THE IMMIGRANT AND THE CITY

I.) "Old" Immigrants
   - northern and western Europe
   - Anglo-Saxon
   - Protestant
   - "WASPs"

II.) "New" Immigrants
   - southern and eastern Europe
   - Slavic, Mediterranean
   - Catholic, Jewish

   - Reasons: Push & Pull
   - urban residents

   - Discrimination: American Protective Association

III.) The City
   - no longer a walking city
   - pollution
   - tenements
   - forms of escape

IV.) Urban Politics
   - the ward system
   - George Washington Plunkett - "Honest Graft"
   - William Marcy "Boss" Tweed
   - corrupt and inefficient (but VERY DEMOCRATIC)
   - target for WASPs
THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

I.) DEFINITION: Upper-middle-class WASPs tried to enhance their (new) position in society AND fix the social and economic problems that emerged as immigration and the rise of big business caused the United States to change dramatically during the late 1800's and early 1900's.

II.) Chronology
- FIRST, on the local level, 1895 or even earlier
- THEN, on the state level, very late 1890's
- FINALLY, on the national level, 1901
- ENDED in 1917 -- or did it?
PROGRESSIVISM IN ACTION

I.) AMERICANIZATION of Immigrants
- Make foreigners into "good Americans"
- RESTRAINT of democracy & individualism
- The Settlement House Movement
  - South End House, Boston, 1892
  - Henry Street Settlement, New York, 1893
  - Hull House, Chicago, 1889
  - Jane Addams
- Prohibition (18th Amend.), 1919

II.) DEMOCRATIZATION of Politics
- Ward system -- #1 social evil
  - more EFFICIENT city government
  - appointed leaders (not elected)
  - new political boundaries
  - "gas and water socialism"
  - city planning
  - LESS democracy
- Broader political participation
  - initiative, referendum, recall
  - direct election of Senators -- 17th Amendment, 1913
- Women's Suffrage
  - National American Woman Suffrage Association
  - 19th Amendment, 1920
- Income tax -- 16th Amend., 1913
III.) RATIONALIZATION of the Economy
- Small business vs. big business
  - Breaking up the "trusts"
  - More railroad regulation
- Make the economy more efficient
  - 1903 -- Department of Commerce and Labor
  - 1913 -- Federal Reserve System

IV.) HUMANIZATION of Capitalism
- State & Local Level
  - workplace safety -- Triangle Shirtwaist fire, 1911
  - child labor laws
  - workers' compensation
  - female labor -- Muller vs. Oregon, 1908, Brandeis
- National Level
  - Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906
  - Meat Packing Inspection Act, 1906
FOREIGN POLICY AND WORLD WAR I

I.) Causes
   - The Central Powers
     - Germany
     - Austria-Hungary
     - Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
   - The Allies
     - Great Britain
     - France
     - Serbia
     - Russia
     - United States (in 1917)
   - Sarajevo, Bosnia, June, 1914
   - The von Schlieffen Plan
   - trench warfare

II.) U.S. Involvement
   - German atrocities
   - economic and cultural ties
   - neutral rights
     - U-Boats
       - Lusitania, May, 1915
       - Sussex, March, 1916
   - national security
     - Zimmerman Note, Feb., 1917
   - Woodrow Wilson & Progressivism
     - "The War to End all Wars"

III.) The War
   - April 2, 1917
   - Allied Expeditionary Force
   - Armistice, November 11, 1918
IV.) The Peace Process
   - Wilson's goals
     - "peace without victory"
     - The Fourteen Points
       - freedom of the seas
       - no secret treaties
       - arms reduction
       - self-determination
       - League of Nations *
   - The Treaty of Versailles
     - redrawing the map of Europe
       - Alsace-Lorraine
     - limits German military
     - reparations
     - war guilt clause
   - Senate ratification
     - Article 10
     - Democrats
     - Reservationists (Reps.)
     - Irreconcilables (Reps.)

V.) Isolationism (?)
AFRICAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY, 1877-1918

I.) The Failure of Reconstruction, 1865-77

II.) Reimposing the Old Order
- terror and intimidation
- disenfranchisement
- segregation
  - Plessy vs. Ferguson, 1896
  - "Jim Crow"

III.) Strategies for Survival
- Booker T. Washington
  - The Tuskegee Institute
  - The Atlanta Compromise, 1895
- W.E.B. DuBois
  - The Souls of Black Folk, 1903
  - NAACP, 1909

IV.) The Limits of Progressivism

V.) The Effects of World War I
- in the military
- the first great migration
  - race riots
  - the Harlem Renaissance
THE 1920's--CHANGE AND CONFLICT

