

APUSH 3rd Marking Period Plan of Study

Weekly Assignments: One pagers covering assigned reading from the text, reading quiz or essay covering week's topics

WEEK 1: PROGRESSIVISM

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

1890	National Women Suffrage Association
1901	McKinley Assassinated T.R. becomes President Robert LaFollette, Gov. Wisconsin Tom Johnson, Mayor of Cleveland Tenement House Bill passed NY
1902	Newlands Act Anthracite Coal Strike
1903	Women's Trade Union founded Elkin's Act passed
1904	<u>Northern Securities vs. U.S.</u> Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty Roosevelt Corollary Lincoln Steffens, <u>Shame of Cities</u>
1905	<u>Lochner vs. New York</u>
1906	Upton Sinclair, <u>The Jungle</u> Hepburn Act Meat Inspection Act Pure Food and Drugs Act
1908	<u>Muller vs. Oregon</u>
1909	Croly publishes, <u>The Promises of American Life</u> NAACP founded
1910	Ballinger-Pinchot controversy Mann-Elkins Act
1912	Progressive Party founded by T. R. Woodrow Wilson elected president Department of Labor established
1913	Sixteenth Amendment ratified Seventeenth Amendment ratified Underwood Tariff
1914	Clayton Act legislated Federal Reserve Act Federal Trade Commission established

LECTURE OBJECTIVES:

This discussion will cover the main features of progressivism and the domestic policies of Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. It seeks to trace the triumph of democratic principles established in earlier history. A systematic attempt to evaluate progressive era will be made.

- I. Elements of Progressivism and Reform
 - A. Paradoxes in progressivism
 1. A more respectable "populism"
 2. Elements of conservatism
 - B. Antecedents to progressivism
 1. Populism
 2. The Mugwumps
 3. Socialism
 - C. The Muckrakers

1. Ida Tarbell
2. Lincoln Stephens - Shame of the Cities
3. David Phillips - Treasure of the Senate
4. Burton Hendrick - The Story of Life Insurance

II. Features of Progressivism

- A. Greater democracy
 1. Direct primaries
 2. Initiative, Referendum & Recall
 3. Popular election of Senators (17th Amendment 1913)
 4. Women's Suffrage (19th Amendment 1919)
- B. The "gospel of efficiency"
 1. Short ballots
 2. New ideas of government management
 - Commission System - 1900
 - City Manager System - 1913
 - Wisconsin Idea: LaFollette (Laboratory of democracy)
- C. Corporate regulation
 1. Trend toward regulation
 2. Court cases
- D. Social Justice
 1. Labor laws
 2. Child labor
 3. Mann act 1910
- E. Prohibition
- F. Public service functions of government

III. Roosevelt's Progressivism

- A. Trusts (E. C. Knight Case)
- B. Anthracite coal strike
 1. Workers wanted more pay
 2. Mine owners closed mines
- C. T. R. threatened to take over mines
- D. Establishment of Dept. of Commerce
- E. Elkins Act prohibited R/R rebates (1903)

IV. Roosevelt's Progressivism - 2nd Term

- A. The Hepburn Act (1906 - power to I.C.C.)
- B. Movement to regulate food processors
- C. Pure Food and Drugs Act (1906)
- D. Conservation
- E. Election of 1908

V. Taft's Progressivism

- A. Taft's early career
- B. Tariff reform
- C. Taft endorsed a lower tariff
- D. Payne-Aldrich Tariff (1909) -signed by Taft
- E. Ballinger-Pinchot Controversy (1909)
- F. Pinchot fired for insubordination
- G. Speaker Joe Cannon deprived of autocratic powers (1910)
- H. Taft-Roosevelt break
- I. Significance of election of 1912
 1. High water mark of progressivism
 2. Brought southerners back into national & international affairs -"New Nationalism"
 3. Altered the Republican Party

VI. Wilson's Progressivism

- A. Relied more on party politics than popular support
- B. Underwood- Simmons Tariff (1914)
 1. Reduced tariff
 2. Raised revenue with income tax

- C. Banking reform
 - 1. Proposed National Reserve Assoc.
 - 2. Glass-Owen Federal Reserve Act (1913)
- D. Wilson and the trusts
 - 1. Outlawed price discrimination
 - 2. Exempted farm organizations
 - 3. Showed friendly attitude toward business community
- E. Wilson and social justice
- F. A resurgence of Progressivism
 - 1. Election of 1916
 - 2. Federal Farm Loan Act (1916)
 - 3. Federal Highway Act
 - 4. Labor reform - LaFollette Seaman's Bill (1915)
 - 5. Keating-Owen Act (1916)
 - 6. Under Wilson progressivism became a movement for positive government

VII. Paradoxes of Progressivism

- A. Disenfranchisement of blacks
- B. Decisions made more faceless policy makers
- C. Decline of voter participation

POSSIBLE ESSAY QUESTIONS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

1. The Progressive Movement 1901 to 1917 was the triumph of conservatism rather than a victory for liberalism.
2. Identify and discuss the main features of progressivism.
3. Compare and contrast the views of Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois on the issues of progress and improvement for Black Americans.
4. Compare and contrast the democratic eras of Jacksonian Democracy with Progressive Era of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Which of the two men was the most democratic and responsive to the middle-class Americans?
5. In what ways and for what reasons was the Progressive Era an age of paradox? Be specific.

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

Muckrakers	Hepburn Act	Mann-Elkins Act
Newlands Act	Pure Food & Drug Act	Direct Primary
referendum	initiative petition	recall
commission system	city manager-council system	Clayton Act
Robert LaFollette	Theodore Roosevelt	Wm. Howard Taft
I.W.W.	Hiram Johnson	Jane Addams
Chas. Evans Hughes	mugwumps	Prohibition
Henry D. Lloyd	Jack London	Thorsten Veblen
Jacob Riis	Ida M. Tarbell	Lincoln Steffens
Payne-Aldrich tariff	"Cannonism"	Joseph G. Cannon
Ballinger-Pinchot	New Nationalism	New Freedom
Dollar Diplomacy	Underwood Tariff	Louis D. Brandeis
Wm. Jennings Bryan	Federal Trade Commission	Jones Act
Adamson Act	Clayton Anti-trust	NAACP - Dubois

WEEK 2: WORLD WAR I

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

1905-11	Evolution of War in Balkans
1907	Hague Conference
June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand
	U.S. declares neutrality

1915	American troops invade Mexico Germany announces submarine warfare Sinking of the Lusitania Arabic Pledge
1916	Expedition of Mexico Sinking of the Sussex National Defense Act Passed Federal Farm Loan Act Presidential election National Women's Party founded
1917	Germans resume unrestricted warfare Zimmerman Telegram (note) Russian Revolution U.S. declares war on Germany Espionage Act Committee on Public Information Selective Service Act War Industries Board
1918	Sedition Act passed Flu epidemic Fourteen Points
1919	American Troops intervene in Russia Armistice signed: November 11 th Paris Peace Conference
1920	Senate Rejects the Versailles Treaty Nineteenth Amendment

LECTURE OBJECTIVE: Explain the changes in the world position of the United States as a result of World War I. Discuss fully the causes of the war, the course of the war, and the consequences of war (See Michael S. Lyons. WWI).

I. The Background or Long Range Causes

- A. Nationalism
- B. Imperialism
- C. Militarism
- D. Alliance systems
- E. Propaganda
- F. Fanaticism: Cause celebre

II. Wilson's foreign policy - idealism

- A. Secretary of State - Wm. Jennings Bryan
- B. America called to advance democracy and moral progress

III. Irrational Kaleidoscope of Events

- A. June 28 - Assassination of Archduke
- B. July 23 - Serbia receives 48 hour ultimatum
- C. July 24 - Russia to oppose Austrian aggrandizement
- D. July 25 - Serbia willing to submit to the International Court of Justice, Hague
- E. July 28 - Austria declares war on Serbia
- F. July 20-23 - Pres. Poincare of France gives military assurances to the Russians
- G. July 30 - Russia orders mobilization
- H. July 30 - Germany orders to demobilize
- I. August 1 - Germany declares war - Russia
- J. August 1 - Germany declares war - France
- K. August 4 - Germany invades neutral Belgium
- L. August 4 - England declares war on Germany
- M. The whole point of issue is that Europe was a powder keg of fanaticism, nationalism, imperialism, and so psyched up that they could not act with reasoned judgment or even calculation, they simply reacted themselves into war! Zimmerman's comment: "If we only knew!"

