How to Use this Guide

The New-York Historical Society, one of America’s pre-eminent cultural institutions, is dedicated to fostering research, presenting history and art exhibitions, and public program that reveal the dynamism of history and its influence on the world of today. Founded in 1804, New-York Historical has a mission to explore the richly layered political, cultural and social history of New York City and State and the nation, and to serve as a national forum for the discussion of issues surrounding the making and meaning of history.

Student Historians are high school interns at New-York Historical who explore our museum and library collections and conduct research using the resources available to them within a museum setting. Their project this academic year was to create a guide for fellow high school students preparing for the U.S. history exams, particularly the U.S. History & Government Regents Exam. Each Student Historian chose a piece from our collections that represents a historical event or theme often tested on the exam, collected and organized their research, and wrote about their piece within its historic context. The intent is that this catalog will provide valuable supplemental review materials for high school students preparing for U.S. history exams.

The following summative essays are all researched and written by the 2016-2017 Student Historians, compiled in chronological order, and organized by unit. Each essay includes an image of the object or artwork from New-York Historical’s collection that serves as the foundation for the U.S. history content reviewed. Additional educational supplementary materials include a glossary of terms and review activities. Please use this guide not only as a resource, but also a workbook for your own active study for exams.

For more information on the New-York Historical Society and our opportunities for high school students, please visit our website: nyhistory.org/education/teen-programs.

Enjoy!

Kinneret Kohn
Manager of Teen Programs
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Unit One

Constitutional Foundations of the United States
A Founding Father and a Founding Document

Krystal Feliciano

Only a month after the Declaration of Independence was adopted, the British government sent 34,000 troops to New York City to crush the rebellion that had been set in motion by the Continental Congress. The document pictured here, published by John Holt, quotes General George Washington on August 17th of 1776, urging women, children, and the elderly to evacuate New York City, to prevent them from getting caught in the crossfire.

George Washington became America's first president in 1789. However, before America became the United States, the founding fathers, including George Washington, fought against the British for the rights of the people in the colonies. Their work led to the creation of documents such as The Declaration of Independence, which helped lead the people through the Revolutionary War.

The Declaration of Independence is one of the nation's most significant documents. Richard Henry Lee is known as the man who set in motion the main ideas of the Declaration at the Second Continental Congress. The Continental Congress was a formal meeting, consisting of delegates from each state, and served as the government of the colonies throughout the revolution. It was created to defend the colonies’ right to run their own affairs. The First Continental Congress took place in September of 1774, and was created after strict measures known as the “intolerable acts” were put in place by King George III as a result of the Boston Tea Party. During the Second Continental Congress, in June 1776, Richard Henry Lee passed a resolution calling for the colonies to separate from Great Britain. Shortly after that, in early July 1776, a committee was formed, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, and others to draft a formal declaration. The document they wrote became an official
proclamation declaring America and its colonies as independent, and justifying the reason why the colonies had decided to become the United States of America.

The Declaration consists of three parts, including the **preamble**, a list of grievances against King George III of England, and a formal resolution declaring independence from the monarchy. The preamble’s purpose was to introduce the entire document. It explains that the separation has become necessary for the colonists, in order for them to preserve natural law, stating, “When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another…” The sections following the preamble help set forth four fundamental ideas. Specifically, these include **unalienable rights** such as “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;” the compact theory of government; popular sovereignty in government; and finally, the right to a revolution.

The next and longest part of the document is the list of grievances, which state why the colonies wanted independence from England. The grievances specifically addressed their issues to King George III and not to the British Parliament. For example, the document states, “He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.” ‘He' refers to King George III. The rest of the section explains that the colonists are disappointed with the king for failing to pass laws that are helpful and necessary for them, suggesting that the king no longer had the interests of the colonists at heart. What is most interesting about the Declaration of Independence is that the colonists do not state their goal of independence clearly until the very end of the document. In the last section, they state their desire for “free and independent states,” which is a declaration of war. Britain at this time used America for economic gains and by declaring independence the colonists threatened Britain’s future economic standing. In response, war began, and General George Washington took command of the Continental Army.
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At first glance, Thomas Cole’s *The Course of Empire* series of paintings do not appear to address American history. The architecture resembles structures from ancient Greece or Rome. However, Cole’s series attempts to address all of history; highlighting patterns that reflected his view of American history during his lifetime (1801-1848).

First, the paintings are emblematic of the Hudson River School, an artistic movement in which Cole was influential. The school focused largely on the ambitious painting of the pristine landscapes of the American wild, which indicates a preference for a rural state. If one briefly views the precursor to our painting, *The Savage State*, the forces of nature dominate with dark, broad colors looming over the entire right half of the painting. By contrast, in *The Arcadian or Pastoral State*, a mountain which reappears in all of the paintings has been moved further into the background from the first work, symbolizing man’s increasing grasp over nature. We can also see the increasing role of man in domination of nature, with both men riding horses and a cut tree stump; a particularly direct symbol of how human influence over nature can destroy life. The Arcadian State indicates the beginnings of science--note the vaguely mathematical symbols in the dirt on the lower left and art, with the dancing villagers and boy drawing in the dirt on the right. As the series progresses, the *Consummation of Empire* shows the ultimate dominance of man--a temple built on the once mighty mountain, a human king lording over an elephant, that most powerful of animals, and bridges and fountains that represent a total control over water. As the series turns, the backgrounds grow darker. The human buildings are destroyed, until only facades and columns are left, and the symbolic mountain returns to its original state. The depiction of civilization into five different states allows us to view stark changes. While nature reclaims the land in *Desolation*, man is the cause of his own downfall in *Destruction*. This begins to illustrate Cole’s
pessimistic views of human nature. Furthermore, the paintings themselves also show Cole’s views of a cyclical history--the dark clouds on the right and the beginning of sunrise we first see in *The Savage State* moving to clouds on the left and a depiction of dusk and moonlight in *Desolation*, human civilization thus resembling the recurring rising and setting of the sun.

Of course, for this to be of any use to understand American history, one must consider the time period in which Cole lived. The greatest social shift of his age was the **Industrial Revolution**, a multi-decade introduction of technology throughout the late 1700s and early 1800s which was so radical and powerful that it transformed every aspect of American society from top to bottom. Within the course of perhaps eighty years, America went from an isolated and fragmented former colony to a continent spanning global power. America’s industrialization didn’t accelerate to full speed until the post-Civil War era; however, technology was already in place by the 1830s, when Cole painted *The Course of Empire*. Large, organized factories, expansive transportation networks, and trade with more industrialized countries such as Great Britain already had a significant impact. Small independent farmers were turned into hourly wage laborers under managers; raising political questions about whether a wage laborer could be truly independent, in accordance with democratic values, if his livelihood was controlled by someone else.

The start of this great economic shift was marked by the end of the so-called “**Era of Good Feelings**,” when the Democratic-Republican Party dominated politics. The Democrats were “**Jeffersonians**” who followed the basic ideas from Thomas Jefferson of small government, little centralized control, limited economic trade with other nations, and rural or agrarian ideals. In Cole’s lifetime, American politics shifted to what is called the “**Second Party System**,” a political split between **Whigs** and **Democrats**, who interestingly enough both claimed to
be protecting Jeffersonian ideals. The pro-industrialization Whigs advocated for a small, compromising government despite straying from his primary economic vision of the country, while the Democrats remaining staunchly true to Jefferson’s vision of a small agrarian society, even if that meant using more government influence and popular appeal. (Some art critics believe the elephant on which the king rides in *The Consummation of Empire* is representative of the Democratic President Jackson.) In context of the painting, Jeffersonians would advocate for something resembling *The Pastoral State*; without the pomp and circumstance of *The Consummation of Empire*. Cole concluded his own description of *The Pastoral State* thusly, “The air is full of fragrance & music. O that this could endure & no poison of the mind fall into the cup!”

The small-government and wary of industrialization mentality of Jefferson, even after it had been pushed back politically by the time of Civil War, expanded in an artistic sense not only through the visual works of Thomas Cole and his compatriots, but also with the continued rise of the Transcendentalist movement. Authors such as Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson harkened back to the same ideals of Cole and Jefferson--the seminal work of the transcendentalists, Thoreau’s *Walden*, described a three-year experiment in self-sufficiency and harmony with nature-think back to the lone farmer and shepherd in *The Pastoral State*. Transcendentalism was the movement which most closely advocated for Cole’s ideal of the *Pastoral State*; a small and isolated civilization at peace with itself and nature. Transcendentalism, and its critique of an emerging industrial society, in many ways created the model for other criticizing protest movements, including the early feminists and abolitionists. Emerson himself wrote to then-President Martin van Buren to complain about inhumane treatment of Native Americans, while Thoreau repeatedly attacked slavery in his “Slavery in Massachusetts” and “Lecture on Slavery.”

Today, Transcendentalism has largely faded. America is undoubtedly an industrial powerhouse, and industrialization has brought real material gains in health, education, and prosperity. But any process as large as the industrialization, and its heir in globalization--the spread of industrialized Western culture and technology across the globe, will continue to disrupt
established social and economic systems. In many ways, radical politicians such as Trump and Bernie Sanders in the US, or Nigel Farage and Marine le Pen in Europe, are a populist reaction advocating for the “everyday” or “small” worker against a class of global industrialist urban elites. At the same time, the Jeffersonian ideals, which were dominant for decades after the founding of our nation, still imbue in our culture a desire to be independent, self-sufficient, and hold the uplifting of the common man as a moral ideal. The legacy of Jefferson’s dominance is multifaceted. His ideas in the political sphere have largely faded; but the values he represented present an alternative to which many future political movements have looked. In Thomas Cole’s grandiose paintings we can observe the overarching dichotomies and values--urban and rural, local and national, technological and traditional--which we must continue to determine and work with in our day.

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Chief Osceola, one of the most influential Seminole chieftains, was born in 1804 in a town near Tallassee, Alabama. Osceola was of mixed heritage, and his parents hailed from two entirely different cultures and continents. His mother, a member of the indigenous Creek community named Polly Copinger, was married to his father, an Englishman known as William Powell, but Osceola was raised solely by his mother which allowed him to be more connected to his indigenous heritage.

In 1813, armed confrontations broke out in Alabama between various Creek tribes and white settlers who desired to increase their expanding amount of settled land. An agglomeration of battles known as The Creek Wars led to the Indigenous peoples (Creek and Hitchiti tribes) to resettle further towards the south, in an area between the St. Marks and Suwannee rivers, located in northern Florida. This movement of tribes subsequently led to an intertwining of the Creek and Hitchiti cultures, later forming a group of people known today as the Seminoles.

Chief Osceola became a notable advocate for Seminole rights, and indigenous rights in general. Osceola saw the Indian Removal Act, signed by President Andrew Jackson in 1830, as a major threat towards Seminole sovereignty. This federal legislation directed the removal of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole peoples from the Southeast to an area in what is now Oklahoma. The five displaced tribes were referred to as the “civilized tribes,” because of their adoption of various aspects of colonial culture. The Indian Removal Act gained passionate support from white settlers in the South who wanted unabridged access to the land once inhabited by those tribes. Despite this support, many other white settlers opposed the Act. In Congress, former New Jersey Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen, and Tennessee...
Congressman Davy Crockett, spoke out against the legislation. The Indian Removal Act was only passed after bitter debates between varying members of Congress.

Contrary to how beneficial the Act would be for European-Americans, the indigenous groups endured egregious ordeals. The journey from their homeland, now known as the Trail Of Tears, resulted in each tribe losing 1 in 4 of their population to starvation, disease, and exhaustion. The conspicuous injustice inclined Osceola to grasp the torch of resistance and fight for the autonomy of his people. Chief Osceola was recognized as a leading figure by his people because of his inherent leadership skills. He stood against Andrew Jackson’s Indian Removal Act by passionately verbalizing his political beliefs through powerful speeches that prompted fellow Seminoles to follow in his path of resistance. Osceola led his forces against European-Americans, and even against indigenous tribes who cooperated with the white settlers. In December 1835, Osceola and a group of Seminole warriors ambushed and killed a government Indian Agent, Wiley Thompson, and a number of other white settlers, including members of the U.S. Army. Osceola was arrested in October of 1837. He was imprisoned first at Fort Marion in St. Augustine, and later at Fort Moultrie, Florida. Osceola died only three months after his capture, most likely due to the unhygienic conditions he endured during his imprisonment. Despite his death, the Second Seminole War continued until 1842.

The grave news of Osceola's death disseminated rapidly across the United States. Osceola was seen as a hero who diligently fought for the autonomy of his people until his final breath. Today, his renown continues to live on through the naming of counties on his behalf in multiple states and through the Osceola National Forest in Florida. Due to his bravery and perseverance, his exploits will hopefully continue to echo through time.

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John Brown’s Pike

Sami Ahmed

On October 16, 1859, John Brown led an army of 18 men into the small town of Harper’s Ferry, Virginia. His plan was to instigate a major slave rebellion in the South. Brown intended to seize the arms and ammunition in the town’s arsenal, and to equip rebellious slaves with pikes, and with spear-like polearms with spiked blades. John Brown’s plan failed in its original mission, and his pikes were never used in combat. However, his actions invigorated the anti-slavery, or abolitionist movement, and encouraged “Southern Sectionalism” and paranoia towards Northerners.

The abolition movement first coalesced into organized groups in the early 1800s. The American Colonization Society, founded in 1817 by men in the Upper South, was the first of these large, national groups to confront the problems with, and solutions for, slavery. The Society neither condemned nor endorsed slavery, but instead focused on “solutions” such as repatriation (to restore or return to the country of origin, allegiance, or citizenship), otherwise known as the “Back-to-Africa” movement. To this end, the American Colonization Society collaborated with the U.S government in creating the State of Liberia.

Fourteen years later, a Massachusetts journalist and past member of the American Colonization Society, William Lloyd Garrison, began printing his soon-to-be-famous paper, The Liberator—an anti-slavery newspaper. Garrison is also credited with the creation of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, two years after the launch of The Liberator. Within five years, the Society’s members totaled 250,000 (2% of the U.S population,) and consisted of 1,350 local chapters. The hotbed of the abolition movement was New England, and abolitionist ideas were especially prevalent among devout church-goers and Evangelical Christians. The vast majority of abolitionists fought slavery using non-violent strategies. Methods used by the
American Anti-Slavery society included peaceful demonstrations, public events, lectures, moral persuasion, distribution of literature, boycotts, and lobbying the government. The most extreme of these abolitionists, however, labeled “militant abolitionists,” used drastically different methods.

Born to a family descended from 17th century English Puritans, John Brown was a likely candidate for supporting abolition. In 1837, Elijah Parish Lovejoy, an American Presbyterian minister, journalist, newspaper editor and abolitionist was murdered by a pro-slavery mob when they attacked his print shop. This was the tipping point for John Brown. He publicly vowed, “Here before God, in the presence of these witnesses, from these witnesses, from this time, I consecrate my life to the destruction of slavery!” Brown also struggled with personal difficulties: five years after this declaration, John Brown was declared bankrupt, and a year after that, four of his children perished.

In 1846, Brown moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, for business matters. He quickly joined the Stanford Street Free Church, where he listened to regular sermons and lectures from some of the most prominent abolitionists of his time, including Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. During the late 1850s, after an excursion to Kansas, Brown began planning and fundraising for his raid. He contacted prominent abolitionists such as William Lloyd Garrison, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and Theodore Parker. Although he received some funding, the responsibility for acquiring weapons fell to him. In 1857, Brown contacted a blacksmith from Connecticut. The blacksmith produced 1000 pikes, which he sold to Brown at one dollar per piece.

Pikes, a weapon dating back to Alexander the Great, were an unusual but not unknown weapon at this time in American history. Similar to spears (but often much longer), pikes were used in Europe since Ancient Greek times, and fell out of favor only after technological advances led to the musket in the 1700s. Pikes were easy to use, cheap to produce, and required little maintenance. Those attributes are probably what made them attractive to John Brown, as enslaved people would have no formal training with firearms.

