

	Date	Cause	Events	Significance
Nathaniel Bacon's Rebellion	1676	Virginia frontiersmen seeking land clashed with Indians Frontiersmen demanded help from government Jamestown refused aid, fearing Indian War	Bacon and his men lived on frontier Bacon and his men stormed Jamestown Burned Jamestown Bacon died of fever Rebellion collapsed	Colonial rebellion against government authority Clash between east/west, rich/poor Tidewater's discrimination against frontiersmen Revision of indentured servant system, greater reliance on slave labor
Daniel Shays's Rebellion	1786-1787	Unfair taxes in Massachusetts Farms foreclosed Farmers imprisoned as debtors	Shays/1200 men attacked courts in western Massachusetts State militia put down rebellion	Uprising was a general threat to property Threat that rebellion could spread to other states Articles of Confederation viewed as too weak to maintain law and order Bolstered call for revisions of Articles (Constitutional Convention, 1787)
Whiskey Rebellion	1794-1795	Farmers in western Pennsylvania refused to pay federal excise tax on whiskey Attacked tax collectors Farmers compared tax to Stamp Act of 1765	Washington called for 13,000 troops to suppress the rebels Rebels dispersed, ceased rebellion	Put the force of the government behind the Constitution Government could enforce the law Constitution protected law/order Hamilton's idea of an energetic national government prevailed
Nat Turner's (slave) Rebellion	1831	Slaves wanted freedom Nat Turner saw "vision" and attacked whites in Southampton County, Virginia	Turner, 70 slaves, and 55 whites killed Turner caught; he was executed, and hundreds of slaves were punished	Frightened South Tightened slave codes Restricted freedom for all blacks in South South began to aggressively defend slavery as a "positive good"

Highlights of Administrations

President	Term	Party	Major Events/Developments
George Washington	1789–1797	Federalist	Establishes new government; Whiskey Rebellion; Jay Treaty; Farewell Address
John Adams	1797–1801	Federalist	Undeclared war with France; XYZ affair; Alien and Sedition Acts
Thomas Jefferson	1801–1809	(Democratic) Republican	First Republican president; Executed Louisiana Purchase; Embargo Act of 1807
James Madison	1809–1817	(Democratic) Republican	War of 1812
James Monroe	1817–1825	(Democratic) Republican	Florida purchase; Era of Good Feelings; Executed the Missouri Compromise and the Monroe Doctrine
John Q. Adams	1825–1829	(National) Republican	Corrupt bargain
Andrew Jackson	1829–1837	Democrat	Expands presidential power; Bank battle; Tariff/Nullification Crisis; Indian removal
Martin Van Buren	1837–1841	Democrat	Panic of 1837; Trail of Tears
William H. Harrison	1841–1841	Whig	First Whig president; Died in office
John Tyler	1841–1845	Whig	Annexation of Texas
James K. Polk	1845–1849	Democrat	Mexican-American War; Mexican Cession
Zachary Taylor	1849–1850	Whig	Last Whig president elected; Died in office
Millard Fillmore	1850–1853	Whig	Compromise of 1850
Franklin Pierce	1853–1857	Democrat	Kansas-Nebraska Act; Ostend Manifesto
James Buchanan	1857–1861	Democrat	Dred Scott decision; John Brown's raid; Seven states leave Union
Abraham Lincoln	1861–1865	Republican	Civil War; Emancipation Proclamation; First president assassinated
Andrew Johnson	1865–1869	Republican	Reconstruction; First president impeached; Purchased Alaska
Ulysses Grant	1869–1877	Republican	Reconstruction continued; Many scandals
Rutherford B. Hayes	1877–1881	Republican	Compromise of 1877; Reconstruction ended
James Garfield	1881–1881	Republican	Second president assassinated
Chester Arthur	1881–1885	Republican	Pendleton Act

