

PALOMAR COLLEGE
Course Number
Course Title Hi 102 U.S. since Reconstruction
Instructor Dr. Joseph A. Bagnall
Term Dates
Meeting Time
Site

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- 1) To fulfill the state requirement in American history, institutions, and state and local government,
- 2) To describe and analyze the political, economic, social, and cultural development of the United States from 1877 to the present day,
- 3) To develop skills in analyzing and evaluating problems encountered in every phase of our history,
- 4) To develop critical instincts in oral and written form, and
- 5) To develop knowledge about facts and arguments related to important issues in contemporary life.

REQUIRED TEXTS

Bagnall, Joseph A. *The United States History Abstract: Major Crises in American History*. Second Edition. Kendall/Hunt, 2011.

Bagnall, Joseph A. *United States History since Reconstruction*. Course Pack This material is to be downloaded by clicking the HI 102 link at <http://daphne.palomar.edu/jbagnall/>

RECOMMENDED TEXTS

Lawrence, David G. *California: The Politics of Diversity*. Brief Edition Wadsworth, 2004.

READING ASSIGNMENTS

Students will be expected to *master* the assigned material in the course pack for each examination. In addition students should read the following sections of the assigned text.

Exam One	<i>USH Abstract</i>	Chapter 8 to “War with Spain”.
Mid Term	<i>USH Abstract</i>	Chapter 8 from “War with Spain” through Chapter 9.
Exam Three	<i>USH Abstract</i>	Open Book Cooperative on the Basic Text
Final	<i>USH Abstract</i>	Chapter 9 through 11.

EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

EXAM.ONE: Assigned material on the period, 1875-1900 _____
MIDTERM Assigned Material on the period, 1900-1940 _____
EXAM.THREE Open Book Cooperative on the Basic Text _____
FINAL Assigned Material on the Period, 1945-1990 _____

COURSE ARRANGEMENTS

The student experience will include lectures, discussions, pertinent videos, and essay and objective examinations. Examinations will be given on timelines, study guides, topical abstracts,

lecture material and the course pack. Examination three will be an Open Book Cooperative Examination on the Kennedy Reader.

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CLASS STANDARDS AND POLICIES

A typical class hour is devoted to lecture and discussion. Videos and DVDs will be scheduled when they clarify and enrich material presented in lecture, the course pack, and the basic text.

Appropriate language and college classroom manners are mandatory.

Classes meet for 50 minute hours. Break time is the difference between class hours and clock hours.

ATTENDANCE POLICY

Your presence in class is important if you are to get the full value of the course and earn a top grade. Please inform me if it becomes necessary to miss class. Grades will be lowered for unexcused absences and tardies. Three unexcused absences will result in a grade of F for the course.

METHODS OF EVALUATION

- 1) Exam One
- 2) Class Participation
- 3) Midterm Exam
- 4) Exam Three – Discussion and Debate
- 5) Final Exam

1 and 4 will comprise 25% of your grade.

2 will comprise 10% of your grade.

3 will comprise 32.5% of your grade.

5 will comprise 32.5% of your grade.

Office Contact

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EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

EXAM.ONE: Assigned material on the period, 1875-1900

MIDTERM Assigned Material on the period, 1900-1940

EXAM.THREE Assigned material on the period, 1940-1990

FINAL Assigned Material on the Period, 1945-1990

STUDENT NOTES ON ASSIGNED READING AND EXAMINATION REQUIREMENTS

HISTORY 102
UNITED STATES HISTORY SINCE 1877

TOPICAL ABSTRACTS

AND

TIMELINES

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GILDED AGE - 1875-1900

- I. Herbert Spencer's Social Darwinism – philosophical underpinning
 - A. Struggle, competition, and economic laissez-faire
Process of natural selection – survival of the fittest
 - B. Captains of industry popularize the philosophy
 - C. William Graham Sumner of Yale – chief intellectual advocate
- II. Critics of Social Darwinism
 - A. Lester Ward, Father of American Sociology, called for a planned society . . . society must be regulated to save competition. Darwinism is for beasts with fangs and claws. Humans are capable of civilized caring and compassion.
 - B. Henry George, Progress and Poverty. A single tax on land is necessary to redistribute wealth and increase opportunity.
 - C. Edward Bellamy, Looking Backward. Utopian society of the year 2000 will view our corporate past with disdain.
- III. Critics of the Materialistic Values of 1875-1900
 - A. Mark Twain, The Gilded Age.
 - B. Thorstein Veblen, The Theory of the Leisure Class. “conspicuous consumption.”
- IV. Labor's Grievances
 - A. Labor's unrest-- numerous strikes. See timeline.
 - B. Labor's perceived grievances include:
 1. Monopolies dictate prices and wages. In some industries workers had no holidays (365 days per year) with long workdays and low pay.
 2. Spies and detectives were employed in mills to ferret out union organizers. Union men were blacklisted.
 3. Injunctions were used against strikers.
 4. Presidents sided with management in labor disputes.
 5. Yellow Dog contracts made a non-union pledge a condition of employment.
- V. Farmers' grievances
 - A. Monopolistic railroads charged high rates in rural areas where there was no competition to force prices down.
 - B. Bankers held mortgages on their land and financed machinery and varied purchases at high rates of interest.
 - C. A farm revolt – The Populist Party of 1892 ran James B. Weaver for President and won 22 electoral votes.

KEY POINTS RE.: SOCIAL DARWINISM

- I. Social Darwinism derived from Charles Darwin's biological thesis that natural law encompassed struggle, competition, and a process of natural selection. This thesis was based on observation of all species, from the microscopic to the largest of them all.
- II. Herbert Spencer, an English philosopher, applied this thesis to the society of man. Struggle, competition, and "survival of the fittest" were "natural for mankind."
- III. William Graham Sumner, a disciple of Spencer, and a professor of philosophy at Yale, popularized Social Darwinism among the intellectual elite.
- IV. The Captains of Industry (robber barons) adopted it as a rationale for ruthless competition and survival of the fittest. They popularized Social Darwinism in the ranks of ordinary people.
- V. Social Darwinism is linked with economic Laissez-Faire. A free market is fundamental to provide the climate for competition and struggle.
- VI. The most comprehensive book on Social Darwinism is Richard Hofstadter's Social Darwinism in American Thought.
- VII. Chapter Nine of Hofstadter's book covers the concept of Darwinism as it applies to competition and struggle between nations, and to some extent, ethnicities.

MAJOR THEMES

KEY POINTS

CLARENCE DARROW ON LABOR GRIEVANCES IN “THE GILDED AGE”

- I. Business monopolies
 - A. Dictated prices to the consumer
 - B. Controlled manufacturing output to protect prices
 - C. Dictated wages and working hours
 - D. Kept spies and detectives in the factories to ferret out union organizers
 - E. Obtained injunctions from government to break strikes
 - F. Used “Yellow Dog Contracts.”
- II. In the Haymarket Square Riot of 1886, a bomb killed seven and wounded six. Anarchists were jailed. Four were hanged. The controversy helped destroy the Knights of Labor Union.
- III. In the Pullman Strike workers took wage cuts and had to bear unspeakable housing conditions in the company town. An injunction and Federal troops were used against strikers. The American Railway Union was broken and its President (Eugene Debs) was jailed.
- IV. While wage cuts were made against Pullman workers, dividends to stockholders were not reduced. The Pullman Company showed undistributed profits of \$26 million at the time of the strike.
- V. Darrow maintained that Pennsylvania coal workers were on twelve-hour shifts, 365 days a year, with wages so low that their children were forced to work in factories nearby at three cents per hour.