IV. The United States and European War

- A. The beginning of the war
 - 1. Assassination of Archduke
 - 2. European system of alliances
 - a. Germany, Austria, Italy
 - b. France, Russia, & Britain
- B. America's initial reaction
 - 1. Wilson urged neutrality
 - 2. Many immigrants for Central Powers
 - 3. Old-line Americans for Allies
 - 4. Role of propaganda
- C. American neutrality strained
 - 1. Financial assistance to allies
 - 2. Freedom of the seas
- D. German submarine warfare
 - 1. Germans declared war zone around British Isles
 - 2. German sinking of two ships – *Lusitania* and *Sussex*
 - 3. American protests
 - 4. Resignation of Sec. Bryan
- E. The Pledges
 - 1. Arabic
 - 2. Sussex
- F. Debate over war preparation
 - 1. Sinking of *Lusitania* - 1,198 dead of which 128 were Americans
 - 2. The army strengthened - National Defense Act (1916)
 - 3. The navy strengthened - \$600 million a year for enlargement
 - 4. Council of National Defense
- G. Election of 1916
 - 1. Republicans nominate - Charles Evans Hughes
 - 2. Wilson re-nominated
 - 3. Germany announces unrestricted submarine warfare
 - 4. Wilson wins on social issues
 - 5. Wilson wins close race - "He kept us out of war"
- H. Wilson's efforts to maintain peace
 - 1. Wilson asks each side to state war aims
 - 2. Wilson asks America to lay the foundation of lasting peace (This was when the original 23 points were written)
 - 3. Unrestricted submarine warfare brings a break in diplomatic relations with Germany
 - 4. The Zimmerman Telegram

V. America's Entry Into the War

- A. Declaration of war
- B. Reasons for war
- C. America's early role in the war
- D. Liberty Loan Act
- E. Mobilizing Public Opinion - George Creel
 - 1. Civil Liberties
 - 2. Schenck vs. U. S.

VI. America in the War

- A. Until 1918 U. S. only played token role
- B. The "Race for France"
 - 1. The Marne - Sept. 6th
 - 2. Tannenberg - Aug. 26th
 - 3. First Ypres - October
 - 4. Gallipoli - April 1915
 - 5. Verdun - Feb. 1916
 - 6. Brusilov - June 1918
- C. Phase two – The American entry & after [D.Kennedy says US only fought for 67 days of battle]
 - 1. Nivelle - April 1917—first battle in which US participated
 - 2. Jerusalem - October 1917
 - 3. Aisne - May 1918

4. Cantigny - May 1918
5. Piave - June 1918—This is battle where Italy changed sides!
6. Chateau-Thierry - June 1918
7. Bellau- Woods - June 1918
8. 2nd Marne - July 1918
9. 2nd Ypres - August 1918
10. San Mihiel - September 1918
11. Muese - Argonne - September 1918

VII. Wilson's Plan for Peace

- A. The Fourteen Points
 1. Open diplomacy
 2. Freedom of seas
 3. Removal of trade barriers
 4. Reduction of armament
 5. Impartial adjustment of boundaries
 6. Evacuation of occupied lands
 7. National self determination
 8. Polish access to the sea
 9. Freedom of navigation
 10. Autonomy for Austria-Hungry
 11. Autonomy for Turkish Empire
 12. Evacuation of Balkans
 13. German evacuation of Belgium
 14. A general association of nations

VIII. Terms of the Treaty of Versailles

- A. Self-determination
- B. Redistribution of colonial claims
- C. War Guilt Clause
- D. League of Nations
- E. European acceptance of league
- F. A general association of nations

IX. Wilson's fight for the Treaty of Versailles

- A. Opposition in the senate - Why?
 1. The irreconcilable
 2. The reservationists
- B. Henry Cabot Lodge attacked the treaty
- C. Wilson took his case to the people
 1. Delivered 40 addresses in 22 days
 2. Suffered stroke on October 22 - Colorado
 3. Refused to compromise on treaty
- D. The senate vote on treaty
 1. On a treaty with reservations, Wilsonians & irreconcilables combined to defeat ratification
 2. On treaty without reservations, reservationists and irreconcilables combined to defeat the treaty.

X. From war to peace

- A. Economic transition
 1. Postwar boom
 2. Demobilization
 3. Labor unrest
 4. Racial friction - Red Scare

POSSIBLE ESSAYS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

1. Why did America enter the war in Europe when it did? Why did it not enter before? And what were the consequences to America for the decision she did make to enter the war?
2. How and why were civil liberties curtailed during World War I? What was the effect of these curtailments?
3. Discuss the American military contributions to the war. To what extent, if any, were these crucial to the outcome of the war?

4. Discuss the arguments of the reservationists and the irreconcilables over the Treaty of Versailles. Which one was most influential in the defeat of the treaty?
5. World War I has often been characterized as the “textbook perfect example of conventional war.” In what ways is this true, and in what ways is it distorted?
6. To what extent were the Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson written into the Treaty of Versailles?

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

Central Powers	Triple Entente	Russian Revolution
British Blockade	Lusitania & Sussex	Triple Alliance
Zimmerman Note	Submarine warfare	George Clemenceau
David Lloyd George	Woodrow Wilson	Alfred Zimmerman
Marshall Foch	Gen. John J. Pershing	Archduke Ferdinand
Espionage Act	Sedition Act	Selective Service
Herbert C. Hoover	Bernard M. Baruch	War Industries Board
Charles Lindberg	Henry Cabot Lodge	Reed Smoot
Gen. Leonard Wood	Creel Committee	Sarajevo
Reparations payments	black lists	William J. Bryan
The Saar	Pueblo Speech	Nye Committee
War Guilt Clause	trench warfare	Eugene V. Debs
William E. Borah	Hiram Johnson	League of Nations
Soleman referendum	James M. Cox	A. Mitchell Palmer
Boston police strike	George Creel	Schenck vs. U.S.
Arabic pledge	Edith Cavell	munitions trade
contraband materials	National Defense	Sen. LaFollette
self-determination	ensorship	Capt. Ed Rickenbacker
Armistice	Chateau-Thierry	Belleau-Woods
Battle of Marne	Muese-Argonne Offensive	Eighteenth Amendment
Nineteenth Amendment	Siberian invasion	Big Four
Vittorio Orlando	Article X of Treaty	Article 231 of Treaty
Senate rejection of the Treaty of Versailles		

DBQ: Causes, Course and Consequence of WWI - Braithwaite

WEEK 3: THE ROARING TWENTIES

TIMELINE OF EVENTS:

1900-30	Electricity powers 2 nd Industrial Revolution
1918	World War I ends
1919	Treaty of Versailles
1920	Election of Warren G. Harding
	Women vote in national election
	Sinclair Lewis, <u>Main Street</u>
1921	Bureau of Budget organized
	Veterans Bureau organized
	Washington Naval Conference
	Immigration laws (restrictions)
	Margaret Sanger & birth control
1921-22	Postwar depression
1923	Harding dies
	Teapot Dome Scandal
	Enrico Caruso - Metropolitan Opera
1924	Coolidge elected president
	KKK reaches zenith
	Immigration law quota
1925	Scopes Trial
	F. Scott Fitzgerald, <u>The Great Gatsby</u>
	Bruce Barton, <u>The Man Nobody Knows</u>

1926	Claude McKay, <u>Home to Harlem</u>
	Hemingway, <u>The Sun Also Rises</u>
1927	National Origins Act
	McNary-Haugen Bill
	Execution of Sacco-Vanzetti
	Lindbergh flies solo - Paris
	Talking picture, <u>The Jazz Singer</u>
	Henry Ford, 50 million cars
1928	Herbert Hoover elected
	Kellogg-Briand Pact
1929	Stock market crashes
1930	Public works projects
	Hawley-Smoot Tariff
1932	RFC is created
	Stimson Doctrine proclaimed

LECTURE OBJECTIVE: To analyze the postwar transformation and account for the political, economic, and cultural achievements of the decade following World War I.

