U.S. History End-of-Course Review

**Women’s Issues, Immigrants, Labor,**

**Economic Issues/Economic Legislation, Key Amendments**

**Women’s Issues:**

* Antebellum society:
	+ Women were legally subject to their husbands
	+ Husbands could beat their wives.
	+ Lack of suffrage
* **Women’s Rights movement begins**
	+ **Seneca Falls Convention**, 1848
	+ **Elizabeth Cady Stanton**
	+ **Lucretia Mott**
	+ **Susan B. Anthony**
	+ Amelia Bloomer
	+ Sarah Grimke
* Women’s rights movement was overshadowed by the slavery issue
* Late 19th century
	+ National Women’s Suffrage Association: Stanton and Anthony (no men)
	+ Merger of two organizations = National American Women’s Suffrage Association
	+ Women’s Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) led by Francis Willard was most important
* 20th century
	+ Carrie Chapman Catt’s “Winning Plan”
	+ Alice Paul – militant tactics – ERA – hunger strikes
	+ 19th Amendment (1920) – impact of WWI
	+ Margaret Sanger, birth control
	+ Betty Friedan: *The Feminine Mystique,* 1963
	+ National Organization for Women, 1966
	+ Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), failure to ratify
	+ **Title IX**
	+ Increased access to job opportunities and the military
	+ *Roe v. Wade,* 1973

**Changes for women in the work place:**

Throughout 19th century and first half of 20th century, work was considered inappropriate for middle-

class women.

Exceptions: Women worked in WWI; “Rosie the Riveter” in WWII – 258,000 served in military

After WWII: women expected to go back home – many stayed in the workplace

Reemergence of cult of domesticity in the 1950s—some women began demand for opportunities in

the workplace.

Women’s Rights Movement exploded in 1960s: Betty Friedan – *The Feminine Mystique*

ERA passed in early 1970s but not ratified ¾ of states by 1982.

Percentage of women in the workplace continues to rise until the present

### Native Americans

Battle of Tippecanoe (1811) – Shawnee defeated (Tecumseh) and removed from Ohio Valley

Trail of Tears (1830s and 40s): “Five Civilized Tribes” of southeast ultimately forced to relocate to

 Oklahoma: Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Seminole, (Chickasaw left voluntarily)

Transcontinental Railroad ushered in American movement into “Great West” resulting in war with

 Plains Indians and others (incl Sioux, Apache, Nez Perce)

By 1890 nearly all Native Americans on reservations

Helen Hunt Jackson: *A Century of Dishonor* (1887) stimulated drive to protect Indians but also Christianize and Americanize them

Dawes Severalty Act of 1887: allotment policy for heads of Indian households; destroyed tribal land

 ownership

American Indian Movement (AIM) protested poor reservation conditions for Indians and loss of

 Indian land in late 1960s and early 1970s

**Immigration:**

* Africans beginning in 1619
* Irish and German immigration peaks in 1840s
* Chinese Immigration: California Gold Rush; railroad construction(1840s-1870s)
* “New Immigration” (1880-1920): eastern & southern Europe (almost 30 million; 1/3 went back)
* Mexicans beginning in 1910; deportations during New Deal; Bracero program during WWII; 1970-1990s
* Immigration Act of 1965: eliminates national origins system
* Heavy influx of Asians and Latin Americans during 1980s and 1990s
* **Hardships:**

### Labor

* Great Railroad Strike, 1877
* Knights of Labor, Terence Powderly: “One Big Union”; Haymarket Square Bombing (1886)
* American Federation of Labor (AFL), Samuel Gompers: skilled workers
* Homestead Steel Strike, 1890
* Pullman Strike, 1894
* Clayton Anti-Trust Act, 1913
* International Workers of the World, “Wobblies”
* 1919: Seattle General Strike, Boston Police Strike
* Fair Labor Standards Act
* sit-down strikes
* Peak of union membership: 35% by 1970; currently only about 14% (due to shift to service economy)
* Union membership has continued to fall gradually since the 1970s

## Economic Issues in U.S. History

**Tariffs:**

**1791** – Hamilton’s financial plan; purpose was revenue raising

**1816** – first protective tariff in U.S. history

**1828** – “Tariff of Abominations” – pushed through by Jacksonians to put President J.Q. Adams in a

no-win situation.

1832 – Although it reduced tariffs, South Carolinians believed it did not go far enough and nullified

the tariff.

**1833** – Settled Nullification Controversy; lowered tariffs 10% over 8 years

**1862** – Morrill Tariff; purpose was to raise revenue for the Civil War

##### Tariff issue became the leading issue separating Democrats and Republicans during the Gilded Age

1887—Cleveland came out against a higher tariff and lost the election of 1888.

1890 – McKinley Tariff – Republicans gained the highest peacetime tariff in history in return for

supporting Sherman Silver Purchase Act; raised rates to 48%.

1909 – Payne-Aldrich Tariff – one of causes of split in Republican party between Taft and TR.