THE CLOSING OF THE FRONTIER

- I. The Superintendent of the Census announced in 1890 that the American Frontier was officially closed.
- II. Frederick Jackson Turner then produced a classic interpretation of American history titled The Significance of the Frontier in American History.
- III. Turner emphasized that the frontier had been the one great determinant in the shaping of American civilization. This idea is in direct conflict with previous writers who stressed the development of America with linkage to and continuity with European institutions. For example, democracy could be traced back to the Magna Charta, etc.
- IV. Turner identified American democracy with the American frontier. The frontier fostered an egalitarian spirit. Western states expanded the suffrage; Western states were the first to allow women to vote. Jeffersonian and Jacksonian democracy occurred in the South and the West.
- V. The frontier is another name for free land and opportunity.
- VI. The frontier fostered rejuvenation and rebirth, self-reliance, and individualism. It is identified with exuberance and buoyancy.
- VII. Critics of the Turner thesis say that Turner romanticized the frontier experience. They point out that the frontier experience included snakes, bugs, hardship, and a grim struggle to survive. They also emphasize the role of land speculators in developing the West. Free land, they say, was a myth.
- VIII. Disciples of Turner are concerned with the implications of the loss of the American Frontier. Turner scholars and the Turner papers are at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California.

THE POPULIST REVOLT OF THE 1890'S

KEY POINTS

- I. Big business was able to dominate laborers and farmers in the last days of the 19th century.
- II. Farmers were experiencing falling prices, foreclosures, and poor credit opportunities in the banks. They began to organize politically in the various regions of the country. They complained that the Federal government protected business with the Tariff, but it would not protect or assist farmers in any manner.
- III. Farmers organized the People's Party (Populist Party). In 1892 the Populists drew up a national platform (The Omaha Platform), and nominated James B. Weaver as the Presidential candidate.
- IV. These were the main planks in the Omaha Platform:
 - A. Free and unlimited coinage of silver, 16 to 1, which was designed to increase the circulating media \$850 per capita.
 - B. Abolition of national banks that held high interest.
 - C. Creation of postal savings banks operated by the U.S. Government.
 - D. U.S. Government ownership of railroads, telephones, and telegraph lines.
 - E. Direct election of senators.
 - F. A shorter workday for industrial labor.
 - G. Initiative and referendum.
 - H. Australian secret ballot.
 - I. A graduated income tax.
- V. James B. Weaver received one million votes in 1892. He carried Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada and received 22 electoral votes. Third Party candidate Ross Perot, by comparison, carried no states and received no electoral votes.
- VI. In 1896 William Jennings Bryan and the Democrats stole the silver issue from the Populists. The Populist Party was absorbed into the Democratic Party. In the short term, the Populists were a failure.
- VII. In the long run the Populists were a success. The currency was inflated with silver in the 1930's; postal savings banks were used in the Taft Administration; Amtrak is owned by the U.S. Government; direct election of Senators (17th Amendment) was adopted in the Wilson Administration; a shorter work day was mandated in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; initiative and referendum and the secret ballot were adopted by states; and the graduated income tax is now Federal law.

THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Left Wing-----Right Wing

Communists-----Socialists-----Liberals-----Moderates-----Conservatives-----Fascists

Lenin	E. Debs	TR	W. H. Taft	Harding	Hitler
Stalin	N. Thomas	Wilson	Eisenhower	Coolidge	Mussolini
Castro	Sinclair	FDR	Nixon	Hoover	Franco
Mao		Truman	Ford	R. Taft	
		JFK	Carter	Goldwater	
		LBJ	Bush #1	Reagan	
		Clinton		Gingrich	
				Buchanan	

Historian Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. has referred to liberals, moderates, and conservatives as “THE VITAL CENTER” of American Politics. These are the portions of the political spectrum where “mainstream” American political debate takes place. We choose our leaders, for the most part, from the vital center of American politics.

THE EIGHT MAJOR PRINCIPLES OF THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE DEBATE

Liberal

1. Regulated and Planned Economy
2. Redistribution of Wealth
3. Welfare State
4. Experimentalism
5. Due Process
6. Democratism
7. Federalism
8. International Globalism

Conservative

- Free Market Economy
- Property Rights
- Minimal State
- Traditionalism
- Law and Order
- Republicanism
- States’ Rights
- Nationalistic Anti-Communism

THE ANTI-FEDERAL TRADITION IN AMERICA

- I. After the Civil War the victorious North had guaranteed African-American rights at point of bayonet. Blacks were in control as “carpetbaggers” from the North picked southern bonds clean. But things would quickly change. Federal troops were withdrawn from the South in 1877, and a severe white backlash followed.
- II. A states’ rights, anti-federal tradition swept the South. As southern legislatures passed back into the hands of the whites, “Jim Crow” laws were passed. Varying in locale, they assuredly had the same intent – to openly defy newly passed federal civil rights acts and the three new Amendments to the federal Constitution guaranteeing African-American citizenship and the right to vote.
- III. States’ rights Jim Crow laws included: grandfather clauses, which denied blacks the right to vote if their progenitors (slaves) had not voted, state laws legalizing segregation in public schools and public places, and discriminatory state poll taxes and literacy tests.
- IV. The Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of the White Camellia were two southern white terrorist groups that contributed to the blighted record of the states’ righters in the period 1875-1900 and thereafter.

THE ROOTS OF THE STATES’ RIGHTS TRADITION

- V. The states’ rights tradition was flawed from the beginning. The American revolutionists fought against central tyranny of the British Empire. They seceded from the British Empire and formed an American confederacy which lasted from 1781 to 1789. This failed system was replaced with the masterpiece of Philadelphia, our present U.S. Constitution.
- VI. Thomas Jefferson and his states’ rights followers bitterly fought the ratification of the Constitution, and once it was in place, Jeffersonian disciples attacked its programs for a half century.
- VII. JEFFERSONIANS opposed the Bank of the United States, the tariff, taxes that supported and sustained the nation, and most nationalistic programs. They attempted to interpose state authority against federal laws; they attempted to nullify the federal tariff; they advocated a system of popular sovereignty allowing slavery to spread to any section of the nation; and finally they seceded from the Union and formed a confederacy. This confederacy harbored and protected a planter aristocracy based on a slave labor system.

MODERN STATES’ RIGHTERS

- VIII. Men who stood in firm opposition to states’ rights in our early history were: Hamilton, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Chief Justice John Marshall, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and the great Abraham Lincoln. These national heroes laid the foundation for the Republican Party. In the post Civil War era Republicans were dedicated nationalists. The most prominent among them was Theodore Roosevelt, who involved the federal government in business regulation, trust busting, federal conservation of natural resources, etc. In 1912 his slogan was the NEW NATIONALISM.
- IX. AFTER THEODORE ROOSEVELT the Republican Party gradually acquired a confederate soul.
- X. Republicans in the 1920’s dismantled the nationalistic programs of Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson. They began the determined trek toward states’ rights.

- XI. In 1948 the Democratic Party added a strong civil rights plank to its party platform. As soon as it was adopted, Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina led a southern walkout in the democratic convention. He organized the Dixiecrat party and ran for President. He carried the South in the election of 1948. Thurmond, the southern hero, turned Republican and has been highly instrumental in moving erstwhile Democrats into the Republican party of the South. He is still serving (in his mid 90's) in the U.S. Senate.
- XII. Modern states' righters are largely Republicans. Before 1948 northern Republicans formed a coalition with southern Democrats to oppose the nationalistic programs of Truman's Fair Deal. After 1948 many southern white Democrats became Republicans – the party that now insists that the federal government is too powerful and that its programs should be turned back to the states.

SUMMARY

Advocates of states' rights opposed the ratification of the Constitution we live under today. They looked upon the national government as a threat to their liberties. After a series of attempts to: a) interpose state authority against the national government, and b) nullify federal laws, they seceded from the federal Union and created a confederacy that vested sovereignty in separate states.

Advocates of states' rights originally opposed a strong central government that favored “the rich and well born.” The agenda changed, however, as we moved into the 20th century. States' righters opposed a strong central government that intervened in the economy in favor of workers, children, farmers, the elderly, and poor, and the handicapped.

States' righters were wrong in each era. Opposition to strong government by the rich and wellborn was also opposition to the growth and development of industry, commerce, and a strong unified nation. Opposition to strong national government in modern times is opposition to the well being of the masses in a modern industrial state. Furthermore, the argument that the federal government is our enemy, the destroyer of our freedoms, is specious. Our great Constitution contains checks and balances that will ever guard against tyranny—and it is the federal Constitution that has a magnificent Bill of Rights. In the last analysis, it is the national government that will protect the freedom of every American.

