

# HISTORICAL TIME PERIODS

## 1865-Present

# REVIEWED!

## PERIODS 6-9

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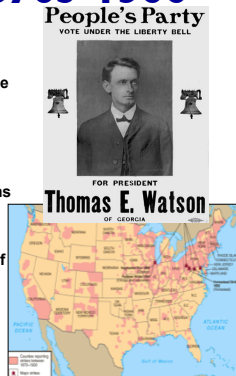
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### Gilded Age: 1870s-1900

- Industrial Revolution: rapid economic transformation of American society
  - Rise of **industrial capitalism**
  - Manufacturing, technological change
  - Migrations & urbanization
    - **Southern & Eastern** European, Asian immigration
    - Nativism increased
- Workers organized national labor unions
  - Knights of Labor
  - **American Federation of Labor**
- Farmers responded to mechanization of agriculture and control of RR industry
  - People's (**Populist Party**)- wanted stronger gov role in regulating economic system




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### INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Laissez Faire**: government should not attempt to control or regulate business
- Social Darwinism**: "Survival of the fittest"= justified concentration of wealth
- Examples of regulation:
- Interstate Commerce Act (1887)
- Sherman Anti-Trust Act** (1890)
- "New South"**: industrialization of the South
  - BUT, **sharecropping & tenant farming** remained primary economic activity
- Jim Crow laws (**Plessy v Ferguson**)




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## WESTERN EXPANSION: 1860s-1890

- “Larger numbers of migrants moved to the West in search of land and economic opportunity, frequently provoking competition and violent conflict.”
  - Homestead Act (1862)**
  - Pacific Railroad Act (1862)**
- Destruction of Native life**
  - Decline of bison**
  - Indian Wars- Wounded Knee (1890)**
  - Dawes Severalty Act (1887)** end tribal ownership of land
- Frederick Jackson Turner (1893):** declared frontier closed

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## U.S. Expansion: 1890s-1914

- Reasons:**
  - Economic:** markets / cheap raw materials
  - Political:** compete with other nations
  - Military:** Mahan / navy
  - Ideological:** Anglo-Saxon
- Examples:**
  - Annexation of Hawaii**
  - China (Open Door Policy)**
  - Spanish American War**
    - U.S. annexed: Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines
  - Brutal war against the Philippines**
  - Panama Canal**
- Imperialists vs. Anti-Imperialist League**

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25. William McKinley 1897-1901

26. Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909

27. William H. Taft 1909-1913

28. Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921

**McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and, Wilson believed in playing a more active role in world affairs.**

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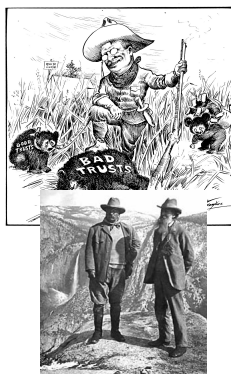
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## PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT 1890s-1920

- **Government power to regulate and improve society**
  - Rejection of laissez faire ideology
- **Economic: Trust busting, Meat Inspection Act, Pure Food & Drug Act, Wisconsin Idea**
- **Expand democracy: 17<sup>th</sup> amendment, recall, initiative, direct primary, woman suffrage**
- **Moral Reform: Anti-Saloon League (advocated prohibition)**
- **Preservationist and Conservationist**




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26.



Theodore Roosevelt 1901-1909

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William H. Taft 1909-1913

28.



Woodrow Wilson 1913-1921

**During the Progressive Era Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson all sought reform at the national level**

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## World War I: 1914-1918



THE GAP IN THE BRIDGE.

- **Wilson pledged neutrality**
  - **U.S. Entry 1917:** "Make the world safe for democracy", Lusitania, Zimmerman Telegram, economic reasons.
- **Wilson involved in postwar negotiations**
  - **14 Points and League of Nations**
  - Congress **REJECTS** the League of Nations
    - **Isolationism**
- **Impact on home front**
  - **Great Migration**
  - Sedition Act / Schenck v. U.S.