On October 16, 1859, John Brown and his men seized the bridge to Harper’s Ferry and made their way across the Potomac River, taking prisoners from the local garrison. Brown’s party then cut Harper’s Ferry’s main telegraph wires and captured the town’s arsenal. Brown’s group was discovered the next day in a small engine house, which was quickly surrounded by
local militias. Four people were killed in the ensuing firefights, including the mayor of Harper’s Ferry. By 3:30pm that day, U.S. Marines arrived under the command of General Robert E. Lee, offering Brown an opportunity to surrender. He refused, and the U.S. troops stormed the small engine house that is now known as John Brown’s Fort. Brown was charged with treason against the Commonwealth of Virginia, multiple first-degree murders, and inciting an insurrection among Virginia slaves, although no enslaved people revolted during the raid. He was executed for his crimes.

Brown’s raid profoundly impacted ideas that citizens of the North and South had about each other. William Lloyd Garrison called Harper’s raid a "misguided" and "insane" act. However, many Northerners and abolitionists praised Brown as a martyr for the abolitionist movement. His acts terrified Southerners, who already feared slave revolts, and who already had a distrust of the North. The raid scared moderate Southerners into believing that abolitionists and Northerners would continue to incite slave uprisings in the South. This pushed many into supporting secession as a solution to continuing, and increasing, anti-slavery sentiments in the North.

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Slavery and the States

Carmen Artiles

Fugitive Slaves in the Dismal Swamp, Virginia by David Edward Cronin is an oil painting on canvas created in 1888. It was inspired by an earlier time, when slavery riddled this country and abolitionists worked to eliminate it from American society. Cronin was a Civil War veteran who focused on showing all sides of the war through art. This painting has a gloomy and depressing tone in order to fully portray the harshness of the situation that escaped slaves faced. In the distance, soldiers can be seen passing by a group of African Americans slaves in the foreground, huddled together in a swamp. The soldiers in the painting are likely members of the Union Army due to their blue coats; soldiers fighting on behalf of the Confederacy had gray uniforms.

Through the mid-1800s, rising sectionalism, mounting tensions between the Southern slaveholders and Northern Free Soilers, defined much of U.S. politics. As new territories were incorporated into the country, a series of compromises were made to maintain a balance between the two sides. The Compromise of 1850 was one such negotiation that ushered in the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 which stated that any slave that ran away had to be returned back to their “owner,” thus making them slaves no matter where they were located. However, the descriptions given of runaway slaves were vague, such as “tall, strong, young black man missing,” which put African Americans who were born free at risk of being taken captive by slave catchers and sold into slavery. This law also compelled regular citizens to assist in capturing runaway slaves since anyone caught hiding or assisting fugitive slaves faced penalties.
The *Dred Scott v. Sandford* case highlighted the growing tensions that led to the Civil War. *Dred Scott* was an enslaved man who sued for his and his family’s freedom while they were living in a free state. The Supreme Court decided that the case was invalid as it considered African Americans to be property and not citizens. Sectionalism quickly escalated to a formal *secession* of the Southern states from the United States of America, with South Carolina as the first state to secede in 1860, leading to the Civil War. During this time, *Abraham Lincoln* passed the *Emancipation Proclamation* which freed all slaves that resided in the *Confederate States of America*, which was under the leadership of *Jefferson Davis* during the Civil War.

After five years of bitter struggle, the North was victorious. With the end of slavery came the *Reconstruction Era* from 1865-1877. The *Reconstruction Era* held promise for the newly freed African American community. The *Thirteenth Amendment* was added to the Constitution, stating that “Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction and congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation,” and the *Civil Rights Act of 1866* prevented discrimination based on race and guaranteed equal protection for all people under U.S. laws. At the same time, however, Southern legislatures were passing “*Black Codes*” designed to oppress African Americans, organizations such as the *Ku Klux Klan* developed to terrorize them, and *segregation* through the justification of “*Separate but Equal*” continued to limit civic and economic opportunity.

Leaders arose within the African American community to spread knowledge and assistance to try to end their oppression. People like *Booker T. Washington* focused on the importance of education, *W.E.B Du Bois* founded the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)*, and *Marcus Garvey* promoted racial pride and a movement for African Americans to return to Africa. Their work from the 1880s through the 1930w spurred on the later *Civil Rights Movement* of the 1950s which was led by revolutionary leaders like *Malcolm X, Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks*, and *Marva Collins*. The *Civil Rights Movement* addressed the racial limitations and discrimination that had lasted an entire century since the Civil War during which African Americans were targeted, oppressed, and segregated from white Americans due to the color of their skin. Their strategies included boycotts, stand-ins, and public demonstration in order to bring about equality.
This painting shows years of hardship and trauma that slaves had to endure as the nation bickered over the future of slavery; the struggles that African Americans went through to break free from the physical, governmental, and mental chains of oppression embedded into the American system; and the long fight towards racial equality that still has not ended in 2017.

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Unit Two

Industrialization of the United States
“Chopsticks, Irish Potatoes, or Krupp Guns”

Kuangye Wang

This pamphlet, printed in both Chinese and English, has its title “Chinese American” flanked by an American flag and a Chinese command pennant. Copies were written and circulated in New York City by Chinese scholar turned activist Wong Chin Foo in response to the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. It marks the first use of the term Chinese American.

Between 1870 and 1910, Wong Chin Foo was probably the most famous Chinese person in America. Founding the Chinese American as the first Chinese language newspaper in the United States, he gathered Chinese intellectuals in their first instances of public assembly with the Chinese Equal Rights League. Wong urged his countrymen to Americanize while retaining their Confucian or Buddhist roots and to become, as he coined it, Chinese Americans.

Furthermore, Wong challenged American racial preconceptions of Chinese heathenism and barbarism. While condemning the Manchu queue and foot binding traditions popular in Chinese communities, Wong wrote treatises of praise on Chinese religion, culture, and food, often in comparison to western counterparts. The Chinese Americans he stood for were among the influx of immigrants arriving between Old and New Immigration. Met with harsh realities of reactionary nativism and restrictive policy, these immigrants nonetheless thrived against odds, contributing to the cultural pluralism of our American identity.

As industrialization and mechanization swept across an urbanizing United States, entrepreneurs looked for new sources of cheap labor. During Old Immigration, the first major wave of migration to the United States from the 1830s to 1850s, over 10 million Irish and German immigrants flocked to the US—fleeing the Great Potato Famine of 1845 in Ireland.
political persecution in Germany after the 1848 Revolutions, or seeking economic opportunity. These immigrants were hired in newly booming factories or to build infrastructure, such as the Eerie Canal.

Similarly, Chinese Americans came to the US seeking economic opportunity after being recruited as Contract ‘Coolie’ Laborers, or as refugees fleeing civil war. They were hired for heavy labor in the construction of the Transcontinental Railroad by the Union Pacific Company in America’s quest to connect the Mississippi and the Pacific. Working in dangerous conditions and paid half wages, Chinese laborers were valued for their diligence and incredible tolerance for hardship. Chinese customs of boiling water, daily baths, and a nutritious diet helped keep disease at bay in crowded work camps. Many more Chinese, one third of the “Forty-Niner” prospectors, were drawn to the Gold Rush of 1848. Though legislation limited their rights to own property and testify in court, the Chinese population helped propel California into statehood. Today, San Francisco is still known as Jiu Jinshan (Gold Mountain).

Almost completely male, early Chinese Americans were forced to take minimal wages in grueling jobs. After the Gold Rush and railroad boom, the Chinese were forced to take jobs as domestic servants, laundromat proprietors, and heavy laborers. Forming their own cultural niches, known as Chinatowns in many American cities, the Chinese had little need or opportunity to assimilate into American society.

From the beginning, Nativist sentiments plagued all immigrants. The Know-Nothing Party, founded after the dissolution of the Whig Party in the Election of 1852, gained the votes of many disgruntled Northerners. It became extremely popular as a multi-regional political organization, even winning enough support to run candidates in national elections. The American Protective Association, founded in 1872 in answer to New Immigration, declared its intent to protect “true Americanism” against the “growing threat” of the Roman Catholic Church. Both organizations were extremely secretive and known for elaborate rituals, opposing the “Pope before president” stereotypes of Catholic and Irish immigrants. They were drawn towards the squalor of immigrant slums in Boston and New York, and the corruption of the Irish dominated political machine Tammany Hall.

The white supremacist terrorist organization Ku Klux Klan, founded by Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest in response to Reconstruction after the Civil War, lynched, burnt crosses, and prevented African Americans from voting through intimidation. Their doctrine
also opposed all immigration. Their March on Washington in 1925 attracted 25,000 Klansmen in full regalia.

In one famous instance in 1883, the nativist Dennis Kearney—dedicated to protecting the rights of supposedly superior ‘native’ Americans over that of immigrants—was scheduled to speak at New York’s Cooper Union, but found himself challenged and beaten in debate by Wong Chin Foo. Wong further humiliated Kearney by an ultimatum to duel with “his choice of chopsticks, Irish potatoes or Krupp guns.” An enraged Kearney refused. In his wording, Wong ingeniously combined the essential role of Chinese (chopsticks), Irish (potatoes), and German (Krupp guns) immigrants with a clever taunt, overcoming his opponent with calls for inclusion for all immigrants.

In the 1910s, immigration of Eastern Europeans, Greeks, Poles, and Italians reached record levels through New Immigration, arriving in America primarily for economic opportunity and to escape social, religious, and political instability. Many Americans viewed these newcomers with intolerance: citing the immigrants’ Jewish or Orthodox faith and the economic competition they provided in the hard manufacturing fields. Restrictions were first put on these immigrants through a Literacy Test in 1917, and then with a system of quotas through the Immigration Act of 1924, effectively limiting New Immigrants to 10,000 annually.

Popular support drove through a series of exclusion legislation heralded by the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, stating: “No Chinese person shall be permitted to enter the United States [for 10 years]. And any Chinese person found unlawfully within the United States shall be removed...” The act cited justification from economic competition of Chinese workers, as well as ethnocentric beliefs about the backwardness and barbarism of Chinese communities. Moderate efforts had been vetoed by President James Garfield, but found support after his assassination.

Chinese American intellectuals spoke against immigrant restriction in periodicals, editorials, and satires. Lee Chew, a prominent Chinese American editor, argued, “Chinese were persecuted, not for their vices, but for their virtues...The Chinese in this country would become patriotic Americans.” These publications, rarely appearing outside of Chinatowns, inspired communities to endure and empower; they became essential to the formation of a distinct Sino-American identity.
Litigation cases like *Chew Heong v. the US* and *Chae Chan Ping v. the US* saw legal challenges to exclusion, citing the **14th Amendment** (which guaranteed equal protection under the law for all citizens), the 1868 Burlingame Treaty with Imperial China, allowing for unrestricted immigration, and Habeas Corpus. Deliberately tried on a Federal level and in the Supreme Court, litigation prevented the deportation of hundreds, preserved civil liberties for Chinese already in America, and reaffirmed their faith in the legal system. To prevent mistreatment, community organizations called *Zhonghua Huiguan* sought cases to bring to court.

Immigrants found allies in open-minded native-born Americans like theorist **Frederick Jackson Turner**, who argued for the essential role of immigrants in the expansion of America. A cartoon in *Harper’s Weekly* chimed, “Hands off gentlemen, America means fair play for all men!” The end of the Chinese Exclusion Acts would come in 1943, as China became a vital ally against Japan in World War II. In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson repealed all immigration restrictions and quotas with the **Immigration and Nationality Act**.

Immigrants and their restriction are as much a part of the American experience as Manifest Destiny, Patriotic Pride, and Democratic Exceptionalism; and in many cases it made those dreams possible. Despite immeasurable hardship, immigrants have time and again proven their necessity, providing countless economic boons and a fresh perspective on the American way of life. Immigrants, no matter their race, creed, or nationality, have adopted our government, culture, and history, while adding into the melting pot their own. It is thus fitting, that on the Statue of Liberty reads the *New Colossus* by Emma Lazarus:

> “Give me your tired, your poor, / Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, / The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. / Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, / I lift my lamp beside the golden door!”

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American Industrialization

Karenna Rodriguez

Built in 1904, the Times Tower redefined the landscape of New York City. Located in the heart of Times Square, or what was formerly known as “Longacre Square,” the skyscraper was designed by Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz. This gargoyle is one of eight from the 24th floor observatory of the 1904 Times Tower. Although called a gargoyle, this sculpture is properly termed a grotesque since it does not serve the function of rainwater drainage; instead, Cyrus L.W. Eidlitz used it for aesthetic purposes.

Skyscrapers like the 1904 Times Tower were made possible by earlier innovations spurred by the Industrial Revolution, a period of rapid growth during which machines became essential to industry. The start of the American Industrial Revolution is often attributed to Samuel Slater, who illegally brought over British textile technology and eventually became known as the father of the factory system. The rise of the factory system was boosted by the creation of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793. The cotton gin processed cotton at a faster rate, and the abundance of cotton and other natural resources led to the growth and establishment of new industries.

The growing industrial system was also aided by other factors such as the Embargo Act of 1807, which was a leading cause of the Industrial Revolution. It motivated the United States to manufacture its own goods since trade with other nations was prohibited. The War of 1812 further stimulated the growth of the manufacturing industry, particularly in New England. It also made Americans aware of the need for improved transportation, independent markets, and economic independence. Eventually, an efficient and well-developed system of roads, canals, and railroads was created during the Transportation Revolution in the early 1800s. It brought new technologies, innovations, and inventions that stimulated the development of transportation systems. The changes in transportation helped speed up the process of industrialization by encouraging the growth of industries and connecting markets, farmlands, and major cities. The
Industrial and Transportation Revolutions led to the development of a market economy, which helped boost economic growth nationwide by allowing American citizens to make their own economic decisions due to the Laissez-Faire policy which states that the government should not interfere in economic issues.

The continuous flow of immigrants into the United States also impacted the Industrial Revolution by supplying large pool of factory labor. The growth of factories stimulated urbanization, the movement of people from rural to urban areas, as people moved to cities because they offered many employment opportunities. American cities were centers of transportation and communication. They encouraged the growth of capitalism, which is a form of economic organization characterized by the factory system, private ownership, large-scale production, a free market, and wage labor. As cities grew and the influx of immigrants into America increased, living and working conditions gradually deteriorated. This led to the Progressive Movement, which sought to improve the quality of life for many Americans by making improvements in the living, working, and sanitary conditions of cities. Urbanization also shaped city architecture. As more and more people crowded into large cities, the value of urban land increased. The solution to rising costs of real estate and the need to maximize the use of available space was to build upwards. The development of wrought iron and steel eventually sparked the construction of skyscrapers, like the New York Times Tower.

The new Industrial Age was aided by improvements in technology, transportation, building materials, and communications. Inventions like the telegraph, created by Samuel B. Morse, or the steam engine by Robert Fulton, helped revolutionize 19th century America. The telegraph facilitated communication among Americans; meanwhile, the steam engine paved the way for numerous advancements in transportation and encouraged the movement of people and goods around the country. Along with the creation of skyscrapers, came subways, elevated trains, and streetcars; all of which provided means of mass transportation within the city.

Industrialization and new building technologies triggered an explosion of urban growth that brought about social changes. For example, women in all social classes experienced changes in their lives. Factory work encouraged women to join the workforce outside of their homes. The expansion of business and new inventions, like the typewriter and the telephone (created by Alexander Graham Bell), brought about an increasing need for office workers with special skills. These jobs often required women to be educated, which led to higher graduation rates for young
women. Industrialism also helped create a growing middle class, which eventually transformed the lives of many Americans. A new concept of “leisure time” came about, leading workers to come up with activities to do during their free time including sports like baseball and basketball. Progress in art and literature was also notable. Writers such as Mark Twain and Jack London wrote in a style called regional literature, sharing stories of the people and environments in particular regions of the United States. The Society of American Artists, founded in 1877, popularized a new trend in American art that broke away from the Romantic European styles and found inspiration in American Nationalism.

The Industrial Revolution was a time of great imagination and progress that encouraged the outburst of new inventions which positively impacted American life. It uniquely shaped American society by promoting a new way of life that was technologically advanced. Americans were able to easily engage in long distance communication, travel to different places in short periods of time, and engage in hobbies and entertainment during their leisure time. The Industrial Revolution not only changed America technologically, but it also paved the way for a surge of reforms that would completely change American life. The Industrial Revolution and its long lasting effects will continue impacting the modernization of America and future technological advancements.