- I. Some Generalizations of the Time
 - A. Americans lived in shadow of the war
 - B. Americans rejected wartime values
 - C. Americans became neurotic socially
 - D. Transformation from Progressivism
 - 1) Disillusionment
 - 2) Labor unhappy
 - 3) Intellectuals reject prohibition and fundamentalism for evolution
 - 4) Many progressive goals had been reached
 - E. Quick return to *laissez-faire*
 - F. Appearance of radicalism and xenophobia
 - G. Anti-Immigration, nativism, anti-communism & anti-Semitism

- II. Harding's Administration
 - A. Election of 1920
 - 1) Harding selected after deadlock
 - 2) James M. Cox won Democratic nomination
 - B. Harding as president
 - 1) Appointment of both good and bad
 - 2) Harding lacked self-confidence
 - 3) policies of Andrew Mellon
 - (a) Tax reduction for rich
 - (b) Tariff higher
 - (c) Reduction of debt
 - (d) Reduction of taxes
 - 4) Conservatives to head regulatory agencies of government
 - C. Corruption in Harding's administration
 - 1) Ohio gang
 - 2) Teapot Dome
 - 3) Veterans Bureau Scandal

- III. Disarmament
 - A. Concern for growth of Japanese power
 - B. Strains on Japanese/American relations
 - 1) Japan's growth in Pacific
 - 2) Japan's growth in China
 - C. Washington Armaments Conference
 - 1) Five-Power Pact: Naval Treaty
 - 2) 5:5:3:1.75 ratio
 - 3) Four-Power Pact (America, France, Britain, & Japan)
 - 4) Nine-Power Treaty with China, Belgium, Portugal, & Netherlands in addition to Five Power Pact nations
 - 5) Agreed to Open-door Policy on Chinese integrity

6) Effects of the treaties

- IV. Rise of Calvin Coolidge
 - A. Succeeded upon Harding's death
 - B. Quiet-taciturn character
 - C. Election of 1924
 - 1) Controlled party machinery & won the nomination
 - 2) John W. Davis candidate of divided Democratic party
 - 3) LaFollette runs as a Progressive
 - 4) LaFollette poll largest vote for third party candidate

- V. Republican prosperity of 1920's
 - A. Increase in gross national product
 - B. Economy grew with consumer goods
 - C. Radio and motion pictures add much
 - D. Airplanes and automobiles provide the economic backbone
 - E. Coolidge and economic stabilization
 - F. Hoover - Secretary of Commerce
 - 1) Concept of American Individualism endorsed
 - 2) Standardization of industry - Trade Associations
 - (a) fixed prices
 - (i) pooling
 - (ii) coup in advertising
 - (iii) standardized wages
 - (iv) shared purchases
 - (v) eliminated competition
 - G. Agricultural policies were weak
 - 1) American Farm Bureau Federation
 - 2) McNary-Haugen Bill, 1927 & 1928
 - 3) Vetoed by Coolidge
 - H. Labor Policies
 - 1) "American Plan" union shop
 - 2) "Yellow Dog" contracts
 - 3) "Industrial democracy"
 - 4) Union membership declined

- VI. Herbert Hoover's Administration
 - A. Election of 1928
 - 1) Republicans - Hoover
 - 2) Democrats - Al Smith
 - 3) Similarities
 - 4) Images of candidates
 - B. Hoover was an excellent administrator
 - C. Hoover was progressive and humanitarian
 - D. Supported farm corps
 - E. The economy got out of control
 - 1) Florida real estate boom
 - 2) Increased speculation in stock
 - 3) Stock market crash
 - 4) Hawley-Smoot Tariff

- VII. Hoover in the Depression
 - A. October 29th crash
 - B. Reasons for the crash
 - 1) Economic factors
 - 2) Over speculation
 - 3) Over extension of credit
 - 4) Over production
 - 5) Government failure to regulate
 - C. Hoover attempts recovery
 - 1) Too little too late
 - 2) Reconstruction Finance Corp

- 3) Glass-Steagall Act
- 4) Federal Home Loan Act
- 5) Federal Emergency Relief Act

VIII. Protests against Hoover's policies

- A. Farmers - little relief
- B. Communist - sharecroppers in Alabama
- C. Veterans - Bonus March (MacArthur)

IX. Changes of 1920's

- A. Nativism
 - 1) Sacco and Vanzetti
 - 2) Immigration restriction
- B. Rise of the Ku Klux Klan
 - 1) 100% "Americanism" (Anti Roman Catholic; black; Jew; and immigrant)
 - 2) Few political successes
- C. Fundamentalism
 - 1) "Five points" of fundamentalism
 - 2) William Jennings Bryan
 - 3) Scopes Trial - Bryan vs. Darrow
- D. Prohibition
 - 1) Reasons for prohibition
 - 2) Early movements
 - 3) Problems of enforcement
 - 4) Organized crime
 - 5) Middle class movement

X. The Morality

- A. Revolution in manners and morals
- B. F. Scott Fitzgerald led revolution
- C. Sigmund Freud's theories promoted discussion of sex
- D. Sex in books, magazines, and movies
- E. New views of marriage
 - 1) Roles within the family change
 - 2) Rise in divorce rate

XI. Women's Movement

- A. Alice Paul and the militant movement
- B. Carrie Chapman Catt and the National Suffrage Association
- C. Nineteenth Amendment ratified
- D. Equal Rights Amendment proposed 1923
- E. Working women
 - 1) Increased in number
 - 2) Most still traditional occupations

XII. The "New Negro"

- A. The great migration from the South
- B. The urban ghetto
- C. Harlem Renaissance - rediscovery of black folk culture & writers
- D. Negro nationalism - Marcus Garvey
- E. NAACP
 - 1) Organized in 1910
 - 2) Strategy was legalistic
 - 3) Attack on lynching
- F. Political strength
 - 1) Oscar DePriest first black congressman elected from North
 - 2) FDR's "Black Cabinet"
 - 3) Legal victory - Scottsboro Case

XIII. The modernist movement in literature & art

- A. Features of modernism
- B. Modernism in art

- 1) Greenwich Village, NY
- 2) Mabel Dodge's Fifth Avenue Saloon
- C. Modernism in literature
 - 1) Varieties of expression
 - 2) Ezra Pound
 - 3) T.S. Elliot
 - 4) Gertrude Stein
 - 5) F. Scott Fitzgerald
 - 6) Ernest Hemingway
 - 7) John Dos Passos
 - 8) John Steinbeck
 - 9) Richard Wright
 - 10) Eugene O'Neill
 - 11) Robert Frost
 - 12) Carl Sandburg
 - 13) Maxwell Anderson
 - 14) The Southern Renaissance
 - 15) Thomas Wolfe
 - 16) William Faulkner
- XIV. American Music
 - A. Classical Music
 - 1) Grew because of immigrants
 - 2) Metropolitan Opera & New York Philharmonic "Golden Era"
 - B. Light Classical Music
 - 1) Victor Herbert & Rudolf Friml
 - 2) Rodgers & Hart
 - 3) Irving Berlin & Jerome Kern
 - 4) George Gershwin
- XV. Painting, Architecture, & Sculpture
 - A. Landscape artists - Grant Wood
 - B. "Ashcan school"
 - C. Impressionism
 - D. Louis Sullivan & Frank Lloyd Wright
 - E. Augustus Saint Gaudens
 - F. Gutzon Borglum - Mt. Rushmore
 - G. Metropolitan Museum of Art
- XVI. Sports
 - A. Development of basketball
 - B. Football
 - C. Tennis and swimming
- XVII. Movies and Hollywood - the new form of art

POSSIBLE ESSAYS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

1. Discuss the political and economic problems of the 1920's.
2. Analyze and evaluate the significance of the rural-urban shift in America 1920-1929.
3. Survey analytically the impact of the automobile and movie camera on American life during the 1920's. Discuss.
4. What were the major diplomatic achievements and failures of the 1920's? Discuss
5. Analyze the economic and social affects of Prohibition on America from 1917-1930.