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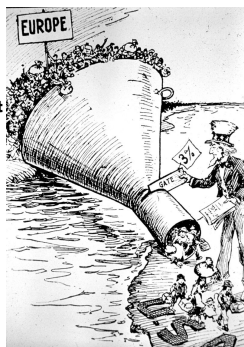
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## ROARING TWENTIES: 1920-1929

- Tremendous economic & cultural changes
  - New technologies (radio, car, etc.) improved standard of living
  - **Mass consumption** (installment plan, advertising)
- **Conflicts**
  - Native-born vs. immigrants
    - **Red Scare** / Palmer Raids, Sacco & Vanzetti
    - **Quota Acts**
  - Religious **fundamentalist** vs. modernism
    - Scopes Trial
    - 18<sup>th</sup> amendment
- Other: Rise of KKK, Lost generation, **Harlem Renaissance**




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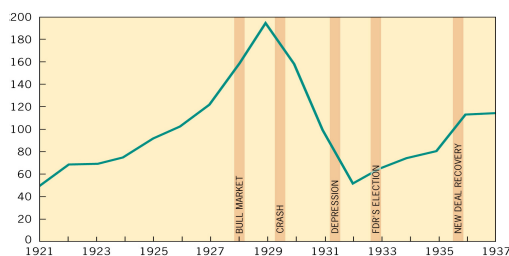
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## GREAT DEPRESSION: 1929-1941



- **October 29<sup>th</sup> 1929 "Black Tuesday"**  
start of the **Great Depression**

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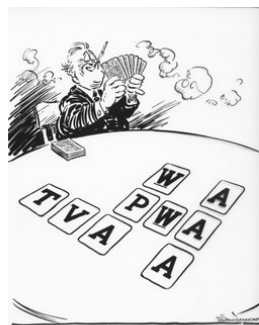
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## NEW DEAL: 1933-1941

- FDR: Relief, recovery, and reform
- Changed the role of the federal government AND created **modern welfare state**
  - FDIC
  - Social Security
  - Wagner Act
- Debate over the New Deal
  - Limit: Supreme Court, Republican
  - Expand: Huey Long
- Impact:
  - New Deal **Democratic Coalition** of farmers, urban immigrants, union members, African Americans, & women
  - Established federal responsibility for society (**safety net**)
  - The New Deal does not end the Great Depression (WW2 does)




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## World War II: 1939-1945

- U.S. Neutrality: 1939-1941
  - Neutrality Acts, Cash-Carry, Lend Lease
  - Ends with **Pearl Harbor** attack Dec. 7<sup>th</sup> 1941
- Impact on Home Front
  - **Japanese Internment** (civil liberties denied)
  - Mass mobilization
  - **Double V Campaign**, Rosie the Riveter, Bracero program
- Allied Victory
  - U.S. industrial production
    - New technology- **Manhattan Project** (atomic bombs)
  - Big Three alliance
  - Military success (D-Day, island hopping)



**America becomes a SUPERPOWER**

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## COLD WAR: 1945-1981

- Cold War: ideological, political, & military struggle between the U.S. vs **Soviet Union** (1947-1991)
  - U.S. objective: contain communism (George **Kennan**)
- Examples of **Containment**:
  - Truman Doctrine: \$ to Greece/Turkey
  - Marshall Plan: \$ rebuild Europe
  - **NATO**: collective security
  - Korea & Vietnam (nationalist movement)
- U.S. and Soviets fluctuated between periods of **confrontation** and **détente**
  - **Conflict**: Berlin Blockade, Cuban Missile Crisis
  - **Mutual Coexistence** / **Détente**: "Spirit of Geneva", **SALT I**, Nixon in China




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## COLD WAR: 1945-1981

- Support for **undemocratic governments**:
  - CIA in Iran & Guatemala (1950s)
  - Diem in South Vietnam
- **Civil liberties vs. security**
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> Red Scare: HUAC & McCarthyism
- Debate over **arms race**
  - Eisenhower: "**Military-Industrial Complex**"
  - Nuclear proliferation
- Anti War Protests (Vietnam)
  - Especially after Tet Offensive (1968)
  - Bombing of Cambodia (Kent State)




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## 1950's Conservative & Complacency?