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This untitled photo shows Fire Chief Edward F. Choker and opera singer Madame Nellie Melba inspecting Engine Co. 65 in 1910. Early 20th century New York experienced a series of extreme fires. In response to this, between 1903 and 1908, construction of four new water pumping stations took place, two in Brooklyn and two in Manhattan. In the case of an emergency, water would travel through these water pumping stations and out the fire hydrants located near the fire.

Throughout the 1900-1910’s, New York City witnessed a multitude of tragic fires caused by poor safety, living, and working conditions. When establishing the pumping system, the Gansevoort Station built five pumps. Each of these pumps could deliver 2,700 gallons of water per minute, resulting in the Ganservoort Station being called into action when battling the infamous **Triangle Factory Fire** on March 25, 1911. Located at 23-29 Washington Place, the **Triangle Waist Factory** served as a classic example of industrial greed. Low wages, excessively long hours, and unsanitary conditions were only a brief list of the injustices that took place in the factory as well as every other **sweatshop** in New York City at the time. The fire was most likely caused by a bin fire. Due to the factory’s lack of interest in fire safety, the fire was not small enough for the factory’s old, rotted hose to put out. Within approximately 18 minutes, 146 innocent immigrant workers at the Triangle Waist Factory were killed by a fire induced by poor working conditions. These workers were mainly composed of immigrant women and young girls, working extreme hours for little to no pay.
Sadly, the magnitude of the fire could have been easily avoided if it weren’t for both the poor working and safety conditions as well as the inadequate fire inspections and precautions. One of the two stairways down to the street was locked from the outside to prevent theft, and the other only opened inward. To make matters worse, the firemen’s equipment served little to no use. The ladders were several stories too short to reach the floors in which the women were trapped, and the hoses lacked the amount of water pressure to reach the top floors.

In light of the tragedy, a series of strikes by labor unions took place in sympathy for the women lost in the Triangle Factory fire, as well as the poor work and safety conditions throughout all of New York City. The morning after the fire, throughout the city’s garment district, over 15,000 shir twaist makers walked out, demanding a 20-percent pay raise, a 52-hour workweek, and extra pay over time. Along with the Women’s Trade Union League, the local union held meetings to discuss plans for picketing. When picketing began the next day, more than 20,000 workers from over 500 factories had walked out. Over 70 of the factories agreed to the demands posed by the union. Soon after, the New York State Committee on Safety was established, its mission revolving around the committee serving as an authoritative voice for the safety and health of the citizens of New York. Following the committee’s establishment was that of the Factory Investigating Commission, chaired by Robert F. Wagner, Sr. and Alfred E. Smith. The commission investigated working conditions throughout the city and helped ensure that there were automatic sprinkler systems, a limit to the number of workers on each floor, and recommended a series of employment laws to protect women and children at work. Similarly to the State Committee on Safety, the FDNY recognized the importance of fire prevention. The Department took action by inspecting buildings, enforcing fire codes, and investigating arson through the Bureaus of Fire Prevention and Fire Investigation.

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Unit Three

The Progressive Movement
This sculpture, called *Phrenology at the Fancy Dress Ball*, was made by John Rogers in 1886, who was a believer in the “science” of phrenology at the time. Phrenology was a pseudoscientific idea that physical attributes could indicate personality and character. Rogers conveyed the two figures’ personalities through prominent attributes, shown by the skull of the figure on the left. The skull is separated into sections such as benevolence, spirituality, and hope, each section corresponding to a part of the person’s character. The piece has a humorous tone, eliciting questions of the validity of phrenology and why it became so widespread. To understand this, it is essential to look at the context of social changes in the 1800s.

Beginning in the late 1600s, the Enlightenment was a time in Europe of scientific discovery, political thought, philosophical debates, and a shift from the control of the Roman Catholic Church to understanding the natural world through experimentation. Many significant philosophers arose during this time period such as Rousseau, Locke, and Montesquieu. Jean-Jacques Rousseau was considered to be a proponent of the “counter enlightenment” as he opposed the Enlightenment idea that arts and sciences strengthened moral character. For instance, he believed that “astronomy was born from superstition...[and] moral philosophy, from human pride”(1) and that these distract from more important activities such as maintaining friendships and helping others. In this way, he was very different from Enlightenment philosopher John Locke (whose philosophies proved vital to the foundation of the United States’ government), who thought the study of sciences was significant to the development of human culture. Additionally, Locke was known for his belief in a limited government that provided enough regulation to preserve a citizen’s life, liberty, and property, and maintain basic order. Locke is widely acclaimed for his
views on the State of Nature: “Men being, as has been said, by nature, all free, equal and independent, no one can be put out of this estate, and subjected to the political power of another, without his own consent,” thus limiting governmental control(2). Another Enlightenment thinker was Baron de Montesquieu, whose political philosophies were grounded in the belief that people were governed by God in their daily lives. He also placed importance on a system with a separation of powers, mainly accrediting the English Constitution with such a system, to maintain checks and balances within the government, which influenced the United States political system.

As a result of the growing public interest and study of the sciences, in the late 1700s a man named Franz Joseph Gall began to observe and question the parallel between physical appearance and the character of an individual: “the external shape of a person’s skull would determine the shape and size of the brain, and any change in the brain would cause changes in the external form of the skull.”(3) This initiated a new area of scientific research called Phrenology which quickly spread from Britain to America in the 1830s. Phrenology spread throughout America through favorable articles in newspapers and magazines entirely dedicated to the topic, such as the American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany, started in 1838(4). Given that this movement took shape following the Enlightenment, those who opposed phrenology could not argue against it, since the observations made by phrenologists were the height of scientific developments. Most of these individuals were religiously affiliated: “The biggest obstacle phrenology has had to meet is the prejudice and superstition of those who take the lead in forming the religious public sentiment.”(5) Moreover, the movement continued to grow in the United States at a time during and after the Civil War and at the height of Jim Crow.

Phrenology became the most trustworthy source of information for the study of an individual’s abilities and character. In the 1820s-1840s, employers could ask a phrenologist for a recommendation of an employee through a medical examination of their head shape. However, phrenology became a way for people to claim intellectual superiority over others, particularly at a time of deep racial conflict in the United States. It joined the new theory of Social Darwinism, inspired by the scientific theories of Charles Darwin, that “the powerful in society are innately better than the weak and that success is proof of their superiority.”(6) Phrenologists, people believed, could provide concrete scientific proof that to be white was superior. Samuel George Morton, in 1839, linked the character of people of different races to the structure of their skulls,
saying that “the structure of his mind appears to be different from that of the white man.”(7) This is scientific racism: when racist ideologies gain “credibility” through pseudoscience that justifies racial prejudices. Later on in the 1800s, slave owners took up Morton’s ideas about racial superiority, thus contributing to their opposition to abolition.

Another movement impacted by phrenology was disability rights, since phrenologists discriminated against anyone born with a physical disability. As with racism, phrenology provided a form of evidence that those without disabilities are inferior, thus sparking a movement to assist the mentally ill with hospitals and medical reform. Other social movements were sparked around this time as well, such as women’s suffrage. In the 1840s, around the time that phrenology was most popular, the women’s suffrage movement gained momentum, particularly after the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848, which “‘unleashed’ the struggle for women's equality that continues into the twenty-first century.”(8) The growing suffrage movement was largely influenced by Quakers such as Lucretia Mott, who had called the Convention. Quakers were known for their “historic...concern for social reform;”(9) they arrived in the New World with ideas of religious freedom and tolerance, and were early advocates for the abolition of slavery. By 1869, women’s suffrage organizations began to emerge, the two largest ultimately merging to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association, led by early activists such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony.

The Enlightenment had a large impact on how people saw the world and themselves, leading to a more scientific study of human behavior and biology. Much of it, however, was based on little to no scientific evidence. Phrenology was such a “science,” which evolved into a deeply racist system of physical analysis. It was founded in Social Darwinism ideology, which also caused a movement in the direction of rights for those with disabilities, who were discriminated against by phrenological ideologies as well. The women’s suffrage movement joined the social reform of the 1800s. Phrenology, ultimately, eased its way out of societal thought as new discoveries about neuroanatomy and brain function discredited phrenological belief, while women’s rights and disability rights continue to be at issue today.
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**Endnotes**


El Borracho
Sonam Jhalani

El Borracho, The Drunkard, was founded in 1944 at 51 East 53rd Street. Inspired by the popular speakeasies around the city, El Borracho was advertised as a more elaborate “supper club.” Speakeasies, illicit nightclubs, and supper clubs were a response to the era of Prohibition. Colorful and seductive, this postcard serves as a lens into the advertisement of speakeasies during the 20th century. Through the doors of El Borracho, one could wander into the “Romance Room,” or the “Kiss Room,” that contained thousands of signed, lipstick kissed index cards. These seductive features and the popularity of clubs like El Borracho are indicative of the popular resistance of Prohibition that flowed through American society at that time.

Prohibition is defined as the act of forbidding something. National Prohibition of the sale of alcohol in the United States stemmed from various temperance movements and local legislation. In fact, Maine prohibited the sale of liquor as early as 1851 when they passed a state constitutional amendment banning alcoholic beverages. This prompted a domino effect, in which many states lobbied to enact “Main Laws.” By 1917, 36 states had already become dry, a term used to describe states that prohibited alcohol. In 1917, Congress achieved the necessary ⅔ vote to pass what would become the Eighteenth Amendment. The required thirty-six states ratified the proposal in 1919 and the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect by January 16, 1920. The law federalized the regulation of liquor (previously under state control): it outlawed the manufacture, sale, and transportation of liquors. The path to Prohibition brought to surface many other political changes: The Wartime Prohibition Act, Volstead Act, The Women’s Christian Temperance Union, and The Anti-Saloon League.

Harvey Rosen, El Borracho Promotional Postcard, 1944. Paper, New-York Historical Society Collections, Rosen Collection PR 308 Box 1/Folder 10
Although the subject of Prohibition is discussed in popular culture today, the motives behind what enabled national Prohibition are not as well known. The United States’ entry into World War I in 1917 led to the conservation of grain, a key ingredient in the production of alcohol. This was prompted by participants who viewed the use of grain to make alcohol during a period of war as morally wrong because it utilized vast quantities of grain when food was lacking for Allies and armed forces. Another motivation behind Prohibition was the belief in human perfectibility. The stigma that surrounded Prohibition was rooted in the idea that drunkenness threatened family relations and income. This gave way to the political campaign of the Women’s Christian Temperance Union, whose ideas were later propagated more effectively by the Anti-Saloon League.

Founded in November of 1874, the **Women’s Christian Temperance Union** was one of the most influential temperance movements of the time. The members believed that when men consumed alcohol they brought violence into their homes. Thus, they viewed alcohol as a threat to family relations because it was an agent for domestic violence.

The Women’s Christian Temperance Union was founded by women, and was one of the first such female-run organizations of its time. Their ideas were later, more effectively, asserted by the Anti-Saloon League founded in 1893. In fact, **Wayne Bidwell Wheeler**, a proponent and member of the Anti-Saloon League, was the creator of the **Volstead Act** of 1919. This act not only enforced Prohibition, but also included the strictest feature of state laws such as fines of at least one thousand dollars or six months in jail for the first offense and ten thousand dollars or five years in prison for the second. It also allowed the federal government to hold the power to impound automobiles or aircrafts used to transport liquor. While the Women’s Christian Temperance Union was dependent on moral suasion, the **Anti-Saloon League** was grounded in political action.

**El Borracho** gives us just one out of many examples of the resistance towards Prohibition. The greatest resistance came from men, however, in the 1900s, as masculinity and drinking were linked together. When alcohol was taken away, men believed that their own personal freedom and right to their masculinity was being violated by the government. Speakeasies and clubs were just one response to this shift in legislation. In fact, crime rates skyrocketed with the proliferation of **bootlegging** (selling alcohol illegally), liquor shipment
hijacking, and political corruption. However, speakeasies were the providers for this momentum behind the growth of organized crime that spanned the nation.

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Unit Four

Prosperity and Depression
This plate was created by the two artists Terre de Feu and Choisy le Roi in 1919. It has “Glory to the Allies” written on it in French, along with the flags of Belgium, Italy, France, Great Britain, and the United States, to congratulate the Allies on their victory of World War I. During the war, the Allies all fought against the Central Powers which consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. While the United States entered the war in 1917, only about a year before it ended, their involvement in the war helped the Allies gain victory.

World War I began in the summer of 1914, sparked by the assassination of the Archduke of Austria-Hungary, Franz Ferdinand. He was assassinated by men recruited by Serbia in order to help Bosnia, the southern part of Austria-Hungary, gain its independence. The Soviet Union allied with Serbia while Germany sided with Austria-Hungary and tensions continued to increase. The United States didn’t join until 1917 due to President Woodrow Wilson who declared America would stay neutral during the war. Wilson wanted America to stay away from the eastern conflict and claimed that “Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality.”(1) Neutrality proved challenging because different groups of Americans were either pro-Allies, pro-German, or neutral. The United States also had economic ties with both the Allies and Central powers and they continued to trade during the war.

However, the Central Powers, led by Germany, made problematic decisions which pushed the United States to join the war. On February 4, 1915, Germany began to use submarine warfare by declaring the water around the British Isles a war zone. This meant that any of the Allies’ boats that entered the area would be shot down. On May 7, 1915, the Germans sank a British ship called the Lusitania which they believed was smuggling arms although it was
a passenger liner. This increased tensions between the Central Powers and the United States since the Lusitania had Americans on board and 128 of them were killed during the attack. A year later, on May 14, 1916 Germany promised the United States that they would stop submarine warfare with the Sussex Pledge. Germany broke their promise at the beginning of 1917 but Wilson, who had recently won his second term back in November, continued to fight for peace. The Zimmerman Telegram finally convinced Wilson to join the war. On January of 1917, the British intercepted a telegram sent from the German Foreign Minister Zimmermann to Heinrich von Eckardt, the German Ambassador to Mexico. The coded message proposed that Mexico join the Central Powers and if they did, they would “Make war together, make peace together, [provide] generous financial support and an understanding on [Germany’s] part that Mexico [was] to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona.”(2) Weeks later, after decoding the message, the British showed Wilson the telegram and he became angered. On April 2, 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war against Germany and the Central Powers.

Once at war, the United States needed men to fight on their side. Originally, only one hundred thousand men registered to fight so Congress passed the Selective Service Act. This act eventually required men from the ages of 18 to 45 to register and over 24 million had by the end of the war. President Wilson was still a strong proponent of peace and even proposed a Fourteen Points plan that would help negotiate peace and end the war. In the Fourteen Points, Wilson identified what he believed were all the causes of the war, strategies to prevent them in the future, and stated proposals that would ensure world peace in the future.

With the help of American troops, the Allies weakened German forces. The Central Powers finally surrendered and on November 11 of 1918, Germany signed an armistice which called for a ceasefire and ended World War I. Then, the United States, Italy, Britain, and France, who were known as the “Big Four,” gathered to write the Treaty of Versailles. The Treaty punished Germany for its actions during the war by forcing them to pay for reparations, return their previously annexed territories, and made Germany take full responsibility for the war. Wilson’s Fourteen Points were used as the foundation of the Treaty to help establish peace post-war. It established the League of Nations, an organization meant to “resolve international disputes,” but which failed to do so. Ironically, the Treaty of Versailles and its required reparations fueled the economic and social conflicts in Germany that led to World War II.
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Endnotes


The United States is a country 320 million people call home. It is a place for opportunity, for families to achieve social mobilization, and for individuals to find personal fulfillment through hard work. However, there were several steps to acknowledging the requisite social and economic improvements allowing opportunity for all people. Through research on this gambling wheel, civilians can see the imprint of society’s progression left in history books, or museum artifacts. This gambling wheel is from Brooklyn’s Coney Island and was made during the era of the **Roaring Twenties**. It is embellished with silver dragon heads, painted numbers, and spokes around its circumference. The attraction of this piece is the electrical lights that are still in working condition - a spectacular feat that it is still in working condition.

During the **Roaring Twenties**, Americans were increasingly migrating from the inner cities to homes in the far country-side, due to the invention of the **automobile**. The automobile was used to travel long distances in and out of the city, allowing people to migrate further to and from work. As the clutter of the cities died down, the need for **highways** grew, which led to the growth of **suburbia**.

