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American History 1020: Lecture Outline

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I. THE STUDY OF HISTORY
   A. THE NATURE OF HISTORY
      1. Role of Ideas and Presuppositions
      2. Dual Purpose of History
         a. Seeking Facts: Reliability and Selectivity
         b. Interpreting Meaning
      Reading 1: Philosophies of History: A Secular View
   B. INESCAPABLE CONCEPTS
      1. Sovereignty: Ultimacy
      2. Ends: Goal, Purposes
      3. Means: Blueprints, Plan, Method
      4. Truth: Standard, Epistemology, Infallibility
      5. Consequences: Ethics, Accountability, Liability
      Reading 2: Inescapable Concepts
   C. TWO EARLY VIEWS OF HISTORY
      1. Cyclical
         a. Revolution
         b. Sacred Calendar
         c. Golden Age
         d. Polytheism
         e. Eternal Recurrence: Friedrich Nietzsche
         f. Oswald Spengler and Arnold Toynbee
      2. Linear
         a. Teleology (telos = goal)
         b. History as a Story
         c. God's Self-Revelation
         d. Providence and Theophany (appearance of God)
         e. "The Greatest Story Ever Told"
         f. Salvation by Grace Through Faith
         g. St. Augustine and Herbert Butterfield

II. PHILOSOPHIES OF HISTORY
   A. TWO MODERN VIEWS OF HISTORY
      1. Progressive
         a. Reason as the Standard of truth
         b. Rationalist Religion
         c. Science
         d. French Enlightenment
         e. Borrowed Capital
         f. Thomas Macaulay and John Acton
      2. Historicism
         a. Pietists
b. Cultural Relativism

c. Existentialism

d. Nationalism

e. Frederick Jackson Turner and Charles Beard

B. TWO SYNTHESSES

1. Hegelianism
   a. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
   b. Dialectic
   c. World Spirit
   d. Francis Fukuyama

2. Marxism
   a. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels
   b. Economic Determinism
   c. Atheism
   d. Materialism
   e. Class Struggle

3. Their Influence Today

Reading III: Our Revolutionary Age: A Conservative View

III. THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

A. CONSTITUTIONALISM

1. Purpose
   a. Powers

2. Preamble

3. Bill of Rights

4. Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances

5. Amendment
   a. Constitutional Methods: Proposal and Ratification
   b. Interpretation
   c. Popular Initiative
   d. Popular Referendum

6. Drastic Measures
   a. Interposition
   b. Nullification
   c. Secession
   d. Emergency Powers and Martial Law

B. ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES (DIVISION OF POWERS)

1. Federalism
   a. Two Main Levels
   b. Prevailing Norm Before 1787
      1) Monarchy
      2) Confederation

2. Separation of Powers
   a. Three Separate Branches
1) Legislative: law-making
2) Executive: law-enforcing
3) Judicial: law-interpreting

b. Modes of Selection and Terms of Office
   1) Representatives
   2) Senators
   3) Presidents: Electoral College
   4) Justices

3. Bicameralism
   a. Two Chambers
   b. Senate
      1) Designed to Represent the States
   c. House of Representatives
      1) Designed to Represent the People
      2) Money Bills

4. Republican Principle
   a. Enhances Stability
   b. Favors Wise and Capable Leaders

C. CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY
1. Division of Powers
   a. Separation of Powers: Baron Montesquieu
2. System of Overlapping Powers
   a. Sovereignty
   b. Supreme Law of the Land
3. Separate Constituencies
4. Restraint on Power

IV. INTERPRETING THE CONSTITUTION
A. THE FEDERALIST PAPERS
1. Background
2. Federalist, No. 10
   a. Purpose of Dividing Power: Break and Control the Violence of Factions

B. FEDERALIST, No. 10: AN ANALYSIS
1. Remove the Causes of Faction
   a. Abolishing Liberty
   b. Creating Uniformity
2. Control the Effects of Faction
   a. Republican Principle
      1) Tyranny of the Majority
   b. Built-in Diversity
   c. Auxiliary Precautions