I.) Immigration vs. Nativism
- roots in WW I
  - Need to ensure 100% loyalty
  - Committee on Public Information
    - George Creel
    - "Un-Americanism"
  - June, 1917 -- Espionage Act
  - May, 1918 -- Sedition Act
- The First Red Scare
  - A. Mitchell Palmer
  - SOS -- "Ship or Shoot"
  - May Day, 1920
- Immigration acts -- 1917, 1921, 1924, 1927
- Sacco-Vanzetti Case, 1921

II.) Rural vs. Urban
- 1920 census
- erosion of Victorian Morality
- Prohibition and disrespect for the law
- the (second) Ku Klux Klan
- * The Scopes Trial -- 1925
  - Clarence Darrow
  - William Jennings Bryan
III.) Old Values vs. New Values
- honor, duty, morality, valor, CHARACTER vs.:  
- achievement, appearance, image, PERSONALITY
- The Lost Generation
  - Ernest Hemingway
  - Gertrude Stein
  - John Dos Passos
  - F. Scott Fitzgerald
- Science -- quantum mechanics
  - Heisenberg's uncertainty principle
  - Einstein and relativity
- The emerging mass society
  - sports
  - fads
  - radio and movies

IV.) Producer vs. Consumer Society
- larger middle class
- less need for producer goods
- new technology
  - radio
  - refrigerator
  - automobile
- what does the consumer want?
- advertising and marketing
  - impact of radio and national magazines
  - compassion AND contempt
  - Fleischman's Yeast
  - Listerine
  - Crisco
  - "The Democracy of Goods"
CAUSES OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

I.) Hard to predict the new consumer society

II.) Maldistribution of income
   - tax cuts
   - the credit system -- and its limits

III.) Unsound banking system

IV.) Weak corporate structure
   - holding companies
   - Samuel Insull

V.) "Sick" industries
   - coal
   - textiles
   - automobiles
   - steel
   - agriculture

VI.) Global economic situation
   - German reparations
     - Dawes Plan, 1924
   - high tariff barriers

VII.) Collapse of the stock market
   - buying on margin
   - "Black Tuesday," October 29, 1929
   - destruction of confidence
THE GREAT DEPRESSION

I.) The problems
   - unemployment
   - economic crisis
   - overproduction, underconsumption
   - "want in the midst of plenty"
   - no automatic corrective mechanism
   - business executives dethroned
   - individuals not responsible for their problems
   - * potential for revolution

II.) Herbert Hoover's response
   - cooperative agreements
   - Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932
   - Bonus Army, 1932
THE FIRST NEW DEAL, 1933-34

I.) Franklin Delano Roosevelt

II.) Relief
- Federal Emergency Relief Admin.
- Civil Works Administration
- Public Works Administration
- Civilian Conservation Corps

III.) Recovery
- National Recovery Administration
  - Schechter vs. U.S., 1935
  - Section 7A
- Agricultural Adjustment Admin.
  - U.S. vs. Butler, 1935

IV.) Reform
- Glass-Steagall Act, 1933
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
- Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp. (FSLIC)
- Securities and Exchange Commission, 1934
- Tennessee Valley Authority, 1933

V.) FDR and His Critics
- criticism from the Right
  - Liberty League
- criticism from the Left
  - Dr. Francis Townsend
  - Father Charles Coughlin, "The Radio Priest"
  - Huey Long -- "Share Our Wealth"
THE SECOND NEW DEAL, 1935-1938

I.) New Programs
    - Works Progress Admin., 1935
    - Rural Electrification Admin.
    - Social Security, 1935
      - benefits
      - entitlements

II.) The 1936 Election
    - a new political coalition
    - FDR's political blunders

III.) The Legacy of the New Deal
    - did not end the Depression
    - creation of a mixed economy
    - shift from protection of property rights to protection of
      the well-being of individual citizens
    - prevention of revolution
    - added benefits for some groups
      - African-Americans
      - women
THE ROAD TO WORLD WAR II

I.) Isolationism (?)
   - economic vs. political involvement
   - preventing another WW I

II.) Totalitarianism

III.) Fascist Italy
   - Benito Mussolini, 1922
   - Italy invades Ethiopia, 1935
   - 1st Neutrality Act, 1935
     - no sales of weapons
   - 2nd Neutrality Act, 1936
     - no loans to belligerents
   - 3rd Neutrality Act, 1937
     - no travel

IV.) Japanese Militarism
   - The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
   - Manchuria (Manchukuo), 1931

V.) Nazi Germany
   - Adolf Hitler, 1933
   - The Rhineland -- March, 1936
   - appeasement
   - Austria -- March, 1938
   - The Sudetenland
   - The Munich Conference, 1938
   - Poland -- September, 1939