President	Term	Party	Major Events/Developments
Grover Cleveland	1885-1889	Democrat	First Democratic president since Civil War; Tariff battle with Congress
Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893	Republican	Built up navy; Grandson of William H. Harrison; McKinley Tariff
Grover Cleveland	1893-1897	Democrat	Only president to serve two nonconsecutive terms; Depression of 1893
William McKinley	1897-1901	Republican	Spanish-American War; Third president assassinated
Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909	Republican	Trust buster; Square Deal reforms; "Big stick" in Caribbean
William Howard Taft	1909-1913	Republican	Dollar Diplomacy in Caribbean; Split with Theodore Roosevelt in 1912
Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921	Democrat	Progressive reforms; World War I; Fought for League of Nations
Warren Harding	1921-1923	Republican	Normalcy period; Political and personal scandals; Died in office
Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929	Republican	Pro-business, <i>laissez-faire</i> administration; Kellogg-Briand Pact
Herbert Hoover	1929-1933	Republican	Great Depression strikes; Promoted attitude of rugged individualism
Franklin D. Roosevelt	1933-1945	Democrat	New Deal reforms; World War II; Elected to four terms
Harry S. Truman	1945-1953	Democrat	Fair Deal reforms; Cold War begins; Upset victory in 1948; Korean War
Dwight Eisenhower	1953-1961	Republican	Ended Korean War; Maintained peaceful coexistence with USSR; Established modern Republicanism
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	Democrat	New Frontier reforms; Bay of Pigs; Cuban Missile Crisis; Assassinated 1963
Lyndon B. Johnson	1963-1969	Democrat	Great Society reforms; Civil rights acts; Escalated Vietnam War
Richard Nixon	1969-1974	Republican	Ended Vietnam War; Recognized China; Watergate scandal; First president to resign
Gerald Ford	1974-1977	Republican	Took over when Nixon resigned; Pardoned Nixon for his crimes
Jimmy Carter	1977-1981	Democrat	Camp David Accords; Iran Hostage Crisis
Ronald Reagan	1981-1989	Republican	Supply-side economics; Military buildup; Soviet Union's Cold War decline began

Act or Action	Purpose	Provisions of Act	Colonial Reaction	British Reaction
Proclamation Line of 1763	British hoped to pacify Indians in West Pacification would reduce need for troops to battle Indians on frontier	Forbade settlement west of Appalachian Mountains Everyone in the western region must return to the East	Anger; colonists had fought French and Indian War to gain access to western region Colonists continued to settle in the area	British repealed law with Treaty of Fort Stanwix 1768 Moved line of permitted settlement farther to west
Sugar Act 1764	Act passed to raise money for colonial defense	Duty on foreign molasses had been reduced but now would be enforced	Anger Smuggling	Attempted to enforce tax
Stamp Act 1765	Passed to raise money Same tax existed in Great Britain	Taxed dice, playing cards, newspapers, marriage licenses Total of 50 items taxed	Convened Stamp Act Congress Petitioned the King Urban riots Boycotted goods Viewed as an internal tax	Repealed law Little money raised
Declaratory Act 1766	When Stamp Act repealed, British needed to save face	England could pass any laws for the colonies	Ignored it	British attempt to assert their dwindling authority
Townshend Act 1767	Passed to raise money and regulate trade External tax	Taxed imports: glass, paint, lead, paper, tea	Boycott of British goods Urban riots	Repealed taxes on everything but tea in 1770
Boston Massacre 1770	British troops in city to enforce laws	N.A.	Confronted soldiers	Opened fire on mob, five colonists killed
Boston Tea Party 1773	Colonists wanted to protest tea tax	Tax on tea from 1770 remained	Sons of Liberty threw 342 cases of tea into Boston Harbor	Intolerable or Coercive Acts passed
First Continental Congress 1774	Met to decide how to help Massachusetts resist Intolerable Acts	N.A.	Pled to King to repeal the Intolerable Acts Boycotted taxed goods Called another Congress in 1775	Put troops in cities Decided to hold firm

	War of 1812	The Great War (WWI) 1917
Background	<p>France and England went to war in 1793 over European rivalries</p> <p>Both countries asked U.S. for assistance</p> <p>Both countries prohibited U.S. trade with the other</p> <p>U.S. refused and both countries seized American ships and cargoes</p> <p>England seized American men as well (impressment)</p>	<p>War began in Europe in July 1914</p> <p>Central powers (Germany et al.) fought against Allied powers (France, England et al.)</p> <p>Both Germany and England blockaded their enemies</p> <p>German submarines sank shipping without warning</p> <p>England searched American ships</p>
Presidents	<p>Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>James Madison</p>	<p>Woodrow Wilson</p>
Action to Stay Neutral	<p>Withheld trade by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embargo Act 1807 • Nonintercourse Act 1809 • Macon's Bill #2 1810 	<p>Neutrality proclamation</p> <p><i>Lusitania</i> protest</p> <p><i>Sussex</i> pledge to stop the use of submarines against neutral shipping</p>
Major Events	<p><i>Chesapeake-Leopard</i> clash in 1807</p> <p>Thousands of men seized by British (1803-1812)</p> <p>Hundreds of American ships searched and seized by British and French</p>	<p><i>Lusitania</i> sunk May 1915 (1,400 killed)</p> <p><i>Sussex</i> pledge issued in 1916</p> <p>Zimmerman note 1917 (Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico against U.S.)</p>
Outcome	<p>War declared against England in June 1812</p>	<p>War declared against Germany in April 1917</p>
Comments	<p>War supported by South and West</p> <p>"War Hawks" like Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Felix Grundy pushed the president into war, had hopes U.S. would gain Canada by victory</p> <p>New England shippers opposed war, calling it "Mr. Madison's War"</p> <p>War divided the country, yet Madison won re-election in 1812</p>	<p>Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare led to war with Germany</p> <p>England seized many ships but did not take lives</p> <p>U.S. waged war "to make world safe for democracy"</p> <p>U.S. did not formally join military alliance with England and France</p>