Reading 4: The Federalist, nos. 10 and 51
C. CHECKS AND BALANCES IN PRACTICE
1. Laws
a. Executive Orders
2. Treaties
   a. Executive Agreements
3. Judicial Review
4. Reversals
5. Amendments
   a. Judicial Review
6. Appointments
   a. Civil Service
7. Bureaucracy
8. Salary
9. Veto and Override
10. Tie-Breaking
11. Special Sessions
12. Impeachment and Trial
13. Pardons
14. War Powers
   a. Police Actions
   b. Emergency Power

V. BACKGROUND OF THE CIVIL WAR
A. GROWING SECTIONAL CONFLICT
1. Constitutional Crisis
2. Implied Powers
   a. National Bank: Bank of the United States
      1) Interposition and Nullification
3. Louisiana Purchase
   a. Secession Threats
4. Trade Embargo
   a. Warhawks: War of 1812
   b. Militia Forces Withheld
5. Nationalism
   a. Missouri Compromise
   b. Pork Barrel: Internal Improvements
   c. Protective Tariffs
6. Radical Abolitionist Literature
   a. Gag Rule
   b. Political Violence
7. Talk of Conspiracy
   a. Mexican War
   b. Compromise of 1850
   c. Fugitive Slave Law
8. Kansas-Nebraska Act
   a. Squatter Sovereignty
b. Bleeding Kansas
   c. John Brown
9. Dred Scott Case
10. National or State Supremacy

B. JOHN BROWN AND THE SECRET SIX
1. John Brown
   a. Harper's Ferry
2. Secret Six
   a. Thomas Wentworth Higginson
   b. Gerrit Smith
   c. Samuel Gridley Howe
   d. Theodore Parker
   e. George Luther Stearns
   f. Franklin Sanborn
3. Hero Worship

VI. THE CIVIL WAR AND ITS AFTERMATH
A. WAR BETWEEN THE STATES
1. Question of War Guilt
   a. Fort Sumter
   b. Public Reaction
2. Violations of the Constitution
   a. War Measures: habeas corpus and martial law
   b. Maryland
3. Congress
4. Supreme Court
5. Usurpation
6. War Finances
   a. Income Tax
   b. Debt Financing: Greenbacks
   c. National Banking System
7. Lincoln's Reelection
8. Surrender at Appomattox
9. Cost of the War

B. THE ANDREW JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION (1865-1869)
1. Andrew Johnson
   a. Personal Background
   b. Political Background
   c. Personal Character
2. Ten-Percent Plan
3. Radical Republicans
   a. Thaddeus Stevens
   b. Wade-Davis Bill
   c. Veto
VII. THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION

A. PRESIDENTIAL RECONSTRUCTION
  1. Johnson Policy
     a. Oaths of Allegiance
  2. Repudiation of Debts
     a. Texas v. White
  3. Thirteenth Amendment
  4. Restoration of the Union
     a. Radical Attacks
  5. Black Codes
     a. Peonage
  6. Reelection of Prominent Ex-Confederates
     a. Alexander Stephens
  7. Radical Position
     a. State Suicide Theory
     b. Conquered Provinces Theory: Thaddeus Stevens

B. STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL
  1. Confrontation
     a. Johnson's Blunders
     b. Bills of Attainder and Ex Post Facto Law
     c. Class Legislation
  2. Freedmen's Bureau
     a. Military Commission
     b. Veto
     c. Comparison with Quebec Act
  3. Civil Rights Act
  4. Collective Leadership
  5. Fourteenth Amendment
     a. National Citizenship
     b. Centralization
  6. Radical Republican Strategy
  7. National Union Convention
  8. Midterm Elections

C. RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION
  1. Lame Duck Congress and a Special Session
  2. Tenure of Office Act
     a. Subordination of the President
  3. The Command of the Army Act
  4. Military Reconstruction Act
     a. Restricted Suffrage
  5. Background and Analysis
  6. Notable Events of 1867

VIII. CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT

A. IMPEACHMENT CRISIS
1. Firing of Edwin Stanton
2. Impeachment
3. Acquittal

**Reading 5: Edmund G. Ross: A Profile in Courage**
4. Restriction on Appeals: *Ex parte Milligan*
5. Constitutional Revolution
   a. Thaddeus Stevens

**Reading 6: The Fourteenth Amendment**

**B. THE ULYSSES GRANT ADMINISTRATION (1869-1877)**
1. **Ulysses Simpson Grant**
   a. Personal Background
   b. Political Background
2. Money Issues: Plutocracy
   a. **Greenbacks**
   b. Long-Term Bonds
   c. Supreme Court Reversal
3. Gold and Silver
   a. **Gold Standard**
   b. Silver Coinage Discontinued
   c. Calls for Unlimited Silver Coinage
4. Resumption
5. **Credit Mobilier**
   a. Pork Barrel and Influence Peddling
   b. Schuyler Colfax
6. Presidential Election of 1872
   a. Liberal Republicans
   b. Carl Schurz
7. Santo Domingo
   a. Charles Sumner: "Naboth's Vineyard"
8. Machine Politics
   a. **William Tweed** and the Tweed Ring
   b. Tammany Hall
   c. Machine Bosses
   d. Power Vacuum

**C. RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH**
1. Planter Aristocracy
2. Scalawags, Carpetbaggers, and Freedmen

**Reading 7: Booker T. Washington on the Reconstruction**
3. Vigilanteism: Lynch Law
   a. Breaches of the Peace
   b. General Will Theory
4. Ku Klux Klan
   a. Force Acts
   b. Habeas Corpus
5. **Redeemer Covenants**
IX. NEW FRONTIERS
A. INDIAN AFFAIRS
   1. The Plains Indians
   2. "Report on the Condition of the Indian Tribes"
   3. Battle of the Little Big Horn
      a. Sitting Bull and George Armstrong Custer
   4. Chief Joseph

Reading 8: Chief Joseph
   5. Helen Hunt Jackson: A Century of Dishonor
   6. Dawes Severalty Act (1887)
   7. The Ghost Dance and Wounded Knee

B. SETTLING THE WEST
   1. The Great Plains
   2. The Railroads
   3. Homesteading
   4. Mining Camps
   5. Fur Traders
   6. Wagon Trains
   7. Cattle Drives: Joseph McCoy
   8. Herds of Bison: William Cody
   9. Lawmen, Outlaws, and Cavalry
   10. End of the Open Range: Joseph Glidden
   11. Logging Camps

C. INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE
   1. Captains of Industry
   2. Railroad Subsidies
      a. Pacific Railway Bill (1862)
      b. Loans
      c. Leland Stanford and the Big Four
      d. Homesteaders
      e. Reduced Rates
      f. Results
      g. Land Grants: Stephen Douglas
   3. Standardization
   4. Trunk Lines
   5. Empire Building and Profiteering
      a. Cornelius Vanderbilt
      b. Jay Gould
      c. Stock Watering
d. Rate Wars and Rebates
e. Refinancing

6. Invention: Thomas Alva Edison and Nicola Tesla

X. CORPORATE AMERICA
A. INSTRUMENTAL USES OF THE LAW
1. Corporation
   a. "Legal Person"
   b. Privileges
   c. New Jersey
2. Limited Liability
   a. Fellow Servant Rule
   b. Workers Compensation
3. Vertical Integration
   a. Andrew Carnegie
4. Trusts
   a. John D. Rockefeller
5. Interlocking Directorates
   a. J. P. Morgan
6. Holding Company
7. Sherman Anti-Trust Act
   a. Richard S. Olney