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

Charles Evans Hughes	Herbert Hoover	Harry M Daugherty
Five Power Pact	Four Power Pact	Nine Power Pact
Red Scare	Merchant Marine Act	Florida land boom
Tariff commission	Wickersham commission	Ku Klux Klan
Charles R. Forbes	Edward L Doheny	Sigmund Freud
Henry L. Mencken	Theodore Dreiser	Eugene O'Neill
George Gershwin	New York Philharmonic	Metropolitan Opera
Robert M. LaFollette	Victor Herbert	Franz Lehar
Sigmund Romberg	Rudolf Friml	Jerome Kern
Geneva Naval Conference	Charles A. Lindberg	Orville Wright
Guglielmo Marconi	"The Jazz Singer"	Al Jolson
Farm Tenancy	Andrew Mellon	Albert B. Fall
Wm. Howard Taft	Washington Disarm. Conf.	Sacco/Vanzetti
Bureau of Budget	Emergency Quota	F. Scott Fitzgerald
Ernest Hemingway	John Steinbeck	Sinclair Lewis
Gertrude Stein	T.S. Eliot	Scopes Trial
Frank Lloyd Wright	Louis Sullivan	Reparations payments
Alfred E. Smith	Hawley-Smoot Tariff	Carl Sandburg
Robert Frost	Enrico Caruso	Gladys Swarthout
Rose Ponselle	Lawrence Tibbett	Lily Pons
Geraldine Farrar	Henry Adams	Charles G. Dawes
Henry Ford	Kellogg-Briand Treaty (1927)	London Conf. (1930)

DBQ: The Jazz Age - Braithwaite

WEEK 4: DEPRESSION & NEW DEAL YEARS

TIMELINE OF EVENTS:

1929	Stock market crashes Agricultural Market Act
1930	Depression worsens Hawley-Smoot Tariff
1932	Reconstruction Finance Corporation Federal Farm Loan Act Federal Emergency Relief Act Bonus March on Washington FDR elected
1933	Emergency Banking Relief Act Home Owners Loan Corporation Twenty-first Amendment Agricultural Adjustment Act Civilian Conservation Corps Tennessee Valley Authority Public Works Administration Dust Bowl begins NIRA AAA
1934	Unemployment peaks - 25% unemployed (13 million) Indian Reorganization Act
1935	Second New Deal Begins Works Progress Administration Social Security Act Wagner Act NRA unconstitutional CIO formed
1936	Roosevelt reelected

	Economic collapse
	AAA unconstitutional
	Farm Security
	Wagner-Steagall Act
1937	Attempt of reform the Supreme Court
1938	Fair Labor Standards Act
	2 nd Agricultural Adjustment Act reestablished
	10.4 million unemployed

LECTURE OBJECTIVE: This will be a systematic analysis of the economic forces that resulted in the Great Depression and the subsequent policies to overcome the domestic problems of the country from 1929 to 1940. The specific parts of the program were aimed at relief, recovery, and reform; but the underlying objective was the preservation of the capitalistic economic order.

Basic Causes of the Depression

1. Growth of monopolies
 2. Unequal distribution of income
 3. Over production of farms
 4. Over speculation in stock market
 5. Bad tariff policy
- I. From Hoover to Roosevelt
 - A. The Parties in 1928 & 1932
 1. Republicans nominate Hoover
 2. Atmosphere of apathy & despair
 - B. Democrats
 1. Roosevelt & John Nance Garner
 2. FDR promises "New Deal"
 - C. FDR's rise to political power
 1. Early political career
 2. The Brain Trust
 3. Platform
 4. Voters looking for confidence
 - D. The election
 - E. FDR take over
 1. The long wait - 20th Amendment
 2. Hoover refused FDR to engage policies until inauguration
 3. Depression panic spread
 4. FDR's first inaugural
 5. RRR: Relief, Recovery, Reform
 - II. The First Hundred Days
 - A. Strengthening America's finances
 1. The banking crisis
 2. The bank holiday
 3. Emergency Banking Relief Act
 4. The end of prohibition
 5. The problem of debt
 - a. Farm Credit Administration
 - b. Home Owner's Loan Corp.
 6. Banking reforms
 - a. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
 - b. Silver Purchase Act
 - c. Devaluation of currency
 - B. Relief measures
 1. CCC
 2. FERA
 3. Civil Works Administration

4. NYA
 5. HOLC
 6. PWA
 7. CWA
 8. National Housing Act
 9. Federal Housing Administration (FHA)
 10. Frazier - Lemke
 11. W.P.A.
 12. Soil conservation
- C. Agricultural recovery
1. Agricultural Adjustment Act
 2. Commodity Credit Corporation
 3. Marketing quotas
 4. United States vs. Butler/ Schechter Poultry vs. U.S.
 5. Soil conservation Act
 6. 2nd AAA
- D. Industrial Recovery
1. Public Works Administration
 2. National Recovery Administration
 3. Criticism of NRA
 4. NRA struck down by the Supreme Court
- E. The Tennessee Valley Authority
1. Started as power and nitrate plants in Muscle Shoals, Alabama
 2. New objectives - regional planning
 3. Rural electrification
- III. Opposition to the New Deal --- Right and Left
- A. Early support for Roosevelt
- B. Thunder on the Left
1. Huey Long
 2. Francis Townsend
 3. Charles Coughlin
- C. The Supreme Court on the Right
1. Struck down NRA
 2. Schechter Poultry vs. U. S.
 3. Entire New Deal seemed in danger
- IV. The Second Hundred Days
- A. Provisions for Labor
1. National Labor Relations Board
 2. Public contracts
 3. Social Security Act
 4. Works Progress Administration
 5. Revenue Act
- B. The Second New Deal & the new Left
1. New tax law did not redistribute the wealth
 2. Social Security was regressive tax
 3. Much of the New Deal legislation had been in Congress for a long time
- V. Election of 1936 - A Landslide Victory
- VI. FDR and the Supreme Court
- VII. Labor in the New Deal
- A. Growth of unions
 - B. CIO
- VIII. The slump of 1937
- A. Sharper than the crash of 1929
 - B. Reasons for the slump
 - C. Economic theories

- IX. Economic policy and reform
 - A. Recovering from slump
 - B. Wagner-Steagall Act
 - C. Bankhead - Jones Farm Tenant Act
 - D. Fair Labor Standards Act
- X. The legacy of the New Deal
 - A. FDR and the Democratic Party
 - B. Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans
 - C. FDR's efforts to cleanse the Democratic Party
 - D. The emergence of broker state
 - E. National government was vastly enlarged
 - F. FDR had taken a path between laissez-faire and socialism - mixed economy
 - G. Rise of government whose role was that of broker, mediator, and referee among the interest groups
 - Establish 'positive' government action to preserve human resources
 - Preserve capitalism
 - Prevented revolution
 - Brought labor, agriculture, and industry into better balance
 - Fostered equitable distribution of national wealth
 - Did not threaten democracy

POSSIBLE ESSAYS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

1. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is commonly thought of as a liberal and President Hoover as a conservative. To what extent are these characterizations valid?
2. Analyze and evaluate the first New Deal with the second New Deal. Which was most successful in achieving Roosevelt's goals?
3. How did the nation's perception of the role of government (it's powers and responsibilities) change in the 1930's?
4. "The New Deal did not radically alter American business, but conserved and protected it." Do you agree or disagree?

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

Brain Trust	Hundred Days	Civil Conservation
Harry L. Hopkins	James Farley	Frances Perkins
Father Coughlin	Francis Townsend	Huey Long
WPA	FERA	HOLA
AAA & AAA(2)	PWA	NRA
Harold I. Ickes	The Dust Bowl	SEC
TVA	Wagner Act	NLRB
Social Security Act	John L. Lewis	Court Packing
Recession of 1937	George Norris	Alfred Landon
Cordell Hull	Henry A. Wallace	Henry Morgenthau Jr.

DBQ: The New Deal - Braithwaite

WEEK 5: CAUSES & COURSE OF WORLD WAR II

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

1924	Fascism comes to Italy - Mussolini
1931	Japan seizes Manchuria
1933	Hitler becomes German Chancellor
	U. S. recognition of Soviet Union
	Good neighbor policy announced
1934	Germany begins rearmament

1935 Italy invades Ethiopia
First Neutrality Act

1936 Spanish Civil War
Second Neutrality Act

1937 Hitler annexes Austria
Sudetenland crisis

1939 Nazi-Soviet Pact
U. S. begins work on Manhattan Project
German invasion of Poland
World War II begins (two fronts)

1940 Roosevelt elected - third term
Selective Service Act
Fall of France
Battle of Britain

1941 Four Freedoms speech FDR
Lend-Lease Act
Germany attacks Russia
Battle of Atlantic
Atlantic Charter
U.S. freezes Japanese assets
Japanese attack Pearl Harbor
Proposed black march on Washington

1942 Japanese Internment
North African Campaign launched

EUROPE

Air Attacks - Germany
Surrender of Stalingrad
North African Campaign
Invasion of Sicily
Invasion of Italy

1943:

Italian surrender
USSR enters Poland
Cairo Conference
Tehran Conference

1944:

Normandy Invasion
(Overlord)
Allied liberation - Paris
Liberator - Belgium
Battle of Bulge

1945:

Invasion of Germany
Germany surrenders
V-E Day
Yalta Conference
Potsdam Conference

PACIFIC

Japanese Invasions
Fall of Manila & Asia
Battle of Corregidor
Battle of Coral Sea
Battle of Midway

Guadalcanal
Battle of New Guinea
Solomon Island Camp.
Marshall Islands

New Guinea
Siapan & Guam
Philippines (Re-conquest)

Liberation - Manila
Iwo Jima - conquered
Okinawa - conquered
Allied air offensive
Bombing - Hiroshima
Bombing - Nagasaki
Japan surrenders
V-J Day
Japan signs surrender

LECTURE OBJECTIVE: This discussion covers the period from 1921-1945 and traces the rise of Fascism, the causes of World War II, and its final consequences upon the modern world (See WWII by Michael S. Lyons).