The nation’s total wealth more than doubled between 1920 and 1929, and this economic growth swept many Americans into a “consumer society.” **Mass production**, chain stores and desires for a new form of escapism encouraged people to enjoy music and popular dances; it also encouraged an increase in **advertising**. Advertising allowed companies to develop more committed customers. Mass production allowed lowering of prices, leading to more goods available to the public, which created to increased competition in the sale of goods. As a result, advertising helped build customer brand loyalty, helping to sell new products to customers.
The increasing economic changes influenced the way people shopped for products, and this worked in the favor of many housewives. On a typical day, household chores involved beating rugs, shopping for groceries, and doing laundry. During the **Roaring Twenties**, very few of these traditional methods of chores were needed. Vacuum cleaners replaced the carpet beater. Electric refrigerators, washing machines, and irons substituted for hours of manual labor. Canned and frozen goods resulted in quick meals, and these products could be found in department stores and **supermarkets** such as **Sears, Roebuck and Company** (known as Sears today). This was coupled by the invention of the mail-order method of selling general merchandise.

This new phase of mass production was not the only improvement during the **Roaring Twenties**, however. **New Media** and entertainment was a great highlight of this time in history. **Flappers, jazz, radio, and motion pictures** kept people entertained and added luxury to new career paths, such as acting. “Silent films were the predominant product of the film industry, having evolved from revue roots. Films were being manufactured, **assembly-line** style, in Hollywood's “entertainment factories,” with new professional positions including writing, costuming and directing.

**Coney Island** was just getting its start as “America’s playground” and “Sodom by the sea.” Having gone through a hotel era, the peninsular neighborhood expanded into the entertainment world starting with **flappers**. Women were making their mark in the workplace, particularly in clerking jobs. These jobs became available during the Gilded Age and continued into the 20’s. The increasing popularity of **telephones** required more and more operators. The consumer-oriented economy of the 1920s saw a burgeoning number of department stores which increased job opportunities for women. However, these day jobs didn’t surpass the ostentatious night life of flappers. Dressed in short skirts, heels, and short bob hair styles, flappers were the star attraction in jazz clubs. These women disregarded prohibition of alcohol, smoked cigarettes freely, and made their presence known as a **declaration of female independence**.

The demand for the enfranchisement of American women was first announced at the **Seneca Falls Convention** in 1848, the first women’s right’s convention. Soon after the **15th Amendment** was inaugurated, which gave the vote to black men, **Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton**, and other feminists refused to endorse the amendment because it did not give women the ballot. Other suffragists, however, including **Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe**, argued that once the black man was enfranchised, women would achieve their goal. The two
parties later combined with the help of Alice Paul, from the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

When it was passed in 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment gave women the right to vote. The traditional idea of “separate spheres” claimed that women should concern themselves with home, children, and religion, while men took care of business and politics. Some women, however, claimed that they had a place in public life, and debated the idea of separate sphere with women who opposed the vote.

The Nineteenth Amendment was not the only new law passed in the 1920’s. Prohibition was supported by many groups, especially after the formation of the Anti-Saloon League in 1893. Groups like the Women’s Temperance Union began to march in the streets, halting traffic with their demands that saloons close their doors. The temperance movement changed from alcohol in moderation, to complete Prohibition, and many of its supporters were to be found in politics and on school boards, where they flooded young children with anti-alcohol propaganda. The Eighteenth Amendment, passed in January 1920, took away license to do business from the brewers, distillers, and retail sellers of alcoholic beverages.

When entertainment became big business, activities such as gambling were the next step into the world of alcohol. During Prohibition, manufacture, transportation, import, export, and sale of alcoholic beverages were illegal. The goal of such laws was to lower crime and corruption, lower taxes needed to support prisons and poorhouses, and improve health and hygiene in America. Instead, alcohol became more dangerous to consume, since people resorted to making gin in bathtubs. Alcohol poisoning was common. Prisons were overloaded because the laws were not respected, and the mafia became a strong, united, business of crime. At the same time, speakeasies, pubs and nightclubs that sold illegal alcohol, flourished in places like Coney Island.

Such changes in the early 1900s shaped and molded America to what it is now. New York City is only one piece of all the great revolutions and evolutionary laws that were passed over time. Through observing a gambling wheel, people can see a piece of history and the progression of gambling to today’s modern society.
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The Bulls and Bears in the Market
Ahmed Mohamed

The Bulls and Bears in the Market is a depiction of the beginning of stock trading and the volatile economy that comes with the Bulls and Bears. The future of the New York Stock Exchange was unforeseeable, stock trading brought immense wealth to the bulls and bears of Wall Street. Yet it also created the greatest economic depression that America has ever seen, causing poverty for millions of middle class Americans who trusted the stock market.

The Bulls and Bears in the Market is an allegory of the two types of stock traders. Bulls attack with their horns upwards, symbolizing “bull” stock traders who believe that the value of a stock will rise from the current bidding price, leading them to invest in the market. When bears attack they force their victim to the ground, reflecting that “bear” traders, who have money invested in the stock market, will sell their shares when they believe that the stock value of a certain company will fall to avoid loss of a substantial investment. Being bullish or bearish may change with news or predictions about a company’s stock value. This is the reason for the American economy’s volatility. A large scale bearish sale of stocks will directly affect a company’s market capitalization, which is the company’s value. That is the battle being depicted between The Bulls and the Bears of the Market.

For a decade, Americans in the Roaring Twenties were economically optimistic. They had just come back from World War I, leading the Allies to victory. This optimism led to the Market Crash of 1929. Many stock market traders were “overly bullish,” and they overvalued the stocks they bought. Companies were overproducing, causing a surplus in supplies which in turn led companies into loss. On Black Thursday, October 24, 1929, the market opened ten percent lower than the previous closing. This caused investors to panic, leading to bearish selling
sprees. The following week, on Black Monday, the market opened thirteen percent lower. On the subsequent day, the market opened twelve percent lower.

Life under the **Great Depression** was miserable, as thirty million Americans lost their sources of income. This was not due to the direct investment in the market by the middle class, but because many companies were required to lay off their workers. Millions of people were forced out of their homes and moved to transient locations to look for work. The unemployment rate rose from 8 to 15 million, just behind the unemployment rate of Germany. The nation's gross national product was nearly cut in half from $103 billion to just $55 billion. The Depression also impacted children, many of whom were forced leave schools to support their families, work in factories for substandard wages, and were at risk for illness due to lack of access to adequate nutrition. At times, schools would close down due to the tremendous cuts from the government.

It was during this time of economic insecurity that **Franklin D. Roosevelt** took office as President of the United States. He gave the American people the first form of government assistance and welfare in the form of the **New Deal**. This economic welfare helped the U.S recover from Great Depression. In 1933 Roosevelt became the 32nd president of the United States, and the only president to serve four consecutive terms. Roosevelt died in his fourth term as the United States was on the brink of entering World War II. Yet his legacy remains with the New Deal.

When instituting the New Deal, Roosevelt focused on recovery, relief, and reform. When Roosevelt took office, most of the farms in Mississippi and other areas in the Midwest were for sale. In 1931, few states offered economic aid to people in need and it reached less than half the population of the United States. A more rigorous relief program was needed, which led to the New Deal. A large part of the New Deal was putting people back to work. By the time Roosevelt took office, 25 percent of all banks had failed. Roosevelt instituted a bank holiday which closed the banks for several days in order to decrease panic. Congress passed the **Emergency Banking Relief Act in 1933**, which allowed Roosevelt to open banks that would observe transactions. Roosevelt hoped to put people back to work, as well as to reform and change the economy.

The stock market crash led to economic instability worldwide. Investors from all over the world pulled out of investments in key markets. *The Bulls and Bears in the Market* is a story of how aggressive trading can lead to an economic depression. In the case of the Stock Market Crash of 1929, both the bulls and bears played a vital role in the collapse of the market. The bulls
battle the bears for a change in the market value, the bears fear a sudden change in market value and so they pull out investments. These polar forces worked against each other, which led to the demise of the Roaring Twenties, but it was also the birth of the government assistance and contributing to American Welfare.

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Unit Five

Global Crisis, Responsibilities and Cooperation
The Fight to Go to War: American Isolationism and Entry into World War II

Nicholas Monaco

This cartoon was published in 1941 by Dr. Theodor Seuss Geisel, famous to generations of American children as “Dr. Seuss.” For this image, however, Geisel turned his artistic talents not towards fantasy, but to the fiery debate then engulfing the United States. Geisel mercilessly satirized the then-prevailing views of the Isolationists, who sought to keep the United States out of war at all costs, even if that meant accepting the victory of “Adolf the Wolf.” This image is a potent reminder that the story of America’s entrance into the most destructive war in human history and that of a reluctant country, haunted by its prior sorties abroad, edging ever closer to taking its position as a great power.

After experiencing the horror and upheaval of the Great War, the United States largely retreated from the world stage, opting instead to attempt to revive America’s pre-war isolationism. The popular appeal of such a domestically focused policy to a war-weary and, after the onset of the Great Depression in 1927, economically-struggling electorate was overwhelming. Presidential candidates from Warren Harding in 1920 to Franklin Roosevelt in 1940 all swore to, at all costs, ensure no American soldier would ever step foot once again on a European battlefield.

Events overseas, however, made isolationism increasingly untenable. In the Pacific, Japan began a campaign of expansionism, invading China in 1937. Driven to reverse Germany’s humiliating defeat of 1918 and put his deranged racial theories into practice, Adolf Hitler embarked on a massive program of rearmament and expansion, threatening the peace of Europe as he remilitarized. Great Britain and France, anxious to avoid war at all cost, pursued a policy of
appeasement: they capitulated to Hitler’s demands for territory in Czechoslovakia at the Munich Conference. When Hitler violated the Conference’s terms by absorbing all of Czechoslovakia and threatening to invade Poland, it was clear that another European war was inevitable.

As the global situation deteriorated, Congress took steps to codify isolationism as a legal doctrine, tying the hands of the increasingly internationalist Roosevelt administration. Many Americans believed that the U.S. had entered World War I to neither defend their homeland nor make the world safe for democracy, but to protect the business interests of Wall Street financiers and the armaments industry – the so-called “Merchants of Death.” This view led to a series of Neutrality Acts passed by Congress beginning in the mid ‘30s, largely over President Roosevelt’s objections, as the specter of a European war loomed ever larger. These laws sought to prevent Americans from trading with belligerent nations – and greatly restricted the President’s ability to aid warring powers.

On September 1, 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland, beginning the Second World War. Great Britain and France joined the war within days to fulfill their guarantees to Poland. American popular opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of nonintervention, even as France fell to Hitler’s forces in June of 1940. The prevailing sentiment of the time was best captured by the America First Committee, an isolationist organization led by legendary airman Charles Lindbergh, which sought to pressure Congress and the President to keep America out of the war.

Popular opinion, however, began to shift as the next year unfolded. Americans watched with increasing awe as Great Britain, led by its eloquent and indomitable Prime Minister Winston Churchill, fought on alone against a German-dominated continent, withstanding a ferocious aerial battle known as the Battle of Britain. While still wary to fight, Americans came to support providing aid to Great Britain (one poll conducted in June 1940 said 80% of the population supported arming Britain). President Roosevelt was able to convince Congress to overrule the Neutrality Acts by passing a Lend-Lease Act empowering him to sell vital arms, equipment, and supplies to Great Britain. In a speech given on December 29, 1940, Roosevelt proclaimed the United States the “arsenal of democracy.”

In the East, Roosevelt used his new powers to extend aid to Chinese forces resisting the ongoing Japanese conquest of mainland China. The war in China was characterized by extreme
brutality – Japanese forces committed war crimes on an unimaginable scale, including most notably the Rape of Nanking, an atrocity that claimed the lives of several hundred thousand Chinese civilians. The militarist Japanese government aligned itself with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy in the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis and continued its imperialist policies by invading French Indochina (present-day Vietnam). In response, the Roosevelt Administration froze Japanese assets in the United States and enacted crippling trade sanctions.

Isolationism came to a bloody end on the morning of December 7, 1941, as Japanese air and naval forces attacked the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, without warning. The attack came as Japanese diplomats in Washington were still ostensibly negotiating to avoid a war over the American sanctions, which had seriously affected Japan’s war-making capabilities by denying them a crucial source of oil. Declaring December 7 a “day that will live in infamy,” Roosevelt obtained a nearly unanimous declaration of war against Japan and, after Hitler announced his intentions to come to Japan’s aid, against Germany and its allies as well. After a decade of disengagement, America was once again striding out onto the world stage.

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Turning the Tide of War

Omar Garcia

This object is a newspaper from June 7, 1944, the day following D-Day. D-Day was a famous date on which the Allied Forces conducted a mass invasion of the beaches of Normandy, France. Nazi Germany had control over most of Europe for approximately two and a half years. The Allied forces took years to develop a strategic plan that would allow them to breach enemy defenses without losing too many casualties. The invasion was supposed to take place on June 5, 1944, but due to weather complications it was postponed 24 hours to June 6, 1944. The German forces knew that the Allied armies were bound to attack on the West coast of France, but weren't sure on which beaches or when the attack would occur. In order to prevent an invasion, Adolf Hitler appointed Field Marshall Erwin Rommel to construct the Atlantic Wall which stretched from Norway to Belgium and France. The Atlantic Wall consisted of barbed wire, land mines, and gun forts, and was 1,670 miles long. After much debate, General George C. Marshall decided to attack the beaches of Normandy instead of Pas de Calais. Operation Fortitude was a deception plan to trick Hitler and his generals into thinking that Allied forces were going to attack Pas de Calais, rather than in Normandy. The Allied forces were able to do this by deploying fake parachutists and inflatable tanks, while also having double agents convince Hitler to make the wrong decisions. Everything went to plan, and on June 6 the Allied forces invaded Normandy along five different beaches: Utah Beach, Omaha Beach, Gold Beach, Juno Beach, and Sword Beach. While the boats arrived at the beachheads, they faced huge challenges, including the German gunmen that awaited them with machine guns on top of a cliff. After ten hours of fighting at the beach, they were able to make progress forward onto the mainland and one step closer to ending the war.
The official start of World War II was September 1, 1939, however the United States didn't join the Allied war effort until 1941. On December 7, 1941 Japanese fighter jets attacked the United States Army base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii and killed 4,200 Americans. The next day the United States declared war on Japan and soon after Germany declared war on the United States, thus the United States joined World War II.

As the war progressed, the Allies struggled to gain an advantage on Germany. D-Day was such a success that it was a turning point in the war. After months of sustaining attacks from both the East (Russia) and the West (Allied Powers), the final German troops were surrounded in the city of Berlin. With Hitler facing defeat, he decided to kill himself and his wife in a bunker. After Hitler was pronounced dead, General Alfred Jodl took Hitler's place and signed an unconditional surrender, ending the war in Europe. The V-Day holiday is to commemorate the day after the victory in Europe and the defeat of the Nazis.

After Germany surrendered, Japan was the last of the Axis Powers fighting in the war. The United States was left with a big decision of how to end the war in the Pacific theater: whether they should launch a land attack against Japan or drop nuclear bombs (a nuclear weapon is an explosive device that derives its destructive force from nuclear reactions). The United States chose to drop nuclear bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and killed roughly 200,000 people. The decision was very controversial due to the fact that it was inhumane. Those who supported the decision claimed that if the United States were to fight on land 100,000 American lives would be lost; many others argued that killing innocent people to win a war was wrong and went against everything the United States had said they would not do. Following the bombing, Japan finally surrendered on September 2, 1945. With the war ending, Germany had to pay for the repairs and give back the land they took during the war. Germany itself was split into two: one side for Russia and the other for United States, Great Britain, and France. The city of Berlin was also split into four different sections, which would cause further tensions later in the 20th century.
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Civil Defense on the Homefront

Gerrard Mayora

This Civil Defense Organization Uniform was worn in New York City by thousands of female members of the Civil Defense Organization during World War II and the Cold War. The uniform is a military-like dress composed of wool, silk, and metal. Women played a significant role in civil defense volunteer organizations as well as in the armed forces. Through their involvement, they protected the nation both on the home front and abroad during global wars. In addition, women’s participation in civil defense organizations supported the movement for equal rights for women.