B. LABOR
1. Organized Labor
2. Knights of Labor: Terence Powderley
3. Haymarket Square Riot: Peter Altgeld
4. American Federation of Labor: Samuel Gompers
   a. Tactics: Closed Shop, Walkout, Boycott
5. Sunday Legislation
6. Union Busting
   a. Injunctions, Lock-Outs, Iron-Clad Oaths

C. IMMIGRANTS AND URBAN LIFE
1. Organized Labor
2. Immigration and Unemployment
   a. Urbanization and Ethnic Diversity
   b. Nativism
   c. Suspension of Chinese Immigration
3. Emergence of Cities
4. City Planning: Frederick Law Olmsted
5. Living Conditions: Jacob Riis

D. PRAGMATISM AND LIBERALISM
1. Instrumentalism
   a. Utilitarian and Pragmatic Approach
   b. Two Working Principles
      1) Release of Energy
2) Enhancement of Opportunity

2. Pragmatism
   a. William James
   b. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.
   c. Germ Theory of History

XI. CULTURE IN THE MACHINE AGE

A. RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL APPLICATIONS

1. Gospel of Wealth
   a. Andrew Carnegie
   b. General Education Board: John D. Rockefeller

Reading 9: The County Schools of To-Morrow

2. Theological Liberalism
   a. Charles Darwin
   b. Theistic Evolution
   c. Religion of Humanity

Reading 10: The Religion of Humanity

3. Social Darwinism
   a. Herbert Spencer and William Graham Sumner

Reading 11: What Social Classes Owe Each Other
   b. Henry Ward Beecher
   c. Horatio Alger and Russell Conwell

4. Socialism
   a. Henry George
   b. Fabian Society
   c. American Fabian Society
   d. Intercollegiate Socialist Society:
      Jack London, Clarence Darrow, Upton Sinclair, Thomas Wentworth Higginson
   e. League for Industrial Democracy
   f. Evaluation

5. Social Gospel: Walter Rauschenbusch
   a. Process Philosophy
   b. Secular Millennialism
   c. Collectivism
   d. Social Creed of the Churches
   e. Political Influence

6. Centralization of Government
   a. Managerial Class
   b. Zachary Montgomery

Reading 12: Political Poison in the Public Schools

B. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

1. Public Education
   a. Americanization

2. Vocational-Technical Schools
1. Tuskegee Institute: Booker T. Washington
2. Land Grant Colleges: Morrill Act (1862)
3. Colleges and Universities
   b. Textbooks
   c. Daniel Coit Gilman
   d. Academic Credentials
   e. Scientific Education
   f. Philanthropists
4. Popular Press
   a. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst
   b. Intellectual Journals
   c. Mark Twain, Stephen Crane, and Bret Harte

XII. THE GILDED AGE
A. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1876
   1. Contested Results
   2. Electoral Commission
   3. Compromise of 1877
B. THREE REFORM ADMINISTRATIONS (1877-1885)
   1. Rutherford Birchard Hayes (1877-1881)
      a. Personal Background
      b. Political Background
   2. Patronage
      a. Spoils System
      b. Riders
   3. Stalwarts and Half-Breeds
      a. Chester Alan Arthur
      b. Roscoe Conkling
      c. James G. Blaine
   4. Bland-Allison Act
   5. Presidential Election of 1880
      a. John Sherman
      b. James Garfield
      c. Winfield Scott Hancock
      d. Platforms
   6. James Abram Garfield (1881)
      a. Personal Background
      b. Political Background
   7. Republican Shakeup
      a. Conkling Resigns
      b. Shrinkage of Presidential Prerogative
      c. Garfield's Assassination
   8. Insanity Defense: Charles Guiteau
   9. Chester Alan Arthur (1881-1885)
      a. Personal Background
b. Political Background
c. Arthur's Quandary
d. Tone
10. State of Defenses
11. **Pendleton Act of 1883**
a. Max Weber
12. Presidential Election of 1884
   a. James G. Blaine
   b. Grover Cleveland
   c. "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion"

