



HIST 2003 HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, SINCE 1877



CATALOG DESCRIPTION:

"Exploration of aspects in American history from Reconstruction to the second half of the Twentieth Century. This survey encompasses the constitutional, political, social and economic development of the United States since 1877. Particular emphasis will be placed on the rise of the United States as an industrial and world power."

PREREQUISITE:

There are no prerequisites for this survey course.

CREDIT HOURS/CONTACT HOURS/LOAD HOURS:

3/3/3

TARGET AUDIENCE & TRANSFER INFORMATION:

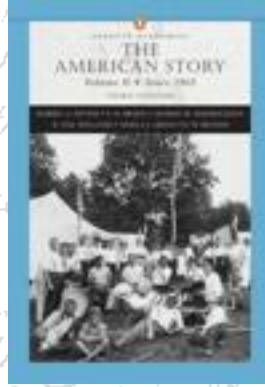
This survey course is designed for students seeking an Associate of Arts degree, and as one of the required course options in various programs here at NorthWest Arkansas Community College. It is listed as: HIST 2013, and will transfer to the University of Arkansas, as will its sister course, HIST 2003.

GENERAL COURSE OUTCOMES:

Students completing this course will be able to:

1. 1. Recognize the names of significant Americans and their contributions to the development of United States history.
2. 2. Evaluate the more significant events as to their impact on the direction of United States history.
3. 3. Understand that United States history is the one common thread that binds us all together as American people, and through these objectives students will become more informed citizens, better able to relate their knowledge of United States history to issues concerning us all.
4. 4. Further develop the skills of critical thinking (analysis, synthesis, evaluation), communication (listening, reading, writing, speaking), and lifelong learning (curiosity, initiative, openness, research).

REQUIRED TEXT: AS OF FALL 2007



Divine, Robert A. *The American Story*. Vol. II. New York: Person Longman, 2007.

COURSE OUTLINE:

I. RECONSTRUCTION: 1865-1877

A.. The Fate of the Union

1. Reconstruction in Wartime

- a. Officials looking ahead to reintegration of the South
- b. End of slavery: Emancipation Proclamation, Thirteenth Amendment (1865)
- c. Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863)
- d. The Future of Ex-Slaves
- e. Military commanders dealing with same issues amidst war
- f. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands (1865)

2. Andrew Johnson and Presidential Reconstruction

3. The Fourteenth Amendment

- a. Deals with specific issues: Confederate debt, southern political representation
- b. Nullifies *Dred Scott*, asserting principle of equal protection
- c. Congressional election of 1866: Republican victory over Johnson's National Union

4. Radical Reconstruction and the Impeachment of Andrew Johnson

- a. Resistance of Johnson, southern legislatures; Republican focus on black suffrage
- b. Reconstruction Act (1867): renews military authority, requires certain steps by states
- c. Trial and impeachment of Johnson in Senate (1867); acquitted by one vote

5. The Defeat of Land Reform

- a. Setbacks for Radical Republicans

b. Arguments by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner for social and racial justice

c. Developments in South: 1867 elections; black vote

6. *The Election of 1868*

a. Victory of Republican Ulysses Grant

b. The Fifteenth Amendment: right to vote not abridged by race or previous servitude

c. Failure of Henry Wilson's more inclusive ban on literacy test, poll tax

7. *The Recovering South*

a. People trying to rebuild shattered lives

b. Physical destruction, economic collapse, poverty, loss of life

c. African Americans' responses to emancipation

d. White southerners' reaction

8. *The Election of 1876 and the Compromise of 1877*

a. Democrats' Samuel Tilden vs. Republicans' Rutherford B. Hayes

b. Federal troops withdrawn from South Carolina, Louisiana; end of Reconstruction

II. THE RISE OF BIG BUSINESS AND THE TRIUMPH OF INDUSTRY: 1870-1900

A. *Agriculture and Industry*

1. *Agriculture*

a. expansion of farmland in fertile Midwest and West, production up

2. *Industry*

b. late 1800s, manufacturing production rose almost sixfold

3. *Causes of expansion*

c. population growth, railroads, enlarged markets, tariff policy

B. *Railroads*

1. *Huge enterprises*

2. *Transcontinental link*

a. Central and Union Pacific; 1869, Promontory Point, Utah

3. *Wave of national rail construction*

a. private capital, government subsidies

4. *New technology*

a. steel rails, more efficient locomotives

5. *Railroad stimulus to iron and steel, telegraph, cattle, meatpacking, farming, freight*

6. *Railroad politics*

a. state railway commissions, public scrutiny

C. *Big Business*

1. *Corporate concentration*

a. Standard Oil, Carnegie Steel, Westinghouse, General Electric

2. *New institutional structure*

a. distinct operating units, executive hierarchy

3. *Changes in distribution, retail (department stores, chain stores)*

4. *Innovative manufacturing techniques*

a. oil, steelmaking, cigarettes, canning

6. Economies of scale and speed, workplace redesign, new methods
7. Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)

D. Industry and Technology

1. Growth of science-based industry
 - a. steel, petroleum, chemical, electrical
2. American independent inventors
 - a. Bell, Nikola Tesla, Wright brothers, Edison
3. Corporate research
 - a. General Electric Laboratory; growth of the engineering profession

E. The Southern Economy

1. Overwhelmingly agricultural, cotton culture; colonial-style economy
2. Industrial development, but still behind the North; far less wealth
3. Limiting factors: abundant cheap labor, late start, weak infrastructure, northern ownership, technological weakness

F. Development of the West

1. New states, enormous population growth
2. Ethnicity of migrants, Homestead Act
3. Other extractive industry
 - a. mining, lumber, fishing; tied to global market
4. West short on capital, need for outside investment

G. Classes

1. Ongoing changes in industrial-era class structure
2. Prominent national elite: J. P. Morgan, Vanderbilt, Carnegie, Rockefeller
3. Shifting nature of the middle class
4. Uneven distribution of wealth, income
5. Enormous industrial and agricultural working class: manual labor

H. Jobs and Incomes

1. Working-class variations: skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled; gender segregation
2. Long workday; accidents; health hazards
3. Unemployment, soaring during depression

I. Immigrants and Migrants

1. Pre-1880s, majority from North and West Europe; later, South and East Europe
2. Global phenomenon: mass movement in search of ways to make a living
3. Immigrants as working class: miners, steelworkers, textile workers

J. Social Mobility

1. Faith that hard work could raise class status?
2. Horatio Alger optimism

III. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY: 1870-1900

A. The Jim Crow South

1. Formal protection of black rights; in practice, discrimination and dependency
2. Segregation
 - a. continuing prewar practice, reflecting white fears
3. Black reaction
 - a. resistance, acquiescence
4. Supreme Court: *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)

B. Reforming Native Americans

1. New federal “peace policy” of northeastern reformers
 - a. idea of “civilizing” Indians
2. Assimilation
 - a. Dawes Act land policy; boarding school; suppressing native culture
3. Post-1900 view of Indians as biologically inferior; second-class citizenship

C. Strangers in the Land

1. Enormous wave of immigration, changing American cities
2. Reaction: pride in America as refuge; business need for labor; fears and concerns
3. Asian immigrants targets of special hostility, racism
4. Sources of nativism
5. Anti-immigrant laws, violence, discrimination