When World War II began in Europe in September 1939, the United States did not immediately engage itself in the war. Instead, the U.S. government provided support to the Allied Forces who were fighting in Germany. In the spring of 1941, President Roosevelt witnessed the war expand as he coordinated the new civil defense system. He founded the Office of Civilian Defense (OCD) in the hopes that the OCD’s activities would raise public support for the upcoming war. In September of 1941, First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt was appointed to be New York Mayor Fiorello La Guardia’s deputy. Mrs. Roosevelt hoped to open up opportunities for women to volunteer in the war effort. She directed the Volunteer Participation Program, which involved women in physical fitness, childcare, welfare, and programs for children. As of January 1942, only eight months since the program was established, 8,478 local defense councils had already been established, and more than five million people worked in the area of civil defense.

The United States did not enter World War II until after the Japanese bombed the American fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, On December 7, 1941. Months after the attack, an extended version of the World War I conscription law was passed by Congress, which drafted 1.2 million men into the war. All men from 18 to 45 were eligible for the draft, yet some were declared ineligible due to their physical fitness or intelligence. The United States raised funds for
the war through seven massive war bond drives. The drives accumulated millions of dollars, borrowed from the American citizens. As the employment rate increased due to wartime industries, wages for workers doubled, and government officials determined that inflation needed to be prevented. As a result, Leon Henderson established the Office of Price Administration (OPA). The OPA produced shared ration booklets, which limited citizens to certain measurements of consumption.

Other social changes occurred as a result of the war. During World War II, women played a significant role in society, such as serving in the military, working in industrial production, and serving as a reliable resource for goods in their communities. Women also served as members of the Nurse Corps, who would aid wounded or ill soldiers. Nurse Corps often served overseas in combat zones, where living conditions were difficult. Many Americans disagreed with the idea of women serving in the military force in non-nursing jobs. Women serving in our military during WWII challenged social norms and the views of women as a sex.

The large number of women involved in the war, and the scale of the war itself, led to social changes to be seen in a far greater picture. They continued to have an influence on modern women’s movements. In 1964, the Congress passed the Civil Rights Act, primarily to protect the civil rights of African Americans. It also contained language involving women’s rights. This portion of the Civil Rights Act was introduced as an amendment to Title VII as an act to ban discrimination based on sex and race. In 1966, the National Organization for Women (NOW) was created by Betty Friedan as a forum to conduct strikes, boycotts, and lobbying efforts to attain equality with men in every form of life. As the Women’s Liberation Movement gained power, and drew attention to the fight to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, more women began to fight for equal pay, equal opportunity for promotion, recognition of value of work in the home, and a more positive image in the media.

In conclusion, millions of American civilians took part in civil defense organizations, beginning in 1941. These defense organizations performed their duties to the best of their ability in order to successfully protect the nation from its enemies during the war. Women’s actions on behalf of civil defense played a major role in these defense organizations, despite women’s lack of equal rights. The artifact selected, the civil defense organization uniform, was proudly worn by thousands of women during WWII and other period of U.S involvement in war.
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The Purple Heart: Sacrifice, Unification, and Bravery during World War II

Gigi Liman

The Purple Heart medal has a purple enameled heart that includes an elevated profile of George Washington in Continental Army uniform. It is awarded to military personnel for showing bravery in action. It is the earliest U.S. military medal, initiated by George Washington in 1782. He originally named it the “Badge of Military Merit.” Only three people received the original Badge of Military Merit: Sergeant Daniel Bissell of the 2nd Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, Sergeant William Brown of the 5th Connecticut Regiment of the Continental Line, and Sergeant Elijah Churchill of the 2nd Continental Dragoons. The medal was forgotten for almost 150 years. However, on the 200th anniversary of George Washington’s birth, in 1932, the medal was brought back. This medal honors the idea of sacrifice, something very important for all people during World War II. General Douglas MacArthur revived the medal by exemplifying the kind of efforts needed in order to receive the Purple Heart. During World War II, MacArthur was appointed Supreme Commander of Allied forces in the South Pacific, and fought extensively for the United States. His fighting served as an example to America of the sacrificial attitude both necessary to win the war, and to receive the Purple Heart.

Another way that the American people sacrificed for the good of the country was through Government Bonds. They allowed common people to buy into the message that America should intervene in the war. This was important because many people were hesitant to join the war due to the fact that America had just gotten out of the Great Depression and World War I. Most people were only motivated to intervene in World War II after the Japanese fighter planes attacked the American naval base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. People also felt it was safe to join the war because of the strength of the United States’ Allies, such as Britain, France, USSR, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Greece, Netherlands, New Zealand,
Norway, Poland, South Africa, and Yugoslavia. The average American could buy Government Bonds, which was a huge contribution to the war effort. This not only helped the country’s economy, but also helped fund the war and boost the morale of the population. On May 1, 1941, the first Series E - U.S. Savings Bond was sold to President Franklin D. Roosevelt by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau. These bonds were bought by purchasing stamps for 10-15 cents, which were then pasted into booklets that could be turned in when full for a $25 war bond. People would invest both in the country and in their own financial future. The American population's money helped pay for tanks, planes, ships, uniforms, weapons, medicine, food, and many other important tools for the military. By the end of World War II, over 85 million Americans had invested in War Bonds, far more than any other country.

The War Finance Committees, in charge of the Loan Drives, sold a total of $185.70 billion of securities. During the beginning of the war, the Board of Governors issued a statement indicating that the Federal Reserve System was “prepared to use its powers to assure at all times an ample supply of funds for financing the war effort (Board of Governors 1943, 2).” The Federal Reserve, America's central bank, provided the nation with a safe, flexible, and stable monetary and financial system. This contributed to the American army’s increased size and power.

The other major component that led to the growth of the army was the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. At the height of World War II, the combined militaries of the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria) totaled roughly 20 million men. In contrast, prior to and during the onset of their involvement in the war, the U.S. had roughly half a million men. As an army that small would not stand a chance in the war, President Roosevelt signed the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which put into place a peacetime draft for the first time in the country’s history. This helped the U.S. bolster their weak military to 1.8 million men in just a year, and to reach over 12 million men by 1945. Another organization that grew during World War II was the American Federation of Labor, which had a massive 4 million members during World War II. They worked on the relationship between the state, organized labor, and the working class.

The expansion of the army led to the military service of 16.1 million American soldiers during World War II. This had a profound impact on the home front. In 1941, factories produced over 3 million automobiles. When America entered the war, however, almost all welding,
riveting, and engine repair factories converted to making war supplies. Most men went to fight, and women took over by working factory jobs while raising their children. There was not a town in America that did not have **scrap drives**. Americans all over rummaged through their attics and basements for aluminum, brass, copper, tin and any other materials that could be melted down to make guns, tanks or planes. By 1945 the United States had produced 80,000 landing craft, 100,000 tanks and armored cars, 300,000 airplanes, 15,000,000 guns and 41,000,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Due to of this unified attitude of sacrificing for the country, and to the immense amount of people showing their bravery, President Roosevelt authorized the Purple Heart for all branches of service on December 3, 1942. The medal recognized all the people who carried out acts of valor. It therefore served as motivation for all people to join the war effort. There were an estimated 1,076,245 Purple Hearts awarded during World War II. The sacrifice of the American people during this time, whether fighting at war or fighting on the home front, was truly exceptional. These efforts encapsulate the Purple Heart.

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Unit Six

A World in Uncertain Times
Post-War Tensions Rise
Morgan McCordick

The horrific image displayed through The Atomic Bomb Hits New York City was released in Collier’s magazine, a once popular American news publication that has since folded, in 1950. This image was most striking to Americans in the post-war era as it marked a shift in global power that was of great concern to the United States. Although Americans today may interpret this image’s message as a fallacy, one living in 1950 would view the image as a potential reality. The disturbing, dark, and ominous image depicts New York City during an atomic bomb strike and the ensuing destruction. The Atomic Bomb had grown to infamy in recent years due to its use in World War II as a weapon that claimed the lives of thousands of Japanese civilians. The development of this deadly weapon was well underway as early as 1939 in Germany, yet the Nazis never achieved their goal of building one. A product of the infamous Manhattan Project, the United States had its own first Atomic bomb completed by 1945. President Truman was faced with the difficult decision of whether to use the recently developed destructive weapon to attack Japan. With no end to the fighting in the Pacific in sight, Truman concluded that the atomic bomb was the best solution, and although it did effectively end the war, the morality of the decision would forever be questioned.

Soon after the culmination of the war, nations that were seeking to advance and strengthen their global standing viewed the atomic bomb as a necessary instrument in doing so. Several nuclear programs in multiple countries arose from the aftermath of World War II, yet the most prominent of these foreign entities was the Soviet Union which, in a display of power, detonated its first Atomic Bomb in 1949. The Cold War was a constant state of tension between the United States and Soviet Union as each nation sought to surpass the other in global supremacy. The United States viewed the Communist ideals espoused by the Soviet Union to be
a danger to global stability and tried to promote democracy as the prevailing form of government
in those countries subject to the influence of the Soviet Union.

Winston Churchill, the prime minister of Great Britain; Josef Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union; and
President Franklin Delano Roosevelt met at the Yalta Conference in 1945, to discuss the fate of Europe in the post-
World War II world. The United States and Great Britain advocated for interim democratic governments to be
established in the liberated nations of Europe although the Soviet Union, as a communist nation, was vehemently
opposed to this idea. In their advance to Berlin towards the end of World War II, the Soviet Union was left occupying
most of the countries that comprised Eastern Europe. In order to maintain their influence in these nations, they established
communist regimes to keep a watchful eye and to ensure that the new governments would last. This came as a great concern to the Western democracies, and Winston Churchill, observing the new separation between Eastern and Western Europe, infamously claimed that an iron curtain had descended between the two areas of Europe. In response to the spread of Communism in Europe, the United States adopted policies of containment in order to ensure that Communism did not spread beyond its existing borders. In 1947, the Truman Doctrine established that all democratic nations under the threat of Communism would receive assistance from the United States. However, many believed that the United States’ existing policy of containment would not be sufficient in reducing the threat of communism. Those opposed to Truman’s foreign policy proposed that a more aggressive stance ought to be taken in striving to “liberate” nations that had already fallen to communism to reduce Soviet power, specifically in Greece and Turkey.

Following World War II, the countries of Western Europe weakened by the war felt increasingly vulnerable to the Soviet threat. In response, the United States enacted the Marshall Plan, an economic development program that would closely tie the economies of Europe and the United States in order to spur economic growth in the European nations marred by the war. In an act symbolic of the new separation in Europe, the Soviet Union prohibited the countries of
Eastern Europe from participating in the program. Moreover, in response to Soviet expansion was the creation of the **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** which offered military aid to Western European countries if any were to be attacked. Soon after, the Soviet Union established the **Warsaw Pact**. Akin to NATO, the Warsaw Pact was a collective defense treaty in which the Soviet Union pledged military support to their satellite states in Eastern Europe if any were to be attacked. The formation of NATO and the subsequent establishment of the Warsaw Pact revealed the growing tensions between the West and the Soviet Union.

Despite the efforts of the United States and West to stymie the spread of communism, Soviet influence was not halted in the years after World War II. In 1949, **Mao Zedong**, a communist leader in China overthrew the U.S-backed Nationalist government led by **Chiang Kai-shek** and established a communist government that has yet to see its downfall. China was not the only nation in Asia to fall subject to communist influence. In the aftermath of the War in the Pacific, the United States was left occupying the southern region of Korea while the Soviet Union held the north. Even after the two superpowers withdrew their presence, the communist region of the North and the democratic region of the South could not reunite, and they became two separate sovereign states, and it was this separation that would unfortunately plunge the United States into another war in 1950.

The Cold War had only just begun in 1950, and the following several decades would bring growing tension between the West and the new communist states. A symbol of this tension was the new tool of the atomic bomb, which would bring about the largest arms race in history between the Soviet Union and United States. Although the United States greatly dreaded communist subversion, it was a nuclear war that instilled the greatest fear in Americans during this time, and it was from this popular sentiment that the creative image of **The Atomic Bomb Hits New York City** emerged.

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We are all Prisoners of War. Though satirical political cartoonist Jules Feiffer could have sought merely to magnify the trials and tribulations in the lives of the common American citizen, he was likely referring to the prisoners of war, or P.O.W.’s from the Vietnam War when he created this pin. The vertical black lines suggest prison bars, and the red of the letters serves the dual purpose of drawing the viewer’s attention and alluding to the bloodshed and violence of war. Feiffer’s signature marks the lower left. Though he created this button over a decade after the violence of the Vietnam War, it was around this time that prisoners of war from Vietnam were beginning to fly back to the United States and begin their repatriation. Much like the work that won Feiffer the 1986 Pulitzer Prize, this political button offers an insight into the important issues of the world at the time.

The United States had marginally participated in the Vietnam War on the side of South Vietnam until 1961, about six years into the conflict, when an increase in military advisers foreshadowed a rise in American participation. The start of 1964 marked the most significant change. Two U.S. warships reported shots from Northern Vietnamese troops and sparked the placement of U.S. troops on the ground for the next 9 years. With the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, issued by Congress on August 7, 1964, after President Lyndon B. Johnson argued for retaliation against what he identified as an “unprovoked attack,” Johnson was given discretion in taking whatever measures he deemed necessary in eliminating the threat of a future attack. This resolution put American troops on the ground in Vietnam, but the unintended consequences are almost more significant than the fighting itself.
Involvement in Vietnam had been contested since the United States began participating in the conflict. The 1960s were in large part characterized by wars against imperialism and protests (often by members of the younger generation) against these wars. Two of the largest and most active groups to emerge and speak out against the Vietnam War were the Students for a Democratic Society and the National Mobilization Committee. These groups, along with other grassroots organizations, held protests, meetings, and peace marches in an attempt to force the government into some amount of change. Though these groups began as peaceful protesters who wore pins (perhaps why Feiffer chose a pin as the medium for his message) or printed in their university newspaper, the government’s reaction was not nearly as peaceful. There was a strange parallel between the conflicts at anti-war protests and the violence in Vietnam. The opposition for the war was in part based on moral grounds. The United States was largely regarded as stronger than Vietnam; its only real competitor on the global sphere was the Soviet Union, leader of the Communist bloc, so Vietnam was seen by many as an unfair fight. In 1967, a group of almost 35,000 marched outside the Pentagon against the war effort.

By 1968, the fighting was still going strong. The combined forces of the Northern Vietnamese Army and the Viet Cong, a guerilla group that served as the military branch of the National Liberation Front, were coming in full force against the Southern Vietnamese and their United States allies. The guerilla-style fighting of the Viet Cong inflicted massive damage on the US troops, both physically and mentally. Perhaps as a result of the soldiers’ psychological instability or vague orders that reached Lieutenant William Calley, on the morning of March 16, 1968, a group of American soldiers entered the Vietnamese village of My Lai and killed over 300 unarmed men, women, and children. When news of the destruction and death inflicted by American troops at My Lai reached U.S. soil, the backlash against the war grew exponentially.

This anti-war movement was largely comprised of young adults because they were the ones who would fall victim to the draft if and when it came. The first draft of American citizens born between 1944 and 1950 was on December 1st, 1969. The term “draft dodgers” was coined to refer to half a million men who illegally avoided the draft. Draft contention reached its peak in the early 1970s, and the combined discontent with the draft and the war led to an end of the draft in 1973 and the war shortly after.

Frustration with the government did not stop once the war was over. The return of the soldiers and their stories fueled a second surge of frustration. The Prisoners of War who
returned from one of the over fifteen P.O.W prisons in Northern Vietnam participated in these movements and at times were quite vocal about their own experiences with the conflict. Senator John McCain published his own narrative of the harrowing events that occurred after his capture in 1973. In solidarity with those who were less vocal about their time in Vietnam, Feiffer’s pin offers a silent means of support for prisoners of war and against the Vietnam War in general.

