interests with those of nature – Sierra Club vs Big Business (**conservation**)

Set precedents –used publicity to increase presidential power, role of government changes to now protect consumers, challenge power of business and increase regulations, and protect the environment more than anyone before

William Howard Taft, Republican, 1909-1913 – bigger trustbuster than Roosevelt – 90 indictments vs. 44

Ballinger-Pinchot controversy – Ballinger selling public land, Pinchot complains then fired **Payne-Aldrich Tariff** – actually signs bill that increases tariffs on most items – angers support

T. Roosevelt returns in election of 1912 angered by how Taft goes after “good trusts” and increased tariffs; loses Republican Party nomination then runs as third party “Progressive Party” or “Bull Moose” candidate... results in splitting vote and Wilson wins.

Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, 1913-1921, New Freedom ...assault on “the triple wall of privilege” – tariff, banks, trust

1. **Tariffs** – **Underwood Tariff Bill** – pressured reps. to pass, graduated income tax revenue

2. **Banking** – **Federal Reserve Act 1913** – 12 regional banks run by gov't - \$ now easily increased – new federal currency, the Federal Reserve Note (our current currency)

3. **Trust** -- **Clayton Anti-Trust Act** – allows for labor protests fixing loophole of Sherman Antitrust Act passed in 1890 – tries to control sneaky tricks of trusts

New Deal

(Great Depression, 1929-1941)

Who: **Franklin Roosevelt, Democrat** & a cooperative Congress 1933-1939

Why: to provide **relief** to the unemployed, **recovery** of the economy, and **reform** for banking and financial systems in order to prevent another crash; in response to the Great Depression

Programs (some of the MANY):

Civilian Conservation Corps

FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation)

SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission)

WPA (Works Progress Administration)

PWA (Public Works Authority)

Tennessee Valley Authority

Social Security

Wagner Act (**minimum wage**)

Indian Reorganization Act

*Reforms slow due to WWII but are then expanded in the 50s and 60s. New Deal did not end the depression, mobilization for WWII did, however it did forever change society as it began the **limited welfare state** – forever changing role of government... role now includes social safety net, Supreme Court ruled many early programs unconstitutional then backed off after court packing plan; conservatives criticized it was unconstitutional (political debate... loose vs strict construction)*

PRESIDENTS TO KNOW
(Explicit on Content Outline for APUSH)

Early Republic, 1789-1815

George Washington, 1789-1797, no party, Neutrality Proclamation, Jay's Treaty, Pinckney's Treaty, Treaty of Greenville, **Farewell Address** encouraged national unity, cautioned against political parties, and warned against permanent foreign alliances (loose construction)

Precedents – cabinet, 2 terms

Thomas Jefferson, Democratic-Republican, 1801-1809 (tested more for his role in first two party system), **Louisiana Purchase**, sent Lewis and Clark, Embargo Act, Tripolitan war (defeated the Barbary Pirates) (strict construction)

Era of the Common Man, 1824-1840

Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 1829-1837, beliefs and supporters lead to second two party system, Indian Removal, for the "common man," for expansion, against American System, against national bank, against high tariffs (strict construction)

Civil War, 1861-1865

Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 1861-1865, **election of 1860** causes South Carolina and others to secede, **Republican platform** against spread of slavery, for American System, Pacific Railway Act, Homestead Act, Morrill Act, new Treasury System, **Emancipation Proclamation**, **Gettysburg Address**, Union victory in Civil War, helped push through **13th Amendment** before his assassination in 1865 (loose construction)

Progressive Era 189-1920

Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, 1913-1921, Federal Reserve Act, Clayton Antitrust Act, joined **Allies in WWI**, **Fourteen Points**, **Treaty of Versailles**, **League of Nations**, Espionage Act

Great Depression and WWII, 1929-1945

Franklin Roosevelt, Democrat, 1933-1945

Elected to 4 terms (22nd Amendment passed afterward), **New Deal**, Lend-Lease, joined **Allies in WWII**, **Japanese Internment**, Manhattan Project

Cold War Era, 1945-1991

Lyndon Johnson, Democrat, 1964-1969, escalates **Vietnam War**, Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions, **Great Society**, **Voting Rights Act of 1965**, **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, **Immigration Acts of 1965**

Ronald Reagan, Republican, 1981-1989, **election of 1980** marks shift from liberal to conservative era, culmination of **conservative resurgence** in 1960s and 1970s, **traditional social values**, **reduced role for government**, **lower taxes (Reaganomics)**, **deregulation**, **increased military spending**, **diplomatic efforts with Mikhail Gorbachev**, **ended Cold War** (Berlin Wall comes down in 1989, USSR breaks up in 1991), Iran-Contra Scandal, (conservative-strict construction, liberal-loose construction)

Great Society

(Cold War Era, 1960's under LBJ, 1964-1969)

Who: **Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat**, & a cooperative Congress 1963-1969

Why: to expand New Deal and fulfill Kennedy's goals and to win a "War on Poverty" with increased emphasis on civil rights

Programs (some of the MANY):

Medicare & Medicaid

Civil Rights and Voting Rights

Education Acts (more than 50 acts)

Head Start

Public Housing Authority

Economic Opportunity Act

Highway Safety Act

Public Broadcasting

Wilderness Preservation Act

Immigration Act of 1965

Great Society was the most aggressive and most idealistic of the three movements (Progressivism, New Deal, Great Society), was part of a broader movement of reform (Civil Rights Era and Environmentalism) –the height of liberalism.- Inspired conservative resurgence due to increased size of government. Role of president increases with this (alongside Vietnam War and Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions)... political debate continues... loose vs strict construction

The Populist (or People's) Party platform

(Gilded Age, 1877-1896, response to problems with big business)