	Great Compromise 1787	Missouri Compromise 1820	Compromise of 1850	Compromise of 1877
Issue	Representation in Congress	Admission of Missouri would disrupt Senate balance between free and slave states Should slavery extend into new territories?	Admission of California to Union Disposition of the territory acquired from Mexican War	Who won the presidency in the election of 1876?
Background	Congress was expected to be dominating branch of government Virginia Plan called for representation by population New Jersey Plan proposed equal representation	Missouri wanted to become the 12th slave state (11 free) Should slavery extend north of Ohio River line? What would happen regarding slavery in rest of Louisiana Territory?	Should slavery extend into the Mexican Cession? Should D.C. outlaw slavery and/or slave trade? Should the Fugitive Slave Law be strengthened? Should California be admitted as a free state? What should be done about Texas's disputed boundaries?	Three states sent two sets of election returns Democrat Samuel Tilden needed only one electoral vote to win Commission gave all 20 disputed votes to Republican Rutherford Hayes South threatened new rebellion
Resolution	Two houses of Congress House based on population Senate has two senators from each state Combined the Virginia and New Jersey Plans	Missouri became slave state Maine became free state No slavery north of 36 degrees/30 minutes in Louisiana Territory	California became free state Utah/New Mexico Territory organized by popular sovereignty Stronger Fugitive Slave Law Slave trade ended in D.C. Texas's land claims denied, but U.S. will pay Texas's debt	Hayes given presidency Removal of troops from South Aid for southern railroads Two southerners in Cabinet Patronage jobs given to Southerners
Significance	Allowed Constitution to be written and approved	Postponed debate over spread of slavery for 30 years	Postponed the Civil War for ten years	Ended Radical/Congressional Reconstruction

	Isolationism	Monroe Doctrine	Open Door
Area of World	Europe	Western hemisphere	Asia
Year Established	1793, 1796	1823	1899-1900
Author	George Washington	James Monroe John Quincy Adams	John Hay
Background	Proposed when England and France went to war 1793 Both countries expected our help U.S. had an alliance with France from Revolution	U.S. feared Spanish recolonization in South America U.S. feared Russian colonies on west coast of U.S. England wanted to be a partner in issuance; U.S. said no to dual authorship	After Spanish War (1898) U.S. became interested in China Europeans were already in China and had created trading spheres of influence that could exclude U.S.
Elements	Neutrality in European affairs No entangling military or political alliances for U.S. Europe/U.S. have separate spheres of interest Commercial relations maintained	No new colonies in Western hemisphere. Existing colonies left alone by U.S. Isolationism from Europe reenforced from earlier foreign policy pronouncements Discouraged extension of monarchies into Americas	All nations share equal trading rights in China All countries must guarantee China's territorial integrity
Comments	In 1796 Washington's Farewell Address reinforced ideas Resulted in war in 1812, 1917 Established a policy that lasted until 1949 when U.S. joined NATO Cited as reason to oppose League of Nations in 1919	England enforced doctrine for 70 years Roosevelt Corollary (1904) strengthened it U.S. became policeman of Caribbean "Big Stick" to keep down "chronic wrongdoing" Later became "Dollar Diplomacy" to control of the Caribbean region U.S. aggressiveness alienated many South American countries	U.S. became protector of China, but mainly sought trade access Boxer Rebellion (1900) frightened U.S. because China's territory might be divided by European powers Japan became greatest threat to Open Door When U.S. challenged Japan's violation of Open Door, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor