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Reaganomics and Other Emblems of the 1980s
Diogene Artiles

Writing letters was once an imperative, intimate, and unique medium through which people communicated for centuries. Conversely, modern communication systems have made correspondence less personal and less thoughtful. Despite this shift in the way people communicate, historians can look at historical letters to gain firsthand insight into life in the past. The familiarity that letters convey is evident in the letter that Ronald Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, wrote to Harold Ward, a citizen concerned about a tax law about to be passed. In the letter, Reagan writes, “At the moment with regard to the Herlong–Baker bill (H.R. 3000–3001) this writing is very important… We should write the ‘House Ways & Means Committee’ urging them to pass [sic] the bill before Congress. We should also write our Rep. & Senators.” The bill President Reagan is referencing would lower taxes for all citizens in California, setting the scene for a presidency averse to high taxes.

The political ideologies of Ronald Reagan, prior to his embrace of Republican ideologies, were in step with most Hollywood actors. Reagan had been a Democrat and a liberal, going as far as saying, “I’m just a citizen … [who’s] more than a little impatient with those promises the Republicans made before they got control of Congress a couple years ago”(Lord). Originally anti-Republican, Reagan saw the American tax laws, which taxed the wealthy 1% more than their poor counterparts, as discriminatory in nature. As an actor, he witnessed firsthand the amount of federal taxes that drained his income - an issue he would tackle as President. In the letter Reagan wrote in response to Harold Ward, he had just aligned himself with conservatism. Reagan insisted that it was the duty of the Republican Party to promote economic conservatism: low taxes, no government intervention in the economy (laissez-faire economics), free trade, and
low government debt. Before his alignment with the Republican Party, Reagan contemplated starting a third political party whose main priority would be the economy. Eventually, he concluded that that would be too much work.

As a Hollywood actor, Reagan was accustomed to being vocal - a skill that would ultimately dub him “The Great Communicator.” An instance in which his fast communication skills granted him the upper hand in the race for presidency was during a debate with George H. W. Bush and third party candidates, or candidates who do not belong to the Republican or Democrat party. The third party candidates were not given seats and were asked not to answer any debate questions until the primary candidates had answered them. Reagan saw this as an obstruction of democracy, as he wanted every presidential candidate to have an opportunity to appeal to the audience. Reagan complained to Jon Breen, the moderator, resulting in Reagan’s microphone being muted. Reagan then responded: "I am paying for this microphone, Mr. Green," misstating the moderator’s name. Reagan was indeed paying for the microphone, as his campaign funded the entire debate stage, so that every candidate could have an equal voice. After Reagan’s quick remark, the entire crowd cheered him on, and from that moment, the American public knew that Reagan was a promising candidate. Recalling this event, Reagan said “Well, for some reason my words hit the audience, whose emotions were already worked up, like a sledgehammer. The crowd roared and just went wild. I may have won the debate, the primary—and the nomination—right there” (Nuttle).

Reagan later ran alongside George H. W. Bush, who would ultimately be his Vice President, and later became the 41st president of the United States. Bush was initially skeptical of Reaganomics and claimed the idea was “voodoo economics,” implying the president would need supernatural assistance in order to properly execute his idea. Reaganomics, also called Supply-side Economics or Trickle-down Economics, is an economic system proposed by Reagan that promotes lowering taxes for the rich, believing that they would use their assets to invest, buy, and create more employment opportunities, thus creating more jobs for the middle and lower classes. Reagan originally proposed a 30% decrease in taxes for the wealthy, but Congress would only lower federal taxes by 25%. This drastic decrease in federal taxes caused inflation, as prices increased in order to accommodate the surge of investing and purchasing by the wealthy 1%. This had detrimental effects, ultimately causing the Recession of 1981 and 1982. The recession made American commodities more expensive abroad, leading to America
importing more goods than it exported, a telltale sign of a broken economy. Fortunately, time was all Reagan needed to fortify the economy. By 1983 the economy flourished again, making way for the golden era of American conservatism and economic boom.

Many Americans were supportive of Reagan by 1983 because the economy had recovered and taxes were lower. However, there was still widespread public skepticism of his spending, especially militarily. Reagan prioritized military defense, as he believed the United States was in a “window of vulnerability” to the Soviet Union. Reagan perceived the Soviet Union and other communist superpowers as a threat to American Democracy, since one of the core values of communism, detailed in the Communist Manifesto by Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx, is the complete destruction of capitalism. Capitalism, an economic system in which wealth is privately owned and distributed, is the antithesis of Communism, in which all wealth is owned by the government. Since Reagan spent a great deal on military defense against the Soviets, while Americans paid little in taxes, the national debt of the United States increased from one to three trillion dollars throughout his presidency.

Reagan also kept offense in mind, as he funded military rebels abroad in an incident that would later be titled the Iran-Contra Affair. It seemed Reagan would do everything in his willpower to end Communism, even breaking the law. For example, during the Iran-Contra Affair, Reagan’s administration sold a number of weapons to Iran in exchange for the freedom of American hostages held by Iranian terrorists. The administration then rerouted the money from the sales to Nicaragua, where Reagan funded rebel groups to fight the communist regime. Reagan then proposed the Strategic Defense Initiative, a plan to create galactic space missiles that would laser incoming Soviet nuclear bombs. To no surprise, the plan was technologically ahead of its time, and critics mocked Reagan’s sense of creativity by referring to the dubious plan as “Star Wars.”

Many Americans praised Reagan because of his domestic policies, but he was also criticized because of the unexpected economic recessions, the drastic spending on national defense, and the furtive negotiations with foreign guerrilla groups. Reagan was particularly unpopular among progressives due to his conservative, Christian fundamentalist beliefs. Reagan was opposed to abortion, wanted to defund the Department of Education, and supported prayer in public school. Being a Hollywood actor, and the President of the Actors Guild, many people would not have believed Reagan to be presidential. Even more surprising was his change in
ideals, as detailed in the letter he wrote to Henry Ward. It is thus important to remember President Ronald Reagan as a fervent fighter of Communism, a social and economic conservative, and a controversial leader of the American people.

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Women in Prisons: An Ongoing Revolution

Tyler Kim

This object, known as the “Standard Expanded Metal Wastebasket,” is a cylindrical, slightly dented trash can designed by female inmates serving sentences in prison. A grayish-black color, this can is made of metal, and it cost about $42. It stands two and a half feet tall and a little under two feet wide. The inmates who designed this trash can in the mid-to-late 1980s resided at the Western House of Refuge, an all-female institution now known as the Albion Correctional Facility, in Albion, New York. This prison participates in programs like Inmate Education and Correctional Education, in which all prisoners are presented opportunities to earn high school or college diplomas as part of academic training, or learn essential skills such as carpentry, landscaping, and computer aided design in vocational classes. Although prisoners have gradually gained more rights and have been able to participate in educational opportunities, women have historically been relatively ignored and pushed to the side. Due to the overwhelming number of men compared to women in prisons, as well as the inherent sexism present in prison hierarchies, male prisoners were able to win more rights and better living conditions, while women were mostly left out of the loop. Only recently have women been granted more opportunities to learn skills that will help them in finding jobs or improving their own lives after leaving prison. Women now have access to classes such as metalwork (where this trash can was forged), construction, and teaching, allowing them to make money while still in prison and easily readapt to society.

The Women’s Rights Movement was, and remains, one of the most influential and powerful movements in American history. In the early years of American history, women were mostly confined to the domestic sphere of life, where they were expected to play a subservient
role to the men of the household as maids, cooks, and child of children. According to philosophies such as the Cult of Domesticity, a widely commonplace belief held by many Americans in the 18th and 19th centuries, women were considered the moral center of the household and their primary purpose was to bear and raise children. However, despite their central component to the family structure, women had no legal identity or rights. The unification of the Women’s Rights Movement speaking out against these imposed gender norms occurred during the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848 in New York, during which leaders and advocates for women’s equality gathered and drafted the Declaration of Sentiments, a document highlighting their anger and demand for equal treatment as humans and citizens under American law. Since this convention, the Women’s Rights Movement has grown into an international, albeit loose, confederation of advocates for equality. One subset, known as suffragists, were highly vocal on the rights of women to vote, and after a century and a half of protest and demonstrations, the 19th Amendment was passed on August 18, 1920. Famous women such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Carrie Chapman Catt were avid suffragists who fought hard throughout their lives for the rights to vote, and extended their battle to the rights to property ownership, citizenship, and equal pay. By the 1960s, the movement had achieved further victories, bringing light to workplace discrimination, gaining the right to legally purchase birth control, and becoming legal equals of men. This success had quickly begun to spread to other aspects of life where women were discriminated against based on their sex. A prominent discussion began on women in prisons, a setting where women made up a tiny fraction of the population.

Women in prisons have been, and still are, a rare sight, with incarcerated women making up less than 10% of the current inmate population and steadily increasing over the past few years. Through the first years of American independence, imprisoned women lived and slept in the same cells as men, although it quickly became apparent to prison officials that the two should be separated. The foundation of the first female only prison, the Mount Pleasant Female Prison in 1835, sparked a gradual but persistent shift to female only institutions. Although male and female prisons were equal in name, they were actually horrifyingly skewed in favor of men. Male prisons often spent more per prisoner due to the very low number of women imprisoned, leading many prison officials to question the need to create an entirely separate set of prisons for women. Women lacked basic essentials like feminine hygiene products, were only offered
classes such as sewing and cooking (typically domestic chores), were given fewer hours to exercise than men, and were at a higher risk of being abused by prison officials. This unfair and sexist treatment of women in almost all aspects of prison life helped spark demand for social change that escalated in the 1970s.

As a part of “women’s liberation,” a movement that sprang up in the mid-1960s, women began fighting for equal treatment in all aspects of life, including in prisons. The old custodian model, one that cramped women into a style of prison similar to that of men’s prisons but with fewer opportunities and resources, was gradually replaced with the reformatory model, which sought to improve the conditions of women and provide them with more services. Women were slowly given more opportunities to find jobs and earn vocational degrees while in prison so they could better support themselves after leaving the system. Fights for abortion rights, such as in *Roe v Wade* (1973), also impacted the prison setting, where the large number of women who entered prison pregnant were given access to low cost abortion. Older arguments, brought up by the National Women’s Party in 1923, demanded that women be granted equal pay for performing the same jobs as men. The Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution was presented to Congress twenty-six times before finally being approved, but it was ultimately shot down due to lack of approval votes from states. The blocking of amendments such as these, as well as pre-existing judgments of women and their nature, have worked to impede social progress even today.

This metal wastebasket is a sign of the successes of women’s prison reform and women’s rights in general. With the ability to pursue more opportunities while in prison, women are better prepared to handle the world and the demanding job market in their life after incarceration. The rights that women have earned after their painstaking legal struggle are directly reflected in the nearly simultaneous and powerful Women’s Rights Movement, which pushed for equality for all in all aspects of life. Although this battle is far from over, huge advancements in legislature and public thinking have made this movement, and others like it, all the more impactful.
Sources


New York Historical Society, “Expanded Metal Wastebasket,”


https://www.nwhm.org/education-resources/history/woman-suffrage-timeline.
Jeff Cowen is a photographer who wanted to capture images of New York City that were not clichés like the Empire State building or the Brooklyn Bridge. Cowen took photos of the places that daily commuters and tourists did not see, such as the prostitution in the shadows of the Meatpacking District. This photo is one of many from a collection called “The Drag Queen Stroll.” This photo is in black and white, placing an emphasis on how challenging the situation was for Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Queer (LGBTQ) individuals during the 1980s. In the photo, a queer woman is posing in front of a brick building, presumably a factory, trying to make money through prostitution. The men that are staring at her in disgust and annoyance are factory workers in the Meatpacking District. However, the men could also be potential customers or simply disgusted with the criminal associations that were connected to prostitution. LGBTQ people were looked down upon in the 1980s not only because it was forbidden by some religions, but also because queer people were seen as disgusting due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The 1980s was a time when people of the LGBTQ community were singled out due to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus), is a disease that damages the immune system and leaves the carrier susceptible to simple illnesses such as the common cold. HIV can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome), a chronic life-threatening disease. HIV was at first found in gay men in California in 1981 who all had similar weaknesses in their immune systems. From California, HIV became an epidemic which spread to LGBTQ communities throughout America. HIV became an epidemic due to lack of knowledge of its transmission and lack of education about contraceptives. During the 1980s, there was a push for a conservative Christian approach to sex education in which STDs (sexually transmitted diseases) and contraceptives were not discussed. Also, HIV had just started to become a national
concern, so there was very little research available at the time, which caused people to be ignorant of how to prevent or deal with the disease. In 1981, 79% of people who were recorded as having HIV were either homosexual or bisexual. As a result, the LGBTQ community suffered under social isolation, discrimination, and lack of medical resources.

Moreover, the LGBTQ community also had a hard time economically. During the 1980s, President Ronald Reagan adopted “supply-side” economics. This is when the government cuts down on income taxes for the wealthy, corporations, and investors in the hope that there will be an influx of investment in businesses that will boost the national economy. The policy was supposed to bring down inflation in America, however Reagan not only cut off taxes for the wealthy, but he also expanded the defense budget while incorporating Federal Budget Cuts. President Reagan cut the budgets of eight out of fifteen departments in his first term and ten out of fifteen departments his second term. These budget and tax cuts resulted in America going through a recession.

Since LGBTQ people were already discriminated against, life became harder for them when America went through the recession. LGBTQ people had a hard time finding jobs not only because unemployment was up by 10.8 percent, but also because of homophobia. This is why some members of the community had to resort to jobs such as prostitution in order to survive. Furthermore, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Affirmative Action executive order in 1965 to compel corporations to give more jobs and opportunities to women and minority groups such as African Americans, Native Americans, Asians, and Hispanics. Although the point of Affirmative Action was to help level the playing field in jobs for minority groups, the LGBTQ community wasn't included in the executive order.

It was not until July 9, 2015 that the Supreme Court stated that people of the same-sex were allowed to legally be married through the Marriage Equality Act. LGBTQ couples during the 1980s did not have the same privileges that heterosexual couples did, including tax reductions, legal holding of one's deceased spouse, ability to visit one’s spouse during restricted visiting hours in the hospital, being able to adopt a child, and more.

The LGBTQ community has a history that is hidden under the American flag; however it is through art such as photography that the history of the LGBTQ community is documented, recognized, and legitimized.


Unit Seven

The New Millennium
The September 11th, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C, according to Jackson and McDonald, “[did] not necessarily ‘speak for themselves (1).’” The attacks were, for lack of a better term, ‘open for interpretation,’ and, despite the horrendous violence they inflicted, did not decidedly warrant the George W. Bush administration to respond by launching a “War on Terror.” In his address to the nation on the night of September 11, Bush commenced the War on Terror by declaring that the U.S. would “Make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who harbor them (2).” Although war was not officially declared, Congress expedited approval for Bush to pursue military actions and proceeded to attack Afghanistan. This was based off of the presumption that the nation was housing Islamic militant Osama bin Laden, who was thought to have overseen the suicide bombings carried out by nineteen Middle Eastern men, most of whom were from Saudi Arabia.

This unofficial declaration of war markedly shifted the Bush Doctrine toward a much more interventionist - as opposed to isolationist - international policy. This resulted in the invasions of Iraq and Afghanistan, the establishment of military operations and bases in countries such as Pakistan and Yemen, and increased military assistance to many other regimes. To some, the War on Terror seemed comparable to the Cold War in terms of military expenditures, changes in government apparatuses, and a national fixation on the security threat supposedly posed by the ‘Other,’ in this case radical Islamic terrorists.

As Howard Zinn notes, Bush’s tough-on-terror rhetoric appealed to both Democrats and Republicans. This is evidenced in the widespread support expressed for Bush to have Osama bin Laden and other members of Al-Qaeda -- a supranational, paramilitary, decades-old Islamic organization whose leaders have declared ‘Holy War’ on the U.S. on multiple occasions -- found “dead or alive” (3). Indeed, even the New York Times, a prominent Democratic-leaning
publication based in the city that was
directly attacked, praised Bush for his use of
force and strength during the period of
national hysteria that followed 9/11.