D. Life on the Farm

1. Changes (new markets, machinery, science); links to urban world
2. Rural folk moving to cities: push and pull factors

E. The Rise of the City

1. An Urban Society

- a. Explosive growth in urban population, city size

2. Expanding Urban Space

- a. Expansion and reconfiguration: new forms of transport
- b. Industrialization of new construction methods
- c. Differentiation of neighborhoods: Jacob Riis, *How the Other Half Lives* (1890)

3. The Immigrant City

- a. Crowded ethnic neighborhoods
- b. Community networks: churches and synagogues; saloons
- c. Lives of women and children

4. The City of Lights

- a. Prosperous new or rebuilt downtown centers
- b. Improved infrastructure: electricity, street paving, water, sewers

5. Public Health and the City of Disease

- a. Rising death rates, infectious disease, epidemics
- b. Public health movement: anticontagionists try to clean up cities; George Waring
- c. Bacteriological theory of disease: Louis Pasteur; new era of scientific medicine

F. Women in Industrial Society

1. New opportunities, important trends
 - a. high school and college education
2. Rising female labor force
 - a. new occupations; reasons for women to work; resistance
3. Family-centered life; drop in fertility

G. Education

1. Importance of public schools, high schools
2. Modern universities
3. Popular literacy, educated debates

H. Science and Society

1. Charles Darwin, *Origin of Species* (1859)
 - a. challenge to religion, model for science
2. Social Darwinism
 - a. Herbert Spencer; survival of the fittest in capitalist society
3. Scientific study of society
 - a. Edward Bellamy; Henry George; economists
4. Debates about gender and racial biology

I. Religion

1. Religion remains an important social force
2. Science (Darwinism) challenges religion; initially, hostile religious reaction
3. Religion challenged by vast inequalities and social unrest in industrial capitalist America
- c. Catholic debate
 - a. Pope Leo XIII, *Rerum novarum* (1891)

J. Law, Philosophy, Art

1. Jurisprudence
 - a. Oliver Wendell Holmes, *The Common Law* (1881)—evolution of law
2. Philosophy
 - a. William James, John Dewey, pragmatists—evolution of truth
3. Painting
 - a. Thomas Eakins, Winslow Homer—realism
4. Novelists
 - a. Depiction of social problems, class differences
5. Emergence of cultural hierarchy
 - a. class-based split between high and low culture

IV. POLITICS AND THE STATE: 1870-1900

A. The Gilded Age

1. Uncertainties over how to deal with problems of urbanization, industrialization
2. High popular involvement in politics
 - a. elections, organizations, demonstrations
3. Inaction on main issues; uninspired national government

B. Rule and Misrule in the Cities

1. Criticism of city government as corrupt, wasteful
2. Successfully dealt with some challenges of expansion
3. Urban “machine” politics – ward leaders, neighborhood services

C. Boss Tweed

1. Tammany Hall, New York

D. Divided Rule

1. Other urban officials
 - a. city councils, mayors, auditors, commissions, professionals
2. State’s power to alter city government, dictate policy: home rule movement
3. Mixed record
 - a. successes (city infrastructure, finances), failures (helping the poor)

E. Statehouses and Legislatures

1. State governments as “laboratories of democracy”
2. Relatively low state activism in the South; state governments underfunded, weak
3. Party fights, election corruption
4. Blocking black votes
 - a. violence, literacy tests, poll taxes, white only primaries
3. Lack of federal election supervision; effectively Democratic single-party rule

F. The Politics of Insurgency

1. Labor Uniting
 - a. National unions
2. Politics and strikes

G. Women’s Suffrage

1. Disappointments of Reconstruction
 - a. Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments
2. Opposition to women’s suffrage
3. Legal reform expanding married women’s rights; women active in public affairs

H. Farmers and Their Discontents

1. Anger over perceived financial exploitation
2. National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry (1867)
3. Southern Farmers’ Alliance, Midwestern Alliance, Colored Alliance

I. Parties and Issues

1. Republicans
 - a. northeastern and midwestern supporters of industrial capitalism; active role for national state
2. Democrats
 - a. southern and western white farmers and northern immigrant workers; limited federal role
3. Tariff issues
 - a. GOP favors high protective tariffs, Democrats oppose the tariffs
4. Civil service reform: building an efficient, modern administrative bureaucracy
5. The money question
 - a. issues of the distribution of wealth, role of the state
6. Regulating business
 - a. 1887 Interstate Commerce Act; 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act
7. The South and the nation
 - a. question of federal election supervision

J. Presidential Politics, 1877-1892

1. Boisterous sloganeering, internal splits, close elections, avoidance of controversy
2. Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur
3. Cleveland and Harrison
4. 1888 narrow victory of GOP’s Benjamin Harrison; little presidential leadership

K. The People’s Party and the Election of 1892

1. Decisive Cleveland victory over Harrison
2. Populists’ Omaha platform calls for reform
3. Candidate James B. Weaver strong in West; state and local victories

L. The Crisis of the 1890s

1. Severe depression; Coxey’s Army
2. Support for free coinage of silver

a. William "Coin" Harvey

M. The Election of 1896

1. Republican nominee William McKinley favors high tariffs, gold standard
2. Democrats splinter; William Jennings Bryan's "cross of gold" speech
3. End of agrarian revolt against industrialism; disappearance of the People's Party
4. GOP in control of national government; pro-business measures, Gold Standard Act

V. A NEW PLACE IN THE WORLD: 1865-1914

A. Postbellum Stirrings, 1865-1890

1. Contradictory traditions
 - a. expansionism vs. isolationism

B. The Old Army and the New Navy

1. Army small, slow to adopt new technology
2. Rebuilding the navy
 - a. armored battleships, new guns; international arms race

C. The 1890s

1. Trends toward expansionism
 - a. international competition for empire, domestic economic quest for new markets
 - b. Alfred Thayer Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783* (1890)
 - c. American missionaries

D. Cuba and War with Spain

1. History of Cuba; talk of annexation by the United States; rebels' demand for independence
2. 1898 chaos
 - a. explosion of U.S. battleship in Havana, "Remember the *Maine*"

E. The United States at War

1. U.S. naval blockade; land war volunteers
 - a. Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders
2. U.S. occupation of Puerto Rico

F. Conquering the Philippines

1. Annexation of Hawaii
2. Paris peace treaty; Senate debate over empire-building
3. Anti-Imperialist League: constitutional, political, racial, moral arguments

G. Suppressing Revolution in the Philippines

1. Filipino nationalists
2. Guerrilla warfare, brutality; U.S. victory at high cost

H. The Open Door to China

1. European and Japanese demands for influence
2. Secretary of State John Hay, Open Door Notes (1899)
3. Boxer Rebellion (1900)
4. Domestic political implications
 - a. McKinley, then Teddy Roosevelt

I. The Panama Canal

1. Commercial, military, symbolic importance
2. Initial negotiations
 - a. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Britain (1901)
3. Question of location
 - a. negotiation with Colombia over Panamanian route
4. Panamanian independence
 - a. controversial Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
5. Canal construction
 - a. organization and engineering; John Stevens, George Goethals
6. Completion ahead of schedule; rising traffic

J. The Roosevelt Corollary

1. European naval blockade of Venezuela
2. Roosevelt's concern about Latin American and Caribbean instability
3. U.S. mediation between Russia and Japan in Asia