1. Australian (or Secret) Ballot. Voting was still open in some states. *By 1892, the secret ballot was secure.*
2. Popular Election of U.S. Senators. As provided in the Constitution (Article I, Section 3), senators were selected by the state legislatures, not by popular vote. It was believed that business lobbies exerted inordinate influence over the selection of these officials. *(This plank would become part of the Constitution in 1913 when **17th Amendment** was ratified.)*
3. Protection from Monopolies, *Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed in 1890 but not dutifully enforced until 1900s especially after being strengthened by the Clayton Anti-Trust Act in the Progressive Era.*
4. Direct Democracy. The Populists urged the adoption of the **initiative, referendum and recall** as means to give the people a more-direct voice in government. *(became part of the constitutions of many states during the Progressive Era.)*
5. Banking Reform. The Populists believed that much of their economic hardship had been caused by bankers' unfair practices. They proposed to end the national banking system, a proposal not widely supported. They wanted a **sub-treasury plan** to help finance farmers at harvest time. *The Populists failed, and a **Federal Reserve System** was established by law in 1913, although it wasn't the same as the BUS of the past.*
6. Government Ownership of the Railroads. Anger against the railroads for alleged price discrimination was so intense that the Populists advocated for federal appropriation. Opponents charged the Populists with socialist leanings, and little public support existed for this plank. *However, during the Theodore Roosevelt administration, steps were taken toward reform of the railroads. They also wanted the government to own all telegraphs and telephones.*
7. Graduated Income Tax. The Populists viewed the graduated income tax as a means to pry loose a portion of the tremendous wealth of the nation's most prosperous citizens. A "graduated" tax meant that the rate of taxation would increase as one's income increased. A step was made in this direction in the Wilson-Gorman Tariff of 1894 when a uniform tax was imposed to compensate for lost revenue from reduced tariffs (response/repeal - McKinley Tariff of 1890), but that portion of the law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court the following year. *Authority to impose such taxation was granted to Congress under **16th Amendment** in 1913.*
8. Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver. The Populists in 1892 raised the silver issue, but not with the same fervor that would emerge four years later. *The free-silver crusade would peter out in the years following 1896, as prosperity returned and the world's gold supply increased (**Klondike**).*
9. 8 hour workday In the 1860s and 70s, government jobs increasingly became 40 HPW jobs. Many labor strikes fought for it. *In 1937 the **Fair Labor Standards Act** set it for about 20% of jobs (44 hour week).*
10. Immigration restrictions Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882 only one step of many to reduce foreigners. *Later in Progressive Era Japanese immigration reduced with the **Gentlemen's Agreement** then in the **1920s Quota Acts** dramatically reduced immigration.*
11. Single term for the Presidency. *Failed to get this, however In 1951, the 22nd Amendment limited the president to two terms following FDR record 4 terms.*

First and Second Two Party Systems

First Two Party System 1800s-1815

Federalists and Democratic Republicans

Federalists: strong central government as empowered by the elastic clause in the Constitution (“necessary and proper”) --. "Loose" interpretation of the Constitution, elastic --. Encouragement of commerce and manufacturing. -- Strongest in Northeast. -- Favored close ties with Britain. -- Emphasized order and stability.

Democratic-Republicans: Emphasized states' rights as empowered by the Bill of Rights, especially the 10th Amendment -- "Strict" interpretation of the Constitution, if it's not in the Constitution... the power goes to the states -- Preference for agriculture and rural life... agrarian virtue -- Strength in South and West-- Foreign policy sympathized with France. -- Stressed civil liberties and trust in the people

Era of Good Feelings – One Party – 1815-1824

Second Two Party System 1820s- 1840s

Democrats & Whigs

Democrats: party of tradition. -- Looked backward to the past. -- Spoke to the fears of Americans --. Opposed banks and corporations as. state-legislated economic privilege. -- Opposed state-legislated reforms and preferred individual freedom of choice. -- Were Jeffersonian agrarians who favored farms and rural independence and the right to own slaves. -- Favored rapid territorial expansion over space by purchase or war (Polk was a Dem). -- Believed in progress through external growth. -- Democratic ideology of agrarianism, slavery, states rights, territorial expansion was favored in the South.

Whigs: took longer to form than Democrats --The party of modernization. -- Looked forward to the future. -- Spoke to the hopes of Americans. -- Wanted to use federal and state government to promote economic growth, especially transportation and banks. -- Advocated reforms such as temperance and public schools and prison reform. -- Were entrepreneurs who favored industry and urban growth and free labor. -- Favored gradual territorial expansion over time and opposed the Mexican War. -- Believed in progress through internal growth -- Whig ideology of urbanization, industrialization, federal rights, commercial expansion was favored in the North. (divided over slavery in 1854... replaced with Republicans by 1856)

Alexis de Tocqueville: 5 American Values

Liberty : Protection against tyrannical government. Your basic state of freedom: can be freedom from slavery, political freedom to vote, freedom to do and go as you please, freedom to voice your opinion.

Egalitarianism : A society of equals. In America there are differences in wealth, power, and intelligence, but everyone was equal socially. The condition of people being socially equal. Not being part of a social class or caste but instead to have the ability to create wealth, power or social status on their own.

Individualism : Government does not direct individual activity, individuals have the ability to organize themselves and find their own place in society without government interference. Competition between individuals determine success or failure.

Populism : Common people have control and participation in their government. Everyone has the same right to participate in government both through the vote and running for political office. Political offices are not appointed through blood lines or as social favors.

Laissez-faire : Each individual should be able to control their own economic interests. The government allows the market to self-correct and individuals to succeed or fail without government interferences. Government does not account for the success or failure of a business or individual but allows supply and demand to set price and market flow.

(He toured the United States in the early 1800's and wrote bestselling book "Democracy in America")

Third Two Party System 1854-Present

Democrats and Republicans

Republican Party: Formed in 1854 when a coalition of Independent Democrats, Free Soilers, and Conscience Whigs united in opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. -- Stressed free labor and opposed the extension of slavery in the territories ("Free Soil, Free Labor, Free Men!"). -- Moderates, like Abraham Lincoln, could, therefore, oppose slavery on "moral" grounds as wrong, while admitting that slavery had a "right" to exist where the Constitution originally allowed it to exist. -- favored federal funding for infrastructure and finance and making land available in the west

Democratic Party: In Civil War era, favored states' rights and opposed federal funding for infrastructure or finance (see 2nd system notes)

In the Gilded Age, the two parties were alike... which is one reason the Populist Party formed as a Third Party...

Populist Party (People's Party)... Third Party Formed in 1891 by remnants of the Farmers' Alliances & Greenbacks. -- a healthy list of demands that included: free coinage of silver, government ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, and telephone lines, graduated income tax, direct election of U. S. senators, the use of initiative, referendum, and recall --eventually fades because farmers' situation improved in the late 1890s and because their political agenda was assumed by the major parties. In the Progressive Era, many of their goals are reached such as the 16th and 17th Amendments. Progressives, both Republican and Democrat, embraced much of their beliefs except silver and government ownership of railroads. (although Teddy Roosevelt does support increased regulation of railroads)

Post WWII Politics

Democrats: The Democrats maintain what by this time had become their "traditional" power base of organized labor, urban voters, and immigrants. -- - "big government" positions advocating larger roles for the federal government in regulating business and by the 1960s advocate extensive governmental involvement in social issues like education, urban renewal, and other social issues.