Nonetheless, there is a constant barrage against the federal government by right wing advocates of states' rights. If they had their way, most matters would be decided by sovereign states. The most extreme of the states' righters have armed themselves in citizen militias. They are certain that the federal government and the United Nations is about to enslave them. Are extreme states' righters to blame for the bombing of the Federal Building in Oklahoma?

It is ironic that states' righters fashion themselves as the true American patriots and protectors of Americanism. Historically their fight has been against nationalism and a strong nation. They are confederates in spirit and soul. The concept of states' rights is the antithesis of a strong nation. States' rights has been used to thwart the growth of the American nation; to further the expansion of slavery; to protect the institution of slavery; to thwart the ideals of the Declaration of Independence, the Amendments to the Constitution, and the National Civil Rights Acts; and to prevent the regulation and control of corrupt business practices.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (R) 1897-1901

I. Dingley Tariff – This tariff revised rates upward from the Wilson-Gorman Tariff passed under President Cleveland. It was reflective of the wishes of conservative Republicans.

II. Spanish-American War – Called a “splendid little war” by Secretary of State John Hay, this brief conflict gave the U.S. dominance in the Caribbean, a gateway to the Isthmus, the opportunity to dig a Panama Canal, quick access to both oceans and both coasts, numerous Pacific Island stepping stones, the Philippines, and an important place among the imperial powers of the world in the China trade. America emerged from this war with recognition as a world power and a two-ocean Navy.

III. Causes of the Spanish-American War – REMOTE CAUSES of the war were tied into a wave of Manifest Destiny spurred by feelings of superiority, social Darwinism, and books like Josiah Strong’s *Our Country*. American imperialists such as Theodore Roosevelt (Assistant Secretary of the Navy under McKinley) Senator Albert Beveridge, Alfred T. Mahan, and others, constantly admonished Americans to aggressive pursuit of national growth and expansion. IMMEDIATE CAUSES included the de Lome letter and Yellow Journalism and jingoism. From 1895 to 1898, Cuban revolutionaries were trying to eliminate Spanish rule in Cuba. “Butcher” Weyler, a Spanish general, was herding Cuban revolutionaries into concentration camps where atrocities were committed against them. The “Yellow Press” (Joe Pulitzer’s *New York World* and William Randolph Hearst’s *New York Journal*) inflamed American sentiment to intervene in Cuba to put down Butcher Weyler and liberate the Cuban people. When the U.S.S. Maine blew up in Havana Harbor, Americans blamed the Spanish and declared war. A U.S. investigation (led by Admiral Rickover) in 1976 has proven that the Spanish did not blow up our battleship.

IV. Teller Amendment. Promised Cuban independence. It served notice that we would fight the Spanish-American War for the idealistic reason of liberating Cuba.

V. Platt Amendment. After the war this amendment made Cuba a U.S. satellite. It gave the U.S.: 1) a naval station in Cuba, 2) the right to limit Cuban debt with foreign powers, and 3) the right to intervene at any time to restore order.

VI. TREATY OF PARIS – Ended the Spanish-American War

VII. Hawaii annexed – Hawaii was annexed as a territory at the time of the Spanish American War, adding to our Pacific possessions. President Cleveland had refused to annex Hawaii, claiming the Hawaiian queen had been overthrown in a disgraceful way. The McKinley administration annexed the Hawaii territory. Hawaii became a state in the Eisenhower Administration.

Examination I
Part Two

Objective Section (32 points)

Dr. Bagnall

Matching

Directions: Place the correct number in the appropriate blank.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES (R) 1877-81

1. Disputed election
2. Munn vs. Illinois
3. Reconstruction ends
4. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Strike
5. Bland-Allison Bill
6. Progress and Poverty
7. Dismissal of Chester A. Arthur

JAMES A. GARFIELD (R) 1881-81

8. Garfield assassinated

CHESTER A. ARTHUR (R) 1881-85

9. Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882
10. Dynamic Sociology
11. Beginning of steel navy
12. Pendleton Civil Service Act
13. First skyscraper

GROVER CLEVELAND (D) 1885-89

14. 1886 – peak year of strikes in 19th century
15. Haymarket Square Riot, 1886
16. Repeal of Tenure of Office Act
17. Interstate Commerce Act, 1887
18. Looking Backward
19. Hull House founded – Chicago

BENJAMIN HARRISON (R) 1889-93

20. Influence of Sea Power on History – 1890
21. Sherman Antitrust Act
22. Sherman Silver Purchase Act
23. McKinley Tariff
24. Billion dollar Congress

GROVER CLEVELAND (D) 1893-97

25. Revolution in Hawaii
26. Market crash and depression
27. The Significance of the Frontier in American History
28. Sherman Silver Purchase Act repealed
29. Coxe's Army marches on Washington, DC
30. Cleveland breaks Pullman Strike
31. Wilson-Gorman Tariff
32. Plessy vs. Ferguson - 1896

- _____ Accused of “pork barrel”
- _____ Settled by Electoral Commission
- _____ Demands \$50 million in paper money
- _____ Charles Guiteau
- _____ Bars Chinese laborers for 10 years
- _____ Edward Bellamy
- _____ Superseded Bland-Allison Act
- _____ 610,000 workers on strike
- _____ Three cruisers and one dispatch boat
- _____ Hayes sends troops
- _____ Withdrawal of troops, last carpetbag governments fall
- _____ Henry George’s single tax concept
- _____ Ten story building in Chicago
- _____ Queen deposed, withdrawal of Hawaii treaty
- _____ “Separate but equal”
- _____ Lowest tariff, 1865-1900
- _____ New York Customs House Scandal
- _____ First attempt of federal government to regulate business
- _____ Lester Ward, father of American sociology
- _____ Passed over Presidential veto
- _____ Anarchists indicted
- _____ Reinstates Presidential power
- _____ State government has the power to regulate warehouse and intrastate railroad rates
- _____ Beginning of merit system
- _____ Eugene Debs goes to prison
- _____ Alfred T. Mahan
- _____ Jane Adams
- _____ Fredrick Jackson Turner
- _____ “Conspiracies in restraint of trade”
- _____ 600 banks fail, 74 railroads go into receivers’ hands
- _____ Harrison’s tariff
- _____ Cleveland’s answer for Depression

Describe the elements in the rise of Progressivism.

- I. The Agrarian Protest. Farmers' resentments – about unfair shipping rates by railroads, high tariffs that protected businessmen, and high rates of interest charged by bankers – led to the Populist Party in 1892 with its demand for reform.
- II. The Campaigns by William Jennings Bryan, particularly in 1896, calling for inflation of the currency and programs beneficial to the debtor class. Bryan started the wave of progressivism that Theodore Roosevelt inherited when he became and “accidental President.”
- III. The campaign by the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor for better working conditions.
- IV. The influence of the Women's movement in bringing about the passage of the 19th Amendment guaranteeing women's suffrage.
- V. The influence of the Muckrakers” in popularizing the need to deal with corruption.
 - A. Lincoln Steffans wrote The Shame of the Cities, dramatizing the problems of cities in America
 - B. Upton Sinclair wrote The Jungle, popularizing the need for a meat inspection act and a pure food and drug act.
 - C. David Graham Phillips wrote The Treason of the Senate, popularizing a movement for the 17th Amendment, which brought the Direct Election of Senators.
 - D. Ida Tarbell wrote The History of Standard Oil Company, which gave impetus to the concept of trust busting and business regulation.
 - E. Frank Norris wrote The Octopus, popularizing the need for railroad regulation.
- VI. The enormous influence of dedicated progressive leaders such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson on the national level and “Fighting Bob” LaFollette, Governor of Wisconsin, and Hiram Johnson, Governor of California, on the state level.