	War of 1812	Mexican War	Civil War	Spanish-American War
Dates	1812–1814	1846–1848	1861–1865	1898
President	James Madison	James K. Polk	Abraham Lincoln	William McKinley
Causes	Impressment Freedom of the seas threatened U.S. hoped to gain Canada from England War Hawks' pressure	Manifest Destiny Texas boundary dispute South's desire for new slave territory	Slavery States' rights Eleven southern states withdrew from Union to start their own country	Oppression of Cubans by Spain sparks revolt U.S. business interests threatened in Cuba by the fighting between the rebels and Spanish Battleship <i>Maine</i> blown up Yellow press strengthened anti-Spanish sentiment Pressures of new Manifest Destiny
Important Military Events	England burned Washington Plattsburg battle Battle of the Thames Siege of Baltimore New Orleans	Buena Vista Siege of Veracruz Mexico City	Antietam Fredericksburg Chancellorsville Gettysburg Vicksburg Sherman's march to sea	Manila Bay San Juan Hill
Treaty	Ghent	Guadalupe Hidalgo	Appomattox	Paris
Terms	No resolution of original disputes No territory gained for either side	U.S. got Mexican Cession Agreement on Texas border	South rejoined the Union, but without slavery	Cuba freed from Spain U.S. got Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines
Importance	War promoted American nationalism and patriotism Crushed Indian resistance in South and West Federalist Party died Industrialization began in New England Era of Good Feelings began	Fulfilled Manifest Destiny Re-opened debate over expansion of slavery (Wilmot Proviso) Led to Compromise of 1850	Union saved Ended slavery in the U. S. Bloodiest war in American history Difficult and divisive Era of Reconstruction left bitter feelings on both sides for decades	U.S. acquires foreign territory and becomes world power U.S. enforced Monroe Doctrine with aggressiveness

	World War I	World War II	Korean War	Vietnam
Dates	1917-1918	1941-1945	1950-1953	1950-1975
Presidents	W. Wilson	F. Roosevelt H. Truman	H. Truman D. Eisenhower	H. Truman to G. Ford
Causes	German submarine attacks Sinking of the <i>Lusitania</i> Zimmerman Note Trade, cultural ties with Britain Make "world safe for democracy"	Japan closed Open Door in China Japanese expansion in Asia and Pacific Pearl Harbor attacked Germany declared war on U.S.	Communist North Korea attacked South Korea and the United States sent troops to contain communism	Failure to hold Geneva Accords' elections in 1956 caused communist insurgency in South Vietnam and attacks by North Vietnamese forces
Important Military Events	Belleau Wood Chateau Thierry Second Battle of the Marne Meuse-Argonne	Guadalcanal Midway Leyte Gulf El Alamein Stalingrad Normandy Invasion Battle of the Bulge	Pusan siege Inchon landing Chinese communist intervention	Gulf of Tonkin Pleiku Tet Attacks Invasion of Cambodia
Treaty	Versailles	Accords with the Axis powers	Panmunjom Accords	Paris Accords
Terms	Germany surrendered, punished for war League of Nations created European boundaries redrawn to create new nations	Unconditional surrender Germany, Italy and Japan gave up Fascist philosophies and methods Japan and Germany occupied by Allied forces	South Korea remained free of communism Communism remained in the North	Cease fire Communist troops remained in South Americans withdrew South Vietnam temporarily remained free of communism
Importance	Four empires destroyed Communists took over in Russia U.S. rejected membership in League of Nations Harsh treatment of Germany leads to rise of Hitler	Atomic age began at Hiroshima USSR/U.S. began Cold War United Nations founded U.S. became international superpower	First test of military containment First limited war Hardened relations between the U.S. and Communist China	Six U.S. presidents tried to contain communism War divided nation, left legacy of distrust of government and foreign intervention In 1975 North conquered South and communism triumphed

Treaty/Date	Nations	Provisions
Jay Treaty 1794	United States/ England	Britain withdrew from forts in Great Lakes Arbitration of Revolutionary debts Payment for American shipping losses U.S. gains improved trading status with Britain
Treaty of Ghent 1814	United States/ England	Ended War of 1812 No land concessions by either side No apology by British for impressment Established commission to set boundary between U.S./Canada
Adams-Onís Treaty 1819	United States/ Spain	U.S. got Florida U.S. paid Spain \$5 million Spain recognized U.S. claims to Oregon country Established boundary between New Spain and Louisiana Territory U.S. surrendered its claims to Texas
Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848	United States/ Mexico	Ended Mexican War Mexico recognized Texas annexation Mexico surrendered Mexican Cession U.S. paid Mexico \$15 million
Treaty of Paris 1898	United States/ Spain	Ended Spanish American War Cuba freed from Spanish rule U.S. got Puerto Rico and Guam from Spain U.S. paid \$20 million for Philippines
Treaty of Versailles 1919	Allies/Germany	Ended the Great War (World War I) Established the League of Nations Germany punished for starting war U.S. Senate rejected the treaty because of League of Nations and isolationist sentiment in U.S.