XIII. THE RISE OF POPULISM

A. THE FIRST CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION (1885-1889)
   1. **Stephen Grover Cleveland**
      a. Personal Background
      b. Political Background
   2. Mugwumps
      a. **Carl Schurz**
   3. Free Enterprise
      a. Veto of the Texas Farm Bill
      b. Reforms
      c. Cleveland's Individualism
   4. Marriage
   5. Presidential Election of 1888
   6. Opposition to Silver Coinage

B. THE BENJAMIN HARRISON ADMINISTRATION (1889-1893)
   1. **Benjamin Harrison**
      a. Personal Background
      b. Political Background: Oliver Morton
   2. Pan American Union: James G. Blaine
   3. Civil Service: John Wanamaker
   4. Billion Dollar Congress: End of Surpluses
      a. **Thomas Brackett Reed**
      b. Pension Act of 1890
      c. Sherman Silver Purchase Act
      d. McKinley Tariff Act
      e. Democratic Victory
   5. Homestead Strike
   6. Grassroots Political Movements
      a. **National Grange**
      b. Farmers Alliances
      c. **People's Party**
   7. Jim Crow Laws
   8. Presidential Election of 1892
      a. Democrats: Grover Cleveland
b. Populists: James Weaver  
c. Republicans: Benjamin Harrison

XIV. THE RISE OF EMPIRE
A. THE SECOND CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION (1893-1897)
   1. Panic of 1893
   2. Repeal of the Silver Purchase Act  
      a. Gresham's Law  
      b. Cleveland's Cancer Surgery
   3. Coxey's Army
   4. Pullman Strike  
      a. Richard Olney  
      b. Eugene Debs  
      c. Injunction Power
   5. Bond Issues: J. P. Morgan
   7. Goldbugs vs. Silverites  
      a. Coin Harvey  
      b. L. Frank Baum
   8. Presidential Election of 1896  
      a. William Jennings Bryan  
      b. William McKinley
B. FOREIGN POLICY
   1. Expanding Horizons  
      a. Manifest Destiny: Filibusters  
      b. William Seward: Alaska, Midway
   2. State of the Navy
   3. Latin America  
      a. James G. Blaine  
      b. First Inter-American Conference  
      c. Reciprocity Agreements  
      d. Richard S. Olney
   4. Pacific Affairs  
      a. Hawaii  
      b. American Sugar Interests  
      c. Queen Liliuokalani  
      d. Republic of Hawaii  
      e. Samoan Islands
   5. Geopolitics  
      a. Naval Strategy: Alfred Thayer Mahan  
      b. Benjamin Tracy
C. THE WILLIAM MCKINLEY ADMINISTRATION (1897-1901)
   1. William McKinley  
      a. Personal Background  
      b. Political Background
c. Mark Hanna

d. Financial Straits

2. Open Door Policy
   a. John Hay

3. Boxer Rebellion: Herbert Hoover
   a. Boxer Protocol
   b. Education Fund

4. Currency Act of 1900: Gold Reserve

XV. THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
A. AMERICAN INTERVENTION
1. Cuban Insurgency
   a. Concentration Camps: Valeriano Weyler

2. Sinking of "The Maine"

3. Role of the Press
      1) Frederick Remington
   b. New York World: Joseph Pulitzer
      1) Stephen Crane and Winston Churchill
      2) Karl Decker
   c. Public Reaction: Leon Czolgosz