K. Dollar Diplomacy and Wilsonian Idealism

1. Taft foreign policy
 - a. caution, force
2. Wilson
 - a. missionary vision, interventionist reality

L. A New Empire

1. Changes in U.S. global role linked to social, economic, technological changes at home
2. Non-colonial imperialism
 - a. nominal independence, but controlled by Washington

VI. PROGRESSIVE ERA

A. Progressive Reform

1. Reform as a political aim
2. Reasons
 - a. religious belief, feelings of social responsibility, self-interest, pressure from lower classes
3. Varied effect
 - a. some policies democratic, others technocratic

B. Urban Problems

1. Concern from 1890s through World War I
2. Three issues: improving city services, living conditions, government
3. Different groups of reformers
4. Working directly with immigrants, poor people

C. State Politics

1. Wisconsin reform
 - a. Robert La Follette
2. Social reforms
 - a. passage of prohibition legislation (Eighteenth Amendment)

D. Unions and the State

1. American Federation of Labor's growth among skilled workers, accomplishments

2. Industrial Workers of the World (1905)
3. Socialist Party (Eugene Debs)
4. Legislative accomplishments
 - a. workers' compensation laws, regulation of child labor (blocked by Supreme Court)

E. Immigration Reconsidered

1. Large volume of immigration, mostly from eastern and southern Europe

F. Race and the Nation

1. Southern race relations
 - a. Jim Crow laws, political disfranchisement
2. Black migration to northern cities
 - a. formation of ghettos (Harlem); race riots

G. Women and Reform

1. Jobs and Rights
 1. Ideal of domesticity; different reality depending on race, class, ethnicity
 2. Increased access to education; employment of single women
 3. Women's visibility in public life and social reform
 4. Debate over gender difference
 - a. Supreme Court case *Muller v. Oregon*

H. Winning the Right to Vote

1. National American Woman Suffrage Association: victories and defeat
2. World War I
 - a. women's war efforts win President Wilson's support
3. Nineteenth Amendment ratified (August 1920)

I. The Roosevelt Era

1. McKinley's assassination by anarchist; rise of Theodore Roosevelt
2. Roosevelt as activist conservative, moralist, internationalist
3. 1904 election landslide
 - a. campaign for a Square Deal
4. Policy debates over monopoly, various strategies for regulation

J. The Successor: William H. Taft

1. 1908 election
2. Inter-party fighting; administrative scandal

K. The Election of 1912

1. Roosevelt's frustrated intent to seek GOP nomination, given to Taft instead
2. Roosevelt's formation of the Progressive Party
3. Democrats revitalized: nomination of New Jersey governor Woodrow Wilson
4. Dramatic campaign
 - a. little policy difference between Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" and Wilson's "New Freedom"

L. Wilson: The Scholar as President

1. Early legislative success
2. 1916 presidential election

M. The Legacy of Reform

1. Rhetoric stronger than achievements
 - a. large corporations still dominant, workers still vulnerable, blacks and immigrants still face political discrimination

2. Creating a modern American state
 - a. active federal government; permanent agencies
3. Shift in language
 - a. legitimizing talk of reform, ideas of progress

VII. THE GREAT WAR: 1914-1918

A. Beginnings of War

1. 1914 assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
2. American sentiments
 - a. ethnic loyalties

B. The Strains of Neutrality

1. U.S. officially neutral regarding war in Europe
2. German U-boats patrol Atlantic

C. Peace and Preparedness

1. U.S. public divided
2. Wilson walks narrow line

D. Entry into the War

1. German submarine attacks on Allied shipping
2. Zimmerman telegram: proposed German-Mexican alliance
3. Wilson: "world made safe for democracy"; Congress declares war (April 1917)

E. Prosecuting the War

1. United States unprepared for war
 - a. few troops, low on equipment

F. Financing the War

1. tax revenues, borrowing (Liberty Loans)

G. War Production

1. Reliance on big business; creation of War Industries Board
2. Progressive faith in centralization, federal regulation, expertise

H. Science to the Front

1. 1915 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
2. National Academy of Sciences mobilization
3. War-related research efforts of psychologists, chemists, physicists, engineers
4. Aviation in combat

I. Into Combat

1. Allies in trouble: shipping losses, high casualties, Russian Revolution, Bolshevik armistice with Germany
2. American Expeditionary Force (Pershing) halts German advances (Spring 1918)
3. Allied offensive
 - A. victories at the Meuse River, Argonne Forest
4. Low U.S. casualty rate

J. Wartime Society

1. A booming economy
2. Wave of strikes
 - a. creation of National War Labor Board (1918)
3. Trend toward corporate mergers, skyrocketing business profits

4. African Americans
5. Conflicts in North
 - a. urban race riots
6. Blacks in the military
 - a. segregated units, mostly menial tasks overseas
7. Women
8. Assaults on civil liberties
 - a. enlargement of federal power

J. Wilson's dream of a more democratic world

1. "Fourteen Points" peace framework

K. The Versailles Peace Conference; Allied leaders skeptical of Wilson

1. Treaty of Versailles (June 1919)
2. Punishing Germany, attempting to keep it weak

L. Battle over the League of Nations

1. Henry Cabot Lodge and
2. Wilson mounts extensive public speaking campaign
3. Wilson refuses to compromise
4. National retreat to political isolationism

VIII. A CONSERVATIVE INTERLUDE: 1920S

A. The Red Scare (1919)

1. Strike wave of 1919 starts in Seattle; Boston violence
2. Anarchist bomb attacks on public men fuels public fear of political radicalism
3. State sedition laws—accused subversives imprisoned, fired, harassed
4. Palmer raids—6,000 arrests (without warrants); deportations
5. Xenophobia—attacks on immigrants; anti-Semitism
6. 1920, Red Scare abates—defense of civil liberties, value of immigrant labor

B. The Sacco and Vanzetti Case

C. Race Riots—Chicago, Tulsa, Elsewhere

D. 1920 Election—Landslide Victory for GOP's Warren G. Harding (low turnout)

1. Harding's talk of "normalcy," end to international idealism, domestic progressivism
2. Harding, then Coolidge
3. Emphasis on efficiency, limited government, pro-business conservatism
4. Supreme Court conservatism
5. State and city reforms continue

E. Foreign Affairs—Formal Isolationism; Concern for National Security

1. Strengthening research on military technology
2. Interest in arms control, peace agreements
3. Latin American policy—interventionism mixed with respect
4. A private internationalism—involvement abroad

F. The Auto Industry—Improved Car Design, Technology

1. GM and Chrysler—advantages of style, credit—soaring production
2. 1916, 1921 Federal Road Bill
3. Economic boost to related industries

G. Appliances and Radio

1. National electrification—by 1930, 70 percent of homes wired
2. Industrial research laboratories in technology-related corporations
3. Beginning of radio broadcasting; multiplication of radio stations
4. Innovation, mass production make new consumer goods affordable

H. Agriculture

1. Low prices, new debts—economic crisis forces out small farmers
2. Rise of “farm factories”; taking advantage of research, industrial style production
3. Farm life—slow to modernize; people move into cities

I. Labor

1. Corporate concentration; individual inequality in economic wellbeing
2. Organized labor weakened
3. Era of “welfare capitalism”
4. Assembly line toll