	Message	Supporters	Methods	Significance
Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)	Atlanta Compromise Accept social/political inequality Work for economic equality in farming/trades Blacks should learn vocational skills	Southern, rural blacks Southern whites Wealthy, white industrialists	Accommodation with whites Created Tuskegee Institute Blacks/whites remain separate socially Emphasized black economic development	Got money for black schools Advised presidents on racial issues Secretly tried to overturn segregation Battled NAACP/W.E.B. Du Bois
W.E.B. Du Bois (1868-1963)	Talented tenth of the black community must lead for equality Strive for full and immediate equality, including full suffrage	Intellectuals Black professionals Urban, northern blacks White progressives	Founded Niagara Movement in 1905 Helped form NAACP in 1909 Wrote books to energize blacks	Challenged B.T. Washington Agitated for equality Challenged conservative racial policies
Marcus Garvey (1887-1940)	Black self-sufficiency Opposed integration Black pride in African heritage/seek roots in Africa Proposed a 'Back-to-Africa' movement Expand black economic power	Urban blacks Some whites who supported segregation of the races	Created Universal Negro Improvement Association Formed Black Star Line, a black-owned shipping company Tried to establish African economic ties	First leader to base much of his program on ties to Africa Reached many urban, northern blacks Arrested for mail fraud, deported
Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)	Justice by religious, moral, peaceful means Whites must see injustices in Jim Crow Later targeted economic inequality	Rural, southern church-going people White northern liberals	Nonviolent protest Marches, demonstrations Speeches, articles, books	Opened eyes of country to immorality of segregation Great moral leader Assassinated 1968
Malcolm X (Little) (1925-1965)	Black power Enemy is white man Supported black nationalism May have been less separatist, more moderate at end of his life	Northern urban black youth Nation of Islam Northern white student radicals	Militant speeches, confrontations with white establishment Challenged King's nonviolence Urged self-defense against white violence	Black Muslims identified with violence in 1960s Opposed gradualism, accommodation Frightened whites Assassinated 1965

	Presidential	Congressional
Who was in charge?	President Abraham Lincoln President Andrew Johnson	Thaddeus Stevens Charles Sumner Other Radical Republicans
Dates	April–December 1865	1866–1877
Had the South left the Union?	No; executive branch believed it needed to restore the states to their proper relationship with the Union	Yes; the southern states had left the Union, were conquered territories, and should be treated accordingly
Acts/Action	Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction 1863, 1865 Vetoed Wade Davis bill 1864 Pardoned most ex-Confederates Thirteenth Amendment 1865	Civil Rights Act 1866 Renewed, expanded Freedmen's Bureau Fourteenth Amendment 1868 Reconstruction Acts 1867–1868 Tenure of Office Act 1867 Fifteenth Amendment 1870 Force Acts 1870–1871 Civil Rights Act 1875
Elements of Plans	South must: renounce secession ratify Thirteenth Amendment 10% of voters from 1860 must swear allegiance to Union Confederate officers, officials, wealthy must make special request for pardon	South must: ratify Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments accept black citizenship accept black men voting Put 20,000 troops in the South Confederate officials, officers, soldiers could not vote Civil Rights Act of 1875 provided for social integration
Aid for Freedmen	None provided; up to the individual states to decide how and to what extent newly freed slaves would be helped	Created Freedmen's Bureau, providing welfare and education to former slaves Provided troops to protect black voting rights No permanent land distribution, which gave rise to sharecropping and tenant farming

	Square Deal/ New Freedom	New Deal	Fair Deal	New Frontier	Great Society
Dates	1901-1916	1933-1939	1945-1953	1961-1963	1963-1969
Leaders	T. Roosevelt W. Wilson	F. Roosevelt	H. Truman	J. Kennedy	L. Johnson
Goals	Control corporations, trusts Citizen protection Clean up government Conserve environment	Relief for unemployed Recovery from the Depression Reform of financial institutions, economic system	Continue/ expand New Deal with special attention to economic security	Continue/ Expand New Deal with some attention to civil rights, education	Complete New Deal with special attention to poverty, cities, civil rights, health-care, education
Actions	Hepburn Act Pure Food and Drug Act Clayton Act Northern Securities Case Federal Reserve Act Federal Trade Commission Newlands Act Keating-Owen Act Progressive Amendments (16th, 17th)	National Industrial Recovery Act Agricultural Adjustment Act Civilian Conservation Corp Public Works Administration Social Security Act Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Tennessee Valley Authority Securities and Exchange Commission Wagner Act	Desegregated military Employment Act 1946 Raised minimum wage Expanded Social Security Proposed civil rights program	Proposed: Medicare Civil Rights Act Aid to education Public housing Mass transit	Medicare/Medicaid Act Civil Rights Act Voting Rights Act 60 education acts Economic Opportunity Act Housing Act Immigration Act Highway Safety Act Head Start program Model Cities Act