COMPARE AND CONTRAST

Theodore Roosevelt (R) 1901-09
PROGRESSIVE

1. Strong Presidential leadership.
2. Railroads must be regulated.
3. Trust busting – “bad monopolies” must be smashed.
4. He called some businessmen “malefactors of great wealth.”
5. Pure Food and Drug Administration.
6. Conservation of natural resources.
7. Strong Army and Navy.
8. Expansionist foreign policy.
9. A Square Deal for labor and management.
10. A vigorous life.

Calvin Coolidge (R) 1923-29
CONSERVATIVE

1. The government is best which governs least.
2. All government regulatory agencies are staffed with businessmen who will not regulate business.
3. No trust busting – trusts are allowed to become huge and powerful.
4. Businessmen should be respected. “The business of America is business.” “The man who builds a factory builds a temple. The man who works there worships there.”
5. De-emphasis on government inspection.
6. No conservation crusade.
7. Cut back taxes; cut back the Army and Navy.
8. No dramatic foreign ventures.
9. No slogans, promises, or crusades.
10. Long naps in the middle of the day.

U.S. HISTORY NOTES – ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE 1920’S AND 1930’S

CARDINAL ECONOMIC POLICIES OF THE 1920’S

- I. **TAX CUTS** (especially for the wealthy). Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon served under Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. His policy was to cut taxes for the wealthy, create huge capital surpluses, and encourage speculation, investment, expansion, and growth. Income taxes, gift taxes, inheritance taxes, and corporation taxes were cut back significantly.
- II. **RESTRAINTS ON BUSINESS REGULATION.** Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson (Progressive Era 1901-16) worked hard to promote business regulation. In the 1920’s the work of these Progressives was dismantled. The Interstate Commerce Commission was nullified simply by staffing it with railroad executives who would not regulate the industry. The Federal Trade Commission was nullified by staffing it with businessmen who would not investigate unfair business practices. During Wilson’s term the Tariff Commission was staffed with representatives from all segments of our society. During the 1920’s the Tariff Commission was handed to businessmen, and we passed the two highest tariffs in American history (Fordney-McCumber and Hawley-Smoot).
- III. **ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.** There was very little government spending for anything. Cuts in the Army and Navy. This was not a period where farmers were subsidized. There was no social security, no welfare, or warfare state.
- IV. **AIDS TO BUSINESS.** Coolidge said, “The business of America is business.” Even the State Department passed judgment on securities. Shipping and aircraft industries were subsidized.
- V. **PROTECTIONISM.** Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover believed in strong government intervention in the economy only to protect business interests. The highest and second highest tariffs were passed in the 1920’s.

BASIC CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

I. **STOCK MARKET SPECULATION.** Too many investors were investing in the stocks “on margin.” They were speculating with an insufficient amount of down payment on stocks. There was usually not enough invested to cover the probable range of fluctuation – and too many investors had no chance to cover possible losses on stocks. Excessive speculation caused inflated prices. The bubble broke, and panic selling resulted in a stock market crash. The stock market crash was the fuse on the great depression.

II. **CAPITAL SURPLUSES.** Business profits were too high. Businessmen kept too much. Laborers and farmers did not make enough money to consume – to buy their share of things. There was too much emphasis on high profits, reinvestment, expansion and the **PRODUCTION, PRODUCTION, AND PRODUCTION.** Not enough emphasis on better wages and higher farm profits. Severe economic dislocations occurred. When farmers and laborers could not buy, it followed logically that business lost its capacity to sell. Warehouses were clogged with manufactured goods. Layoffs resulted.

III. **INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION.** The emphasis on high profits, reinvestment, expansion of plants and production clogged warehouses, caused layoffs, and further reduced purchasing power of workers and farmers and the selling power of business.

IV. **AGRICULTURAL OVEREXPANSION.** Farmers produced more than they could sell. When produce was too plentiful, prices dropped, farmers went bankrupt, and the Depression deepened.

V. **OVEREXTENSION OF CREDIT.** Too many people had obtained too much credit.

VI. **THE BREAKDOWN OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.** The Smoot-Hawley Tariff was the highest in America history. When the U.S. shut out foreign imports, capitalist countries around the world retaliated with high tariffs against our exports. Agricultural and industrial surpluses continued to pile up in the U.S. and in this ironic depression of abundance, there was a monumental breakdown in the distribution of goods and services; 5,000 banks failed and one-fourth of the labor force was idle. One out of three families had no income in the depths of the Depression.

VII. **CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH IN A FEW HANDS.** In this ironic depression of abundance, there was a maldistribution of wealth and a monumental breakdown of the distribution of money, goods, and services. FDR later said, “We have long known that too much self-centeredness is bad morals. We now know it is bad economics.”

Chronology

Directions: Match the event with the correct meaning.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (R) 1897-1901

1. Dingley Tariff
2. Spanish-American War
3. de Lome letter
4. Teller Amendment
5. Yellow Journalism and Jingoism
6. U.S.S. Maine destroyed
7. Hawaii annexed
8. Treaty of Paris
9. Platt Amendment
10. Killed by Czolgosz

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (R) 1901-1909

11. Square Deal
12. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty
13. Hay-Herran Treaty
14. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
15. Nashville helps revolution
16. Newlands Reclamation Act
17. Anthracite Coal Strike
18. Elkins Act
19. Hepburn Act
20. Meat Inspection Act
21. Pure Food and Drug Act
22. Busts Northern Securities Company
23. White House Conference on Conservation

WILLIAM H. TAFT (R) 1909-1913

24. Trust busting
25. Mann-Elkins Act
26. Payne Aldrich Tariff
27. Canadian Reciprocity Treaty
28. Fired Gifford Pinchot as National Conservation
Chairman
29. Postal savings banks
30. 16th Amendment submitted to states

- _____ Strengthens law against rebates
- _____ Promises Cuban independence
- _____ Rejected by Colombian Senate
- _____ First trust (holding company) T.R. busted
- _____ T. Roosevelt administration strengthens
ICC
- _____ The Jungle inspired this reform
- _____ Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
- _____ Sale of federal lands to finance irrigation
projects
- _____ Governors assemble in Washington, DC
- _____ Ended Spanish-American War
- _____ Banking at the Post Office
- _____ President Taft initiates income tax
- _____ Polish anarchist assassinates McKinley
- _____ Made Cuba a U.S. satellite
- _____ Better record than T. Roosevelt
- _____ Labels and ingredients required
- _____ Stops Colombian troop movement
- _____ McKinley's high tariff
- _____ Queen Liliuokalani deposed
- _____ Spanish blamed
- _____ Foreign competition in agriculture
- _____ U.S. obtains rights to Panama Canal
- _____ Abrogates Clayton-Bulwaer Treaty
- _____ Joseph Pulitzer and W. R. Hearst
- _____ Spanish minister insults McKinley
- _____ "Splendid little war"—John Hay
- _____ Taft administration strengthens ICC
- _____ Dramatizes Square Deal
- _____ T.R.'s campaign slogan
- _____ Promised low tariff but signed this high
one

Chronology

WOODROW WILSON (D) 1913-1921

31. "The New Freedom"
32. Underwood Simmons Tariff
33. Clayton Anti-Trust Act
34. Federal Trade Commission
35. Keating-Owen Act
36. Federal Reserve System
37. Dollar matching
38. Smith-Lever Act
39. Adamson Act.
40. 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th Amendments
41. World War I
42. Fourteen Points
43. Treaty of Versailles
44. League of Nations
45. Palmer Raids

WARREN G. HARDING (R) 1921-1923

46. "Back to Normalcy"
47. Alien Property Scandal
48. Veteran's Bureau Scandal
49. Teapot Dome Scandal
50. Fordney-McCumber Tariff
51. Washington Naval Conference
52. Rise of the Ku Klux Klan

CALVIN COOLIDGE (R) 1923-1929

53. National Origins Act
54. Dawes Plan
55. Long naps
56. Lindberg flight
57. Scopes trial
58. Veto of McNary-Haugen farm legislation
59. Kellogg-Briand Pact

HERBERT HOOVER (R) 1929-1933

60. "Final Triumph Over Poverty"
61. Wickersham Commission
62. Stock Market crash
63. Great Depression begins
64. Hawley Smoot Tariff
65. Reconstruction Finance Corporation