I. Isolation vs. Internationalism

- A. America seemed to favor isolationism
 - B. America could not stay isolated
 - C. America and the League
 - D. Nye Committee report
- II. War Debts and Reparations A Cause
- A. Butler arguments of WWI
 - B. Allies felt they should not pay
 - C. German reparations - a cruel farce
 - D. Johnson Debt Default Act 1834
- III. Kellogg-Briand Pact
- IV. The "Good Neighbor Policy"
- A. Non-involvement of Latin America
 - B. American pullout of Dominican Republic
 - C. Peaceful settlement with Mexico
 - D. Platt Amendment abrogated
- V. War Clouds
- A. Rise of Kuomintang in China
 - 1) Seizure of Manchuria
 - 2) American reaction
 - B. In Europe - Totalitarianism
 - 1) Italy - Mussolini
 - 2) Germany
 - (a) Hitler
 - (b) Nazism
 - 3) Spain - Franco
 - 4) Portugal - Salazar
 - 5) Romania - King Carol
 - 6) Hungary - Adm. Horthy
 - 7) Soviet Union - Stalin
 - C. American response and reaction
 - 1) Isolationism
 - 2) Internationalism
- VI. American Neutrality
- A. Isolationism
 - 1) Nye Committee "merchants of death" pushed America into war
 - 2) Historians argued could and should have stayed out WWI
 - 3) Neutrality Acts
 - 4) Rise of Nazism (Koppel Pinson's *Modern Germany*)
 - 5) Spanish Civil War
 - 6) Neutrality Acts of 1937
 - 7) Roosevelt's "Quarantine Speech"
 - B. Neutrality weakened
 - 1) Panay Incident
 - 2) Commercial treaty with Japan
 - 3) America vacillates
- VII. The Story in Europe
- A. Blitzkrieg in Poland - 1940
 - B. Fall of France
 - C. American defense - \$4 billion for navy
 - D. Aid for Britain
 - E. Election of 1940
 - F. Lend-Lease Act - provisions
- VIII. The Storm in the Pacific
- A. Japanese aggression - Heideki Tojo, Emperor, & Yamamoto
 - 1) Movement into Indochina

- 2) Tripartite Pact w/Germany
 - 3) Non-aggression pact with Russia
 - B. America's Reaction
 - 1) Restriction of oil
 - 2) U. S. forces in Philippines
 - C. Japanese - American negotiations (Nomura, Kurusu)
 - D. Pearl Harbor
 - E. America enters the war
- IX. The War in Europe
- A. Decision to move against Germany first
 - B. Aspects of joint conduct of war
 - C. Strategy
 - D. North African Campaign
 - E. Battle of the Atlantic
 - F. Sicily and Italy
 - G. Strategic bombing of Europe
 - H. Tehran Conference - decisions
 - 1) Planning for D-Day
 - 2) Russia promises to enter war against Japan
 - I. Eisenhower given command of Overlord
 - 1) The invasion
 - 2) German reaction
- X. The war in the Pacific
- A. Coral Sea offensive
 - 1) Midway Defense
 - 2) Guadalcanal Offensive
 - B. MacArthur's leapfrogging
 - C. Nimitz in Central Pacific
 - 1) Gilberts
 - 2) Mariana's
 - 3) Philippine Sea
 - 4) Leyte Gulf
- XI. Mobilization at Home
- A. Mobilization of the Armed Forces
 - B. Lend-Lease
 - C. Agencies of mobilization
 - 1) War Resources Board
 - 2) National Defense Advisory Comm.
 - 3) Second War Powers Act
 - 4) Reconstruction Finance Corp.
 - D. Supplying strategic materials
 - E. Financing the war
 - F. Taxation
 - G. Borrowing from the public
 - 1) War bonds
 - 2) Financial institutions
 - H. Impact of the war on economy
 - 1) Rise in wages
 - 2) Price controls
 - 3) Wage and farm price controls
 - 4) Office of economic stabilization
- XII. Social Effect of the War
- A. Effect on women
 - 1) 200,000 women join armed forces
 - 2) 6,000,000 women join the work forces
 - B. Effect on Blacks
 - 1) Blacks integrated in the armed forces
 - 2) Blacks in war industries

- 3) Smith vs. Allwright
 - 4) Conservative White reaction
 - C. Effect on Japanese Americans
 - 1) Internment in California
 - 2) Japanese Americans and the war effort
- XIII. Election of 1944
- XIV. The Yalta Conference
 - A. Roosevelt's ideas
 - B. Division of Germany and Berlin
 - C. Russia "given" Eastern Europe
 - D. Yalta legacy
 - E. Death of FDR
- XV. Collapse of Japan
 - A. Allied moves toward Japan
 - 1) Philippines
 - 2) Iwo Jima
 - 3) Okinawa
 - B. The Atomic Bombs: Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- XVI. The final ledger on the war (See overlay and statistics)
 - A. Estimates of death and destruction
 - B. Impact of America and Soviet Union

POSSIBLE ESSAYS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

1. Discuss the major steps in America's move away from neutrality to involvement between 1935 and 1941.
2. Analyze and discuss the historical significance of the Atlantic Charter and explain its significance.
3. Why was the Yalta Conference so important? Evaluate President Roosevelt's diplomatic performance at Yalta.
4. Identify three fundamental changes in American life that were wrought by World War II and give justifications for your selections
5. Discuss the major steps in America's industrial and economic mobilization for World War II.
6. Why did America drop the atomic bomb on Japan? Was it justified? Was it a military, diplomatic, or morally defensible act?

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

Good Neighbor Policy	Montevideo Conference	Neutrality Acts
Occupation of the Rhineland	Non-Aggression Pact	Destroyer bases deal
Smith-Connolly Act	El Alemein	Sicily
Italian Campaign	Normandy Invasion	Stalingrad
Bastogne	Battle of Bulge	Air war
Battle of Britain	Fall of France	London Naval Confer.
Spanish Civil War	Austrian Anschluss	Lend-Lease Act
Grand strategy	Bataan	Pearl Harbor
Midway	Coral Sea	Guadalcanal
New Guinea	Corregidor	Leyte Gulf
Battle of Luzon	Okinawa	Iwo Jima
Hiroshima	Nagasaki	Battle of Berlin
FDR	Winston Churchill	Gen. D. D. Eisenhower
Gen. George Patton	Gen. Omar Bradley	Gen. D. MacArthur
Adm. Leahy	Adm. Nimitz	Gen. E. Rommel
Gen. Fushida	Grand Adm. Yamamoto	Casablanca Conference
Cairo Conference	Potsdam Conference	Yalta Conference
Tehran Conference	Dumbarton Oaks Conference	Joseph Stalin
Adolph Hitler	Gen. Curtis LeMay	Thomas E. Dewey
Roosevelt's Quarantine Speech	Panay incident	Gen. George C. Marshall
Non-Aggression Pact 1939	Harry S. Truman	Cordell Hull,

DBQ: Pearl Harbor - Braithwaite
Hiroshima & Nagasaki - Braithwaite

WEEK 6: COLD WAR AND CONTAINMENT

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

1945	Yalta Conference FDR dies, Truman becomes President Potsdam Conference
1946	American plan for controlled atomic energy fails Atomic Energy Act Iran Crisis Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech
1947	Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan Announced House Un-American Activities Comm. CIA established
1948	Berlin airlift Israel created by U.N. Rise of Richard Nixon Hiss-Chamber Case
1949	Soviets test atomic bomb NATO established Mao Zedong's forces win Chinese Civil War
1950	Truman authorizes hydrogen bomb development McCarran Internal Security Act
1950-53	Korean War
1951	<u>Dennis vs. U.S.</u>
1952	Eisenhower elected President McCarthy investigation begins
1953	Stalin dies, Khrushchev consolidates power
1954	Shah of Iran returns to power Fall of Dien Bein Phu

	Geneva Conference
	Mao's forces shell Quemoy & Matsu
1956	Shez Incident
	Eisenhower reelected
	Hungarian freedom fighters suppressed
1957	Russians launch <u>Sputnik</u>
1958	U.S. troops go to Lebanon
1959	Castro deposes Batista in Cuba

LECTURE OBJECTIVE: This discussion will explore the causes of the Cold War and evaluate some of the response to it. Careful attention given to the evolving diplomatic events will be stressed (Read Gary Reich, *Politics as Usual: The Age of Truman and Eisenhower*, Davidson Publisher's).