President	Proposals	Actions	Comments
Harry Truman	Antilynching law Voter protection End discrimination in military, interstate travel, government hiring End poll tax	Created Civil Rights Committee First president to address the NAACP Desegregated the armed forces Reduced government job discrimination	Civil rights program blocked by Congress Won African Americans to Democratic Party Alienated South (Strom Thurmond's Dixiecrat revolt)
Dwight Eisenhower	Work for mildest forms of civil rights Racial justice part of Cold War struggle	Appointed Earl Warren to Supreme Court Civil Rights Acts of 1957/1960 Ended segregation in D.C. and on military bases Sent federal troops to Little Rock	Lacked conviction on civil rights Avoided compulsory action on civil rights Sought change through reason and prayer Believed government could not legislate morality
John Kennedy	Enforce existing laws End discrimination in public housing Made civil rights a moral issue in June 1963	Defended freedom riders Enforced desegregation of universities Ended public housing discrimination Proposed Civil Rights Act	Hoped to contain civil rights pressures/actions Feared southern Democrats in Congress Came late to supporting civil rights Clashed with King, wiretapped him
Lyndon Johnson	Include African-Americans in Great Society Wage war on poverty Overcome racism Improve cities and urban schools	Civil Rights Act of 1964 Voting Rights Act of 1965 Economic Opportunity Act Appointed Thurgood Marshall to Supreme Court 60 education laws, including Head Start	Greatest presidential supporter of civil rights Great Society very strong on civil rights Urban riots 1964-1968 undermined program Great Society damaged by Vietnam War
Richard Nixon	Bring nation together Restore law and order Called for extra help for urban blacks	Supported affirmative action briefly Desegregated many schools Extended Voting Rights Act Condemned busing Appointed conservative federal judges	In the past, he had a moderate record on civil rights. Lacked commitment to true racial equality Used race to divide Democrats Gradually followed a southern racial strategy

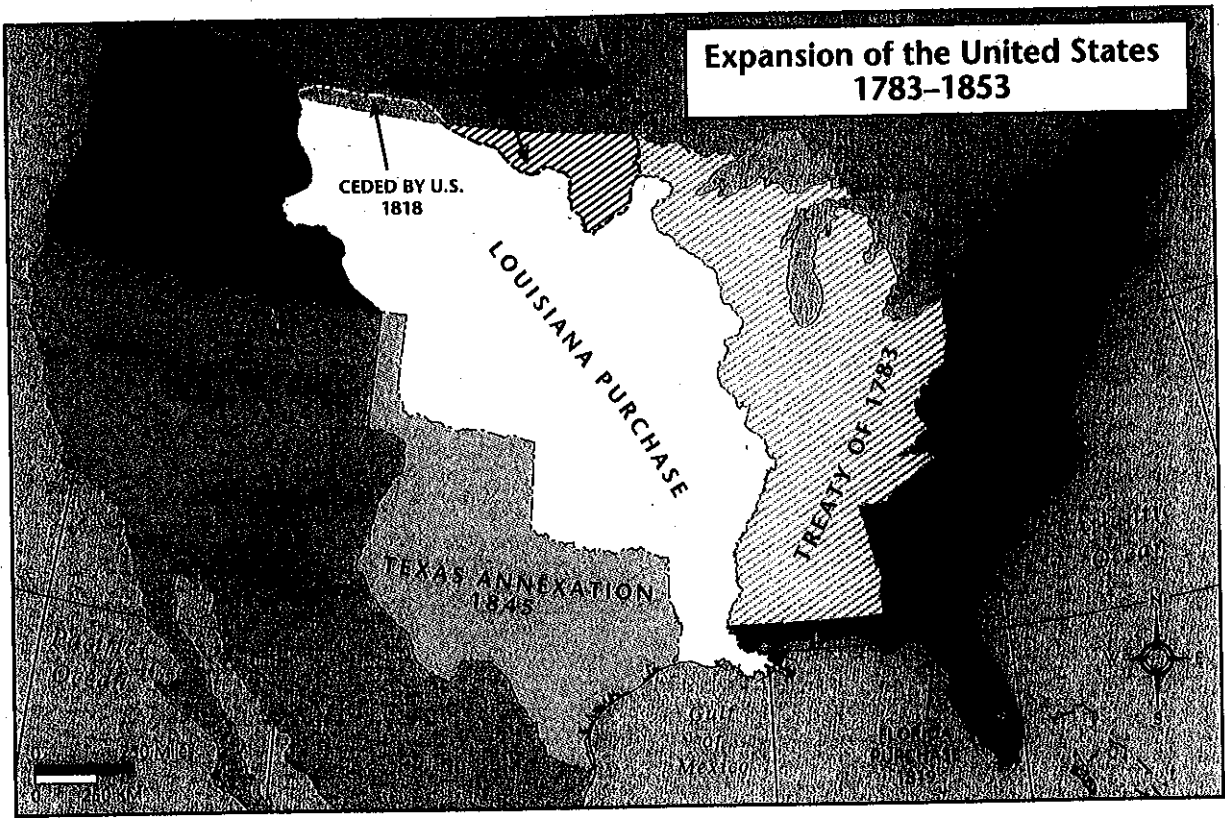
President	Background	Actions/Events	Significance of Action
Harry Truman	1945-1949 France tried to recolonize Indochina Ho Chi Minh and Communists resisted U.S. opposed French recolonization, but feared communism	1949-1953 U.S. began massive aid to France; by 1953 was paying 80% of French bills in Indochina Sent O.S.S./C.I.A. to work with French to combat Communists	Fall of China, Korean War put pressure on Truman to hold line on communism in Asia Supported French colonialism in order to stop communism
Dwight Eisenhower	1954 Dien Bien Phu falls; French defeated Geneva Conference divided Indochina Proposed unification elections be held in 1956	Selected Ngo Dinh Diem as U.S. ally Supported Diem's decision not to hold elections in 1956 Gave economic aid Sent 1,000 advisers to Vietnam	Domino theory made Vietnam critical to Asian containment Support of Diem laid foundation for future commitments
John Kennedy	Worried by Diem's repression of Buddhists; refused to reform political corruption in South Viet Cong grew in strength	JFK resisted call to send combat troops Increased advisers to 16,000 Supported domino theory Tacitly supported Diem's ouster in 1963	Postponed either escalation or withdrawal No clear future direction on war Diem's death left South in political and military chaos
Lyndon Johnson	Faced political chaos in Vietnam Believed in domino theory Feared conservative political attacks on Great Society Realized fighting war could destroy his presidency	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution 1964 gave LBJ authority to fight war Began bombing North Vietnam Sent combat troops to Vietnam; by 1968, 540,000 troops in South Vietnam Opposition to war grew	Saw war as test of U.S. will as superpower Escalated the war and gradually divided nation Tet offensive set stage for U.S. desire to withdraw from Vietnam War destroyed Johnson's presidency and tarnished his legacy
Richard Nixon (Ford)	Pledged to "Vietnamize" war Claimed he had a secret plan to end the war	Reduced U.S. role in war Invaded Cambodia Bombed North Vietnam Peace accords in 1973 left Communists in South Vietnam	Ended draft; withdrew U.S. troops Watergate removed Nixon and reduced public support for South Vietnam Communists took over South Vietnam in 1975