Republicans: pro-business -- - Conservative Southern Democrats switch to Republican candidates who oppose civil rights legislation – Republicans challenge liberalism among Democrats who support increasing size and scope of the federal government – states' rights

Top Tested Constitutional Amendments

(BILL OF RIGHTS)-----

Amendment #1- Freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly, and petition

Amendment #2- Right to bear arms

Amendment #4- Protects against unreasonable search and seizure

Amendment #5- Rights of the criminally accused (indictment by grand jury, no double jeopardy, no self incrimination, due process of the law, eminent domain)

Amendment #6- Rights to a speedy trial by jury (speedy trial, impartial jury, informed of charges, right to an attorney)

Amendment #8- No excessive bail, no cruel and unusual punishment

Amendment #10- other powers reserved to states

(RECONSTRUCTION AMENDMENTS)-----

Amendment #13- Abolishes slavery

Amendment #14- Provides equality and due process of the law for all citizens including African Americans;

Amendment #15- All males have the right to vote

(PROGRESSIVE AMENDMENTS)-----

Amendment #16- Progressive Income Tax

Amendment #17- Direct Election of Senators

Amendment #18- Prohibition

Amendment #19- Women's Suffrage

Amendment #21-, #18 was repealed or cancelled by this amendment

Amendment #22- Presidents may serve no more than 2 terms or a total of 10 years

Amendment #24- Eliminates poll tax (no required payment needed to vote)

Amendment #26- Lowers voting age from 21 to 18

Brief Political Party Review

*(Federalists and Anti-Federalists were **NOT** Political parties... they were two factions during the Constitutional Convention and ratification process that disagreed on the power of the new government as they replaced the weak Articles of Confederation (a Confederation) with a strong, **Federal** system.)*

1790s – 1815, **First Two Party System**

(#1 issue: strict vs loose constructionism and the First Bank of the United States; Hamilton/Federalists=pro-BUS, Jefferson/Democratic Republicans=anti-BUS)

FEDERALISTS & DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS

Federalist Party ends after

Hartford Convention and Resolutions

Era of Good Feelings, 1815-1824 – **No Party System** (one party)

NATIONAL REPUBLICANS

(National Republicans basically the same as the Democratic-Republicans... “National” because only one party; Second BUS chartered in 1816 as party of American System – brief era of political and national unity)

1824-1854, **Second Two Party System**

DEMOCRATS AND WHIGS

Democrats were the “Jacksonians” and the Whigs were the “anti-Jackson” party, however... #1 issue: once again the the Bank of the United States splits the parties. (Dems=anti-BUS, Whigs=pro-BUS; Whigs also favored tariffs and internal improvements – Dems didn’t)

1854 – Present, **Third Two Party System**

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS

(#1 issue: Slavery was the issue that ended the Second Two Party System as anti-slavery Whigs and Northern Democrats (many free-soilers) formed a new party; Reps favored tariffs and infrastructure, Dems didn’t)

Main Political Issue dividing Parties--

Civil War Era – Tariffs, states’ rights, expansion of slavery, Homesteads, infrastructure, reconstruction

Gilded Age – not a lot of difference... minor over tariffs

Progressive Era – tariffs, silver (election of 96) but both parties “progressive”

1920s-modern times – role of government, growth of government, welfare, taxes, united in foreign policy for isolationism and also for Cold War; Reps=small government, low taxes, Dems=big government, welfare

Rebellions – and AOC vs Constitution

Shays Rebellion in the 1780s was caused by class conflict and indebted farmers in rebellion... because the Articles of Confederation did not provide for a national military (only state run militias), Massachusetts was on their own and the rebellion became a violent riot.

Whiskey Rebellion in the 1790s was thwarted before it could become violent. Under the Constitution, the federal government could send the military to end it quickly. These two events illustrate the benefit of having a strong national government.

Rebellions – and the battle over states' rights

New England states rebelled against the War of 1812 in the **Hartford Resolutions** (Federalists) which led to their demise since the nation was so united in nationalism following the Treaty of Ghent and Jackson's victory at the Battle of New Orleans.

South Carolina threatened to secede over the Tariff of 1828 (Democrat Party-Calhoun) but President Jackson (also a Democrat) threatened force if SC thought the Union was divisible. This was the **Nullification Crisis**.

Hamilton vs Jefferson... the First Two Party System...

What were the issues that divided these men, and how did their views illustrate the political division that would lead to the first two-party system in the U.S.?

Issue	Jefferson	Hamilton
Who should have power in government?	The educated, even if commoners, pushed for public education	The propertied elite
Who is sovereign? (who has most power)	States	Central government (or the federal government)
How should the Constitution be interpreted?	Strictly... do not allow the federal government to increase its power	Loosely... allow govt to do whatever is "necessary and proper"
Should we have a strong military?	No... too much power to the central government... could be used to reduce liberty	Yes... a powerful government needs a strong military
Is it Constitutional to have a national bank?	No... nowhere in the Constitution does it say that the federal government has the power to create a national bank; therefore, the power goes to the states	Yes... a national bank is "necessary and proper" in order to promote a strong and successful government as well as facilitate economic growth
Should we support France who helped us beat the British in the Revolution?	Yes... we are endowed to them, because they supported us... and the more republics in the world... the better	No...our loyalties should lay with Britain because they are linked to our economic future; plus, we are too young and weak to support a war effort
What sort of economy should we have?	One that encourages agrarian virtue... industrial societies have too many problems, too much poverty, crime, filth, and corruption...	It's all about the Benjamins! ☺ manufacturing, banking, business, trade should be encouraged and enabled... follow Britain's lead!

Jay's Treaty in 1794 outraged Jeffersonians, because it looked like the U.S. gave in to Britain...Adams tries to resolve the conflict it creates with France but it leads to the **XYZ Affair** and the **Quasi-War** with France... Jeffersonians (Democratic-Republican) were even more enraged when Adams (Federalist) imposed the **Alien and Sedition Acts** which Jefferson and Madison (Democratic-Republicans) challenge in the **Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**. These parties fought over size and scope of government and preserving powers for the states as intended with the 10th Amendment. What would Jefferson say about our government today?

Jeffersonian gave in to assumption (part of **Hamilton's Plan**) in exchange for the capitol, Washington D.C., being built in the South. Part of the Hamilton Plan led to the **Whiskey Rebellion** which was quickly snuffed out by the new stronger government (with military), however Jefferson repealed the **whiskey tax** as soon as he became president. Do you understand the differing viewpoints?

Comparing Jeffersonians and Jacksonians...**How did the Democratic-Republicans REALLY feel about the BUS?**

Based on his actions, **President Jefferson** disagreed with its Constitutionality but did not try to dismantle it. He used it to fund the **Louisiana Purchase** and **Lewis and Clark** expedition. When the 20 year charter expired, **President Madison** did not support re-charter. The **Second BUS** was not chartered until 1816 as part of the **American System**; fighting a war without a safe way to manage federal deposits wasn't such a sweet deal.

How did the Democrats REALLY feel about the BUS?

Andrew Jackson won the election of 1828 largely on the BUS issue, which by this point had pitted farmers against New Englanders (elite bankers who did not, through their lending actions, support the farmers). When the **Whigs** tried to make the BUS a campaign issue in 1832 by suggesting an early re-charter, **Jackson vetoed the bill** and won reelection. Following this, he pulled deposits and placed them in Pet Banks (state banks). This was known as the "**Bank War.**" We did not have another national banking system until the Federal Reserve Act of 1913.