- _____ Inactive President
- _____ Coolidge denies farm relief
- _____ Republican Versailles, sets naval quotas
- _____ Darrow defends right to teach evolution
- _____ Study of prohibition
- _____ Highest tariff in U.S. history
- _____ Thomas Miller goes to prison
- _____ First scientific tariff
- _____ "War to end all wars"
- _____ Hoover's boast
- _____ "Magna Charta of Labor"—Sam Gompers
- _____ Col. Forbes steals \$250 million
- _____ Income tax, direct election of senators, prohibition, women suffrage
- _____ Albert Fall, Secretary of Interior, goes to prison
- _____ "Just and lasting peace," "peace without victory," "peace among equals"
- _____ Wilson's slogan
- _____ Second highest tariff in U.S. history
- _____ 62 nations "outlaw" war
- _____ Federal aid for agricultural schools
- _____ Reservoir of capital, regulation of economy
- _____ 8-hour day for railroad workers, same pay as previous 10-hour day
- _____ Harding's slogan
- _____ Investigates unfair business practices
- _____ Abolishes child labor temporarily
- _____ Rejected by U.S. Senate
- _____ Fuse on the Great Depression
- _____ Discriminates against Southeastern Europeans
- _____ Government loans to business
- _____ New York to Paris, nonstop
- _____ Coolidge collects war debts
- _____ Red scare
- _____ Between 4 and 5 million by 1925
- _____ In the Hoover Administration
- _____ Federal-State Cooperation for highway construction
- _____ Page 1 of the Treaty of Versailles

THE NEW DEAL RESPONSE TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- I. The Wealth Tax Act was graduated steeply to skim off capital surpluses and provide revenue for work relief and other programs.
- II. The Securities Exchange Commission was designed to REGULATE the stock market and provide stability.
- III. A Social Security Act provided assistance to the elderly, the blind, widows, and orphans and today includes Medicare.
- IV. The Agricultural Adjustment Act destroyed farm surpluses and provided subsidies for farmers.
- V. The Emergency Banking Act saved the banking system and the FDIC and FSLIC insured private savings accounts.
- VI. The WPA, PWA, and CCC provided temporary work for the unemployed, created purchasing power for workers and selling power for businesses and added to the permanent wealth of the nation through the construction of bridges, roads, dams, schools, and conservation projects in our forests.
- VII. The Tennessee Valley Authority provided cheap electricity for a seven states region and water to help reclaim a drought stricken area.
- VIII. The Fair Labor Standards Act provided a 40-hour workweek, time-and-a-half pay for overtime work, and the abolition of child labor.
- IX. Lower tariffs brought expansion of trade combined with a “Good Neighbor Policy.”
- X. FDR drew upon the public credit to hold the line against complete economic collapse. There was expanded use of the public credit to wage World War II. Huge government spending for defense has been expended each year since that time.

AN ASSESSMENT OF NEW DEAL WORK RELIEF

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS – Men received \$30 per month. They lived in barracks that housed 200 each. By March 31, 1939, they had contributed 8,500,000 man-days to the nation's parks, forests, and agricultural lands. 1,575,000 trees had been planted and 140,000 miles of roads and trails had been built. 2,185,000 men had served. Enlistments were for six months. Men could serve a maximum of two years.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION – Created by an Executive Order on May 6, 1935. This federal relief agency undertook 100,000 construction projects, building or repairing highways, schools, and public buildings.

PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION – Created in 1933 as part of the NIRA, this agency received \$3,300,000,000 for direct work relief and grants in aid to the states. It undertook public construction of low cost housing, conservation work, flood control, and harbor improvements projects.

COMPARE

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (R)
PROGRESSIVE

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (D)
LIBERAL

- I. Both served as New York legislators.
- II. Both served as Assistance Secretary of the Navy, TR under McKinley and FDR under Wilson.
- III. Both served as Governor of New York.
- IV. TR served briefly as Vice President under President McKinley. FDR ran for Vice President with James Cox. Cox and FDR lost to Harding and Coolidge in 1920.
- V. Both served as President of the United States. TR sought a third term and lost. FDR won a third term in 1940 and a fourth term in 1944.
- VI. Both believed in strong national government and strong Presidential leadership.
- VII. TR referred to big business leaders as “malefactors of great wealth.” FDR referred to them as “economic royalists.”
- VIII. TR’s achievements include: A Square Deal for the American People, regulation of business, a meat inspection act, pure food and drug laws, a Panama Canal, a two-ocean Navy, and a huge national conservation program. FDR’s achievements include: a New Deal for the American people, temporary work relief for millions in the Great Depression, the Securities Exchange commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the FDIC, the FSLIC, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Social Security Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, the building of a great military force, Commander in Chief during World War II, and the building of the United Nations.
- IX. TR and FDR were distant cousins.
- X. FDR married TR’s niece, Eleanor Roosevelt. TR “gave her away” at the wedding. Franklin and Eleanor were also distantly related.

U.S. HISTORY NOTES

WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II

I. What were the specific events that brought the United States into World War I?

World War I raged in Europe from 1914 to 1917 before the United States became a participant. The United States tried to maintain a position of neutrality, but it was very difficult to do so.

The United States attempted to maintain its rights as a neutral power, but it was in constant conflict with a German blockade of Great Britain and sustained great shipping losses when it attempted to trade with Great Britain. In addition, hundreds of American lives were lost when the Germans sunk the British luxury liner, the Lusitania. On January 13, 1917, Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare in waters around Great Britain. Sinking of U.S. ships caused a U.S. Declaration of War on April 6, 1917.

II. What were the basic causes of World War I?

World War I was caused by the same forces that are at the basis of most wars: Nationalism, Imperialism, Rival Alliances, an Arms Race, and Secret Diplomacy. In addition, World War I was precipitated by the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand by a Serb patriot. This incident in the Balkans caused mobilization and armed conflict which escalated into World War I.

III. What were the United States war aims in World War I?

Woodrow Wilson's war aims were unique in the stream of world history. Before U.S. entry into the conflict (January, 1917), Wilson characterized the war as barbarism and called for a "peace among equals" and a "peace without victory."

Wilsonian idealism included the notion that settlements should not be determined by conquest, but by historical claims and by adjustments motivated by good conscience.

Ironically, after U.S. entry into World War I, Wilson clung to this same idealism. It is one thing to expect other nations to be altruistic and idealistic, but Wilson was willing to spill American blood and spend American treasure and maintain that the United States did not seek one inch of new territory, nor any indemnities, nor any war debts.

Wilson believed deeply that this should be "a war to end wars," a war to "make the world safe for democracy," and that nations should work for a "just and lasting peace" with no victor and no vanquished. Accordingly, he published his **FOURTEEN POINTS FOR A JUST AND LASTING PEACE** on January 8, 1918. The **FOURTEEN POINTS** included his ideals about free trade, freedom of the seas, disarmament, and the creation of a League of Nations, which was to be a place where nations could negotiate their differences without recourse to war.

Germany responded to the **FOURTEEN POINTS** believing that she could count on a "peace without victory" and a "peace among equals." The resulting armistice became an opportunity to implement Wilsonian idealism, but Wilson did not prevail in the peace settlements, and the Treaty of Versailles was a vengeful settlement which left Germany stripped of territory, treasure, and pride.

IV. How did the settlements of World War I cause World War II in Europe?

The Treaty of Versailles, for the most part, reflected the aims of the British, the French, and to some extent, the Italians. All were interested in spoils and bounty. As a result, Germany was reduced in the following manner:

- A. Danzig, her chief industrial city, was given to Poland with a free Polish corridor to the sea. Upper Silesia also went to Poland.

- B. Schleswig-Holstein went to Denmark.
- C. Alsace-Lorraine went to France, and the Saar basin was given to a League of Nations commission for 15 years.
- D. The Sudetenland went to Czechoslovakia.

The “victors” divided Germany’s mineral wealth, her colonies, and her merchant fleet. Factories were dismantled. Severe restrictions were placed on the German military; and Germany was required to sign the “war guilt” clause and pay war debts and reparations, which eventually amounted to \$56 billion.