J. Metropolitan Life

1. Urbanization—1920 first time more people in towns and cities than rural areas

K. The Growth of Suburbia

1. Old trend accelerated by automobile ownership
2. Car-related issues—urban congestion, parking problems

L. Mass Media

1. National culture—1926 NBC radio network
2. Movies soaring attendance—arrival of the “talkies”
3. Newspapers (chain ownership, syndicates), rise of national magazines
4. Age of celebrities—Babe Ruth, Albert Einstein, Charles Lindbergh

M. Consumerism

1. Expansion of advertising, commercialization of holidays, rise of public relations
2. Authority of religion as selling point—Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows*
3. Entrepreneurs violating Prohibition

N. Health, Public and Private

1. Urban improvements—better sanitation, advances in medicine
2. Rise in life expectancy, fall in infant mortality
3. Eugenics—quest for human biological improvement

O. The Jazz Age (F. Scott Fitzgerald)

P. Blacks in the Cities

1. 1920s movement to the North
2. Black community politics
3. Harlem Renaissance—Zora Neale Hurston, Langston Hughes, W. E. B. DuBois—search for black identity
4. Jazz, blues reach white audiences through Harlem nightclubs, radio broadcasts

Q. Women

1. Post-suffrage temporarily attempts to court female voters—1921 Sheppard-Towner health care act
2. Flappers, birth control, and marriage
3. Women in the Workforce

R. Backlash (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant Resentment of Minorities)

1. Revival of the Ku Klux Klan, 1915
 - a. Significant membership numbers and political power

- b. Threats, violence, intimidation—pervasive everyday bigotry
 - 2. Immigration Restriction
 - a. 1924 National Origins Act—linked quota to 1890 population levels
 - 3. The Scopes Trial
 - a. Fundamentalist movement—Southern laws against teaching Darwinism
- S. The Hoover Peak**
- 1. 1928 election—Democrats divided over Prohibition; rural/urban, religious split

IX. THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL: 1929-1940

A. The Economy in Free Fall

- 1. Frightening financial figures

B. The Sources of Disaster

- 1. Domestic problems: banking weakness, uneven wealth, transition to new industry
- 2. Poor “economic intelligence”
 - a. failure of leadership; counterproductive policies
- 3. International failures
 - a. protectionism, gold standard

C. Portraits in Gray

- 1. Uneven impact
 - a. adjustments for the relatively lucky
- 2. Extreme deprivation, emotional catastrophe for the most needy
- 3. Farm crisis
 - a. low food prices, foreclosures

D. The Dust Bowl

- 1. New technology facilitates farming in plains states, ruins ecology
- 2. Drought; dust storms; migration of the “Okies”

E. The Middle and Upper Classes

- 1. Middle class experiences widespread unemployment, declining living standards

F. Response to crash

- 1. Counterproductive steps
 - a. Hawley-Smoot Tariff, gold standard, aid to banks

G. Election of 1932

- 1. The First Hundred Days
- 2. Bank holiday and reform bill
- 3. Repeal of Prohibition
- 4. Agricultural Adjustment Act
- 5. Tennessee Valley Authority
- 6. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- 7. Unemployment aid
- 8. National Industrial Recovery Act
- 9. Ideologically mixed steps; extraordinary amount of activity
- 10. FDR takes United States off gold standard; international criticism

H. Stirrings on the Left

- 1. Radical political challenges to FDR
- 2. Labor unrest, 1934

3. Father Charles Coughlin
4. Dr. Francis Townsend
5. Senator Huey P. Long
6. Criticism of capitalism

I. The Second Hundred Days

1. Supreme Court ruling *Schechter Poultry v. U.S.* (1935)
 - a. NRA unconstitutional
2. Works Progress Administration
3. Wagner Act
4. Social Security
5. Rural Electrification Administration

J. The Election of 1936

1. FDR vs. GOP's Alf Landon

K. Labor Rising

1. United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis
2. Congress of Industrial Organizations

L. Roosevelt's Second Term

1. Taking Aim at the Supreme Court
 - a. FDR's Court-packing proposal; ferocious criticism
3. Decision upholding Wagner Act
4. FDR appoints new justices open to innovation, expanding federal power

M. The Ebbing of Reform

1. FDR politically weakened, vulnerable
2. Conservative critics' "Manifesto"
3. Southern Democratic opposition
7. Debate over economic policy; Keynesian theory
8. New Deal reforms end

X. THE WHIRLPOOL OF WAR: 1932-1941

A. Developments in Germany, Italy, Japan

1. Adolf Hitler appointed German chancellor (1933)
2. Economic collapse
3. Further threats to peace
4. American isolationism, rejection of the World Court

B. Roosevelt's Brand of Idealism

1. FDR as an internationalist, pragmatic idealist

C. Trusting in Trade

1. Recognition of world economic interdependence: arrangements for tariff reduction
2. Formal recognition of the Soviet Union: much opposition, little effect

D. The Good Neighbor Policy

1. Latin American resentment of previous U.S. intervention
2. Montevideo declaration (1933): nonintervention, trade liberalization

E. Avoiding the Disagreeable

1. Japanese Belligerence

2. Stimson Doctrine condemns Japanese aggression in Manchuria
3. War in China

F. Nazi Aggressions

1. Spanish Civil War (1935)
2. Nazi racial biology, eugenic sterilization
3. Nuremberg laws (1935)
4. Annexation of Austria, demands for the Sudetenland
5. Munich Conference appeasement

G. The Ingredients of Isolationism

1. Isolation coalition
2. Fear of military technologies
3. Claims of past mistakes

H. Legislating Neutrality

1. Congress passes Neutrality Acts (1935-36)
 - a. ban on arms sales, transport, and loans

I. The Refugee Question

1. Emigration, expulsion of Jews
2. Restrictive rules of entry; public opinion against increased Jewish immigration

J. Defense for the Americas

1. Hitler's renewed belligerency; FDR's call for military preparedness
2. The growth of air power
3. Only for the neighborhood
4. Franco's victory; Hitler takes Czechoslovakia, Italy invades Albania
5. FDR for repealing neutrality provisions; isolationists' opposition

K. The Outbreak of World War II

1. Autumn 1939
 - a. Hitler's blitzkrieg invasion of Poland; Britain and France declare war
2. Soviet invasion of Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland
3. Revisiting the question of American neutrality, aid to the allies
4. Spring 1940
 - a. Germans invade Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg

L. The American Response

1. Stunned and stirred by events in Europe; sympathy for the British
2. The mobilization of science
3. Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; FDR's defense appropriations

M. The Election of 1940

1. Wendell Willkie
2. FDR's victory among divided, uncertain electorate

N. The Battle in the Atlantic

1. German U-boats attack British convoys; U.S. Selective Service Act
2. Lend-Lease legislation
3. An incipient Anglo-American alliance
4. Waging undeclared war

O. Japan

1. Sympathy for China; American strategic interests in blocking Japan
2. Japan's occupation of Indochina; U.S. reaction

3. Japanese conditions for peaceful compromise; preparations for war; Hideki Tojo
4. Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941)
5. Congress declares war against Japan; Germany and Italy declare war on the United States

XI. AMERICA IN THE WAR: 1942-1945

A. National Mobilization

1. Production for War
2. War Production Board

B. Controlling Prices

1. Enormous federal spending, shortage of civilian goods—threat of inflation

C. Economic Boom

1. End of unemployment; GNP more than doubled; increased middleclass
2. Labor situation
3. Farmers—surge in demand, production, income; American victory gardens