OTHER PRESIDENTS TO KNOW

This list consists of Presidents linked to major events for APUSH and Presidents explicit for the EOC (*more detailed set available for EOC*)

1. **John Adams, 1797-1801** -- XYZ, Quasi-War, Alien & Sedition Act
2. **James K. Polk, 1845-1849** -- Texas annexed, Manifest Destiny, Oregon Territory, **Mexican-American War**, Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, **Mexican Session**, Lowered tariff
3. **William McKinley, 1897-1901** -- **Spanish American War**, Gold Standard Act, **Open Door Policy**
4. **Theodore Roosevelt, 1901-1909** -- Progressive, Trust Buster, **Square Deal**, **Big Stick**, **Panama Canal**, **Roosevelt Corollary**, Conservation, Consumer protection, **Coal Strike**
5. **Harry Truman, 1945-1953** -- **Hiroshima and Nagasaki**, **NATO**, **United Nations**, Berlin Airlift, Beginning of Cold War and **Containment policy**, **Korean War**
6. **Dwight Eisenhower, 1953-1961** -- **Interstate Highway Act**, **NASA**, Civil Rights Acts of 1957 & 1960, warned against **Military Industrial Complex**
7. **John F. Kennedy, 1961-1963** -- Bay of Pigs Invasion, Cuban Missile Crisis, Peace Corps
8. **Richard Nixon, 1969-1974** -- Silent Majority, **Arab Oil Embargo**, **SALT I**, **détente**, ended **War in Vietnam**, **War Powers Act**, Affirmative Action, **EPA**, **Watergate**, Resigned and Pardoned by Ford
9. **Jimmy Carter, 1977-1981** -- **Stagflation**, **Camp David Accords**, Panama Canal Treaty, **Iranian Hostage Crisis**

TOP 6 TESTED PRESIDENTS

1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1789-1787

Hamilton's Plan, Jay's Treaty, Pinckney's Treaty, Proclamation of Neutrality, Eli Whitney's Cotton Gin, **First Two Party System Developing, Farewell Address**

2. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1861-1865

Election of 1860, Secession of the South, **Civil War**, Pacific Railway Act, Homestead Act, Treasury System, Morrill Act, Anaconda Plan, U.S. Grant/Robert E. Lee, Gettysburg Address, **Emancipation Proclamation**, **13th Amendment**, 10% Plan

3. WOODROW WILSON, 1913-1921

Progressive Reforms, Triple Wall of Privilege, Federal Reserve Act, Clayton Antitrust Act, Underwood Tariff, 18th & 19th Amendments

W.W.I., **Fourteen Points**, **Espionage and Sedition Acts**, **First Red Scare**, **Treaty of Versailles**

4. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, 1933-1945

New Deal – Great Depression, Relief, Recovery, Reform, Neutrality Acts, Lend Lease, Atlantic Charter, **W.W.II.**, **Japanese Internment**, **Manhattan Project**

5. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, 1963-1969

Height of Liberalism, **Great Society** - War on Poverty, Gulf of Tonkin/**Vietnam War** escalation, **Containment** foreign policy; **Cold War** , 1968 doesn't run for reelection, **Counterculture**; **anti-war protests**

6. RONALD REAGAN, 1981-1989

Conservative Resurgence, **Reaganomics**; Tax Cuts, Iran-Contra scandal, Increased military spending – **Cold War**, Collaboration with **Mikhail Gorbachev** in 2nd term, End of **Cold War** the year he steps down

British Politics, Policies, Regarding its Colonies following the French and Indian War, 1763-1776

Following the **French and Indian War**, a **New Imperial Policy** began in order to pay the debt of the war and maintain peace in North America. This marked the end of Salutary Neglect and the beginning of colonial rebellion culminating in the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Many of these issues influence the new republic.

1763... Treaty of Paris ends war, England/Colonies win, Pontiac's Rebellion erupts in Ohio Valley, Britain lays down the line...

Proclamation Line of 1763 – the first in a line of Acts and policies which restricted the autonomy enjoyed before the war; rebellion increases among **Patriots** over time (Loyalists just follow, pay, go along, etc.)

Stamp Act of 1765 – first direct tax on colonists, Stamp Act Congress forms and protests “**no taxation without representation**” and Britain repeals the act, **Sons of Liberty** tar and feather tax collectors, Patrick Henry says, “**Give me Liberty or Give me Death!**” (*Articles of Confederation... can't raise taxes without state approval*)

Quartering Act – British troops remain in colonies to enforce new rules and colonists are ordered to provide shelter and food, British see themselves as superior to colonists, colonists resist (*3rd Amendment to Constitution*)

Declaratory Act – Parliament and the King are in charge... not colonists (*republic... government by the people for the people... and the 9th & 10th Amendments*)

Boston Massacre – 5 colonists killed in chaotic event that is used as propaganda to increase Patriot support

Tea Act of 1773 – not only do colonists have to pay tax on tea (the favorite drink) but they are forbidden from buying cheaper tea from others, leads to **Boston Tea Party**... in reaction to Boston Tea Party, the **Intolerable Acts** are passed including the **Boston Port Bill** closing Boston and demanding payment for the destroyed tea... colonists don't pay... and they start drinking coffee... **First Continental Congress** meets to discuss united response against the Intolerable Acts... The Association organizes **boycotts** which are very successful.

Policies restricted freedom of speech, assembly, and the press in an attempt to quell the rebellion (*1st Amendment*)... they would search houses at will in attempt to stop rebellion (*4th Amendment*)...many were jailed without due process and without regard to local laws (*5th Amendment*)... English courts did not apply the law fairly/evenly, sometimes excessive fines for small offenses (*8th Amendment*)

Lexington and Concord, 1775 – Britain wants to confiscate colonial weapons and arrest Patriots – results in first “shot heard round the world” and the war begins (*2nd Amendment*)

Second Continental Congress – chooses **George Washington** as general of Continental Army, issues **Olive Branch Petition** which is rejected, writes **Declaration of Independence**, **Articles of Confederation**, and **Treaty of Alliance with France**

British Politics, Policies, Regarding its Colonies, Colonial Era 1607-1763

The **Jamestown Charter** (and other documents) stated all colonists were Englishmen protected by the Crown and by the **rights and privileges guaranteed to any Englishmen**.

British mercantilism dictated that the colonies serve as a source of raw materials to England as well as a market to sell English goods. Colonists were not free to industrialize, but an exception was made for ship building.

Anglicization of the colonies occurred over time, with **each** colony enjoying some autonomy with colonial legislatures such as the **House of Burgesses** in Virginia based on English models. The period of **salutary neglect** helped create a unique colonial identity along with dominance of **Protestantism**, influence of **Enlightenment ideas**, **transatlantic print culture**, and **intercolonial ties**. Although coming from many different places, **colonists viewed themselves as British subjects** and **English language, culture, and Protestantism** dominated making the colonies very “Anglo.”

Trade and Navigation Acts limited colonists’ ability to trade with non-British nations and transport goods on non-British ships. These were created in the early 1700’s to challenge Dutch trading dominance. Before 1763, smuggling or just ignoring these laws [which were loosely enforced] was easy.

Enlightenment Thinkers

-ideas influencing Patriots and independence, and the formation of a republican government

Republicanism is the guiding political philosophy that stresses liberty and “unalienable” rights as the central values of the United States. American republicanism was founded and first practiced by the **Founding Fathers** in the 18th century. For them, according to one team of historians, “republicanism represented more than a particular form of government. It was a way of life, a core ideology, an uncompromising commitment to liberty, and a total rejection of aristocracy.”