This settlement was bereft of Wilsonian idealism, with one exception. Wilson salvaged his FOURTEENTH POINT – a general association of nations. He hoped through this League of Nations to redress German grievances and avert new world conflict.

Wilson took the Treaty of Versailles, with the Covenant of the League of Nations as Page One, to the United States Senate, where it was rejected.

Even though the United States refused to participate in the League of Nations, it became a reality for most nations.

Wilson had predicted that without “just settlements,” a new war would be fought – this time with weapons that would make the weapons of World War I seem like toys. He was correct.

Twenty years later, Germany responded to the Treaty of Versailles with a savage assault upon those who had humiliated her. With the defeat of Germany and her Italian and Japanese allies – with smoke rising from three continents – with the dawn of the atomic age – the United States accepted Wilson’s League in a slightly different form. When the United Nations was presented to the United States Senate in the spring of 1945, the vote was a smashing 89 to 2.

Directions: Match the items on the right with the correct numbers.

The Treaty of Versailles

- | | | |
|--|-------|--|
| 1. First Section | _____ | Abolished Air Force; Limited Navy to 12 Ships; Abolished submarines; Limited Army to 100,000; Abolished Compulsory Military Service, the General Staff, and Aircraft and Tanks |
| 2. League of Nations | _____ | Responsibility for Executing World War I |
| 3. Treaty of Versailles | _____ | Treaties |
| 4. The Big Four | _____ | Reunited with Denmark |
| 5. The New German Republic | _____ | Given to Czechoslovakia |
| 6. Danzig and a Corridor to the Sea; Upper Silesia | _____ | Excluded from the Versailles Conference and the League of Nations |
| 7. Alsace-Lorraine | _____ | Returned to France |
| 8. Saar Basin | _____ | German Districts given to Belgium |
| 9. Eupen, Marmadey, and Moresnet | _____ | Covenant of the League of Nations |
| 10. Northern Schleswig | _____ | U.S. failed to ratify |
| 11. Divided among the "victors" | _____ | Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Orlando |
| 12. Sudetenland | _____ | Taken from Germany, given to Poland |
| 13. German Losses in Square Miles | _____ | About 27,500 |
| 14. Financial Reparations | _____ | Given to League of Nations Commission for 15 years |
| 15. War Guilt Clause | _____ | German Merchant Fleet and Colonial Empire |
| 16. German Military Restrictions | _____ | Later fixed at \$56.5 Billion |
| 17. Given to Poland | _____ | Forced Germany to assume responsibility for causing World War I |
| | _____ | Poznan and the larger part of West Prussia |

NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND FOREIGN POLICY

Directions: Convert the following outline to an essay which has flowing continuity and good structure. Flesh out this outline with material from lecture, the textbook, the supplementary reader, and other sources.

I. The changing Face of War

A. World War I 1914-1918

1. Submarines & ships
2. Gas
3. Tanks (limited)
4. Airplanes (limited)

B. Spanish Civil War 1936

1. Spanish government vs. Franco and the fascists, with the Soviets supporting the government and Germany and Italy supporting Franco's forces
2. The first bombing of cities and civilians

C. World War II 1939-1945

1. Extensive use of submarines, ships, and tanks
2. Extensive use of air power and massive bombing of cities and civilians
3. V2 Rockets-crude guided missiles
4. Atomic weapons in the kiloton range

D. Post War Developments

1. The Hydrogen Bomb in the megaton range
2. Chemical, biological, and radiological weapons
3. Atomic weapons

II. Thermonuclear strategy

A. The folly of full-scale war

B. Limited objectives and Containment

C. Collective security

TRUMAN AND CONTAINMENT

I. PEARL HARBOR, WORLD WAR II, AND THE END OF ISOLATIONISM

II. FOUNDING OF THE UNITED NATIONS AT WAR'S END

III. THE BREAKDOWN OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY

- A. The Betrayal of the Atlantic Charter and Yalta Promises. Soviets fail to hold free elections in satellites as promised.
- B. George F. Kennan was author of American Diplomacy and Charge d'Affaires in Moscow during the 1930's and during the War. In February, 1946, he sent President Truman a 16-page telegram that outlined the policy of containment.
- C. Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech delivered at Westminster College, Fulton, MO, March 5, 1946, was a signal call to marshal the free world against Soviet designs.
- D. Numerous Soviet vetoes in the United Nations Security Council bring distrust and discord among former allies in war. Less than a year after allied victory in World War II, allied cooperation has disintegrated into the beginnings of the Cold War.
- E. Secretary of Commerce and former Vice President under FDR, Henry A. Wallace, publicly criticized Truman's "get tough" attitude toward the USSR, September 12, 1946. Truman fires Wallace from his cabinet post a week later.

IV. HARRY S. TRUMAN AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTAINMENT

President Harry S. Truman is identified with the beginning of the Cold War. He implemented Kennan's policy of Containment with programs such as the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, Point Four, Berlin Airlift, NATO, and the Korean Police Action.

A. The Truman Doctrine

Motivated by the need to resist communist guerilla activity in Greece and to stem communist expansion in Turkey, Western Europe and the Middle East, President Truman asked the Republican controlled Congress to appropriate \$400 million in direct military assistance to Greece and Turkey. Congress appropriated the money and accepted Truman's request to make the U.S. a global policeman, confronting Soviet expansion throughout the world. The Truman Doctrine became the first brick in a wall of containment, laying the foundation for American foreign policy for the next forty years.

B. The Marshall Plan

Motivated by the need to curb Soviet expansion in Western Europe, Congress responded to Secretary of State George C. Marshall's Harvard commencement address with massive European recovery aid. It was denounced by Senator Robert Taft and the conservative right wing of the Republican Party ("money down a rat hole") and Henry Wallace and the ultra liberal left, including the American Communist Party. President Truman soon fired Secretary of Commerce Wallace.

Marshall Plan aid totaled about \$17 billion for economic recovery in sixteen nations Western Europe quickly revived and prospered, providing a democratic, capitalistic bulwark against the spread of Communism. This dramatic recovery killed the Communist Parties of West Europe. The whole effort was a bi-partisan masterpiece by a Democratic President and a Republican controlled 80th Congress.

C. The Berlin Airlift

Success of the Marshal Plan aid and conflict over the administration of Germany led the Soviets to block all rail and highway access routes to West Berlin. President Truman ordered a massive airlift from June 1948 to May 1949, in order to preserve free world control of West Berlin. Soon a cargo plane was touching down every three minutes (24/7) at Tempelhof Airport in West Berlin. American resolve and determination in carrying out "Operation Vittles" resulted in the Soviets lifting the blockade in May, 1949.

In the Kennedy administration the Soviets built a wall to divide East and West Berlin. In the last days of the Reagan administration the wall was torn down, and Germany was soon unified on free world Western terms. The Soviet Union then collapsed, and former Soviet satellites became "free" and independent in a period of glasnost and perestroika.

D. Point Four

Point IV in the Truman inaugural address called for "a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas." This program became an important element in the containment of Communism.

E. North Atlantic Treaty Organization

In April of 1949, the United States entered into its first peacetime military alliance—The North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Joining with ten nations of Western Europe and Canada, the U.S. signed into a free world defense shield and pledged with the other nations that an attack against any member of NATO would be considered an attack against all. NATO was the logical capstone for the wall of containment, providing a military defense shield for a revived West Europe, which had been shaped in the democratic capitalistic tradition.

NATO was characterized by Communist propagandists as imperialistic and aggressive. Actually it embodied the spirit of containment. The alliance was clearly designed to respond to an attack. It was not aggressive in intent. Communists responded to NATO by signing their satellites into their own military alliance---the Warsaw Pact. The cold war escalated.

F. The Korean Police Action

When North Korea Communists invaded South Korea, June 25, 1950, President Truman responded by ordering U.S. air and sea forces into action to assist South Korea. On June 27, 1950, the U.S. presented a resolution to the UN Security council requesting that UN forces be utilized in repelling North Korean aggression. The UN Security Council approved the resolution only because the Soviet delegate had walked out.