President	Strategy	Means/Implementation	Comments
Harry Truman	Containment	Used economic and military aid Send troops where necessary Program: Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Sent troops to Korea	Communist threat in Greece and Turkey required U.S. aid Sent aid to Europe 1948-1953 NATO first entangling alliance for U.S. Korean conflict—first limited war
Dwight Eisenhower	"New Look" to contain communism	Massive retaliation Rollback of communism Brinkmanship Used CIA to spy on, and topple communist regimes Eisenhower Doctrine in Middle East	Relied on air power, nuclear weapons Made empty pleas for freeing communist-controlled areas in Europe Take USSR to brink of nuclear war if necessary Used CIA to keep Iran, Guatemala friendly to U.S.; U-2 spy planes
John Kennedy	"Flexible response" to contain communist aggression Stand firm in Europe	Combated wars of national liberation in the Third World Used counterinsurgency forces Strong stand in Berlin Blocked communism in Cuba, Vietnam	Berlin wall erected Used guerrilla as well as conventional forces Tried to topple Castro, but resulted in Bay of Pigs Cuban Missile Crisis brought world to brink of nuclear war Sent 16,000 troops to Vietnam
Lyndon Johnson	Containment in Asia Stand firm in Europe by maintaining NATO	Sent 500,000+ troops to Vietnam; tried for political settlement with military forces Bombed North Vietnam	Widened Vietnam War Tried to negotiate with Soviets in Europe
Richard Nixon	Vietnamization Détente Nixon Doctrine Opened China	Reduced U.S. troops in Vietnam Maintained NATO Negotiated with USSR Diplomatic agreements with China	Withdrawn U.S. troops from Vietnam Kept commitments in other parts of world Used China to contain the Soviet Union Peace settlement in Vietnam