John Lock,

1689, *Two Treatises on Government*, **natural rights (life, liberty, property)**

Montesquieu,

1721, freedom of speech, separation of powers, individual rights, abolition of slavery, separation of powers, three branches

Rousseau,

1762, *The Social Contract*, arguing against divine right to rule

Thomas Paine,

1776, *Common Sense*, arguing specifically for independence and concepts of liberty; more direct influence on Declaration of Independence which was signed 6 months later

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION
The first government... 1783-1789
The Critical Era

State constitutions – established state legislatures and property qualifications for voting, Northern states abolished slavery

AOC – central government had unicameral legislature, limited power, dependent on state to raise tax revenue, couldn't raise an army (dependent on voluntary state militias), internal unrest such as **Shay's Rebellion** showed weakness, Northwest Ordinance showed success

Constitutional Convention, 1787– to *amend* AOC... then *replace* it with the Constitution... leading to a new **federal system of government** (***shared powers between central and state governments***), with **three branches** (***separation of powers, checks and balances***) including **bicameral legislature** (Great Compromise) under the **Constitution**, ratified in 1789, and the addition of **Bill of Rights** in 1791. The new government could raise taxes and a military. Ending the **Whiskey Rebellion** quickly illustrated success... and **Hamilton's financial plan** illustrated successful economic policy not possible under AOC.

Bill of Rights was part of the compromise between **Federalists and Anti-Federalists** who argued and debated over the strength of the new government.

Federalist Papers – collection of essays by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison (father of the Constitution), and John Jay explaining the value of a stronger government along with preservation of individual rights

Anti-Federalists – feared loss of liberty (hence, the Bill of Rights) and loss of state power (hence the 10th Amendment)

*(see study other cards for other compromises,
preamble to Constitution, and Bill of Rights)*

Preamble to the US Constitution

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

in Order to form a more perfect Union – The law or act helps the United States have strength and unity.

establish Justice – A law or act that makes the United States a more fair place.

insure domestic Tranquility – A law or act that keeps the country at peace or discourages violence.

provide for the common defense – A law or act that helps keep the US protected from foreign and domestic aggressive countries or terrorists.

promote the general Welfare – A law or act that helps the country economically or environmentally.

secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity – A law or act that protects the basic freedoms and rights of every American.

Declaration of Independence

In 1776, following the failure of the **Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms** (explaining why British unconstitutional acts led to Patriots arming themselves) and the **Olive Branch Petition** (seeking reconciliation) the **Second Continental Congress** moved to declare independence rather than focusing on reform. SCC also wrote the **Articles of Confederation** (first government of U.S.) and the **Model Treaty** (led to alliance with France which helped win the war).

Preamble Excerpt from Declaration of Independence:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

Main Author: **Thomas Jefferson** (with assistance from John Adams and Benjamin Franklin)

Inspiration: Enlightenment thinkers including **John Locke** (natural rights and consent of the governed) and **Thomas Paine's Common Sense**.

Purpose: Justify rebellion by listing all the ways the King violated unalienable rights of colonists.

Impact: Began long term quest in American identity to move closer to the ideal expressed in the preamble, inspired other revolutions around the world, fueled abolition and Civil Rights reforms. (**Seneca Falls – Declaration of Sentiments, Gettysburg Address, I Have a Dream**)

NOTE: It is NOT law. It is NOT a constitution. It is a declaration.

Major Themes in the Federalist Papers (Hamilton, Jay, Madison)

Energy- By energy, the authors of the federalist papers essentially mean the power to address national problems and perform the proper functions of government.

Union- In the early years of independence, many in America wanted the states to become sovereign countries only loosely connected with one another. Federalists argue that the liberty of Americans depends on them maintaining their national unity.

Delegated Authority-This is one of the central principles of republican government. Delegated authority refers primarily to the people giving the authority to make and implement laws to elected representatives.

Separation of Powers-A major goal of the Constitution's authors was to ensure that no one branch of government had enough power to become tyrannical and violate the rights and liberties of the people. By distributing power among different branches of government, the founders hoped to prevent one branch from dominating all the others.

Checks and Balances-Closely related to the theme of separation of powers, checks and balances refers to the specific ability of the three branches of government to limit the use of powers by one another. Each branch is granted specific powers over the other two branches, with no one branch able to usurp power from its fellows.

Federal Government-Federal government refers to a separation of powers between a central, national government and inferior political entities. In the US, power and responsibility is shared between state governments and the national government.

Republican Government- essence of republican government is representation in a legislature. The people elect representatives who then decide on public matters. Republican government was the ideal towards which the founders strove.

[Anti-federalists worried about a too powerful gov't and insisted on Bill of Rights including 10th Amendment giving all other powers to states.]

The Early Republic... and developing federalism and republicanism...1789-1800

1790s...Challenges: develop new nation, new trading relationships, resist foreign wars caused by disintegrating **French Revolution** and the rise of Napoleon, deal with continued British presence in **Northwest Territory**, Spanish presence in Florida, settle loose vs strict constructionist debate

George Washington – Neutrality Proclamation, Hamilton’s Plan, **Secretary of the Treasury (Hamilton) faces off with Secretary of State (Jefferson) & first two party system is born, Farewell Address** warns against alliances and parties, urges unity...

Federalists: strong central government as empowered by the elastic clause in the Constitution (“necessary and proper”) --. "Loose" interpretation of the Constitution, elastic --. Encouragement of commerce and manufacturing. -- Strongest in Northeast. -- Favored close ties with Britain. -- Emphasized order and stability. (Hamilton’s Plan increases role for government)

Democratic-Republicans: _Emphasized states' rights as empowered by the Bill of Rights, especially the 10th Amendment -- "Strict" interpretation of the Constitution, if it’s not in the Constitution... the power goes to the states -- Preference for agriculture and rural life... agrarian virtue -- Strength in South and West-- Foreign policy sympathized with France. -- Stressed civil liberties and trust in the people

John Adams – XYZ and Quasi-War; Alien and Sedition Acts limits liberty under Bill of Rights (Jefferson and Madison protest with Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions... first hint of the doctrine of nullification)

**The Early Republic, Era of Good Feelings, and the Era of the Common Man,
1800-1840**

Jefferson, Democratic Republican, **Louisiana Purchase**, avoids war with Embargo Act but tanks economy... Madison continues... War of 1812... end of the Federalist Party with the Hartford Resolutions... then James Monroe... **Monroe Doctrine** declares the era of colonization in the Americas is over... American System... Panic of 1819... Missouri Compromise... Corrupt Bargain of 1824... John Quincy Adams... then **rise of the Democrats and the Second Two Party System**

Marshall Court – Chief Justice John Marshall heads court from Adams through Jackson... strengthening Federalism (**power of central government**) with his rulings such as Marbury v. Madison (**judicial review**) and the Supreme Court having the final say

Democrats: pro-Jackson supporters... angered over the Corrupt Bargain... work hard from 1824 to 1828 to support Jackson... with new campaigning techniques... more states granting universal manhood suffrage... results in election of Jackson in 1828... party of tradition. -- Looked backward to the past. -- Spoke to the fears of Americans --. Opposed banks and corporations as state-legislated economic privilege. -- Opposed state-legislated reforms and preferred individual freedom of choice. -- Were Jeffersonian agrarians who favored farms and rural independence and the right to own slaves. -- Favored rapid territorial expansion over space by purchase or war (Polk was a Dem). -- Believed in progress through external growth. -- Democratic ideology of agrarianism, slavery, states rights, territorial expansion favored in South.