- I. Demobilization under Truman
 - A. Truman's background and character
 - B. Demobilization
 1. Rapid reduction of forces
 2. Demobilization did not bring depression to U.S.
 3. Pent up demand for consumer goods
 - C. The problem of inflation
 1. Demand for wage increases
 2. Strikes
 3. Steel workers
 4. United Mine Workers
 5. Railroad workers
 - D. Truman's response to strikes
 1. End of Office of Price Stabilization
 2. Price controls ended after 1946
- II. Truman's Domestic Policy
 - A. Significant legislative achievements
 1. Employment Act of 1946
 2. Control of atomic energy
 - B. Congressional Election 1946 (80th Congress)
 1. Discontent with Democrats
 2. Republicans win majorities
 - C. Record of Republican Congress
 1. Taft-Hartley Act
 2. Tax Reduction
 - D. National Security Act
 - E. Presidential Succession Act
 - F. 22nd Amendment to Constitution
 - G. Hoover's Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch
- III. Development of the Cold War
 - A. The United Nations
 - B. Outline of the U.N.
 - C. War crimes trials - Justice Jackson
 - D. Difference with the Soviets
 - E. Postwar settlement of Eastern Europe
 - F. The Policy of Containment
 1. Formulated by George Kennan
 2. Iranian crisis avoided
 3. The Truman Doctrine
 4. The Marshall Plan
 5. Dividing & controlling Germany
 6. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- IV. Domestic Politics
 - A. Division of the Democratic Party

1. Southern conservatives
2. Northern liberals
3. Left upset over firing of Henry Wallace
- B. Clark Clifford's "game plan" to shore up the New Deal coalition
- C. The 1948 election
- D. Truman's stunning victory
- E. Fair Deal Proposals
 1. Higher minimum wage and Social Security Extension
 2. Truman lost on civil rights, national health insurance, and federal aid to education

V. The Cold War Heats Up

- A. Truman's foreign policy
- B. China problems
 1. Russia detonated Atomic Bomb
 2. Truman orders Hydrogen bomb built
 3. Call for conventional forces build up

VI. The Korean War

- A. America's entry
 1. Korea from WWII to 1950
 2. North Korean invasion
 3. U.N. sanctioned aid to South Korea - "police action"
 4. Truman ordered American military forces to Korea under U.N. auspices
- B. America in the Korean War
 1. Gen. MacArthur commanded U.N. forces
 2. Chiefly an American affair
 3. Congress never voted a declaration of war
- C. Military developments
 1. Decision to invade the North
 2. Chinese Communists entered the war
- D. Dismissal of MacArthur
 1. Different views of the Korean War
 2. MacArthur criticized Truman
 3. MacArthur dismissed
 - a. Public reaction
 - b. Senate investigation
 - c. MacArthur's speech to congress
- E. End of the war
 1. Snags in negotiations
 2. Truce signed
 3. Costs of the war
 4. Eisenhower's role

VII. Another Red Scare

- A. Evidences of espionage
- B. Truman's loyalty program
- C. The Hiss Case
 1. Whittaker Chambers
 2. Hiss convicted
- D. The Rosenbergs
 1. Charged with giving atomic bomb secrets to the Russians
 2. Executed (Sacco-Vanzetti)
- E. Joseph R. McCarthy
 1. Rise of McCarthy
 2. Anti-Communist tactics
 3. Assessment of McCarthy
- F. McCarran Internal Security Tactics
 1. Passed over Truman's Veto
 2. Attempt to control Communist activities

VIII. Assessment of the Cold War

POSSIBLE ESSAYS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

1. Describe the social and economic effects of post WWII demobilization.
2. Analyze and evaluate the "Red Scare" that followed the war. What factors caused it? What were its major results?
3. "Harry S. Truman was a realistic, pragmatic president who skillfully led the American people against the menace posed by the Soviet Union." Assess the validity of this generalization.
4. How successful was the policy of containment in (1) Europe, (2) Asia, and (3) in Latin America? Why?

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

United Nations	SEATO	NATO
Rosenberg Case	War Crimes Trials	Truman Doctrine
Cold War	Alger Hiss	Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy
Dean Acheson	Hiroshima	D. Eisenhower
Alban W. Barkley	Ernest Hemingway	Point Four Program
Marshall Plan	Richard Nixon	George Kennan
Army-McCarthy Hearings	Joe DiMaggio	Rodgers & Hammerstein
Gen. Arthur H. Vandenberg	Jackie Robinson	Do-nothing Congress
Movies	Sports	Klaus Fuchs
Wittaker Chambers	John L. Lewis	Missouri Gang
Bernard Baruch	"Iron Curtain"	Berlin Airlift
Thomas E. Dewey	CIA	

DBQ: Cuban Missile Crisis - Braithwaite

WEEK 7: THE EISENHOWER YEARS

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

1948	Creation of State of Israel Kinsey report on Human Sexuality
1952	Election for the Presidency J.D. Salinger, <u>Catcher in the Rye</u>
1953	Armistice ending Korean War
1954	Mutual Defense Treaties: NATO/SEATO Geneva Conference on Indochina Brown vs. Board of Education
1955	Merger of AFL & CIO Baghdad Pact West Germany enters NATO
1956	US-Soviet summit at Geneva Montgomery, Alabama boycott Suez Crisis Reelection of Eisenhower
1957	Eisenhower Doctrine Civil Rights Act - Little Rock Crisis Russians launch <u>Sputnik</u>
1959	Inter-American Development Bank Eisenhower - Khrushchev at Camp David St. Lawrence Seaway inaugurated
1960	U-2 incident Election

LECTURE OBJECTIVE: This discussion will focus on the political changes, social developments, and diplomatic crisis's of the Eisenhower Administration.

- I. Eisenhower's rise to the presidency
 - A. "Time for a change"
 - B. Democrats vs. Republicans in 1952
 - C. Eisenhower career prior to 1952
 - D. Ike's approach to the Presidency

- II. Eisenhower's "dynamic conservatism"
 - A. Cutbacks in New Deal Programs
 - B. Endurance of the New Deal
 - 1. Fiscal and monetary policy
 - 2. Extended coverage Social Security
 - 3. Raise in minimum wage
 - 4. Farm programs
 - C. Public works developments
 - 1. St. Lawrence Seaway
 - 2. Federal Highway Act

- III. The Korean War Peace Talks
 - A. Aerial bombardment "secret" threats used to obtain an agreement
 - B. Negotiations move quickly to armistice

- IV. The end of McCarthyism
 - A. McCarthy still strong after 1952
 - 1. Attack on Charles E. Bohlen
 - 2. Attack on State Department
 - 3. Attack on United States Army
 - B. Television hearings led to McCarthy's downfall
 - C. Eisenhower's concern for internal security
 - D. J. Robert Oppenheimer's security clearance removed
 - E. Warren Court and the Red Scare

- V. Foreign Policy
 - A. John Foster Dulles/Alan Dulles CIA
 - B. Covert actions
 - C. Containment, massive retaliation, & brinkmanship
 - D. Indochina
 - 1. European colonies in Asia
 - 2. Eisenhower's "domino theory"
 - E. Geneva Accords
 - F. Rise of Ngo Dinh Deim
 - G. Rise of Red China
 - H. Geneva Conference - Eisenhower's "Open Skies" proposal