VI.) America Enters the War
   - America First -- Charles Lindbergh
   - June, 1940 -- fall of France
   - 1940 -- "Destroyers for Bases"
   - 1941 -- Lend-Lease
   - 1941 -- anti-U-Boat patrols
   - Summer, 1941 -- trade embargo to Japan
   - December 7, 1941 -- Pearl Harbor
   - a two-front war
AMERICAN SOCIETY & THE COLD WAR

I.) "The American Century"
   - Henry Luce

II.) New Fears of Communism
   - atom and hydrogen bombs
   - Sputnik, 1957
   - mass hysteria

III.) The Second Red Scare
   - loyalty checks -- March, 1947
   - Alger Hiss, 1948
     - Richard Nixon
   - Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 1951
   - McCarthyism
     - Sen. Joseph McCarthy
     - the "big lie"
     - Army-McCarthy Hearings, 1954

IV.) American Society in the 1950's
   - The GI Bill
   - the baby boom
   - the suburbs -- Levittown
   - Television
   - religion(?) -- "In God We Trust"
   - CONFORMITY
CIVIL RIGHTS

I.) World War II
   - the second great migration
   - African-Americans in uniform
   - cultural pluralism
   - the holocaust

II.) Truman desegregates the military
   - The Dixiecrats, 1948

   - NAACP and litigation
   - Thurgood Marshall
   - Earl Warren
   - Little Rock, Arkansas, 1957

IV.) Montgomery, Alabama, 1955
   - Rosa Parks
   - bus boycott -- economic action
   - Southern Christian Leadership Conf. (SCLC)
   - Rev. Martin Luther King
   - civil disobedience

V.) Lunch-Counter sit-ins, 1959-1961
   - Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)
   - public opinion

VI.) The early 1960's
   - Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 1960
   - CORE and the Freedom Rides, 1961
   - Birmingham, Alabama, 1963
     - Eugene "Bull" Connor
     - Letters From a Birmingham Jail
   - March on Washington, Aug., 1963

VII.) Civil Rights Act of 1964
   - Fair Employment Practices Comm.
   - Title 7
   - few immediate benefits
VIII.) Voting Rights
- Mississippi Summer Freedom Project, 1964
  - Schwerner, Chaney, Goodman
  - black/white tensions
- Mississippi Freedom Dem. Party
  - exclusion from politics
  - dependency
- Selma, 1965
- Voting Rights Act of 1965

IX.) Civil Rights in the North
- different problems
  - de facto segregation
- increased violence
  - the riots, 1965-1967
  - black power and separatism
    - Stokely Carmichael
    - Malcolm X
    - The Black Panthers

X.) The Decline of Civil Rights
- fragmentation of the movement
- white backlash
- many goals attained

XI.) The Legacy
- ended legal (but NOT de facto) segregation
- exposed but did not end racism
- one-third escaped poverty
- grassroots to government
- recipients, NOT participants
THE STUDENT MOVEMENT

I.) GROUP ONE: The New Left
   - Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), 1962
     - Tom Hayden
     - Port Huron Statement
   - Mississippi Summer Freedom Project, 1964
   - Free Speech Movement, Berkeley, California, 1964
   - Vietnam
   - Chicago, 1968
   - Kent State & Jackson State, 1970
   - in decline by the early 1970's
     - split within SDS, 1968-1969
     - FBI surveillance
     - de-escalation in Vietnam
     - no unified ideology
     - generation gap
     - achievement of goals

II.) GROUP TWO: Counterculture
   - Background
     - The Beats (Beatniks)
     - Jack Kerouac, *On The Road*
     - Vietnam
     - assassinations
     - Timothy Leary
   - Haight Asbury, Greenwich Village
   - Woodstock, NY, August, 1969
   - Altamont Speedway, California
THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

I.) Problems and Goals
   - June Cleaver (?
   - Betty Friedan, The Feminine Mystique, 1963
   - "comfortable concentration camp"

II.) GROUP ONE: Middle Class Liberals
   - Commission on the Status of Women, 1961
   - 1964 Civil Rights Act, Title 7
   - National Organization for Women, (NOW), 1966
   - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)

III.) GROUP TWO: Younger Radical Women
   - Involved in Civil Rights and Student movements
   - "zap-actions"
   - ERA

IV.) The Equal Rights Amendment, 1972

V.) Equality?
   - the income gap
   - the feminization of poverty
POVERTY

I.) Invisible Poverty
- bypassed by the New Deal
- elderly
- inner-city
- rural
- Michael Harrington, *The Other America*, 1962

