

## AMERICAN IDENTITY

### **ideas about democracy... found expression political institutions...**

colonies developed colonial legislatures with elected representatives, town meetings in New England, elite planters help most power in Southern assemblies, Enlightenment ideals (especially John Locke's natural rights) led to growing support for republicanism, perceived corruption of imperialism led to AOC then Constitution... republican motherhood... women's movement fought for suffrage... making the world safe for democracy driving force in WWI...

### **ideas about freedom... found expression in the development of cultural values...**

Middle Colonies were diverse and high level of tolerance developed, Quakers and Rhode Island interacted with Natives with more respect and tolerance of diversity, DOI and Bill of Rights expressed rights no government should take away... abolition movement worked toward ending slavery... Lincoln redefined "all men are created equal"... Reconstruction efforts worked to bring African Americans under protection of Constitution... 1<sup>st</sup> amendment rights questioned at times (WWI, WWII)... modern civil rights activists fought for the promises of reconstruction

### **ideas about individualism... found expression in American identity...**

Puritan work ethic, value of hard work, goals of property (sign of wealth and success), First Great Awakening strengthened individualism... manifest destiny and competition for land and resources led to wars and expansion westward... survival of the fittest... rugged individualism... the power of individual activists... challenges to assimilation and Americanization policies

House of Burgesses	Mayflower Compact
Colonial Assemblies	Fundamental Orders of Connecticut
First Great Awakening	Enlightenment
Stamp Act Congress	Continental Congresses
John Locke	Benjamin Franklin
Articles of Confederation	Republicanism
Federalism / Shared Powers	Checks and balances/ separation of powers
Political compromises	Bill of Rights
Republican Motherhood	Indian Removal
Women's movement	Abolition movement
Gettysburg Address	13 <sup>th</sup> , 14 <sup>th</sup> , 15 <sup>th</sup> Amendments
Chinese Exclusion	Americanization
Dawes Act	Espionage Act
Japanese Internment	Martin Luther King
Cesar Chavez & Dolores Huerta	Feminism
Gay liberation	American Indian Movement

## AMERICAN IDENTITY

### International Conflicts 20<sup>th</sup> Century

#### **Ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of the United States.**

**First World War** – make the world safe for democracy, American exceptionalism, idealism, Woodrow Wilson's idealistic humanitarian and peace initiatives fail and lead to disillusionment and isolation, identity changed short term then retreated

**Second World War** – superpower – American exceptionalism, humanitarian goals (help Jews after Holocaust by establishing Israel), increased debate over segregation, desegregation of troops soon after, NATO, United Nations, World Bank, identity changed from isolation to interventionist... a super power with super responsibilities

**Cold War** – good guys, "Under God," communism=evil, conformity, Red Scare, support non-communist regimes, proxy wars, (similar to make the world safe for democracy of Wilson), identity to defend democracy and contain communism

**Arab-Israeli Conflict** – U.S. supported Israel in each war, OPEC oil embargo early 1970s unintended consequence and beginning of new issue regarding Middle East, terrorism, and energy, identity changed to include more humanitarian goals as many Americans are horrified at Holocaust

**Persian Gulf War** – U.S. and allies liberating Kuwait (not appealing as was done with Hitler), identity as liberator more continuity than change, advanced technologies allow for bombing military locations only and more preservation of civilians

**Bosnia and Herzegovina** – humanitarian – protecting Muslims in former Yugoslavia from genocide, identity as liberator – continuity

**September 11<sup>th</sup>** – fighting terrorism and conflict over policy at home and abroad, how much liberty given up for security? Identity changed again... liberty-loving America superior to those who are willing to kill innocent people for their cause, issues like torture and indiscriminate bombing much different in modern times than in before, protecting civilians important

## AMERICAN IDENTITY

### **Interpretations of the Constitution... affected American values, politics, and society.**

**strict vs loose?** (party systems)

**state vs central** (AOC, Constitution, Federalists and Anti-Federalists)

**nullification?** (answered with Civil War)

Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican Party
Alexander Hamilton	Federalist Party
Alien and Sedition Acts	Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
Hamilton Plan	Bank of the United States (1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> )
American System	Nullification Crisis
Marshall Court	Andrew Jackson
Democrat Party	Henry Clay
Whig Party	<i>Dred Scott vs Sandford</i>
Abraham Lincoln	Republican Party
Civil War	Reconstruction
Civil War amendments	<i>Plessy vs Ferguson</i>
<i>Brown vs Board of Education</i>	