- VI. Civil Rights Conflict and Struggle
 - A. Eisenhower's ambiguous stance
 - B. Leadership
 - C. reaction
 - 1. Eisenhower's reluctance
 - 2. Token integration
 - 3. Massive resistance
 - D. Montgomery, Alabama Boycott

- VII. Election of 1956
 - A. Eisenhower's health problems
 - B. Stevenson and the Democrats
 - C. Nixon - "Checkers speech"

- VIII. Foreign Policy Crisis in 2nd Administration
 - A. The Middle East - Nasser & Suez
 - B. Communism in Hungary
 - C. Lebanon

- D. East Asia
- E. The U-2 incident
- F. Japan
- G. Cuba

IX. People of Plenty

- A. The postwar growth
- B. GNP doubled 1945-1960
- C. Reason for growth
 - 1. Military spending
 - 2. Automation
 - 3. Consumer demands
 - 4. "Baby Boom"
- D. Consumer culture
 - 1. Increased production
 - 2. Increased purchasing
 - 3. Cultural effect
 - 4. Suburban effect's

X. A Conforming Culture

- A. Corporate life
- B. Alienation
- C. Writing
 - 1. Gallbraith, The Affluent Society
 - 2. Miller, The Crucible and Death of a Salesman
 - 3. Salinger, Catcher in the Rye
 - 4. C. Wright Mills, Power in Society

POSSIBLE ESSAYS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

1. Analyze the positive and negative aspects of Eisenhower's administration.
2. What held the greatest threat to the Eisenhower administration? Comment on at least three from social, economic, diplomatic, and political.
3. Fully and thoroughly analyze the impact of the Warren Court upon American society.
4. Analyze the social and cultural developments of the 1950's in literature, music, education, and sports.

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

Korean Crisis	Adlai Stevenson	Sen. Joseph McCarthy
22 nd Amendment	Sen. Robert A. Taft	Sen. Estes Kefauver
Oveta Culp Hobb	Charles Wilson	Desegregation
ALF - CIO merge	Geneva Conference	Richard M. Nixon
Ezra Taft Benson	Dave Beck	Eisenhower Doctrine
Landrum-Griffin Act	Gov. Orval Faubus	Hungarian Revolt
Sputnik	Nixon's Latin American Tour	Military/Industrial Complex
Henry Cabot Lodge	Christian Herter, Sec. of State	Ike's heart attack
John Foster Dulles	Fidel Castro	James Hoffa
Right-to-work Laws	Sherman Adams	Suez Crisis
Lebanon Crisis	Martin Luther King	Nelson Rockefeller
President Gammal Nasser	U-2 incident	Brown vs. Board of Education
"massive retaliation"		

DBQ: 20th Century Black Leadership - Braithwaite

WEEK 8: KENNEDY AND JOHNSON

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

1956	“Heartbreak Hotel” recorded by Elvis Presley
1957	Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) founded
1959	Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) founded
1960	Sit-ins Student Non-violent Coordination Committee (SNCC) founded Kennedy elected president
1961	Executive order creates Peace Corps Twenty-third Amendment ratified Bay of Pigs invasion Freedom rides Kennedy gives military aid to South Vietnam Berlin wall built
1962	University of Mississippi desegregated Cuban Missile Crisis Friedan, <u>Feminine Mystique</u> Warhol, <u>100 Cans</u> Albee, <u>Who’s Afraid of Virginia Wolf</u>
1963	University of Alabama desegregated Nuclear Test Ban Treaty signed March on Washington Kennedy assassinated; Johnson becomes president
1964	Twenty-fourth Amendment ratified Civil Rights Act Gulf of Tonkin Resolution Economic Opportunity Act Johnson elected president
1965	Civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery Elementary and Secondary School Education Act Medicare Act Voting Rights Act Housing and Urban Development Department created
1966	Transportation Department created Masters and Johnson, <u>Human Sexual Response</u> Black Panthers Party for Self-Defense founded National Organization for Women (NOW) formed
1967	Twenty-fifth Amendment ratified Six-Day War Race riots in various cities, including Newark, Detroit, and Los Angeles Balanchine, <u>Jewels</u>
1968	Tet offensive King assassinated Military students force Columbia University to cancel rest of semester Vietnam peace negotiations begin in Paris Kubrick, <u>2001: A Space Odyssey</u>
1969	Woodstock festival
1970	Gay Liberation Front founded Sondheim, <u>Company</u>
1972	Equal Rights Amendment passed by congress

LECTURE OBJECTIVES: To discuss and assess the dramatic events of the 1960’s, including the following: The Cuban Missile Crisis, The Civil Rights Movement, Vietnam, and changes brought on by the Supreme Court decisions.

- I. The uncertain conclusion of the fifties
 - A. Criticism of affluence
 - B. The Commission on National Goals

C. The development of disobedience and rebellion

II. Kennedy's New Frontier

- A. the election of 1960
 - 1. Nixon as politician
 - 2. Kennedy's background
 - 3. The campaign
 - a. Neutralization of religion
 - b. The television debates
 - 4. Results
- B. Kennedy's administration
 - 1. Caliber of appointments
 - 2. Nature of the Kennedy style
- C. The domestic record - New Frontier
 - 1. Congressional conservatism
 - 2. The tax-cut proposal
 - 3. Legislative successes
 - a. Foreign aid
 - b. Peace Corps
 - c. Trade expansion
 - d. Housing assistance
 - e. Increased minimum wage
 - f. Area development
 - g. Space race
- D. Civil rights
 - 1. Kennedy's position
 - 2. Sit-in movement
 - 3. Freedom rides
 - 4. Integration of "Ole Miss"
 - 5. Demonstrations in Birmingham
 - 6. Confrontation with George Wallace
 - 7. The Washington March
- E. The Warren Court
 - 1. School prayer
 - 2. Criminal justice
- F. Foreign frontiers
 - 1. Bay of Pigs disaster
 - 2. Vienna Summit
 - 3. Berlin Wall
 - 4. Cuban Missile Crisis
 - a. Nature of the crisis
 - b. Kennedy's action
 - c. Resolution of the crisis
 - d. After effects
 - i. Lowered tension
 - ii. Sale of wheat
 - iii. Washington-Moscow hotline
 - iv. Removal of obsolete missiles
 - v. Nuclear test ban treaty
 - 5. Neutrality for Laos
 - 6. Vietnam
 - a. Diem's failure to reform or gain popular support
 - b. Kennedy's reluctance to escalate
 - c. Heightened opposition to Diem
 - d. Overthrow of Diem
- G. The Kennedy assassination

III. Lyndon Johnson and the Great Society

- A. Johnson's background and style
- B. His mastery of politics and congress
- C. Early legislative achievements
 - 1. The tax cut

- 2. The war on poverty
- D. The election of 1964
 - 1. Republican's seek a "choice"
 - 2. Goldwater's position
 - 3. Johnson's appeal to consensus
 - 4. The Johnson Landslide
- E. Landmark legislation - war of poverty
 - 1. Health insurance - Medicaid & Medicare
 - 2. Aid to education
 - 3. Appalachian redevelopment
 - 4. Housing and Urban development
- F. Civil rights movement
 - 1. Civil Rights Act of 1964
 - 2. Voting Rights Act 1965
 - a. Selma march
 - b. LBJ's support
 - c. Voting Rights Act of 1965
- G. The development of black power
 - 1. The riots of 1965 and 1966
 - 2. Assessment of the urban black condition
 - 3. The focus on black power (1966)
 - a. Stokely Carmichael - SNCC
 - b. The Black Panthers (1966)
 - c. Malcolm X (1963)
 - d. Assessment of black power
 - e. Black Muslims

IV. The tragedy of Vietnam

- A. An effort to avoid defeat
 - 1. Escalation
 - 2. The cost of the war
- B. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - 1. Basis for the request
 - 2. Provisions of the resolution
- C. Escalation in 1965
 - 1. Attack on Pleiku
 - 2. "Operation Rolling Thunder"
 - 3. Combat troops
- D. The context for policy
 - 1. Consistency with earlier foreign policy goals
 - 2. Warnings from advisers
 - 3. The goals of United States involvement
 - 4. The erosion of support
- E. The turning point of the war
 - 1. The Tet Offensive
 - 2. The presidential primaries
 - 3. Johnson's decision to move out

V. The crescendo of the sixties

- A. The tragedies of 1968
 - 1. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - 2. Robert Kennedy
- B. Convergence on the election of 1968
 - 1. Chicago demonstrations
 - 2. The contrast of Miami
 - 3. The Wallace campaign
 - 4. The results

POSSIBLE ESSAY QUESTIONS FOR COMPOSITION AND COMPREHENSION:

- 1. How did John Kennedy personify the "New Frontier"?
- 2. Was President Kennedy more successful in domestic affairs or in foreign policy? Explain.