The bilateral support expressed by
both major political parties for war caused
many anti-war activists of the political left
to cast doubt upon the Two Party System,
citing its failure to represent the views of ‘the people’ over those of private interests. From such a
viewpoint, one could interpret U.S. mass media’s fixation upon the names and stories of 9/11
victims as an effort of sacralization; the innocent deaths functioned in many ways as martyrs to
justify more innocent deaths. Such leftist anti-war advocates who felt excluded by Democratic
Party discourses often turned to third parties in order to feel democratically empowered.

Understanding the skepticism their followers harbored toward the ability of either major
U.S. party to solve the increasingly complex issues of globalization and global terror, Green
Party leaders distributed propagandistic, conspiratorial pieces aimed at generating a discourse
about the role of the U.S. government in terror and the war against it. One such manifestation of
this conspiratorial thinking was Carol Brouillet’s “Deception Dollar.” Appearing from afar as a
normal U.S. bill, the piece was, upon further inspection, a visual satire, deceiving its viewers into
thinking it had monetary value in the same way that the U.S. government allegedly deceived its
citizens regarding its “complicity” in the 9/11 attacks. The piece thus replaced “The United
States of America” with “The Uninformed State of Denial,” and exchanged the heralded, stolid
images of founding fathers with one of a disheveled Bush and scandalized Karl Rove and Dick
Cheney.

It is important to note, however, that the 9/11 Truth Movement (its adherents
categorically reject the term ‘deniers’) was not made up entirely of leftist, nor were they united
under a single front. Their one commonality lied merely in their general distrust in established
government, whether liberally and/or conservatively run; their views on foreign policy, war,
secularity, and foreign policy thus differed immensely. Overall, Brouillet’s piece raised many
questions about the complex interplay between capital, terrorism, media and globalization in a
rapidly changing international political landscape.
Other dissent against the U.S. during the early stages of War on Terror stemmed from a feeling that Bush’s policies infringed upon civil liberties. The American Civil Liberties Union, for example, cites the “hastily” (4) passed PATRIOT Act of October, 2001, which permitted federal security agents to bypass a court warrant in order to monitor or confiscate phones and computers -- as a violation of the First and Fourth Amendments -- the rights to freedom of expression and protection from unreasonable search and seizure, respectively. The debates about ethics and freedom that surrounded the act echoed those about Abraham Lincoln’s suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus -- which prohibits unlawful or unwarranted imprisonment -- during the Civil War. These objections resurfaced an old American question: to what extent may a wartime leader suspend the rights of U.S. citizens for the sake of national security or unity? This question continues to pervade U.S. political, cultural and economic spaces; its ever-varied responses elucidate the plurality of America itself, and force one to continuously and critically ponder what it means to be American.

Sources Cited


Endnotes
This scarf was designed by Oscar de la Renta, who was designated the official designer for the NYC2012 Bid, to promote New York City’s bid for the 2012 Summer Olympics. The scarf is square and made out of silk, with “NYC2012” in bold text on various parts of the scarf. The pattern was part of a larger ensemble of clothing designed for New York City’s bid. De la Renta also designed a blouse, blazer, and skirt for women wearing the apparel; men received a blazer, dress shirt, tie, and pants. While New York City did not win the competition to host the 2012 Olympics (London was chosen as the host), the scarf provides a glimpse into a city recovering from the terrorist attacks on

September 11, 2001, and into the commercialism of that era.

On September 11, 2001, two planes struck the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center, another plane struck the Pentagon, and a fourth crashed in Pennsylvania after being hijacked by the terrorist group Al Qaeda, led by Osama bin Laden. 3,000 people died in the worst terrorist attack on United States soil in terms of lives lost. New York was devastated by these attacks, leading then President George W. Bush to declare that New York City would rise again. This declaration was executed through the USA PATRIOT Act, which enabled increased federal surveillance and intelligence capabilities. New York was also separately granted a wealth of funds to rebuild from the attack on Manhattan’s downtown and set to revitalize it into a gleaming new neighborhood with major transportation hubs and high-end shopping malls. New York City had already started to bid for the Olympics by the time 9/11 occurred, but there was now an added sense of urgency to win the bid to help show off the incredible recovery New York City had made.

New York City’s appeal draws from its status as a global city where many different cultures thrive and prosper in the glamour of the largest city in the Western Hemisphere. The appointment of Oscar de la Renta as a designer for NYC2012’s apparel exemplified this. Born in the Dominican
Republic, de la Renta had designed clothing for historic figures such as Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, the wife of former President John F. Kennedy and was regarded as one of the best fashion designers in the world. The globalism of New York was what the International Olympic Committee (IOC) looked for in host cities because it represented the international spirit of the Olympic Games. Just ten years earlier, the United States had signed the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which reduced trade barriers between the United States, Mexico, and Canada. In 2005, President Bush signed the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA), thus tightening the connection between the United States and Central American trade partners. The world had become more interconnected through the internet, advances in manufacturing and transportation, and an unprecedented willingness by nations to open their borders. The silk that was used to make the scarf was probably made in India or China and then shipped to the United States. When the United States officially presented their bid to the IOC, it was done in Singapore, halfway around the globe from New York City.

Perhaps the greatest impact the NYC2012 bid had was on New York City and its infrastructure. Several different areas of the city were developed, and provided a great example of the possible benefits of urban renewal. Areas that were significantly changed by the potentiality of the Olympic bid included the Far West Side of Manhattan, the East River Waterfront of Brooklyn, Long Island City and Flushing in Queens, Harlem, the South Bronx, and downtown Brooklyn. These areas were all rezoned and revitalized because of the preparations for New York City hosting the Olympics. Collectively, this presented an image of New York City as back and better than ever after sustaining such a horrific blow from 9/11. The high-end international fashion brought to the bid by Oscar de la Renta’s apparel demonstrated how much of a global megalopolis New York had become and the impact of commercialization in the early Twenty-First Century.

Sources Cited


Glossary

14th Amendment: The 14th Amendment contained three major provisions: The Citizenship Clause granted citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. The Due Process Clause declared that states may not deny any person “life, liberty or property, without due process of law”.

18th Amendment: established the prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the United States by declaring the production, transport, and sale of alcohol (though not the consumption or private possession) illegal.

Abolition Movement: The movement to end slavery lead by religious leaders like Quakers, social leaders like Frederick Douglas, and abolitionists like William Lloyd Garrison.

Affirmative action: A government policy to insure that hiring and employment practices were free of racial bias. Passed in 1961 by President John F. Kennedy.

Alexander Graham Bell: The inventor of the telephone in 1876, which alongside Morse’s telegraph and Edison’s phonograph made for a far more interconnected industrial world.

Al Qaeda: radical Islamic terrorist sect led by Osama bin Laden responsible for the September 11 attacks. President Bush used its presence in Afghanistan to justify a declaration of war.

America First Committee: United States isolationist pressure group against the American entry into World War II

American Anti-Slavery Society: Founded in 1833 by William Lloyd Garrison and other abolitionists. They advocated for freedom for African Americans. They engaged in journalism against slavery, assisted fugitive slaves, and sponsored immigration to Kansas during the Kansas-Nebraska Act's.

American Colonization Society: This ‘Progressive’ Organization was founded in 1816 to assist free black people in emigrating to Africa, establishing the American settlement of Liberia.

American Protective Association: an American anti-Catholic secret society established in 1887 by Protestants in lieu with the political Know-Nothings, enraged at the influx of Irish Americans.

Appeasement: Personified by Neville Chamberlain’s Munich accords with Fascist Germany, this foreign policy stressed concessions at any cost to Fascist expansionism to avoid war.

Armistice: an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce. World War I ended with the armistice of 1918.

Arsenal Democracy: During the Second World War (1939–45), the Arsenal of Democracy was the slogan used by U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt as a promise to help the United Kingdom fight Nazi Germany by giving them military supplies while the United States stayed out of the actual fighting.

Tripartite Pact: Germany, Italy, and Japan’s alliance during the Second World War, also known as the Axis Powers.

Baron de Montesquieu: A French enlightenment Philosophe whose political philosophies were grounded on importance for a system with a separation of powers with equality under God, as displayed by the English Constitution. His philosophy inspired many tenets of our Constitution.

Battle of Britain: The Battle of Britain was a military campaign of the Second World War, when the Royal Air Force defended the United Kingdom against the German Air Force attacks from the end of June 1940.

Black Codes: State laws passed after the Civil War that sought to place African Americans in positions of political and economic subservience, removing civil rights, segregating communities, and forcing African Americans to work for former masters with Vagrancy Laws.
Bootlegging: (selling alcohol illegally), liquor shipment hijacking common during the Prohibition Era of the 1920s; it became associated with organized crime, famously Al Capone, and political corruption.

Boycotts: An act of voluntary and intentional abstention from using, buying, or dealing as an expression of protest, usually for social, political, or environmental reasons. Widely used to desegregate buses and bars during the Civil Rights Movement.

Brown v Board of Education: Supreme court case which established that the past ‘Plessy vs. Ferguson’ decision of “separate but equal” in school segregation was unconstitutional. Resulted in the desegregation of schools in Little Rock, Arkansas assisted by the US Army.

Capitalism: An economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state. An extreme laissez faire policy was adopted during the gilded age, and the free market became enshrined in American foreign policy after the Cold War.

Carpetbaggers: A Southern term for Northern reformers and soldiers who flooded the South after the Civil War, based on stereotypes that Northerners could fit all belongings in a travel bag. These Northerners controlled primarily Republican legislatures alongside Scalawags and Blacks.

Carrie Chapman Catt: Carrie Chapman Catt was an American women's suffrage leader who campaigned for the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which gave U.S. women the right to vote in 1920.

Central American Free Trade Agreement: The Dominican Republic-Central America FTA (CAFTA-DR) is the first free trade agreement between the United States and a group of smaller developing economies: our Central American neighbors Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, as well as the Dominican Republic.

Central Powers: The alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria during World War One. Their defeat in 1918 with US support led to the Treaty of Versailles.

Charles Lindbergh: American Aeronaut and German immigrant famous for his precedent-setting flight across the Atlantic and a crisis revolving around his kidnapped infant.

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882: Populist, protectionist legislation signed into law by Chester Arthur that banned the immigration of any Chinese laborer, and severely limited immigration from East Asia in general. Repealed in 1961 with the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Cold War: A 50-year period of high tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union that began after World War II and culminated with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Theories of containment, brinkmanship, and co-existence were attempted between capitalist and communist systems as both nations looked for supporters around the world.

Communism: A form of Government in which all property is owned by the Government. During the Cold War, fear of the spread of Communism from the Soviet Union led to McCarthyism, Brinksmanship, and the Korean and Vietnam Wars.

Compromise of 1850: Legislation pushed by Henry Clay that admitted California as a free state, abolished slave trade in the District of Columbia, and passed a more strict Fugitive Slave Act. It managed to postpone the Civil War for a decade, but served to increase sectionalism.

Confederate States: Commonly referred to as the Confederacy, this was a self-proclaimed nation of 11 secessionist slave-holding states of the United States, existing from 1861 to 1865 during the Civil War led by Jefferson Davis. In the Reconstructionist Era, Republicans accused democrats as supporters of this state with a policy of “waving the bloody shirt”.

Conservatism: Commitment to traditional values and ideas with opposition to change or innovation, first led in American politics by Thomas Jefferson and embodied with laissez faire economic policy in Grover
Cleveland. The modern incarnation of neo-conservative ideology was largely founded by Ronald Reagan. Contrasted with Liberalism.

**Containment:** Coined by President Truman in 1947, this foreign policy stressed preventing the spread of Communism at all costs: leading to massive investment to pro-American governments. Inspired Eisenhower’s Domino Theory, which justified US involvement in Vietnam.

**Cotton Gin:** A groundbreaking invention by Eli Whitney in 1815 that expedited the speed of cotton picking by ten, reinvigorating a failing slave-based cash crop Southern economy.

**Cult of Domesticity:** A belief that arose alongside industrialization that the place for middle and upper class women was at home, not the workplace, due to her superior “moral sensibilities”. Root cause of many gender issues today.

**Declaration of Independence:** A statement adopted by the Second Continental Congress which declared the Thirteen Colonies as an independent state. Written by Thomas Jefferson, this unprecedented document adopted the “inalienable rights of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness.”

**Democrats:** A party founded by Martin Van Buren in 1836 to elect Andrew Jackson for President. Held Laissez Faire economic policy until President F. D. Roosevelt, and embraced Civil Rights under President L. B. Johnson. Modern coalition of immigrants, urban peoples, and minorities, supporting government regulation, environmentalism, and social welfare.

**Dred Scott:** An African American man who sued his owner for freedom based on the principles of Free Soil party. His defeat in the Supreme Court in 1857 enraged Northerners, as Chief Justice Roger Taney refused to recognize the existence of free territories.

**Eli Whitney:** The inventor of the Cotton gin, essential to antebellum Southern cash crop economy, and Interchangeable Parts, essential to the rise of Northern industrialization.

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton:** Elizabeth Cady Stanton was an American suffragist, social activist, abolitionist, and leading figure of the early women's rights movement.

**Embargo Act of 1807:** The Embargo Act of 1807 was a law passed by the United State Congress and signed by President Thomas Jefferson on December 22, 1807. It prohibited American ships from trading in all foreign ports

**Emergency Banking Relief Act:** passed by Congress in 1933 and prohibits commercial banks from engaging in the investment business. It was enacted as an emergency response to the failure of nearly 5,000 banks during the Great Depression.

**Enlightenment:** A socio-cultural movement in the 17-18th centuries in which the predominance of reason from the scientific revolution carried into societal spheres. Philosophers like Voltaire, Locke, and Baron de Montesquieu inspired the American Revolution.

**Equal Rights Amendment:** designed to guarantee equal rights for all citizens regardless of gender; it seeks to end the legal distinctions between men and women in terms of divorce, property, employment, and other matters.

**Era of Good Feelings:** A political pattern following the election of 1816 and the dissolution of the Federalist Party where the dominance of Jeffersonian Democratic Republicans went unchallenged.

**Ethnocentric:** the belief in the inherent superiority of one's own ethnic group or culture, and a tendency to view alien groups or cultures from the perspective of one's own.

**Fourteen Points:** The war aims outlined by President Wilson in 1918, which he believed would promote lasting peace; called for self-determination, freedom of the seas, free trade, end to secret agreements, reduction of arms and a league of nations.
Frederick Jackson Turner: An American orator and populist who stressed the importance of an agricultural “American Frontier” in economic & cultural development.

Fugitive Slave Act of 1850: Piece of the Compromise of 1850; allowed for the capture and return of runaway slaves even if they were within free states.

General Robert E Lee: Revered Southern General whose victories at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville helped build post-war Lost Cause mythology.

Gold Rush of 1848: News of gold brought some 300,000 people to California from the rest of the United States and abroad. The influx of immigration and gold into the money supply reinvigorated the American economy, and California became one of the few American states to go directly to statehood, in the Compromise of 1850.

Great Depression: Beginning with the infamous Stock Market Crash of 1929, the Great Depression was a long period of poor economic performance, high unemployment, low wages for workers, and poor living conditions.

Harper's Ferry: The site of a disastrous 1859 raid led by the Abolitionist on a Federal arsenal to arm a slave rebellion. Brown’s dignity in trial rallied many Northerners to the anti-slavery cause.

Immigration and Nationality Act: Protectionist policy passed in 1910 that enforced quotas on new immigrant groups, focused on limiting the entry of Greeks, Russians, Italians and Jews.

Imperialism: The conquest and subjugation of peoples by industrialized powers, undertaken by the US in the late 19th century to “spread democracy” and follow our “Manifest Destiny” on the Great Plains, Cuba, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Oceania.

Indigenous People: people defined in international or national legislation as having a set of specific rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory, and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations that are often politically dominant.

Industrial Revolution: A groundbreaking movement towards mass machine manufacture of military and consumer goods away from home production. American industrialism boomed after the Civil War, and led to Laissez Faire economic policy and incentives for imperialism.

Inflation: a general increase in prices and fall in the purchasing value of money.

Iron Curtain: A term coined by Winston Churchill used to refer to the post-war separation between east, led by the Communist USSR and west, led by the ‘Democratic’ capitalist USA.

Isolationism: A foreign policy held by the US after World War I that stressed nonintervention in foreign entanglements at all cost, even as German and Japanese expansionism in WW2 grew worrying.