Whigs: Anti-Jackson groups eventually consolidates into the Whigs...took longer to form than Democrats --The party of modernization. -- Looked forward to the future. -- Spoke to the hopes of Americans. -- Wanted to use federal and state government to promote economic growth, especially transportation and banks. -- Advocated reforms such as temperance and public schools and prison reform. -- Were entrepreneurs who favored industry and urban growth and free labor. -- Favored gradual territorial expansion over time and opposed the Mexican War. -- Believed in progress through internal growth -- Whig ideology of urbanization, industrialization, federal rights, commercial expansion was favored in the North. (divided over slavery and nativist concerns in 1854... replaced with Republicans by 1856)

The Election of 1860 and the Major Turning Points of Abraham Lincoln's administration

Compromise of 1850, Kansas Nebraska Act, and Dred Scott... all fail to keep union together... **Whig Party** splits over slavery... **Republican Party** rises as free-soil party against spread of slavery... Lincoln barely gets nomination (on third ballot at a contested convention)... wins election with only 39% of vote and is not even allowed on Southern ballots... but Democrats are also split... so he wins...

Election of 1860 = secession begins

Civil War = 1861-1865...Union wins

Emancipation Proclamation – free slaves in Confederacy in order to prevent English alliance with Confederacy... **Gettysburg Address** – redefining war and rising to the ideal of “all men are created equal”... **13th amendment** ends slavery in 1865 and all Southern states have to ratify it (and the **14th/15th**) before reentering Union...

While the Democrats are away... the Republicans will play... and pass lots of legislation formerly blocked by the Democrats... **increasing role of government**

Pacific Railway Act, Morrill Act, Homestead Act, new Treasury system set up, new currency – **Greenback**

Lincoln suspends habeas corpus and declares Marshall law... removing civil liberties in the name of winning a war and preventing border states from seceding

War effort plus railroad spurs industrialization... Northern economy grows during the war and continues to grow afterward... however, reconstruction fails... enter Jim Crow...sharecropping... KKK...segregation (*see African American review*)

Gilded Age Politics

- Politics of this era were characterized by **laissez-faire**... pro-business, and most presidents saw themselves as administrators not as reformers... labor organizes but is defeated by armed guards or ordered by government to end (Pullman Strike)
- City and State governments were often corrupt and interlocking with the power of big business (Tweed Ring, **political machines**)
- Democrats and Republicans had few differences**... which is why concerned labor and farmers united under third party, the People's Party (see Populists review cards)
- Big Business... consolidation of trusts and holding companies lead to monopolies...**
 - Vanderbilt**-Railroad-consolidated many RR's
 - Carnegie**-Steel-vertical integration
 - Rockefeller**-Standard Oil- horizontal integration
 - J.P. Morgan**-banking-interlocking directorate
- Knights of Labor** (union) disperses following **Haymarket Riot**
- American Federation of Labor** becomes largest union
- Eugene Debs**, labor union leader of Gilded Age, goes on to lead American Socialist Party in Progressive Era

Gilded Age laws / acts (see court case and Acts of Congress cards)

Pendleton Act... civil service reform... addressing party patronage after disgruntled office seeker assassinated President Garfield

Interstate Commerce Act...major turning point... first time government regulates a business... the railroad... this is response to the Granger movement (Granger Laws were found unconstitutional, because only central government can regulate interstate commerce)... creates

Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) which grows in the next era

Chinese Exclusion Act-nativism and paranoia on prostitution

Sherman Anti-Trust Act-first legislation to break up trusts... not used until Progressive Era

1896 – **Plessy v. Ferguson**... “**separate but equal**”

EOC Cases to Know With Connections to Amendments

DE-SEGREGATION – CIVIL RIGHTS

Mendez v. Westminster - segregation of Mexican and Mexican Americans into special schools only for Hispanic children unconstitutional.

Delgado v. Bastrop - illegal to separate Hispanic children within schools because of their ethnicity, but it did allow for separate classes based on language deficiency which schools often used to continue segregation

Sweatt v Painter . separate law school for Blacks would be inferior ; mere separation from the majority of law students harmed students' abilities to compete in the legal arena.

Brown v Board of Education - Reversed Plessy ruling, declaring segregation to be “inherently unequal,” began desegregation of schools

6TH/7TH/14TH AMENDMENTS – CIVIL RIGHTS

Hernandez v. Texas - ruled that the 14th Amendment should apply to Mexican Americans and all ethnic groups and juries should be chosen from among all qualified persons regardless of national origin or descent.

4TH AMENDMENT – CIVIL RIGHTS

Mapp v. Ohio – ruled that “all evidence obtained by searches and seizures in violation of the Constitution (4th Amendment) inadmissible in a state court.

1ST AMENDMENT – CIVIL RIGHTS

Engel v. Vitale –organized school prayer unconstitutional; violating the separation of Church and State (establishment clause of the 1st Amendment).

Tinker v. Des Moines - Tinkers had the right to wear the armbands in protest of Vietnam War

EOC Cases to Know With Connections to Amendments...continued...

1ST AMENDMENT – CIVIL RIGHTS

Wisconsin v. Yoder - individuals' interests in the free exercise of religion under the First Amendment outweighed the State's interests in compelling school attendance beyond the eighth grade. Amish traditions preserved.

Texas v. Johnson - Johnson's actions of burning an American flag in protest of government decisions were symbolic speech

14TH AMENDMENT – CIVIL RIGHTS

Baker v. Carr –legislative apportionment was an issue the federal court system could review, because it has the right to intervene in order to correct constitutional violations of the 14th Amendment equal protection clause.

Gideon v Wainwright - state courts are required under the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution to provide counsel in criminal cases to represent defendants who are unable to afford to pay their own attorneys.

White v. Register - apportionment- districts for Dallas and Bexar counties were unconstitutional; every racial or political group has a constitutional right to be represented in the state legislature.

Edgewood ISD v. Kirby - property taxes collected in wealthy districts must be shared equally among districts that collect less to equalize school funding.

Grutter v. Bollinger- University of Michigan Law School's use of racial preferences in student admissions does not violate the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment or Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

5TH AMENDMENT – CIVIL RIGHTS

Miranda v Arizona - Upon being arrested, individuals must have their rights declared to them, "you have the right to remain silent..."