- **Eisenhower – Moderate Republican**
- **Economic prosperity of the decade**
  - **Growth of Middle class**
- **White collar workers**
- **Post WW2: move to suburbs (Levittown) and baby boom**
- **Credit cards** introduced in the 1950s allow for increase in consumerism
- **Television** became a common household item and contributed to **homogeneity** of American culture
- **Example of Tension in the 1950s**
- **Betty Friedan "The Feminine Mystique"**
- **"Beatniks"** : criticized the conformity of the decade
- **Civil Rights movement**




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## Civil Rights Movement

- Civil Rights activists used **legal challenges, nonviolence, & direct action**
  - **WW2: CORE**
  - **Brown v. Board of Education**
  - **Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-56)**
  - **Freedom Rides (1961)**
- **3 branches of the government** eventually played a role in advancing the cause of civil rights
  - **Executive:** Truman desegregated the military (1948)
  - **Judicial:** Brown v. Board of Education (1954) overturned Plessy v. Ferguson
  - **Legislative:** Civil Rights Act of 1964, **Voting Rights Act 1965**




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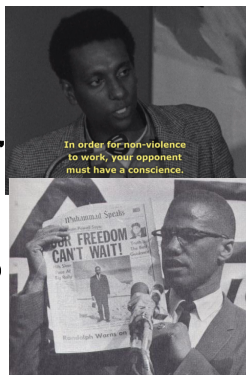
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## Civil Rights Movements

- **White resistance**
  - **Southern Manifesto to Brown decision**
  - **Little Rock 9 blocked by Gov. Faubus**
- **Debate over tactics and philosophies**
  - **Stokely Carmichael "Black Power"**
  - **Malcolm X**
  - **Black Panthers**
- **Other civil rights movements:**
  - **Women: Feminine Mystique, Betty Friedan National Organization for Women (NOW)**
  - **American Indian Movement**
  - **Latinos: Cesar Chavez & United Farm Workers Union**
  - **LGBT: Stonewall Riots**




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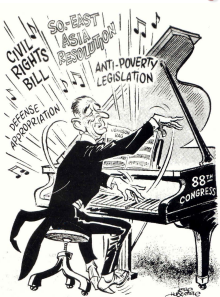
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## 1960's: Lyndon Johnson's Great Society

- **"Great Society"** dramatically increased the size and scope of the federal government
- **Medicare:** over 65 health care
- **Medicaid:** poor & disabled
- **Job Corps:** vocational education
- **Immigration & Nationality Act of 1965:** ended the quotas
- **Civil Rights: Civil Rights Act of 1964 & Voting Rights Act '65**
- **Warren Supreme Court:** expanded democracy and individual liberty
- **Conservative Reaction:** too costly, inefficient, too idealistic, created dependency, etc.
  - Election of 1964 Barry Goldwater
  - Election of 1968 Nixon wins




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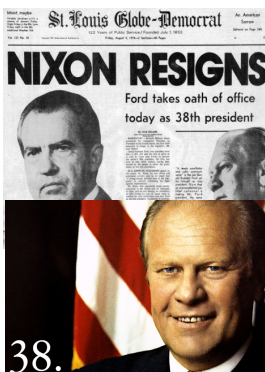
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## 1970's

- Distrust of the government
  - Vietnam War (Gulf of Tonkin, Tet Offensive, bombing of Cambodia, **Pentagon Papers**, etc.)
  - Watergate scandal (1972)
  - Iran Hostage Crisis (1979)
- 1970s saw a combination of economic slowdown (**stagnation**) and **high inflation** = **stagflation**




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## 1980's

- **Reasons for the Conservative movement:**
  - Rise of religious fundamentalist
  - Lack of faith in government
  - Economic: reject deficits of New Deal / Great Society programs
- **Ronald Reagan elected in 1980**
  - **Conservative victories:**
    - Tax cuts: "trickle-down" economics ("**Reaganomics**")
    - deregulation of many industries
    - Entitlement spending decreased
  - **Limits to conservative movement**
    - Social Security, Medicare remained
    - Government remained big




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## Foreign Policy: 1980-Today

- **Cold War ends**
  - Soviet Union gone 1991
- **Post Cold War Foreign Policy:**
  - **9/11 terrorist attacks**
    - War on Terror
  - War in Afghanistan
  - War in Iraq
- **Impact on home front:**
  - Patriot Act**
  - Debate over impact on civil liberties




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<b>APUSH PERIOD 6:</b> <b>1865-1898</b> <b>REVIEWED!</b>	<b>APUSH PERIOD 7:</b> <b>1890-1945</b> <b>REVIEWED!</b>
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