D. The War and American Society

1. Women
2. African Americans
3. Native Americans and Mexican Americans—Tensions, New Possibilities
4. Mexican *bracero* labor—segregation, discrimination

E. Politics and the Limits of Freedom

1. Japanese American Relocation
2. Other Asian American participation; repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act

F. The United States and the Holocaust

1. Knowledge of attacks on Jews, reports of Nazis' "final solution"
2. Calls for extra action, but military objections, lack of administration commitment

G. The 1944 Election

H. Fighting the War: The Pacific

1. Japanese occupation of Manila—Douglas MacArthur—Bataan Death March
2. Battle of Midway—end to Japan's Pacific naval offensive
3. Guadalcanal, Savo Island
4. Japan's Defensive Perimeter; U.S. Two-Pronged Military Strategy

I. The War in Europe

1. Churchill's plan to protect British interests in Mediterranean—Operation Torch
2. Axis surrender in North Africa, May 1943
3. *Delay on the Second Front*
4. January 1943, FDR-Churchill Casablanca meeting
5. Into Italy—Mussolini's imprisoned; Pietro Badoglio; Allies fight to Rome, June 1944
6. Bombing Europe
7. The invasion of France
8. *Battle of the Bulge, December 1944*

J. The Defeat of Germany—Movements of American and Soviet Troops

1. American evidence documenting Nazi concentration camps
2. Hitler's suicide; German surrender May 7, 1945

K. Clouded Victory

1. FDR's death, April 12, 1945
2. International and domestic challenges facing Harry Truman

L. Postwar Arrangements

1. Big Three Postwar Aims
2. Plans for partitioning Germany;
3. Bretton Woods conference
4. Yalta Conference

M. The Atomic Bomb

1. Manhattan Project
2. Trinity test, Alamogordo, New Mexico, July 1945

N. The End of the War

1. Japan's peace feelers; Potsdam Declaration warning Japan to surrender; rejected
2. Hiroshima: Little Boy uranium bomb—August 6, 1945; *Enola Gay*
3. Nagasaki: Fat Man plutonium implosion bomb—August 9, 1945
4. Japan's surrender, September 2, 1945

O. The Decision to Use the Bomb

1. Debate in years since—criticism, questioning
2. Issue of bomb's potential to keep Soviet Union in line

XII. A TROUBLED PEACE: 1945-1953

A. Worries, Foreign and Domestic

1. Problem of servicemen reentering civilian life
2. Potential economic problems: cuts in defense spending, unemployment
3. Constituency for internationalism
 - a. *One World*; creation of the United Nations

B. The New President

1. Truman's honesty, outspokenness

C. Conservatism, Prices, and Strikes

1. Truman's postwar New Deal-style proposals
2. Conservative Congress
 - a. rejection of national health insurance
3. Full Employment Act
4. End to price controls
5. United Auto Workers strike at GM
6. Strikes and Truman's aggressive response

D. Political Earthquake: 1946

1. Republicans win control of both houses of Congress
2. Republicans advocate return to tradition, roll-back of New Deal
 - a. anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act

E. The Emergence of the Cold War

1. Churchill's Iron Curtain speech, March 1946
2. Issues of Soviet troops in Iran; control of the Dardanelles

G. Division over the Atom

1. U.S. atomic monopoly; creation of the Strategic Air Command
2. Atomic Energy Commission

H. Responsibility for the Cold War

1. The Doctrine of Containment

1. George F. Kennan's concept of containment
2. Threat of Communist takeover in Greece
3. Truman Doctrine (1947)
 - a. military support for Greece and Turkey
4. Critics of containment on the left and right; fears of military interventionism

I. The Marshall Plan

1. Proposal for billions in economic aid, intended to shore up capitalism
2. Marshall Plan enacted, following Communist control of Czechoslovakia (February 1948)

J. In Defense of Europe

1. Eastern Europe: Molotov Plan; Soviet plans to eliminate dissent, rig Hungarian elections
2. U.S., British, French plans for creating a West German state
3. U.S. peacetime draft; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)

K. East Asia

1. Rebuilding Japan's government and industry to counter Soviets

L. The Sinews of National Security

1. Sizable defense budgets
2. The CIA
3. The military and technological innovations

M. THE POOR

1. Thirty percent below poverty level; poor housing conditions; southern blacks
2. Block of labor's "Operation Dixie," southern organizing campaigns
3. Rosie the Riveter leaving employment: voluntarily or forced out
4. Limited career opportunities for women, yet remaining in labor force

N. A Turn Against Intolerance

1. Question of women's Equal Rights Amendment
2. Racial, religious, and ethnic minorities' quest for rights

O. Politics and Minority Rights

1. Positioning Truman for 1948 electoral victory: calls to end discrimination (*To Secure These Rights*)
2. Support for creation of Israel (1948)

P. The Election of 1948

1. Democratic convention split over civil rights
2. Truman's whistlestop campaign, attacks on do-nothing Congress
3. Upset victory: Democratic Congress, holding together FDR's political coalition

Q. The Fair Deal

1. Truman's liberal proposals; conservative control of Congress
2. Labor gives up on government help, negotiates for benefits

R. The "Fall" of China

1. Communist takeover led by Mao Zedong; Nationalists retreat to Formosa (Taiwan)
2. Reaction of American conservatives

S. Escalation in the Arms Race

1. Soviet atomic bomb (September 1949)
2. Edward Teller advocates development of hydrogen-fusion bomb, the "Super"

3. Opposition from Oppenheimer; approval from Truman

T. A Climate of Fear

1. Communist gains blamed on internal subversion
2. The Truman Loyalty Program
3. The House Un-American Activities Committee
4. The Case of Alger Hiss
5. The effects of fear
6. McCarthyism—Joseph McCarthy and his following
7. Korea and Its Consequences—NSC-68

U. War in Korea

1. Communist North Korea's invasion of the pro-West South, June 1950
2. Commitment of U.S. forces; U.N. resolution
3. Pusan, Inchon; MacArthur's insistence on pursuit northward
4. China's intervention; military stalemate
5. The Sacking of MacArthur

V. The Election of 1952

1. GOP's Dwight D. Eisenhower against Democrats' Adlai Stevenson
2. Charges of "Korea, Communism, and Corruption"
3. Nixon's "Checkers" speech; Ike's use of television—landslide victory
4. John Foster Dulles - anti-Communist foreign policy crusade
5. *The Consequences of Korea—Political, Technological, Military*
 1. Extending containment

XIII. EISENHOWER, AFFLUENCE, AND CIVIL RIGHTS: 1954-1960

A. Accommodating to the Welfare State

1. Support for corporate interests, limiting federal power, balancing the budget
2. Domestic policy—refusing to dismantle the New Deal/Fair Deal

B. Dealing with McCarthyism

1. Ike tightens loyalty requirements
2. Execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 1953
3. Charges against J. Robert Oppenheimer
4. McCarthy's attack on U.S. army
5. Congressional public hearings; McCarthy censured by Senate
6. The election of 1956—Ike's easy win; Democratic control of Congress

C. Fiscal Conservatism—The New Look Strategy of High-Tech Nuclear Deterrence

1. Staying Ahead of the Soviets
 - a. Concern about Soviet H-bomb, ICBM development
 - b. Minuteman missiles and nuclear submarines