II.) Lyndon B. Johnson
- "War on Poverty," January, 1964
  - Office of Econ. Opportunity
  - Community Action Program
- Great Society
  - increased aid to education
  - expanded Social Security
  - Model Cities program
  - Medicare and Medicaid
- Vietnam -- guns vs. butter

III.) War Against the Poor
- Nixon and the "silent majority"
- Reagan -- trickle-down economics
- public perceptions
- what is "welfare"?
FOREIGN POLICY IN THE COLD WAR

I.) Four Characteristics:
   - Munich analogy (1938)
   - Atomic weapons
   - Bipolar world (single enemy)
   - Rise of Third World nationalism

II.) Overall American Strategy
   - Containment
   - George Kennan -- "Mr. X"

III.) Cold War or Hot War?
   - Afghanistan
   - Angola
   - Argentina
   - Bolivia
   - Brazil
   - Cambodia
   - Chile
   - Cuba
   - Czechoslovakia
   - Dominican Republic
   - El Salvador
   - Germany
   - Greece
   - Grenada
   - Guatemala
   - Hungary
   - Iran
   - Laos
   - Mozambique
   - Nicaragua
   - North Korea
   - North Vietnam
   - Peru
   - South Korea
   - South Vietnam
   - Turkey
   - Zaire
EUROPE

I.) Greece, March, 1947

II.) Marshall Plan, April, 1947

III.) National Security Act, July, 1947
    - Department of Defense
    - Central Intelligence Agency
    - National Security Council

IV.) Berlin Airlift, 1948

V.) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949

VI.) NSC-68, 1950
    - Soviet "fanaticism"
    - massive military expenditures
    - McCarthyism
    - Korea

VII.) Eisenhower and Brinkmanship
    - John Foster Dulles
    - "New Look" military
COLD WAR HOT SPOTS

I.) Cuba
- Legacy of the Spanish American War
  - continued U.S. involvement
  - Fulgencio Batista
- Fidel Castro, 1959-?
  - Bay of Pigs, April, 1961
- Cuban Missile Crisis, Oct., 1962
  - Soviet IRBM's
  - "quarantine"
  - Nikita Khrushchev

II. Korea
- Effects of World War II
  - 38th parallel
  - North Korean nationalism
- North invades the South, 1950
  - United Nations "Police Action"
  - Truman vs. MacArthur, 1951
  - Eisenhower elected, 1952
  - July, 1953 -- war ends
- Effects of the Korean War
  - global containment
  - increased military expenditures
  - different types of communism
  - nationalism vs. communism
VIETNAM

I.) French Indochina
   - Ho Chi Minh
   - the Viet Minh
   - Dien Bien Phu, May, 1954
   - Geneva Accord, July, 1954
   - North and South Vietnam

II.) Problems in South Vietnam
   - political corruption
     - Ngo Dinh Diem, etc.
   - increasing U.S. support
     - the domino theory

III.) Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
   - August, 1964
   - escalation

IV.) The Players:
   - U.S. and ARVN
   - Vietcong (VC) and NVA

V.) Different Attitudes Toward War
   - United States and technology
     - bombing
     - napalm and agent orange
     - "winning the hearts and minds..."
   - North Vietnam and the people's war
     - guerilla warfare
     - the Ho Chi Minh Trail
   - My Lai -- who is the enemy?

VI.) The Unwinnable War
   - Tet offensive, January, 1968
   - political casualties -- LBJ & the Democrats
   - Nixon and Vietnamization
   - Cambodia, 1970
   - final withdrawal, January, 1973
   - Saigon falls, April, 1975

VII.) Reasons for Failure
- nationalism vs. communism
- corruption in South Vietnam
- North Vietnamese dedication
- poor U.S. military leadership
- attitudes of U.S. leaders

VIII.) Was Victory Possible?

IX.) The Cost of the War
WATERGATE

I.) Nixon
- early political career
- paranoia
- The Pentagon Papers, 1967
- Daniel Ellsberg, 1971
- The Plumbers
  - G. Gordon Liddy
- tape recorders

II.) 1972 Election
- Committee to Re-Elect the President (CREEP)
- Watergate break-in, June, 1972
- obstruction of justice
- why not admit guilt?

III.) Nixon exposed
- The Washington Post
- James McCord
- John Dean, White House attorney
- Archibald Cox, Special Prosecutor
- "The Saturday Night Massacre"
  - Eliot Richardson, Attorney General
- Leon Jaworski, (new) Special Prosecutor
- Supreme Court, June, 1974
- Nixon Resigns, August 9, 1974

IV.) The Effects of Watergate
- danger of a powerful President
- the system worked
- temporary decline of the imperial presidency
- public distrust of government