General Douglas MacArthur was chosen to command an international police force, serving under a UN flag, with the special mission to contain Communist aggression in Korea. Military thrusts into North Korea were sanctioned by President Truman, and suddenly about 400,000 Red Chinese volunteers entered the conflict. General MacArthur then insisted that we should change our mission. He asked for permission to utilize Nationalist troops from Taiwan and invade China. He suggested we should abandon the UN, go it alone, and utilize atomic weapons. "There is no substitute for victory," he said.

When General MacArthur made dramatic policy differences with his Commander in Chief public, President Truman relieved him of his command. With the firing of the popular, but clearly insubordinate General, and with the rising public frustration with a "no win" policy

in Korea, Truman's popularity waned and he departed his office in 1953, under a cloud of despair.

V. DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

In the campaign of 1952, Eisenhower spoke against "Korea, Communism, and Corruption" and for policies to replace containment, limited police actions, and frustrating "brush fire wars." He promised to meet Soviet threats with "massive (nuclear) retaliation" to liberate Communist satellites and to "roll back Communism" Ike was a master of nuclear threats. He threatened the Chinese and quickly obtained a truce in Korea.

Military spending was cut for conventional weapons in favor of increased spending for the buildup of our nuclear arsenal.

When tested in Lebanon President Eisenhower betrayed his campaign rhetoric, chose a limited response, and reacted with judicious restraint. When tested with the revolt in Hungary, we did not retaliate massively; we did not help liberate Hungary; as a matter of fact, we did nothing.

Eisenhower engaged in constant threats, bluff, and "brinkmanship." This policy worked in bringing a quick truce in Korea. It seems reasonable to assert that he never intended to employ massive nuclear retaliation. He settled, with the exception of the Suez crisis (when he lined up with the Soviets against our NATO allies) for AN EXTENSION OF CONTAINMENT. He is identified with the ANZUS pact and the SEATO pact designed to contain Red China. Eisenhower skillfully bluffed his way through a placid decade of peace and prosperity.

- VI. PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY was identified by most as a "cold warrior" who stood up to the Soviets in the Cuban missile crisis, expanded our conventional forces, increased our nuclear arsenal, and launched a successful effort to beat the Russians to the moon. Actually, his foreign policy rhetoric is laced with pleas for disarmament, calls for the nations to strengthen the UN, and exhortations to seek world peace through the development of world law. His Wilsonian approach differs from Wilson in that he called for a strategy to make the world safe for DIVERSITY." His attainment of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty stopped nuclear testing in the atmosphere and contributed immensely to a growing tradition to solve problems internationally. Kennedy characterized the treaty as a substantial foundation for the development of world law.
- VII. PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON expanded the military effort in Vietnam from JFK's 16,000 "advisory" to over 500,000 U.S. troops. Military and political objectives in Vietnam were never clear beyond the fact that we were attempting to save (under Eisenhower's domino theory), Southeast Asia from the communist onslaught. Johnson's involvement in Vietnam was without UN sanction, without allies, and without strong support from home. Vietnam was his nemesis.
- VIII. PRESIDENT NIXON began a program of Vietnamization of the conflict, and final U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam occurred under President Ford.

Containment was the basic foreign policy approach from Truman in 1947 through the Reagan administration. The settlement in Korea was the result of the first international stand against aggression and the first internationally enforced peace agreement. Korea was an important milestone in the building of international law.

Through patience and strength, and a long-term commitment to Containment, we averted World War III and won the contest with our communist adversaries. In the last year of the Reagan administration, the Soviet Union came unraveled, and Germany was unified on free world terms. The Warsaw pact was soon dismantled, but NATO still stands.

- IX. PRESIDENT BUSH said that we must now look beyond Containment as he launched the so-called New World Order. His support of NAFTA and GATT and collective security place him squarely in the Wilsonian tradition. Pat Buchanan and conservative Republicans of 1995 have pledged the destruction of the New World Order. And so an old debate continues.

CALVIN COOLIDGE (R) 1923-1929

___ Veto of farm legislation
 ___ Dawes Plan
 ___ Kellogg-Briand Pact
 ___ National Origins Act
 ___ Lindberg flight

HERBERT HOOVER (R) 1929-1933

___ Stock market crash
 ___ Reconstruction Finance Corporation
 ___ Hawley-Smoot Tariff
 ___ Wickersham Commission
 ___ Young Plan
 ___ London Economic Conference

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (D) 1933-1945

___ Bank holiday
 ___ Securities Exchange Commission
 ___ National Recovery Administration
 ___ Works Progress Administration
 ___ Public Works Administration
 ___ Civilian Conservation Corps
 ___ Tennessee Valley Authority
 ___ Wealth Tax Act
 ___ Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
 ___ Federal Communications Comm.
 ___ Social Security Act
 ___ Fair Labor Standards Act
 ___ Agricultural Adjustment Act
 ___ New Deal
 ___ Neutrality Acts
 ___ Lend-Lease
 ___ Arsenal of Democracy
 ___ Four Freedoms
 ___ Atlantic Charter
 ___ United Nations
 ___ Manhattan Project

HARRY S. TRUMAN (D) 1945-1953

___ National Security Council & CIA
 ___ 22nd Amendment
 ___ Taft-Hartley Act
 ___ Truman Doctrine
 ___ Marshall Plan
 ___ Berlin Airlift
 ___ Point IV
 ___ NATO
 ___ Korean police action
 ___ Fair Deal
 ___ Containment

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER (R) 1953-1961

___ St. Lawrence Seaway
 ___ Federal Highway Project
 ___ SEATO
 ___ ANZUS Pact
 ___ Dynamic Conservatism
 ___ U2 incident
 ___ Open skies

1. 89 to 2
2. Harry Hopkins – relief
3. Assistance to underdeveloped nations
4. Connects great Lakes with the Atlantic
5. Relief for youth and conservation
6. Coolidge – plan to collect war debts
7. Discriminates against Southern and Eastern Europe
8. War aims
9. Insured private savings
10. Australia, New Zealand, U.S.
11. New Deal answer to Huey Long
12. Free world defense shield
13. MacArthur and Ridgeway
14. Provides for right to work laws
15. Electricity and conservation measures for 7 states
16. \$400 million to Greece & Turkey
17. New deal Answer to Townsend
18. Atomic bomb
19. Highest tariff in U.S. history
20. International approach to world-wide depression
21. Hoover – plan to collect war debts
22. New York to Paris, non-stop
23. Regulates stock market
24. Aids business in the Great Depression
25. Emergency banking act
26. FDR & Churchill meet at sea
27. FDR's slogan
28. October, 1929
29. Largest public works project in U.S. history
30. George Kennan
31. McNary-Haugen bill
32. Blue Eagle shot down by court
33. Mutual surveillance
34. Destroys crops, provides
35. Ike's containment – 1954
36. Limits Presidential terms
37. Arms for Britain and USSR
38. Isolationist legislation 1937-
39. Francis Gary Powers
40. Truman's slogan
41. \$12.5 billion for European recovery
42. Studies Prohibition
43. Foreign policy agencies
44. Established minimum wage
45. Air cargo to West Berlin
46. Eisenhower's slogan
47. Regulates radio and TV
48. 62 nations "outlaw" war
49. Harold Ickes
50. Speech that gave impetus to Lend Lease

JOHN F. KENNEDY (D) 1961-1963

___ Trade Expansion Bill
 ___ Alliance for Progress
 ___ The Peace Corps
 ___ Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
 ___ Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
 ___ Initiates 24th and 26th Amendments
 ___ Bay of Pigs
 ___ Cuban Missile Crisis
 ___ Moscow "hot line"
 ___ Expands space effort
 ___ The New Frontier

LYNDON B. JOHNSON (D) 1963-1969

___ War on Poverty
 ___ Civil Rights Acts
 ___ Creation of HUD
 ___ Medicare
 ___ Elementary and Secondary education Acts
 ___ Golf on Tonkin
 ___ Vietnam
 ___ "Guns and Butter"
 ___ 24th and 25th Amendments
 ___ The Great Society