D. Arms Control Initiatives

1. Stalin's death; Ike's Atoms for Peace proposal and "Open Skies" plan
2. Nikita Khrushchev—peaceful coexistence

E. Demand for a Test Ban

1. Bravo H-bomb test, March 1954; *Lucky Dragon* incident
2. Issue of radioactive fallout from Nevada tests, effects on downwinders
3. Calls for a test ban—emphasis on biological harm (sci-fi genetic horror films)
4. Test-ban talks in Geneva, 1958; question of Soviet cheating, U.S. security needs

F. The Shock of Sputnik (1957)

1. U.S. response
2. Presidential science adviser
3. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

G. Superpower Shift: The Developing World

1. Soviets crush Hungarian rebellion of 1956; new importance of the developing world

1. Nationalist revolts against colonial powers and conservative monarchies
2. Replacement governments weak or oppressive; contest for U.S. or Soviet alliance
3. CIA covert action—Philippines, Iran, Guatemala
4. The Suez Crisis and the Middle East
 - a. Gamal Abdel Nasser—nationalization of the Suez Canal
 - b. Arab anti-Western sentiment
5. Worries over Indochina
6. U.S. military aid to French, fighting Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam
7. U.S. support of Ngo Dinh Diem, opposed by National Liberation Front (Vietcong)
8. Security in Southeast Asia
 - a. Creation of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
 - b. Formosa Resolution, to protect Taiwan

H. Stirrings for Civil Rights

1. Brown v. Board of Education, 1954—Thurgood Marshall
2. White Resistance
3. Anti-black violence—Emmett Till, 1955
4. Ike's reluctance to lead
5. *Little Rock, 1957—School Desegregation*
 - a. Resistance by Governor Orval Faubus; Eisenhower intervenes
 - b. Resistance ruled unconstitutional but continues
6. The Montgomery Bus Boycott
 - a. Rosa Parks' arrest, 1955
 - b. Black church support—Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.—power of nonviolence
 - c. Undoing bus segregation

I. Civil Rights: Becoming a Movement

1. Voting rights—1957 civil rights bill—lack of enforcement
2. Sit-ins

J. Toward the Election of 1960

1. The Doctrine of Massive Retaliation
2. Fears of nuclear war
3. Criticism of the doctrine of massive retaliation, calls for flexible response
4. Nixon's "kitchen debate" with Khrushchev; the "spirit of Camp David"
5. U-2 spy plane shot down; summit ruined
6. Cuba
 - a. Fidel Castro's overthrow of Fulgencio Batista, 1959
 - b. Castro's link to Soviets; U.S. break with Cuba

K. The Election of 1960

1. John F. Kennedy—biographical detail; New Frontier campaign, talk of missile gap

2. Nixon's limitations—television debates; election turned out close

XIV. REFORM, RAGE, AND VIETNAM: 1960-1968

A. Kennedy and the Third World

1. Cultivating democracy, resisting pro-Soviet uprisings
2. Latin America
3. Southeast Asia

B. Kennedy and the Soviets

1. Yuri Gagarin into orbit (1961)
2. U.S.-Soviet competition for Third World prestige
3. Project Apollo moon program
4. Crisis over Berlin
5. The Cuban Missile Crisis
6. The Test-Ban Treaty

C. Kennedy at Home

1. Economic stimulus measures
2. Concerns about poverty: *The Other America*
3. Measures blocked by conservative Congress, yet era of prosperity
4. Issues of elder care, health research, mental illness

D. Kennedy and Civil Rights

1. Initial political reluctance
2. Congress of Racial Equality Freedom Rides (1961): violence; RFK on enforcement
3. University of Mississippi and the James Meredith case (1962): federal troops
4. Birmingham and beyond

E. The Thousandth Day

1. JFK's assassination in Dallas (November 22, 1963): Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby
2. JFK's legacy: the image of Camelot

F. Lyndon Johnson

1. Enacting the Kennedy Program
2. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - a. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission
2. War on Poverty; the Economic Opportunity Act
 - a. Head Start, Community Action Program
3. Toward the Great Society
4. The New Right and the election of 1964
5. Enacting the Great Society
6. Voting rights
7. The revival of feminism

G. Lyndon Johnson, Reluctant Globalist

1. Avoid unnecessary provocation; seek cooperation for mutual interest
2. Fight Communist advances

H. Vietnam

1. Maddox incident; Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)
2. Where does it all end?

3. Administration doubts; LBJ's frustration

I. The Antiwar Movement

1. College teach-ins; protest marches
2. Criticizing inequities—middle-class avoiding service; poor and minorities in war
3. Antiwar novels (*Catch-22*, *Slaughterhouse-Five*); film (*M*A*S*H*)

J. The Countercultural Revolution

1. Campus dissidents—Berkeley's Mario Savio
3. Spreading change—dress, hairstyles, drug use, new attitudes
4. Criticism of technology—*2001: A Space Odyssey*

K. Militancy

1. Riots in New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, other cities 1964–1968
2. National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders—Otto Kerner, white racism
3. Black Power
4. Nation of Islam—Elijah Muhammed, Malcolm X
5. Black Power—Stokely Carmichael
6. King's opposition to violence and separation
7. Cultivating cultural pride, political energy—big-city election of black mayors
8. Mexican American activism—Cesar Chavez, National Farm Workers' Association
9. Urban issues (discrimination, poverty)—“Chicano Power”, La Raza Unida

L. Backlash

1. “Middle America” for traditional values
2. Support for the military, hatred of antiwar protesters

M. 1968

1. *Vietcong Tet Offensive, Early 1968—Increasing U.S. Opposition to the War*
2. Challengers to LBJ—Eugene McCarthy, Robert Kennedy
3. LBJ's rejection of nomination

N. Death and Confrontation

1. King's assassination in Memphis, April 4, 1968—James Earl Ray; rioting
2. Robert Kennedy's assassination, June 5—Sirhan Sirhan
3. Chicago Democratic convention—demonstrations, Mayor Daley's response

O. Campaigning for Conservatism

1. George Wallace, American Independent Party
2. Richard Nixon—for law and order, the “silent Americans”
3. Nixon's victory over Hubert Humphrey

P. Triumph and Transition

1. Economic gains, help for poor, minorities, women and the elderly
2. New Deal coalition falling apart, with a divided society

XV. REVIVAL OF CONSERVATISM: 1969-1980

A. Nixon

1. Exiting Vietnam
 - a. The Nixon Doctrine, 1969
 - b. Vietnamization—cutting back U.S. troop presence, but extended bombing

B. A Prolonged War

1. Cambodian civil war; U.S. invasion, 1970; strengthening of Khmer Rouge

2. Student demonstrations—Kent State, Jackson State University episodes

C. End of the American War

1. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho negotiate ceasefire; resistance to putting it in place
2. Nixon's massive bombing of December, 1972; Paris settlement 1973

D. Detente

1. Chinese talks with the United States, after Soviets suppress reform in Czechoslovakia, 1968
2. U.S.-China
 - a. full diplomatic relations restored in 1979

E. Missiles and the Soviets

1. Nixon's visit to Moscow; agreements on trade, space, and arms
2. Strategic Arms Limitations Talks—missile caps, limits on ABM deployment; MIRV race continues

F. Anticommunism by Other Means

1. U.S. pressure, CIA action against Marxist Salvador Allende in Chile; support for dictatorial Augusto Pinochet
2. Angola—U.S. backing for Portuguese colonialism; CIA armed intervention to help pro-U.S. guerillas