B. THE WAR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES
1. Philippines: George Dewey

2. Cuba
   a. Racial Discrimination
   b. Disease
   c. The Rough Riders: Theodore Roosevelt

3. Puerto Rico

4. Anti-Imperialist League
   a. Andrew Carnegie
   b. Xenophobia
   c. William Graham Sumner

5. Philippine Commission: William Howard Taft

6. Presidential Election of 1900
   a. Democratic Party
   b. Republican Party

7. Assassination of McKinley: Leon Czolgosz

XVI. THE REPUBLICAN ROOSEVELT
A. THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION (1901-1909)
1. Theodore Roosevelt
   a. Personal Background
   b. His Exhibitionism
   c. Personal Tragedies
   d. Political Background
e. War Service  
f. Leadership Style  
g. Simplified Spelling  
h. Religious Views  

2. Appointments  
a. Elihu Root  
b. William Howard Taft  
c. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.  

3. Southern Republican Party  

4. Panama Canal  
a. Naval Power  
b. Nicaragua  
c. Colombia  
d. Intervention  
e. Presidential Prerogative  
f. Canal Zone  

5. Doctrine of Preventive Intervention:  
The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine  
a. Caribbean Basin  
b. Types of Intervention  

6. Presidential Election of 1904  
a. Alton Parker  
b. Theodore Roosevelt  
c. Eugene B. Debs and Thomas E. Watson  

7. Russo-Japanese War  
a. Nobel Peace Prize  
b. John W. Burgess  
c. Gentleman's Agreement  

8. Great White Fleet  

B. THE SQUARE DEAL  

1. Federal Intervention: Jawboning  

2. Trust Busting  
a. Northern Securities Company: J. P. Morgan  
b. Department of Commerce and Labor  
c. Elkins Act: Rebates  
d. Hepburn Act: Interstate Commerce Commission  

3. Conservation  
a. Gifford Pinchot  
b. Newlands Act  
c. Executive Orders  

a. Meat Inspection Act  
b. Pure Food and Drug Act  

5. Panic of 1907  

6. Presidential Election of 1908
XVII. THE TRIUMPH OF PROGRESSIVISM

A. THE WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT ADMINISTRATION (1909-1913)

1. William Howard Taft
   a. Personal Background
   b. Political Background
   c. Philippines Commission
   d. Character
   e. Chief Justice

2. Payne-Aldrich Tariff: Nelson Aldrich
   a. Robert LaFollette

3. Conservation
   a. Richard Ballinger
   b. Firing of Gifford Pinchot

4. Trusts
   a. Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company
   b. Pujo Committee

5. Dollar Diplomacy
   a. Manchurian Railroad: Philander Knox
   b. Caribbean

B. THE PROGRESSIVE REVOLT

1. The Insurgency
   a. George Norris
   b. Joseph Cannon
   c. Midwestern Progressives

2. Roosevelt-Taft Rupture
   a. Herbert Croly
   b. Republican Schism

3. Bull Moose Party

4. Progressive Ideology
   a. Herbert Croly
   b. Charles Beard
   c. Activist Welfare State

5. Presidential Election of 1912
   b. William Howard Taft
   c. Woodrow Wilson
   d. Failed Realignment
   e. Progressive Legacy

XVIII. THE CHARACTER OF PROGRESSIVE REFORM

A. SOURCES OF PROGRESSIVISM

1. Reform Movements
   a. Government as a Countervailing Force
   b. Government as a Referee
   c. Government as a Power Broker
2. Populists
3. Progressives
4. Social Science
   a. Charity Organization Societies
5. Purposes
   a. Mutual Aid: Peter Kropotkin
   b. Drift and Mastery: Walter Lippmann
   c. Positive State vs. Laissez Faire
   d. Pragmatism
6. Muckrakers
   a. Henry Demarest Lloyd and Ida Tarbell
   b. Thorstein Veblen
   c. Jacob Riis
   d. Lincoln Steffens
   e. McClure's Magazine

B. POLITICAL REFORMS
1. Oregon System: William U'Ren
   a. Initiative, Referendum, Recall
2. Urban Reform
   a. Weak Mayor/Council System
   b. Strong Mayor/Council System
   c. Commission Form
   d. Council-Manager Form
3. Wisconsin Idea: Robert LaFollette
   a. Direct Primary Election
   b. State Income Tax
   c. Richard Ely and E. A. Ross
4. Other Electoral Reforms