Compromises to Save the Union

Part 1... 1787... the Constitutional Convention and creation of a new government

Great Compromise

The Articles of Confederation under which America operated from 1781-1787 provided that each state would be represented by one vote in Congress. When changes were being discussed for how states should be represented during the creation of a new Constitution, two plans were pushed forward. The Virginia Plan provided for representation to be based on the population of each state. On the other hand, the New Jersey Plan wanted equal representation for every state. The Great Compromise, also called the Connecticut Compromise, combined both plans. The Senate would be based on equal representation and the House would be based on population.

Three-Fifths Compromise

Once it was decided that representation in the House of Representatives as to be based on population, delegates from Northern and Southern states had a difference of opinion on how slaves should be counted. Delegates for the Northern states where the economy did not rely heavily on slavery felt that slaves should not be counted towards representation. This would provide the South with a greater number of representatives. On the other hand, Southern states fought for slaves to be counted in terms of representation. The compromise between the two became known as the three-fifths compromise because every five slaves would be counted as three individuals in terms of representation.

Commerce Compromise

Northern interests wanted the government to be able to impose tariffs on goods in order to protect against foreign competition. However, the Southern states feared that tariffs on their goods would hurt the trade upon which they heavily relied. The compromise was for imports to be only allowed on imports from foreign countries and not exports from the US.

Slave Trade Compromise

Those who opposed slavery in the northern states wanted to bring an end to the importation and sale of slaves. On the other hand, southern states felt that slavery was vital to economy and did not want the government interfering in the slave trade. In the end, the North agreed to wait until 1808 before Congress would be able to ban the slave trade in the US.

Election of the President

The Articles of Confederation did not provide for a Chief Executive of the United States. Therefore, when delegates decided that a president was necessary, there was a disagreement over how he or she should be elected to office. While some delegates felt that the president should be popularly elected, others feared that the electorate would not be informed enough to make a wide decision. They came up with other alternatives such as going through each state's Senate to elect the president. In the end, the two sides compromised with the creation of the Electoral College. Thus, the citizens vote for electors who then vote for the president.

Supreme Court Cases to Remember (AP & EOC)

The Marshall Court:

Marbury v. Madison (1803, Marshall). judicial review

Fletcher v. Peck (1810, Marshall). sanctity of contracts.

McCulloch v. Maryland (1819, Marshall). BUS constitutional

Cherokee Nation v. Georgia (1831, Marshall). Indians were "domestic dependent nation." Other cases defended their rights to their lands but was ignored by President Jackson [Indian Removal Act].

Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857) -- Dred Scott not a citizen - Missouri Compromise of 1820 unconstitutional.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896). "separate but equal."

Schenck v. U. S. (1919). upheld the Espionage Act of 1917

Korematsu v. U. S. (1941). upheld the constitutionality of detention camps for Japanese-Americans during World War 2. However, later the government did apologize and pay reparations to those interned.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas (1954,). "separate but equal" unconstitutional. This case reversed the Plessy decision of 1896.

Engel v Vitale (1962) ended school prayer

Baker v. Carr (1962) Reapportionment/Equal Protection/Voters' Rights

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963). defendant the right of counsel

Escobedo v. Illinois (1964). defendant access to a lawyer before questioning by police.

Miranda v. Arizona (1966). Must be advised constitutional rights upon arrest

Epperson v Arkansas (1968) overturned law prohibiting teaching evolution **Roe v. Wade** (1973). legalized abortion

U. S. v. Richard Nixon (1974). rejected Richard Nixon's claim to an executive privilege against any judicial process.

Bakke v. Regents of the University of California (1978). regarding affirmative action; race can be a factor, but not the only factor.

Compromises to Save the Union

Part 2...From Constitution to Civil War...

Compromise of 1790

Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, concerned his financial plan would fail and the young nation would fall apart as conflict intensified between Jeffersonian and Hamiltonian though, hammered out the compromise which brought the Assumption Act (public credit; assumption of state debt) and the Residence Act (building the capital city in Southern territory of Virginia and Maryland).

Missouri Compromise 1820

Missouri would be admitted to the Union as a slave state. Maine would be admitted at the same time as a free state in order to maintain the balance between free and slave states. Slavery would be declared illegal north of the 36°30' parallel west of Missouri. This compromised settled the dispute over slavery in the Louisiana Territory and maintained balanced representation with equal number of slave and free states.

The Nullification Crisis and Compromise Tariff of 1833

John C. Calhoun & his Exposition and Protest... proposed South Carolina (and other states targeted by Tariff of 1828) were not obligated by the U.S. Constitution to follow the law. South Carolina threatened to secede from the Union. But the Compromise Tariff of 1833 kept things together.

The Compromise of 1850

After the Mexican War, the United States gained territory in the West, and the slavery issue ignited again over the question of whether slavery would be allowed to exist in the new states and territories. The Compromise of 1850 was a series of bills in Congress which sought to settle the issue, and it did postpone the Civil War by a decade. But the compromise, which contained five major provisions, was destined to be a temporary solution. Settled Texas border, ended slave trade in D.C., California entered as free state, and stronger fugitive slave law passed.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act

The last major compromise that sought to hold the Union together, and it proved to be the most controversial. Engineered by Stephen A. Douglas the legislation inflamed conflict rather than quelling it. Newspaper editor, Horace Greeley, coined the term "Bleeding Kansas." to describe the outbreaks of violence in the territory and also in the Senate chamber (Brooks-Sumner).

The Crittenden Compromise was proposed but NOT passed after secession began, it would have made slavery permanent where it already existed. By this point, compromising had failed due to Dred Scott, rise of abolitionists and free-soilers, and Southern states' fear of loss of sovereignty in the long battle between states' rights and federal power.

FOUNDING FATHERS

The founding fathers were those political leaders who were part of the American Revolution and the founding of the new nation after independence was won.

George Washington

First Cont. Cong., led Cont. Army, president of Constitutional Convention, first president of the United States.

John Jay

Federalist Papers; first Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Jay's Treaty

John Adams

First and Second Cont. Cong.es. Treaty of Paris 1783, first vice president and then the second president of the United States.

Thomas Jefferson

Second Cont. Cong., wrote the Declaration. Sent to France as a diplomat, first Secretary of State under Washington, VP under John Adams and third president.

James Madison

Father of the Constitution, Federalist Papers, Bill of Rights, fourth president

Benjamin Franklin

Second Cont. Cong. and Const. Convention. Alliance with France, Treaty of Paris

Samuel Adams

Sons of Liberty, Boston Tea Party, First and Second Cont. Cong.es, worked on Articles of Confederation and Massachusetts Constitution (became its governor).

Thomas Paine

Common Sense 1776...convinced many colonists and founding fathers of the wisdom of open rebellion against the British if necessary.

Patrick Henry

"Give me liberty or give me death." Governor of Virginia during the Revolution.