G. Israel, Arabs, and Oil

1. Arab-Israeli tensions, rise of Palestine Liberation Organization
2. Yom Kippur War, 1973; U.S. arms shipments to Israel
3. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries oil embargo—economic crisis

H. Appeal to the Silent Majority

1. Covert War
2. Nixon's tax audits, wire-tapping, infiltration, prosecution of opponents
3. Vice President Spiro Agnew as attacker for 1970 midterm elections

I. The Election of 1972

1. Democrats—George McGovern, Thomas Eagleton—appeared too radical
2. Nixon's overwhelming victory; Democratic control of Congress

J. Watergate

1. Committee to Reelect the President—John Mitchell
2. Dirty tricks campaign—caught in break-in to Democratic National Committee headquarters
3. Nixon's refusal to turn over tapes; Saturday Night massacre—public outrage
4. Downfall
 - a. Agnew's bribery scandal, resignation; evidence of Nixon's personal corruption
 - b. Leon Jaworski, indictment of Nixon aides; president as "unindicted co-conspirator"
 - c. Nixon first president to resign, August 9, 1974

K. Ford's Stewardship

1. Whip Inflation Now program—recession, unemployment
2. Democratic gains in 1974 Congressional elections
3. Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975—fuel efficiency standards

L. Foreign Affairs

1. Attempts at detente
2. The Middle East— Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy; Sinai accord 1975

3. Asia

M. The Election of 1976—Jimmy Carter's Narrow Victory Amidst Apathy

1. Healing Vietnam pains—pardon for draft dodgers; films; Maya Lin memorial
2. Civil rights for women and minorities—appointment, enforcement
3. Consumer protection, workplace and highway safety, environment (Alaska parks)
4. Carter and the World
5. Idealism—human rights as foreign policy
6. Latin America—Panama Canal treaties, 1978
7. The Middle East
 - a. Camp David Israel-Egypt peace accords—Anwar el-Sadat, Menachem Begin
 - b. Fundamentalist revolution in Iran, 1979—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, overthrowing the U.S.-supported Shah
 - c. Seizure of fifty American hostages

N. The Soviets

1. Invasion of Afghanistan, 1979
2. Presidential Directive

O. A Divided Society

1. African Americans
2. Hispanics
3. Asian Americans
4. Native Americans
5. Majority resistance
6. Women
7. Gay liberation
8. Religion as spiritual self-renewal—born-again Christianity, Eastern religion
9. The “Me Decade”—politically, individualism over public interest XIII. Bid for Power

P. The Christian Right

1. Formerly apolitical fundamentalist Protestants upset by cultural trends
2. The New Right movement—Jerry Falwell's Moral Majority social conservatism
3. A Conservative Coalition
4. Rightward economic shift—Sagebrush Rebellion; anti-tax, antiaffirmative action
5. Neoconservative intellectual arguments, think tanks
6. Alliance between social and economic conservatives, despite different views of government's role

Q. The Election of 1980

1. Carter's low approval ratings, yet renominated
2. Ronald Reagan's economic and social conservative platform
3. Reagan carries forty-four states, with Democrat voters switching

XVI. “THE COLD WAR IS OVER”: 1981-1992

A. Reaganomics

1. Supply-side theory: tax cuts, high interest rates
2. Early 1980s recession, unemployment; recovery

3. Spending policy: more for defense, cuts in social programs

B. Deficits

1. Escalating national debt

C. Deregulation

1. Consequences of increased competition: banks, airlines, phone service

2. Effects on health, safety, environmental protection

D. Reagan and Labor: Air Traffic Controllers' Strike, 1981

E. Civil Rights

1. Sandra Day O'Connor appointed to the Supreme Court

2. Less action on equal rights and on civil rights enforcement

3. Cuts at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and welfare

F. Reagan and the World

1. Early antagonism: Alexander Haig; Korean airliner episode

2. Issue of strategic weaponry, America's seeming "window of vulnerability"

3. Reagan's defense buildup: Peacekeeper missile, deployments in Europe

G. Star Wars

1. Nuclear freeze movement

2. Reagan's SDI proposal: issues of technological limits, ABM treaty

3. Research and development funding

H. Affirmation: The Election of 1984

1. Reagan; Jesse Jackson; Mondale/Ferraro

2. Reagan landslide, "Morning in America"; divided Congress

I The Third World

1. Reagan Doctrine: support for anti-Communist forces, hostility toward the Soviets

2. Stalemate and terror: the Middle East

3. Central America

4. Scandal: Iran-Contra

5. Flexibility: South Africa, the Philippines, and Haiti

J. Summitry with the Soviets

1. Dramatic transformation: Mikhail Gorbachev; 1985 Geneva summit

2. Toward the end of the Cold War: 1986 Reykjavik summit, Reagan unwilling to limit SDI research

3. Following Reykjavik

K. Reagan's America

1. Growth of the GNP, jobs, median family income, corporate profits, Dow Jones

2. Yuppie decade: materialism, celebrity, Wall Street icons

3. Televangelism scandals

4. Uneven distribution of prosperity, tax code changes

L. The Challenger Disaster

1. Investigation of causes

M. Stresses in the Workforce

1. Tense times: corporate mergers, takeovers, restructuring

2. Decline of auto, steel, electronics manufacturing; trade deficit

3. Farmers' difficulties: falling crop prices, bankruptcies

4. Hard times for blue-collar workers: falling real wages; homelessness

N. The Election of 1988

1. GOP nominee Vice President George Bush runs on Reagan's record, promising no new taxes, talk of "a kinder, gentler America"

2. Democrats' Michael Dukakis points to failures of Reaganomics; poor campaigner

N. George Herbert Walker Bush—Background; Regional, Social, and Political Hybrid

O. The End of the Cold War

1. Changes in central Europe

2. The Soviet Union comes apart—rise of Boris Yeltsin; START I and II treaties

P. Ripples of Freedom—Post-Cold War Conditions

1. South Africa—changes in Angola, Namibia; end of apartheid (Nelson Mandela)

2. The Third World—accords in Nicaragua, El Salvador; military action in Panama

3. China—Tiananmen Square protests; government crackdown; Bush's response

Q. The Gulf War

1. *Iraq Invades Kuwait, August 1990*

a. Bush's stand; international coalition

b. U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia

R. Civil Rights

1. Bush administration diversity; Americans with Disabilities Act

2. Los Angeles riots, April 1992

3. Bush opposition to affirmative action

S. The Supreme Court

1. Reagan and Bush nominations

2. Court positions—abortion rights, etc.

T. The Election of 1992

1. Campaign of Bill Clinton

2. Clinton victory; women and minorities in Congress

3. Bush's legacy

XVII. INNOVATIONS AND DIVISIONS IN A GLOBALIZING SOCIETY: 1970-2000

A. 1970s Fear of Weakness

1. United States faces foreign competition

2. Research and development

B. Computers for the People

1. Development of the integrated circuit

2. Communications and the Internet

3. Accommodating to the Digital Age

C. Genetics and Biotechnology

1. Finding the structure of DNA (James Watson and Francis Crick, 1953)

2. Hopes and fears

3. The "War on Cancer"

4. The birth of biotechnology

5. The Human Genome Project (1989)

D. Aids

1. Identification of the disease and HIV

2. Issues—needle distribution, bathhouses

3. Public fear of the disease

4. Spread of AIDS; action and lack of action in addressing it

E. Smoking

1. Restrictions on smoking
2. Lawsuits against the tobacco industry

F. Drugs

1. 1980s glamorization
2. Costs of inner-city drug use and trade
3. President Bush's "War on Drugs"