C. EDUCATION AND LAW
1. Progressive Education
   a. Edward Thorndike
Reading A: Who Killed Excellence?
   b. John Dewey
   c. "A Common Faith"
   d. Dewey's Pedagogic Creed
   e. Transmission Belts
2. Legal Positivism
   a. Legal Realism
3. Case Method: C. C. Langdell
4. Evaluation

XIX. THE WILSON ERA
A. THE WOODROW WILSON ADMINISTRATION (1913-1921)
1. Thomas Woodrow Wilson
   a. Academic Career
b. Family  
c. Political Background  
d. Edward Mandell House  
e. His Activist View of the Presidency  

2. Legislative Program  
a. Underwood-Simmons Tariff  
b. Federal Reserve Act  
c. Federal Trade Commission  
d. Clayton Anti-Trust Act  

3. Interventionism  

4. Mexican Revolution  
a. Porfirio Diaz  
b. Victoriano Huerta  
c. Venustiano Carranza  
d. Pancho Villa  
e. John J. Pershing  

5. Virgin Islands  

B. CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR  
1. Balkan Wars  
a. Ottoman Empire [Turkey]  
b. Congress of Berlin  
c. Serbia  
d. Francis Ferdinand  

2. Triple Alliance and Triple Entente  
a. Otto von Bismarck  
b. Boer War  
c. Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia  
d. Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria, Turkey  
e. Austrian Ultimatum  

3. Anti-German Feeling  

4. Merchants of Death  
a. United States Steel  
b. Du Pont  
c. American Exports  

C. BRITISH BLOCKADE OF GERMANY  
1. American Commerce  
a. Industrial Sabotage  
b. Continuous Voyage Doctrine  
c. Starvation  

2. U-Boats  

3. Sinking of the Lusitania  
a. Resignation of William Jennings Bryan  

XX. THE GREAT WAR  
A. PREPARATION FOR WAR
1. National Defense Act
2. Sinking of the Sussex
3. Presidential Election of 1916
   a. Charles Evans Hughes
   b. Adamson Act
   c. New Democratic Coalition
   d. Hyphenated Americans
4. U-Boat Declaration
5. The Zimmermann Note
   a. Filibuster
   b. Arming of Merchant Ships
6. War Resolution: Jeannette Rankin

B. MOBILIZATION OF THE ECONOMY
1. Intervention
   a. Hidden Costs
2. Total Mobilization
3. Lever Act
4. War Industries Board: Bernard Baruch
5. War Labor Board: William Howard Taft
6. War Trade Board
7. Fuel Administration: Daylight Savings Time
8. Food Administration: Herbert Hoover
9. Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation
10. Railroad Administration
11. Liberty Loans and the Victory Loan
12. Overman Act

C. HOMOGENIZATION OF PUBLIC OPINION
1. Committee on Public Information: George Creel
   a. Persecution
2. "Americanism"
   a. Foreign Language Ban
   b. "Melting Pot"
   c. Cardinal Principles of Secondary Education
   d. "Living Constitution"

D. THE FOURTEEN POINTS
1. Secret Agreements
2. National Self-Determination
3. Twenty-Three Pronouncements
4. Unintended Effects

XXI. LOSING THE PEACE
A. THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE
1. October Appeal
2. Personal Diplomacy
   a. Wilson's Entourage
b. "Colonel" House

c. Wilson's Obsessive Personality

3. The Big Four: Wilson, David Lloyd-George, Georges Clemenceau, Vittorio Orlando

4. League of Nations: Tennyson's "Locksley Hall"

5. Round Robin

6. Treaty of Versailles
   a. Entente Cordiale
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**Reading 18: The High Noon of Aggression**
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Reading 28: The Portland Declaration
Reading F: The Jungle of Empire