3. What were the major domestic accomplishments of President Johnson?
4. Trace American involvement in Vietnam from 1961 to 1968.
5. Discuss the development and meaning of black power.
6. Account for the election of Richard Nixon in 1968.

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING:

New Frontier	Peace Corps	Bay of Pigs Invasion
Berlin Wall	Cuban Missile Crisis	Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
Ngo Dinh Diem	Great Society	<u>The Other America</u>
Medicare and Medicaid	Barry Goldwater	Martin Luther King, Jr.
SNCC	Freedom Rides	Watts riot
black power	Malcolm X	Tonkin Gulf Resolution
Vietcong	Tet offensive	Eugene McCarthy
Robert Kennedy	Flexible response	'law and order'
Freedom summer 1964	'underclass'	

DBQ: Cuban Missile Crisis - Braithwaite

WEEK 9: THE NIXON/CARTER YEARS

TIME LINE OF EVENTS:

1968	Robert F. Kennedy assassinated Nixon elected president
1969	American astronauts land on the moon
1970	United States invades Cambodia Four students killed at Kent State demonstration
1971	Twenty-sixth Amendment ratified
1972	Nixon and Mao hold meeting in China Nixon and Brezhnev hold meeting in Soviet Union SALT I treaty signed Watergate break-in Nixon reelected president Coppola, <u>The Godfather</u>
1973	Vietnam cease-fire agreement signed Senate Select Committee holds televised hearings on Watergate Yom Kippur War Agnew resigns from vice presidency; Ford appointed to replace him "Saturday Night Massacre"
1974	Supreme Court orders Nixon to release Watergate conversation tapes House Judiciary Committee recommends impeachment of Nixon Nixon resigns; Ford becomes President
1975	North Vietnam absorbs South Vietnam
1976	Carter elected president
1977	Carter initiates "moral equivalent of war" on energy problem Energy Department created United States and Panama sign treaty turning over Canal to Panama
1978	Camp David accords
1979	United States and People's Republic of China establish diplomatic relations Israel and Egypt sign peace treaty United States and Soviet Union sign SALT II treaty Iranian militants take American hostages Soviet Union invades Afghanistan
1980	Carter withdraws SALT II treaty from Senate consideration to protest Soviet invasion of Afghanistan United States boycotts summer Olympic games in Moscow to protest Soviet invasion of Afghanistan Health and Human Services Department created

Education Department created
Reagan elected President

LECTURE OBJECTIVES: To assess the impact of Richard Nixon's presidency on the following: military developments, political changes, foreign policy achievements, and economic adjustments in society.

- I. Fissures in the Consensus
- II. Youth Revolt
 - A. Baby-boomers as young adults
 - B. Sit-ins and end of apathy
- III. New Left
 - A. Students for a Democratic Society
 - 1. Port Huron Statement
 - 2. Participatory democracy
 - B. Free Speech movement
 - 1. Berkeley
 - 2. Quality of campus life
 - C. Antiwar protests
 - 1. The draft
 - 2. Teach-ins and protests
 - D. Growing militancy
 - E. 1968
 - 1. Columbia University uprising
 - 2. Democratic convention in Chicago
 - 3. Fracturing of SDS
- IV. Counterculture
 - A. Descendants of the Beatles
 - B. Contrasted with New Left
 - C. Drugs, communes, hedonism
 - D. Rock music
 - 1. Woodstock
 - 2. Altamont
- V. Feminism
 - A. Betty Freidan's The Feminine Mystique
 - B. National Organization of Women
 - C. Federal actions
 - 1. Affirmative action
 - 2. Roe vs. Wade
 - 3. Equal Rights Amendment's failure
 - D. Division and reactions
- VI. Minorities
 - A. Hispanics
 - 1. United Farm Workers
 - 2. Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans
 - 3. Political power
 - B. American Indian
 - 1. Emergence of Indian rights
 - 2. American Indian Movement
 - 3. Legal actions
- VII. Reaction in the 1970's
 - A. Election of 1968
 - B. "Silent Majority"
- VIII. Nixon and Vietnam
 - A. The policy of gradual withdrawal
 - B. Movement on three fronts

1. Insistence on Communist withdrawal from South Vietnam
2. Efforts to undercut unrest in the United States
 - a. Troop reductions
 - b. Lottery and volunteer army
3. Expanded air war
- C. Impact of the war on military morale
 1. Military disobedience
 2. Fraggings
 3. Drug problems
- D. Occasions for public outcry against the war
 1. My Lai massacre
 2. Cambodian "incursion"
 - a. Campus riots
 - b. Public reaction
 3. *Pentagon Papers*
 - a. Method of disclosure
 - b. Revelations of the papers
 - c. Supreme Court ruling
- E. American withdrawal - Vietnamization
 1. Kissinger's efforts before the 1972 election
 2. The Christmas bombings
 3. Final acceptance of peace
 4. U.S. withdrawal in March 1973
- F. Ultimate victory of the North - March-April 1975
- G. Assessment of the war
 1. Communist control
 2. Failure to transfer democracy
 3. Erosion of respect for the military
 4. Drastic division of the American people
 5. Impact on future foreign policy

IX. Nixon and Middle America

- A. A reflection of Middle American values
- B. Domestic affairs - New Federalism
 1. Status of Nixon in domestic legislation
 2. Continuance of civil rights progress
 - a. Voting Rights Act continued over a veto
 - b. Supreme Court upholds integration
 - i. In Mississippi
 - ii. Support for busing
 - c. Congress refuses to end busing
 - d. Limitation on busing in Detroit
 - e. The *Bakke* decision - (26th Amendment - 1971)
 3. Nixon's Supreme Court appointees
 - a. Efforts for Haynsworth and Carswell
 - b. The Nixon appointments
 4. The effort to fight crime
 - a. Preventive detention
 - b. No-knock legislation
 5. The proposal for welfare reform
 - a. Nature of the Family Assistance Plan
 - b. Reasons for rejection
 6. Revenue sharing
 7. Other domestic malaise
- C. The economic malaise
 1. Development of stagnation
 2. Causes
 3. Nixon's efforts to improve the economy
 - a. Reducing the federal deficit
 - b. Reducing the money supply
 - c. Imposing wage and price controls
- D. The environmental movement

1. Recognition of the limits of growth
2. Impact of the energy crisis
3. Competition with vested interests
4. Reasons for opposition to environmental reform
 - a. Costs
 - b. Loss of faith in governmental efforts
 - c. Refusal to accept lesser standard of living

X. Nixon's Foreign Triumphs

- A. Rapprochement with China
 1. Background to the visit
 2. Benefits of Nixon visit
- B. Détente with the Soviet Union
 1. The visit to Moscow
 2. The SALT agreement
 3. Nixon doctrine
 4. Trade agreements
- C. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy in the Middle East

XI. The election of 1972

- A. Removal of the Wallace threat
- B. The McGovern candidacy
- C. Results of the election

XII. Watergate

- A. Judge Sirica's role
- B. Unraveling the cover-up
 1. Nixon's personal role
 2. The development of illegal tactics
 3. April resignation
 4. Discovery of tapes
 5. The Saturday Night Massacre
 6. The Court decides against the president
 7. Articles of impeachment
 8. The resignation
- C. The aftermath of Watergate
 1. Ford's election
 2. The Nixon pardon
 3. Distrust of leaders and institutions
 4. Shock at the crudity of leaders
 5. Resiliency of American Institutions
 6. War Powers Act
 7. Campaign financing legislation
 8. Freedom of Information Act

NAMES, TERMS, CONCEPTS, AND TOPICS FOR TESTING

New Left	SDS	participatory democracy
Free Speech Movement	Weathermen	counterculture
Betty Freidan	N.O.W.	Equal Rights Amendment
"Silent Majority"	Pentagon Papers	<u>Swan vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg</u>
<u>Bakke vs. Board of Regents</u>	revenue sharing	Spiro Agnew
OPEC	SALT	George McGovern
Watergate	Saturday Night Massacre	stagflation
Henry Kissinger	'Establishment'	Counter culture & rock
Free love	hippies	Woodstock