	Monroe	Truman	Eisenhower	Nixon
Year	1823	1947	1957	1969
Area of World	Western Hemisphere	Greece and Turkey	Middle East	Asia
Reason(s) for Issuance	<p>Feared Spain would try to recolonize Latin America</p> <p>Feared Russian claims on west coast of U.S.</p>	<p>Part of containment strategy</p> <p>Feared Soviet pressure in Greece and Turkey</p>	<p>Designed to block communism in oil-rich Middle East</p> <p>Feared Soviet moves in the region</p>	<p>Redefined U.S. containment policy, yet reassured allies that U.S. would not retreat to isolationism</p> <p>Responded to U.S. experience in Vietnam</p>
Principles	<p>No new colonies in Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Existing colonies left alone by U.S.</p> <p>U.S. would stay out of European affairs</p> <p>Discouraged the extension of monarchies into Americas</p>	<p>U.S. would provide economic aid to help nations resisting internal or external communist threat</p>	<p>Congress gave president power to provide economic and military aid to nations resisting communist aggression</p> <p>Put Soviets on notice of America's resolve</p>	<p>U.S. would maintain collective security and containment by economic and diplomatic means</p> <p>U.S. would aid allies, but not with American troops</p>
Example of Action	<p>U.S. intervened in Venezuela</p> <p>British boundary dispute in 1895</p>	<p>Sent \$400 million to Greece, Turkey</p>	<p>Sent troops to Lebanon in 1958 to restore order and to support America's ally</p>	<p>Gradual removal of U.S. troops from Vietnam (Vietnamization)</p>

Event	Year	Description	Cost	Significance
Opening through states and acquisition of Mississippi River	1783	Treaty of Paris with England to conclude the American Revolution	0	U.S. gained trans-Appalachian empire Gateway to land beyond Mississippi River Led to Northwest Ordinance
Louisiana Territory	1803	Treaty with Napoleon in France	\$15 million	Doubled the size of the U.S. Gave United States control of Mississippi River (New Orleans) Eliminated Napoleon as threat to American security Led to conflicts over status of slavery in new territories
Florida	1819	Adams-Onís Treaty with Spain (Transcontinental Treaty)	\$5 million	Set Sabine River as southern boundary of U.S. Established boundary between New Spain and Louisiana Territory Spain recognized U.S. claims to Oregon U.S. surrendered its claims to Texas
Oregon	1846	Treaty with England	0	Prevented war with England by splitting Oregon Territory at 49th parallel Gave U.S. clear claim to land on the Pacific coast U.S. now stretched from ocean to ocean
Mexican Cession	1848	Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo settled Mexican-American War	\$15 million	U.S. acquired California and large portions of southwest North America Completed Manifest Destiny Led to conflict over status of slavery in territory won from Mexico
Gadsden Purchase	1853	Treaty with Mexican government	\$10 million	Bought with the hope of building a transcontinental railroad across the southern U.S. Instead, transcontinental railroad went through middle of the nation in 1860s

**Expansion of the United States
1783-1853**



<p>Leader: Thomas Jefferson</p> <p>Weak central government</p> <p>Protect states' rights</p> <p>Strict view of Constitution</p> <p>Agrarian oriented (pro-farmer)</p> <p>Low taxes</p> <p>Weak military</p> <p>Anti-National Bank</p> <p>Pro-French</p>	<p>Leader: Alexander Hamilton</p> <p>Strong central government</p> <p>Reduce states' rights</p> <p>Loose view of Constitution</p> <p>Business and commerce oriented</p> <p>High taxes</p> <p>Strong military</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>Pro-British</p>
<p>Jacksonian Democrats: 1828-1848</p> <p>Jeffersonian traditions/ideas</p> <p>Supporters: small farmers and mechanics</p> <p>Anti-National Bank</p> <p>States control/building of roads and canals</p> <p>Proslavery</p> <p>Pro-Mexican War</p> <p>Strong executive</p> <p><i>Laissez-faire</i></p>	<p>Whigs: 1851-1852</p> <p>Hamiltonian traditions/ideas</p> <p>Mercantile/business interests</p> <p>Pro-National Bank</p> <p>National government control/building of roads and canals (American System)</p> <p>Opposed spread of slavery</p> <p>Anti-Mexican War</p> <p>Weak executive</p> <p>Energetic national government</p>
<p>Democrats: 1850-1900</p> <p>Proslavery</p> <p>Favored secession from Union</p> <p>Blamed for Civil War (Bloody Shirt Issue)</p> <p>States' rights (especially on civil rights)</p> <p>Agrarian oriented</p> <p>Feared strong central government</p> <p>Opposed gold standard (usually)</p> <p>Used Spoils System</p> <p>Supported lowering tariff (1887)</p> <p>Reduced government role in railroad building</p> <p>In 1890s opposed imperialism</p>	<p>Republicans: 1854-1900</p> <p>Opposed the spread of slavery</p> <p>Opposed secession</p> <p>Whig influence/pro-business</p> <p>Briefly championed civil rights</p> <p>Business oriented</p> <p>Supported active national government</p> <p>Supported gold standard</p> <p>Used Spoils System but made some reforms</p> <p>Supported high tariffs</p> <p>Government support in building railroads</p> <p>In 1890s favored imperialism</p>