## AMERICAN IDENTITY

### International Conflicts 18<sup>th</sup> Century

#### **Ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of the United States.**

**French and Indian War** – desire to move west past Appalachians into Ohio Valley, Proclamation Line of 1763, rebellion ensued, identity changed from British to Patriot (for some)

**American Revolution** – gain Northwest Territory (Ohio Valley), republicanism, liberty and ideals of DOI and AOC, identity changed more toward republicanism

**French Revolution** – they helped us, should we help them? **Napoleonic Wars** and pressure on U.S. to join; **George Washington's Farewell Address** – urges neutrality and warns against alliances and political parties, identity of parties split over France

## AMERICAN IDENTITY

### International Conflicts 19<sup>th</sup> Century

**Ideas about national identity changed in response to U.S. involvement in international conflicts and the growth of the United States.**

**Migration to U.S. increases size of nation** – nativism against Irish and Germans in Antebellum, against Chinese, Southern and Eastern European in Gilded and Progressive Era then quotas in 1920s, identity continues to see differences (especially Catholics) as threat to culture and identity

**Mexican-American War** – new lands and conflicts over who is American and who has right to the land (Mexicans, Natives, and Americans), Manifest Destiny, identity = destiny = continues to spread and eventually enclose West

**Spanish-American War**, Philippine Insurrection, Puerto Rico, Guam – overseas expansion as destiny, White Man's Burden to uplift uncivilized peoples clash with Anti-imperialist who see values of liberty as more important, identity of exceptionalism now applied globally

## AMERICAN IDENTITY

**Debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship... affected American values, politics, and society.**

*Who is protected? Who can vote?*

**1789-only propertied white men can vote and hold office**

1820s-1830's – **universal manhood suffrage**... all white men can vote...

**14<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – citizenship for freed slaves and all who are born here (except natives)

**15<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – Black men can vote

**19<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – women can vote

**1924 – Indian Citizenship Act** – all Indians are protected under Constitution

**26<sup>th</sup> Amendment** – voting age lowered to 18

## AMERICAN – Group - IDENTITY

**Different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time.**

Colonial Regions and North vs South – Sectionalism  
Whites, Slaves, Native Americans  
(17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries)

African Americans, Black Churches, Harlem Renaissance, Black Pride, Civil Rights

Mexican-Americans/Latinos, Mexican Repatriation, Bracero, UFW

Asian Americans, exclusions, post 1965, assimilation, Boat People

American Indians, moving off reservations, AIM  
(20<sup>th</sup> century)

Political Parties (often regional)  
(18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries)

Imperialists vs Anti-Imperialists  
1898-1917

Native (born here) vs Immigrant, Exclusion, Quotas, 1965  
Immigration Act, 1980s Amnesty  
(18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup>, and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries)

Immigrant culture, ethnic neighborhoods, Chinatown, Little Italy, Amish Country (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries)

## AMERICAN IDENTITY

### Individualism, Liberty, Rebellion

**Colonists...** rebelling against Trade and Navigation Acts by **smuggling** pre-1754, **Patriots rebel against British Imperial policies after 1763**

**Indian Rebellions... Pontiac's Rebellion** (1763), **Tecumseh and the Prophet** (early republic), **Wovoka and Ghost Dance** (Gilded) examples of Indian rebellions against encroachment, **AIM** occupation of Wounded Knee in 70s (trying to get land back)

**Slave Rebellions** – Several rebellions, usually only resulting in harsher slave codes (Stono, Nat Turner, John Brown)

**Underground Railroad** – helping slaves escape, hundreds freed

**Nullification** Rebellions against central government – Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions (1798-1799), Hartford Resolutions (1815), South Carolina Exposition and Protest (1828-1833 nullification crisis), 1860 secession

**Race Riots** (Whites resisting change or Blacks demanding change) NY Draft Riot (civil war), Colfax Massacre (Gilded), Tulsa Riot (1920s), Watts Riot (60s), Rodney King Riot/LA Riot (90s), Ferguson (2014)

**Labor Strikes** (rebellious against labor practices, wages, conditions) Haymarket Riot and Pullman Strike (Gilded), Coal Strike (Progressive), Seattle General Strike (1919)