Tariffs raised to almost 40%.

**1913** – Underwood Tariff – One of Wilson’s major accomplishments; besides lowering the tariff, the bill provided for the first federal income tax of the 20th century; the 16th Amendment allowed for an income tax. Income tax replaced tariffs as the largest source of gov’t revenue.

**1930** – Hawley-Smoot Tariff – Congress wanted to protect U.S. industries during the Great

Depression but it only resulted in retaliatory measures by 23 other countries and further worsened the economic crisis.

**Landmark Economic Legislation:** (excluding tariffs , see above)

**Hamilton’s Financial plan**—tariffs, Nat’l Bank, funding at par, assumption of state debts, excise tax

**Embargo Act,** 1807: U.S. banned trade with all foreign countries; economy was devastated

**Henry Clay’s American System**: 2nd National Bank; 1816 tariff—1st protective tariff in U.S. history

***McCullough v. Maryland****,* 1819: BUS is constitutional

***Gibbons v. Ogden***, 1824—Only Congress can regulate interstate commerce.

**Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—**U.S. purchased (conquered) Mexican Cession for $15 million

**During Civil War:**

**Greenbacks:** About $450 million issued at face value to replace gold.

**National Banking Act** (1862)—Established a national banking system that lasted until 1913.

**Homestead Act** (1862)—Gov’t provided free land in west to settlers willing to settle there.

**Morrill Land Grant Act** (1862)—Land grants given to states to build state colleges.

***Munn v. Illinois***, 1877: The public always has the right to regulate business operations in which the

public has an interest; upheld an Illinois “Granger Law” regulating storage of grain.

***Wabash v. Illinois*,** 1886: Only the federal gov’t could regulate interstate commerce, so railroads

could not be regulated by states; weakened the Munn v. Illinois decision.

**Interstate Commerce Commission** (1877)—1st gov’t agency in US history to regulate business.

**Sherman Anti-Trust Act**(1890)—Sought to prevent trusts from consolidating and restricting trade.

**Clayton Anti-Trust Act** (1913)—Labor no longer subject to anti-trust legislation

**Federal Reserve Act** (1913)—established current national banking system.

**New Deal:** Relief: FERA, CCC, WPA,

 Recovery: NRA, AAA, Emergency Banking Relief Act

 Reform: FDIC, TVA, Social Security Act, FHA, Wagner Act (NLRB), Fair Labor

Standards Act; U.S. off gold standard (Americans could not cash $ in for gold)

**Lend-Lease Act**, 1941: --Provided funds to Allies during WWII to defeat Hitler.

**G.I. Bill**, 1944—Provided & to veterans for college, technical schools, or capital to start businesses.

**Marshall Plan**, 1947: Provided billions of $ to European countries for economic recovery; purpose

was to prevent communism from spreading in Europe.

**Federal Highway Act**,1956: Established nation’s freeway system

###### Johnson’s “Great Society”—“War on Poverty”

 **“Equal Opportunity Act” (**Office of Economic Opportunity): Provided funds for

impoverished areas.

 **HUD--Dept. of Housing and Urban Development**: Provided & for inner-city development.

 **Medicare Act**: Provided medical care to the elderly if they could not afford to pay.

 **Head Start**: Provided funds for disadvantaged pre-schoolers.

 **Affirmative Action** (executive order): Gave preferences for women and minorities in college

admissions and in the workplace.

 **“Reaganomics”** or **“Supply Side Economics**”or **“Trickle Down Economics”**

 Economic Recovery Tax Act, 1981: Reduced taxes 25% over three years.

 Budget Reconciliation Act, 1891: Reduced social spending while increasing defense spending

**Constitutional Amendments**

1-10(1787) 🡪 Bill of Rights

11th Amendment (1795): clarifies judicial power over foreign nationals

**12th Amendment (1804): members of the Electoral College cast separate ballots for president and VP**

**13th Amendment (1865): abolishes slavery**

**14th Amendment (1868): defines a set of guarantees for US citizenship – equal protection under the law**

**15th Amendment (1870): prohibits the fed. gov’t and the states from using a citizen’s race or color as qualification for voting**

**16th Amendment (1913): authorizes federal taxes on income**

**17th Amendment (1913): converts state election of senators to popular election**

**18th Amendment (1919): prohibits alcohol**

**19th Amendment (1920): gives women the right to vote**

20th Amendment (1933): changes details of congressional and presidential terms and of presidential succession
**21st Amendment (1933): repeals 18th amendment – alcohol allowed again**

**22nd Amendment (1951): limits president to two terms**

23rd Amendment (1961): grants presidential electors to Washington DC

**24th Amendment (1964): prohibits the fed or state gov’t from requiring a tax as a qualification for voting**

25th Amendment (1967): changes details of presidential succession, provides for temporary removal of president, and provides for replacement of the vice president

**26th Amendment (1971): changes the voting age to 18**

27th Amendment (1992): limits congressional pay raises