RICHARD M. NIXON (R) 1969-1974

___ Environmental Protection Agency established
 ___ 26th Amendment
 ___ Man lands on the moon
 ___ War Powers Resolution
 ___ U.S. recognizes China
 ___ Vice President Agnew resigns
 ___ Watergate hearings, Nixon resigns

GERALD FORD (R) 1974-1977

___ WIN Buttons
 ___ Nixon pardoned

JIMMY CARTER (D) 1977-1981

___ Department of Health and Human Services
 ___ Department of Education
 ___ Camp David Accords
 ___ Human rights crusade

RONALD REAGAN (R) 1981-1989

___ Reagan Revolution
 ___ Invasion of Grenada
 ___ Bombing of Libya
 ___ Tax Reform Act
 ___ Director of Budget resigns
 ___ INF Treaty
 ___ Iran-Contra Affair
 ___ HUD scandal
 ___ Savings and loan crisis
 ___ 25% tax cuts
 ___ Strategic Defense Initiative

1. Partners with Latin countries
 2. Whip Inflation Now
 3. Johnson's Slogan
 4. Bans atmospheric testing
 5. Taiwan loses status
 6. Begin and Sadat
 7. Reduction of Federal Government
 8. Ford becomes Vice President
 9. Helps prevent accidental war
 10. Lacked air cover
 11. Massive federal aid to education
 12. Strong support for Blacks
 13. Anti-Poll Tax & Presidential Succession Amendments
 14. Starts Anti-Poll Tax and Lowered Voting Age Amendments
 15. President lowers tariff rates
 16. Helped triple the national debt
 17. Government assistance in housing and urban development
 18. Johnson's nemesis
 19. Neil Armstrong
 20. Topples Marxist regime
 21. Answer to terrorism
 22. Controversial Ford decision
 23. President reports within 48 hours
 24. New emphasis on the environment
 25. National goal for a moon landing
 26. Ford becomes President
 27. Health benefits for the elderly
 28. Influence peddling on a grand scale
 29. Kennedy's slogan
 30. Expanded war and domestic spending
 31. Lowers voting age to 18.
 32. Education gets cabinet status
 33. New emphasis on Disarmament
 34. Bailout costs taxpayers \$200-400 billion
 35. David Stockman
 36. Worldwide Propaganda campaign
 37. Plug loopholes, lower rates
 38. Office of Economic Opportunity
 39. Help for underdeveloped countries
 40. Rationale for escalation in Vietnam
 41. World's first nuclear confrontation
 42. Eliminates intermediate-range missiles worldwide
 43. North, Poindexter, Bush (?), Reagan (?)
 44. New Agency for Health and Welfare
 45. Star Wars



Back To Index

The Declaration of Independence

The Want, Will, and Hopes of the People



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IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America

When in the Course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of neople. unless those neople would relinquish the right of Renresentation in the

Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefit of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province,

establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred. to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States, that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do

to levy war, conclude peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

— John Hancock

New Hampshire:

Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton

Massachusetts:

John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry

Rhode Island:

Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery

Connecticut:

Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott

New York:

William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris

New Jersey:

Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark

Pennsylvania:

Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

Delaware:

Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean

Maryland:

Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton

Virginia:

George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton

North Carolina:

William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn

South Carolina:

Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton

Georgia:

Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton

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The Ridings and McKiver Poll of 1997

This latest poll had 719 respondents from American Universities and Colleges. Ninety seven percent were professors of history and/or political science. Three percent were elected officials, political activists, attorneys, and authors. This poll was published in Ridings and McKiver's book titled, *Rating the Presidents... A Citadel Press Book, 1997.*

The Ranking of U.S. Presidents

<i>U.S. President in Order of Overall Ranking</i>	<i>Leadership Qualities</i>	<i>Accomplishments and Crisis Management</i>		<i>Appointments</i>	<i>Character and Integrity</i>
1. Lincoln	2	1	2	3	1
2. F. Roosevelt	1	2	1	2	15
3. Washington	3	3	7	1	2
4. Jefferson	6	5	5	4	7
5. T. Roosevelt	4	4	4	5	12
6. Wilson	7	7	13	6	8
7. Truman	9	6	8	9	9
8. Jackson	5	9	6	19	18
9. Eisenhower	10	10	14	16	10
10. Madison	14	14	15	11	6
11. Polk	12	8	12	15	20
12. L. Johnson	11	12	3	10	37
13. Monroe	15	13	16	8	13
14. J. Adams	17	11	21	13	3
15. Kennedy	8	16	10	7	34
16. Cleveland	13	17	19	17	16
17. McKinley	18	15	17	18	19
18. J. Q. Adams	20	20	25	12	4
19. Carter	28	22	32	14	5
20. Taft	25	21	30	20	14
21. Van Buren	19	24	11	22	25
22. Bush	24	18	27	25	24
23. Clinton	26	23	20	24	38
24. Hoover	22	33	34	21	11
25. Hayes	29	26	23	26	22
26. Reagan	16	27	9	39	39
27. Ford	34	28	24	23	17
28. Arthur	31	25	22	27	33
29. Taylor	23	31	33	28	23
30. Garfield	30	36	26	32	26
31. B. Harrison	32	29	29	29	28
32. Nixon	21	19	18	34	41
33. Coolidge	37	34	28	31	21
34. Tyler	35	30	35	30	27
35. W. Harrison	33	39	36	35	29
36. Fillmore	36	32	31	33	31
37. Pierce	38	37	37	36	35
38. Grant	27	35	40	40	32
39. A. Johnson	39	38	41	37	30
40. Buchanan	40	41	39	38	36
41. Harding	41	40	38	41	40

**1982 Murray-Blessing Poll
(846 Respondents)**

GREAT

1. Lincoln
2. F. D. Roosevelt
3. Washington
4. Jefferson

NEAR GREAT

5. T. Roosevelt
6. Wilson
7. Jackson
8. Truman

ABOVE AVERAGE

9. J. Adams
10. L. Johnson
11. Eisenhower
12. Polk
13. Kennedy
14. Madison
15. Monroe
16. J. Q. Adams
17. Cleveland

AVERAGE

18. Mckinley
19. Taft
20. Van Buren
21. Hoover
22. Hayes
23. Arthur
24. Ford
25. Carter
26. B. Harrison

BELOW AVERAGE

27. Taylor
28. Tyler.
29. Fillmore
30. Coolidge
31. Pierce

FAILURE

32. A. Johnson
33. Buchanan
34. Nixon
35. Grant
36. Harding

**1962 Schlesinger Poll
(75 Respondents)**

GREAT

- 1.. Lincoln
2. Washington
3. F. D. Roosevelt
4. Wilson
5. Jefferson

NEAR GREAT

6. Jackson
7. T. Roosevelt
8. Polk
9. Truman
10. J. Adams
11. Cleveland

AVERAGE

12. Madison
13. J. Q. Adams
14. Hayes
15. McKinley
16. Taft
17. Van Buren
18. Monroe
19. Hoover
20. B. Harrison
21. Arthur
22. Eisenhower
23. A. Johnson

BELOW AVERAGE

24. Taylor
25. Tyler
26. Coolidge
27. Pierce
28. Buchanan

FAILURE

29. Grant
30. Harding

**1948 Schlesinger Poll
(55 Respondents)**

GREAT

1. Lincoln
2. Washington
3. F.D. Roosevelt
4. Wilson
5. Jefferson
6. Jackson

NEAR GREAT

7. T. Roosevelt
8. Cleveland
9. J Adams
10. Polk

AVERAGE

11. J. Q. Adams
12. Monroe
13. Hayes
14. Madison
15. Van Buren
16. Taft
17. Arthur
18. McKinley
19. A. Johnson
20. Hoover
21. B. Harrison

BELOW AVERAGE

22. Tyler
23. Coolidge
24. Fillmore
25. Taylor
26. Buchanan
27. Pierce

FAILURE

28. Grant
29. Harding