Jack London: An American author during the gilded age who stressed the beauty of nature and self-sufficiency on the American Frontier in works like “The Call of the Wild”.

Jean Jacques Rousseau: An enlightenment philosopher was considered to be a proponent of the “counter enlightenment”, refusing new ideals in logic and scientific reasoning for a return to nature. Believed in the natural equality and kindness of man, helping to inspire the Bill of Rights.

Jeffersonians: One of two dominant political ideologies in the United States from the 1790s to the 1820s supporting largely laissez faire anti-protectionist economic policy and a pro-French diplomatic leaning. Opposed the Federalists, which would fall apart after the War of 1812.

Jim Crow Laws: These racial restrictionist policies mandated the segregation of public schools, public places, and public transportation, alongside restrooms, restaurants, and drinking fountains for whites and blacks. Limited racial equality in the South, as institutions were never “Separate and Equal”, inspiring the Civil Rights Movement.
**John Brown:** A Radical Abolitionist whose murder sprees in Bloody Kansas and Harper’s Ferry won the hatred of many Southerners, but helped garner abolitionist sentiment for many nonaligned Northern free soilers.

**John Locke:** An English Enlightenment philosopher whose “Rights of Man” inspired the basic civil liberties, the rights to liberty and property, of the American Revolution.

**Know Nothing Party:** was a prominent United States populist political ideology during the late 1840s and the early 1850s. Their American Party originated in 1849. Its members strongly opposed immigrants and followers of the Catholic Church.

**Ku Klux Klan:** A secret society in the South founded in 1867 utilizing terror tactics to oppress and restrict voting and civil rights for Blacks. The blockbuster 1912 film “Birth of a Nation” reinvigorated Klan fervor, and in 1922, two million Klansmen marched on Washington.

**League of Nations:** an international organization, headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, created after the First World War to provide a forum for resolving international disputes.

**Lend Lease Act:** Enacted by Congress in 1941 the Lend-Lease Act empowered the president to sell, transfer, lend, or lease war supplies—such as equipment, food, and weapons—to American allies during World War II.

**Lieutenant William Calley:** a former United States Army officer convicted by court-martial of murdering 22 unarmed South Vietnamese civilians in the My Lai Massacre on March 16, 1968, during the Vietnam War.

**Lusitania:** A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat on May 7, 1915 in which 128 Americans died. It greatly turned American opinion against Germany.

**Malcolm X:** he was one of the most prominent and controversial black leaders during the civil rights era of the 1950s and 1960s, advocating black pride, a separate black community and violence as a means of self-defense and a key spokesman for the Nation of Islam

**Market Crash of 1929:** was not the sole cause of the Great Depression, but it did act to accelerate the global economic collapse of which it was also a symptom. By 1933, nearly half of America's banks had failed, and unemployment was approaching 15 million people, or 30 percent of the workforce.

**Market Economy:** A market economy is an economic system in which economic decisions and the pricing of goods and services are guided solely by the aggregate interactions of a country's individual citizens and businesses. There is little government intervention or central planning.

**Mark Twain:** A gilded age author whose famous works of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn criticized the racism and inequality of 19th century American philosophy.

**Marriage Equality Act:** a 2011 New York State law that allows gender-neutral marriages for both same- and opposite-sex couples, while prohibiting state and local courts and governments from penalizing religious and religious-supervised institutions, their employees, or clergy for refusing to sanctify or recognize the marriage.

**Marshall Plan:** American initiative to aid Western Europe, in which the United States gave over $13 billion in economic support to help rebuild Western European economies after the end of World War II. The plan was in operation for four years beginning April 8, 1948.

**Martin Luther King Jr.:** an American Baptist minister and activist who was a leader in the Civil Rights Movement. He is best known for his role in the advancement of civil rights using nonviolent civil disobedience based on his Christian beliefs.
**Munich Conference:** On 29 September 1938 the Munich Conference was called. Here Hitler met with representatives of the heads of state from France, the United Kingdom, and Italy. An agreement was reached that Hitler could annex the Sudetenland provided he promised not to invade anywhere else.

**NAACP:** The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909 as a biracial organization to advance justice for African Americans by W. E. B. Du Bois

**National American Woman Suffrage Association:** formed on February 18, 1890 to work for women’s suffrage in the United States

**National Women's Party:** In 1923, demanded that women be granted equal pay for performing the same jobs as men.

**Nativism:** Native-born people’s opposition to immigrants and their interest.

**NATO:** The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, also called the North Atlantic Alliance, is an intergovernmental military alliance between several North American and European states based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949.

**Neutrality Act:** Laws passed in 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939 to limit U.S. involvement in future wars during the Age of Anxiety leading up to World War 2.

**New Deal:** The New Deal was a group of U.S. government programs of the 1930s. President Franklin D. Roosevelt started the programs to help the country recover from the economic problems of the Great Depression.

**North American Free Trade Agreement:** In 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) came into effect, creating one of the world's largest free trade zones and laying the foundations for strong economic growth and rising prosperity for Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

**Pearl Harbor:** surprise attack by Japan on the U.S. naval base and other military installations in Hawaii on December 7, 1941 Japanese fighter planes attacked an American naval base on December 7, at this location President who declared that America would stay neutral during World War I.

**President Woodrow Wilson:** The 28th president of the United States, known for his World War I leadership, creation of the Federal Reserve, the Clayton Antitrust Act, women's suffrage, the Treaty of Versailles after WW1, and the League of Nations.

**Progressive Movement:** was a period of widespread social activism and political reform across the United States, from the 1890s to the 1920s eliminating problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, immigration, and corruption in government.

**Prohibition:** The result of the 18th Amendment

**Quakers:** This pacifistic group fled from England in 1684 led by William Penn and founded the state of Pennsylvania. They held ideas of religious freedom and tolerance, advocated the abolition of slavery; prominent leaders like Lucretia Mott furthered Women’s Suffrage.

**Reaganomics:** the economic policies of the former US president Ronald Reagan, associated especially with the reduction of taxes and the promotion of unrestricted free-market activity.

**Recession:** A period of temporary economic decline during which trade and industrial activity are reduced, generally identified by a fall in GDP in two successive quarters.

**Reconstruction Era:** in the context of the history of the United States, has two senses: the first covers the complete history of the entire country from 1865 to 1877 following the American Civil War (1861 to 1865); the second sense focuses on the attempted transformation of the Southern United States from 1863 to 1877, as directed by Congress, with the reconstruction of state and society.
Richard Henry Lee: Man who set in motion the main ideas of the Declaration of Independence.

Roaring Twenties: A period during the 1920s during which the stock market boomed and the economy thrived; with technological innovations making the lives of Americans more prosperous.

Roe v Wade: the legal case in 1973 in which the U.S. Supreme Court first recognized a constitutional right to obtain an abortion.

Rosa Parks: Rosa Louise McCauley Parks was an activist in the Civil Rights Movement, whom the United States Congress called "the first lady of civil rights" and "the mother of the freedom movement".

Second Continental Congress: The second Congress managed the colonial war effort, and moved incrementally towards independence, adopting the United States Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

Selective Training and Service Act: Required that men from the ages of 18-45 register for World War I.

Seminoles: The Seminole are a Native American people originally of Florida.

Seneca Falls Convention: The unification of the Women’s Rights Movement in 1848 spoke out against these imposed gender norms occurred during this event in New York. Leaders and advocates for women’s equality gathered and drafted the Declaration of Sentiments.

Slums: Squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people.

Social Darwinism: Inspired by the scientific theories of Charles Darwin, claiming that "the powerful in society are innately better than the weak and that success is proof of their superiority".

Supply Side Economics: Supply-side economics is a macroeconomic theory that argues economic growth can be most effectively created by investing in capital and by lowering barriers on the production of goods and services.

Susan B. Anthony: an American social reformer and women's rights activist who played a pivotal role in the women's suffrage movement.

Sussex Pledge: A German promise in 1915 after the sinking of the Lusitania not to sink American civilian vessels, rescinded in 1917 with the resumption of Unrestricted Submarine Warfare.

Temperance Movement: The Temperance movement is a social movement against the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

The Creek Wars: was a regional war between opposing Creek Native Americans factions, European empires, and the United States, taking place largely in today’s Alabama and along the Gulf Coast.

The Indian Removal Act: Act under President Andrew Jackson that authorized the president to grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for Indian lands within existing state borders.

Trail of Tears: The journey of over 2,000 miles that the Cherokee in 1838 and 1839 were forced upon as a result of Treaty of New Echota, an agreement signed under the provisions of the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

Transcendentalism: a philosophical movement that developed in the late 1820s and 1830s in the eastern United States. It arose as a reaction to or protest against the general state of intellectualism and spirituality at the time.

Transcontinental Railroads: a 1,912-mile continuous railroad line constructed between 1863 and 1869 that connected the existing eastern U.S. rail network at Omaha, Nebraska/Council Bluffs, Iowa with the Pacific coast at the Oakland Long Wharf on San Francisco Bay.

Treaty of Versailles: Peace treaty that ended World War One and established the terms of the war including the blame of Germany for the whole war.
**Triangle Factory Fire**: A fire in a shirtwaist factory in New York City in 1911. It resulted in the deaths of 146 workers, with an overwhelming majority of young, immigrant women. There was serious uproar in response to the images of women jumping from the windows of the factory to escape, and legislation was passed to regulate fires and working conditions thereafter.

**Truman Doctrine**: Economic aid to Greece and Turkey in order to contain the spread of communism.

**Underground Railroad**: a network of secret routes and safe houses established in the United States during the early-to-mid 19th century, and used by African-American slaves to escape into free states and Canada with the aid of abolitionists and allies who were sympathetic to their cause.

**Urbanization**: Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas

**USA PATRIOT Act**: was quickly developed as anti-terrorism legislation in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks and was signed into law by President George W. Bush on October 26, 2001. It allowed the government to secretly request and obtain library records for large numbers of individuals without any reason to believe they are involved in illegal activity.

**War of 1812**: conflict fought between the United States and Great Britain over British violations of U.S. maritime rights.

**Warsaw Pact**: a collective defense treaty among the Soviet Union and seven Soviet satellite states in Central and Eastern Europe during the Cold War

**William Lloyd Garrison**: Author of “The Liberator” who called for immediate abolition of slavery.

**Women's Suffrage**: the right of women to vote in elections.

**Working Man's Party**: first labor-oriented political organization in the United States. Established first in Philadelphia in 1828 and then in New York in 1829, the party emanated out of the concerns of craftsmen and skilled journeymen over their low social and economic status.

**Yalta Conference**: Conference that transpired towards the end of World War II during which Harry Truman, Joseph Stalin, and Winston Churchill met to discuss the fate of Europe in the post-war world.

**Zimmerman Telegram**: Encrypted note from Germany to the German Ambassador to Mexico proposing that if Mexico joined World War One on the Central Powers’ side, they will gain New Mexico, Arizona and Texas back. This led to Woodrow Wilson joining World War One on April, 1917.
**Documentaries**

Title: Feature History Trailer  
Organization: Feature History, joined Sep 15, 2016  
Summary: Introducing what this channel will provide. Does not talk about specific history, just introduces the history that will be discussed in other videos. Sing, take off Hamilton.  
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCHdluULl5c7bilx1x1TGzJQ?&ab_channel=FeatureHistory

Title: Tom Richey WORLDWIDE (Step Brothers Parody)  
Organization: Tom Richey (tomrichery.net)  
Summary: AP US and European History. Video of two high school students introducing the organization via singing in a classroom.  
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCJcjFtDGPBZ3SQGL-0WxFcg?&ab_channel=TomRichey

Title: Hip Hughes History “Where Attention Goes Energy Flows”  
Organization: Hip Hughes History  
Summary: Hip Hughes History is a series of upbeat, personable and educational lectures designed for students and lifelong learners. Videos primarily focus on US History and Politics but span across World History and general interest.  
https://www.youtube.com/user/hughesDV/videos

Title: Epic History TV Channel Trailer  
Organization: Epic History TV  
Summary: Brief videos on world history, using animated maps and images. Packs in as many facts as possible. Aims to release a new video, once per month.  
https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCvPXiKxH-eH9xq-80vpgmKQ?&ab_channel=EpicHistoryTV

Title: The Black Legend, Native Americans, and Spaniards: Crash Course US History #1  
Organization: U.S. History Crash Course  
Summary: talks about the Native Americans who lived in what is now the US prior to European contact. This is a history video, that reviews written documents. Starts with the first sustained European settlement in North America, early Spanish settlements and what happened when they didn't get along with the indigenous people.  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6E9WU9TGrec&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmeBPjTSg593eG7ObzO7s

Title: 02 America The Story of Us Revolution  
Organization: History Channel  
Summary: Miniseries of U.S. fighting for freedom against England, the U.S. perspective  
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KyA0FrWNakA&list=PL3H6z037pboHLqNBXjHTqaxpW6yhOINU
PDFs & Websites

Title: History Study Guides
Organization: Spark Notes
Summary: For reading specific events in U.S. history starting with the French and Indian War (1754-1763) to The Vietnam War (1945-1975).
http://www.sparknotes.com/history/

Title: United States History Regents Review Packet
Organization: Bronx Engineering and Technology Academy (βETA)
Summary: This study guide will assist you in preparing for the NYS Examination in United States History. Social Studies Department 2011-2012, information may have been updated or disregarded as alternative since then.

Title: US History Regents Review
Organization: Mr. Lord's Social Studies page – teacher websites
Summary: Provides 40 illustrious names to know, a U.S. history review packet and PowerPoint, and old Regents exams.
http://www.monroe.edu/webpages/alord/ushxrev.cfm

Title: New York State US History Regents Review Sheet
Organization: Mr. Klaff’s U.S. History and Gov. Review Book
Summary: This page provides content to stretch an entire year. This page contains songs, flashcards, topics, videos, review sheets, maps, and games. It is very loud and colorful website, covers a large range of historic content in a shallow and easy to follow tone.
http://mrklaff.com/usregentsreview.html

Title: US HISTORY REGENTS REVIEW
Organization: Quizlet
Summary: The most essential and often asked terms and Supreme Court Cases on the NYS U.S. History Regents. For example, Declaration of Independence bullet points for who wrote it when he or she wrote and why he or she wrote it. Good for memorization, very clear content, brief and to the point.
https://quizlet.com/18520455/us-history-regents-review-flash-cards/
Mega History Crossword

Across

1. in 1923, demanded that women be granted equal pay for performing the same jobs as men.
2. The alliance between Great Britain, France, the USSR, and the United States during WWII.
3. The members believed that when men consumed alcohol they brought violence into their homes. Thus, they viewed alcohol as a threat to family relations because it was an agent for domestic violence.
4. leader of the soviet union
5. An organization that was created in response to soviet expansion. This organization offered military aid to Western European countries in crisis.

Down

1. 40th President of the United States (1981-1989). Good friends with Margaret Thatcher, known for his supply-side economic policies.
2. an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.
3. _____ Slave Act of 1850, piece of the Compromise of 1850, allowed for the capture and return of runaway slaves even if they were within free states
4. A focus on one's own country or section of the country.
5. The _____ Removal Act, under President Andrew Jackson that authorized the president to grant unsettled lands west of the Mississippi in exchange for Indian lands within existing state borders
6. The journey of over 2,000 miles that the Cherokee in 1838 and 1839 were forced upon as a result of Treaty of New Echota, an agreement signed under the provisions of the Indian Removal Act of 1830.
7. The result of the 18th Amendment
8. The Amendment that gave women the right to vote in federal elections
9. Germany, Italy, and Japan's alliance during the Second World War.
10. a factory or workshop in which workers are paid very little and subject to poor working conditions. Common practice during the Industrial era
11. was considered to be a proponent of the “counter enlightenment” as he opposed the Enlightenment idea that arts and sciences strengthened moral character.
12. The unification of the Women's Rights Movement speaking out against these imposed gender norms occurred during this event in New York. Leaders and advocates for women's equality gathered and drafted the Declaration of Sentiments
13. President who declared that America would stay neutral during World War I.
Review Games

N-YHS Regents Review Masterdeck via Quizlet
Test your knowledge with our flashcards, matching games, and more!
Visit: goo.gl/AzBzz2

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Compete against friends with the ultimate trivia game!
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Crossword Answers