Alexander Hamilton

Fought in Revolutionary War, Federalist Papers, First Secretary of the Treasury under Washington, Financial plan, Assumption Act, Residence Act

Comparing the AOC & Constitution

POWERS	ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION	CONSTITUTION
Levying taxes	Congress could request states to pay taxes	Congress has right to levy taxes on individuals
Federal courts	No system of federal courts	Supreme Court system
Regulation of trade	No provision to regulate interstate trade	Congress has right to regulate trade between states
Executive	No executive with power.	Executive branch headed by President
Amending document	13/13 needed to amend Articles	2/3 of both houses plus 3/4 of states or by national convention of states
Representation of states	Each state received 1 vote regardless of size	(Senate) with 2 each; (House) based on pop.
Raising an army	could not draft troops, dependent on states to contribute forces	can raise an army to deal with military situations
Interstate commerce	No control of trade between states	Interstate commerce controlled by Congress
Disputes between states	Complicated system of arbitration	Federal court system to handle disputes
Sovereignty	Sovereignty resides in states	Constitution the supreme law of the land
Passing laws	9/13 needed to approve legislation	50%+1 of both houses plus signature of President

Major Acts of Congress

Civil War Era

Homestead Act (1862, Civil War, Lincoln)-allowed American citizens who had never fought against the U.S. to claim 160 acres of public land in the West, helped settle and enclose the West

Pacific Railway Act (1862, Civil War, Lincoln)- provided government subsidies to enable building of the transcontinental railroad; aided in Northern economic expansion and movement westward as well as further encroachment onto Indian lands

Major Acts of Congress

Gilded Age

Chinese Exclusion Act (Gilded Age) -banned Chinese immigration, both skilled and unskilled, in response to low wages and high unemployment in California; increased racial discrimination against Asians

Dawes Act (Gilded Age) - Government policy to break up tribal lands and give land to individuals in an attempt to assimilate Native Americans

Pendleton Act-Civil Service Reform (Gilded Age, 1883) To eliminate patronage, civil service exams were given so candidates had to earn position based on merit and their qualifications

Interstate Commerce Act (Gilded Age, 1887)- began government regulations of railroads; set up the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC); the first time the government regulated business, major turning point

Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)- gave the government limited power to prosecute any corporation that attempted to restrain interstate or foreign trade by establishing a monopoly, trust, or holding company

Major Acts of Congress

Progressive Era

Pure Food and Drug Act (1906, Progressive Era, Teddy)- began consumer protection role of government, imposed restrictions on businesses that produce prepared foods and patented medicines - labeling and branding food and medicine

Federal Reserve Act (1913, Progressive Era, Wilson)- re-established government role in being the nation's central banker; set up 12 districts with 12 Federal Reserve Banks to control currency

Clayton Antitrust Act (1914, Progressive Era, Wilson)-strengthened the earlier Sherman law by spelling out and prohibiting certain specific anti-competitive business practices as well as eliminating language that was used against labor; increased government's role in preventing unfair practices

National Park Act of 1916 (Progressive Era, Wilson)- created government agency to protect, promote, and regulate use of national parks and monuments (most of which were set up by Teddy)

Major Acts of Congress

Reagan Era and Modern Times

Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986- made it illegal for employers knowingly to hire undocumented immigrants; increased border patrol staff along Mexican border, granted citizenship to many illegals already here (amnesty)

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Reagan Era, George H.W. Bush)-created laws requiring “accommodation” like parking spaces and ramps to enable disabled people to work and operate without de facto discrimination through lack of access

Patriot Act -Allowed law enforcement officials and intelligence agencies the power to conduct sweeping searches and surveillance, detain immigrants, and monitor bank accounts; passed in response to 9-11 attacks

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act 2009-\$700 billion bailout package to create new jobs, save existing ones, spur economic activity, and invest in long-term infrastructure development, some would be spent directly by the federal government and other funds were supplied to state governments

Affordable Care Act (Obamacare)-set up exchange to provide healthcare to everyone

Major Acts of Congress

Roaring Twenties

National Origins Acts (Quotas, 1920s)- limited immigration to 3% then 2% of early census numbers; targeting groups from Southern and Eastern Europe and Asia

American Indian Citizenship Act 1924 -Granted immediate citizenship to all Native American Indians born in the United States; reversed Dawes policy requiring Indians give up tribal ownership in order to become a citizen

Major Acts of Congress

Great Depression and WWII

Banking Act- created the **FDIC** insuring deposits and increasing trust in banking system following a panic and bankruptcy of thousands of banks in the Great Depression

Social Security Act (Great Depression, 1934, FDR)- provided old age pensions for workers over the age of 65; reduced workforce and increased role of government as the beginning of the limited welfare state

Lend Lease Act (1940)- FDR proposed to sell, lease, or lend war materials to “any country whose defense the President deems vital to the defense of the US”

Servicemen’s Readjustment Act-GI Bill (1944, WWII, FDR)- Benefits for veterans of World War II that included low-cost mortgages, low-interest loans, cash payments to attend college, one year of unemployment

Major Acts of Congress

Cold War

Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (Marshall Plan, Cold War, Truman)- provided financial support for rebuilding West Germany and 15 other Western European nations after WWII as well as economic aid to China, Greece, and Turkey; intended to create strong allies in Cold War

Interstate Highway Act (1956, Eisenhower)- built extensive highway system crisscrossing country; huge infrastructure program that increased mobility, trade, and provided Cold War defense by setting up system of make-shift air strips should the nation be invaded; partially responsible for decline of railroad and increase of automotive and truck transport

Civil Rights Act 1957 (Eisenhower, Republican) Passed to increase African American voting in the south by giving federal courts the power to register African Americans ; set a pattern for later acts

Major Acts of Congress

Great Society – 1960s

Civil Rights Act 1964 (LBJ, Democrat)- Prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion or ethnic origin in hotels, restaurants, and all places of employment doing business with federal government or engaged in interstate commerce

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)- Congress voted to give Johnson full military powers to stop North Vietnam's aggression after the gulf of Tonkin incident

Voting Rights Act 1965- Ended literacy tests, made it much more difficult for the 9 Southern states most guilty of denying Blacks the right to vote

Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965 (Great Society, LBJ)- abolished quota systems of the 20s and switched to a system which focused on skill level and family relationships with U.S. citizens; spurred diversity of the U.S. with nearly 1/3 of U.S. population by 1990 consisting of immigrants

Medicare and Medicaid Act of 1965 (Great Society, LBJ)- provided hospital insurance and medical insurance for those over 65 on Social Security

Title XIX of The Social Security Act Amendments 1965 (LBJ)- expanded Social Security program

Later Cold War

Title IX of the Educational Acts Amendments of 1972- major step in equalizing opportunities and resulted in increase in numbers of women in athletics in high school and college through equalizing funding

EPA -Sets and enforces air and water pollution standards for cities - authorized the EPA to regulate emissions of hazardous air pollutants

War Powers Act (1973)-Limited Presidential power in a conflict without a formal declaration of war from Congress, President has to inform congress within 48 hours of sending troops and Congress has 60 days to approve or President will have to withdraw troops

Clean Air Act (1970)- government regulations dealing with increased smog

Endangered Species Act (1973)- gave government the power the protect certain species in danger of extinction as well as protect ecosystems upon which they depend; addressing environmental impact of growing human population

Reinvestment Act 1977- Required banks to make credit available in poor communities, preventing decay of low-income neighborhoods in inner cities