G. Women and Minority Groups

1. Women

- a. New legislation and trends away from gender stereotyping and discrimination
- b. Feminism and the family

2. African Americans

- a. Demographic and economic trends
- b. Discrimination and poverty
- c. Anger and accommodation

3. Native Americans

- a. Red Power and the American Indian Movement
- b. Tribal economic development and legislation
- c. Popular culture and sympathy for Native Americans
- d. Developments in the Bush and Clinton administrations
- e. Native American rights

4. Asian Americans

- a. Immigration Act of 1965
- b. Settling into the United States—"model minorities" and difficulties of adjustment

5. Hispanic Americans

- a. Legal and illegal migration
- b. Demographics and the urban underclass
- c. Hispanic popular culture

XVIII. THE POLITICS OF DIVISION: 1993-2001

A. The Clinton Presidency

1. *The "New Democrat"—Social Liberalism, Economic Centrism*

2. *The Economy and Free Trade*

- a. Passage of NAFTA over passionate opposition
- b. Signs of economic improvement

3. *Setbacks: Health Care and Gay Rights*

- a. Clinton's health-coverage task force; failure of its proposals
- b. Proposal to integrate gays in the military; criticism, unsatisfactory compromise

4. *Anger on the Right*

- a. Violence on the Right

B The Elections of 1994: A Republican Earthquake

1. Clinton push for anti-crime measures, welfare reform

2. The “Contract with America”—Newt Gingrich
3. GOP landslide in Congress and the states
4. Clinton-Congress clash; 1995 government shutdowns

C. The Election of 1996

1. Prosperity—rising stocks, falling poverty, shrinking federal deficit
2. Clinton’s victory over Bob Dole

D. Economic Boom

1. Mixed record—outsourcing, wage stagnation, income disparity
2. *The Bull Market*

E. Sex, Lies, and Impeachment

1. Special prosecutor Kenneth Starr
2. Monica Lewinsky affair—rumors, denial
3. Tightening the noose—Lewinsky testimony, Clinton’s grand jury testimony

F. Slipping Through

1. Public backlash against Republican accusers
2. House vote to impeach, December 1998
3. Senate trial—partisan debate; no conviction

G. Clinton’s Principles—“Democratic Enlargement”

H. Russia—U.S. Economic Assistance; Nuclear Reductions

I. Violence in the Former Yugoslavia

1. Serbian atrocities in Croatia, Bosnia
2. Dayton peace accords; effects
3. Kosovo—Slobodan Milosevic’s “ethnic cleansing”; NATO response

J. China and the Pacific Rim

1. Clinton’s push for free trade
2. Clashes with China; importance of market relationships
3. North Korea—nuclear threat

K. Peacemaking in Haiti and Northern Ireland

1. Haiti—restoration of Jean-Bertrand Aristide; elections
2. Ireland—U.S. role in negotiating IRA disarmament

L. Failure in Somalia and Rwanda

1. Attacks on U.S. soldiers in Somalia
2. Rwanda—failure to halt Hutu-Tutsi violence

M. The Middle East and the Spread of Terror

1. The Palestinian-Israeli conflict
2. Iraq—allied air strikes, sanctions
3. Terrorism

N. The Election of 2000

1. Campaign strategy—Gore’s relationship to Clinton; Bush’s “compassionate conservatism”
2. Third parties—Pat Buchanan, Ralph Nader
3. Disputed Outcome—Who Won Florida?
4. Supreme Court’s *Bush v. Gore* decision; discontent with ruling
5. Gore’s victory in popular vote; attention drawn to election mechanisms

O. The Bush Presidency—Beginnings

1. Cabinet Choices—Colin Powell, John Ashcroft
2. Governing from the Right—Republican President, Congress

- a. Economic downturn—dot-com collapses
- b. Republican top-priority tax cut
- 3. Divisions in Congress
 - a. Conservative initiatives in energy and environment stalled due to criticism
 - b. Key senator defects from GOP
- 4. America First—Reducing U.S. International Engagement
 - 1. National Missile Defense—plans to develop and deploy anti-missile system; criticism
 - 2. Global warming—withdrawal from Kyoto Protocol; European reaction

XIX. AT WAR AGAINST TERROR: SINCE 2001

A. September 11, 2001

- 1. Sympathy from abroad, patriotism at home
- 2. Bush takes charge
- 3. Bush announces a “war on terror”
- 4. Congress passes the USA Patriot Act—expanded law enforcement powers
- 5. Action in Afghanistan
- 6. The Bush Doctrine—“take the battle to the enemy”

B. Bush Labels Iraq, Iran, and North Korea an “Axis of Evil”

C. A Disputed Case for War

- 1. Saddam Hussein’s brutal dictatorship
- 2. Claims that Saddam possessed chemical and biological weapons, plus moving to get nuclear weapons
- 3. Debate at the United Nations and in Europe over proper action
- 4. Doubts and criticism of Bush’s case; international protest demonstrations

D. “Mission Accomplished”

- 1. “Coalition of the willing”; key powers not involved
- 2. “Operation Iraqi Freedom,” spring 2003—high-tech “shock and awe”
- 3. Capture of Baghdad at relatively low loss for the coalition

E. Reconstruction and Insurgency

- 1. Coalition provisional authority
- 2. Insurgent attacks
- 3. Capture of Saddam, December 2003
- 4. Stresses on American troops

F. Forging a Democracy

- 1. Iraqi elections, January 2005—Shiite and Kurdish strength, Sunni losses
- 2. Ongoing security and reconstruction troubles

G. Counting the Costs

- 1. Evidence that intelligence on Iraq’s weapons had been “dead wrong”
- 2. Cost of war, declining approval ratings

H. A “Road Map to Peace”

- 1. Proposals for addressing the Israeli-Palestinian conflict
- 2. Gaza withdrawal, death of Yasir Arafat, Palestinian elections
- 3. Developments in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Lebanon

I. Nuclear Proliferation

- 1. Libya announces it will end its nuclear program

2. North Korea and Iran under suspicion

J. The 9/11 Commission—July 2004 Report

1. Details on intelligence failures, unpreparedness
2. Recommendations to improve intelligence and anti-terrorist efforts in future
3. Security at Home
4. Department of Homeland Security—Tom Ridge, color-coded alerts
5. Continued fear—attempted plane bombing, arrests
6. Concern about government violating civil liberties

K. Denials of Rights

1. Questions about the status of Guantanamo detainees
2. Abu Ghraib—mistreatment of prisoners in U.S. custody

L. Redress in the Courts

1. Supreme Court rulings rebuke the Bush administration

M. Economic Slowdown

N. The Elections of 2002—Republican Strength

O. Struggle for Recovery

1. Employment woes

P. Gay Marriage

1. Trends in gay life; gays in popular culture
2. Rights granted—Massachusetts, elsewhere
3. Backlash

Q. The Election of 2004

1. Democratic hopes—Senator John Kerry
2. Bush victory
3. High public engagement; reasons why Bush was reelected