


A history of the united states boors

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The soldiers of the Continental Army under the command of General George Washington lacked cold weather clothing and boots during the cold winter they spent in the Valley of forge (1777-1778). Their painful struggle showed just how vital basic equipment, like footwear, was to the success of any military conflict, at home or abroad. The first true boot made for American military service was Jefferson's boot in 1816, which had the distinctive feature of not differentiating the left and right leg. Through many conflicts, this original shoe was fitted, updated, and repaired to produce a modern version in use by the US Army. During the U.S. Army's participation in World War I (April 6, 1917 to November 11, 1918), soldiers wore a trench, also known as a Pershing shoe (named after U.S. Army General John J. Before the Americans wore the trench, it was given to French and Belgian soldiers at the beginning of the war, as early as 1914. including the Spanish-American War of 1898. While the trench boot boasted an iron plate in his heel and a tanned cow's head in the sole, he lacked waterproofing, which became apparent as soon as it was in use in the box. Improvements in the design have been made since January 1918, which has led to heavier designs with skin and more waterproofness, including thicker soles. The trade-off was that the new boots weighed much more, leading the soldiers to nickname their small tanks. Over time, there were some nuances to download the design. For example, paratroopers (e.g. the 82nd Airborne Division and the 101st Airborne Division) were allowed to wear jumping boots. Historically, these were The Corcoran brands, which were made entirely of leather and debuted during America's participation in World War II (December 8, 1941, until September 2, 1945) with the advent of paratroopers as a combat force. Officially called the M1943 Combat Boots, this style is widely used by U.S. Army soldiers during the Korean War (June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953). The combat boot was needed to protect against North Korea's mountainous terrain and brutally cold winters. Another example of the combat design of the boot for a particular environment was the jungle boot, first tested in Panama before World War II. Formally adopted by the U.S. Army in 1942, the light jungle boot used a rubber sole and layers of fused locusts or PVDC (polyvinylide chloride) to create a ventilated mesh that allowed moisture to flow but prevented dirt, sand or insects from penetrating. Two types were developed: the M-1942 canvas and the rubber jungle and a later edition called M-1945 tropical combat boot. These types are still used by U.S. Army units deployed during the vietnam, with improvements made during this conflict to create the M-1966, or M-66, jungle boot. Improved design included nylon nylon strengthening in the neck of the shoe, along with the skin for the heel and heel. The vent insoles, originally designed by the M-1942, were also removable in the revamped jungle trunk. The Army briefly tested two prototype designs for Jungle Boots again in 2016, but ultimately decided against the wide-ranging boots issue after field tests were done by soldiers from the 25th Infantry Division in 2017 and 2018. At the end of the twentieth century, when all black, all leather boots were a necessary part of army combat uniforms, soldiers would have one set of field boots that could get ripped during training, and one set of well polished spit-shiny boots for inspection, parades, or just garrison duty. These boots can be worn as part of the uniform dress, with trousers tucked into the top of the boots. As combat conditions change over time, as does the promise of new and ever-refined versions of U.S. Army shoes, with boots as a prop in the uniforms of privates and generals alike. By the time of the first Gulf War (August 2, 1990, until February 28, 1991), the combat boot had been changed to a coyote-colored boot to better reflect Iraq's desert field environment. Along with changing the color scheme, the Army has relaxed its requirement to have these boots polished, making them more comfortable and easier to maintain. By the mid-2000s, all U.S. Army soldiers had completely moved from the Jungle of the Vietnamese era to fighting to a desert-style boot. The army's new combat boot has evolved into a accounting of other potential environments beyond the desert. Cold weather boots were designed for troops in cold conditions at higher elevations such as Alaska and Afghanistan (the latter is now the site of the longest U.S. war on record, from October 7, 2001 to date). Section AR670-1.18.4 in the leadership of the U.S. Army defines the characteristics of modern combat boots that are used today. Each soldier is given two hot weather conditions (HW) and one moderate weather pair of boots. At their discretion, soldiers can purchase an additional set of boots for their own use, but they must meet several requirements in order to pass the collection. Materials must be genuine skin, only cow or cattle hide skin qualifications. All combat boots must also be of a certain size: eight to ten inches tall, with a single height of two inches or less. Meanwhile, the only material should be either rubber or polyester polyurethane. All boots must be tan or coyote color throughout the boot design. Based on these specifications, the U.S. Army announced testing in 2019 of three new types of shoes designated prototype A, B and C as possible replacements for cold weather boots of the 1960s, still in current use and nicknamed Mickey Mouse Boots because of their large size. How combat conditions change with time, as well as the promise of new and constantly refined versions of the shoes of the U.S. Army, with boots as a support in the uniforms of privates generals, so. Fred Poyner IV danner, depth in the area, equipment, history, military, product, unchanging merchandise March 9, 2020 Filson March 9, 2020 American History redirects here. Для истории континентов, см. Происшествия и люди в США на протяжении всей истории Часть серии по истории Соединенных Штатов Хронология доистории доколониального колониального периода 1776-1789 1789-1849-1865 1865-1918 1918-1945 1945-1964 1964-1980 1980-1991 1991-2008-настоящее по этническому признаку афро-американских американцев азатского происхождения Американский филиппинский американец японского еврейского американца мексиканских американских коренных американцев польский американец Тема Antisemitism Гражданские права 1896-1954 1955-1968 Демография культуры Экономика Внешняя политика Историография Иммиграция Труд ЛГБТ Медицина Военная музыкальная религия Социализм Спорт Южный По государственной технологии и промышленности Территории Уплfee труда женщины Соединенные Государства рорта№tе Эта статья является частью серии о культуре Соединенных Штатов Америки Общество История Язык Люди расы и этнической религии искусство и литературы Архитектура Искусство Танца Moda Литература Комиксы Поэзия Музыка Скульптура Театр Другие Фестивали Кухня Новости Новости Радио Кино ТВ Интернет Порнография Мифология Мифология Символы Флаг Великий Печать Памятники Гимн Птица Всемирного наследия Сайты Порталы Соединенных Штатов Периоды в истории Соединенных Штатов Колониальный период 1607-1765Американская революция 1765-1783Совершение Период 1783-1788Федералист Эра 1788-1801Евфeронская эра1801-1817Эра добрых чувств 1817-1825Джеконская эра1825-1849Г ражданская война Эра 1850-1865 Эры реструктуризации 1865-1877Виласья эпоха 1877-1895Прогрессивная эра 1896-1916Мировая война 1917-1919Мировая война 1920-1929Гретская депрессия 1929-1941Мировая война II 1941-1945Почта войны Эра 1945-1964Гражданство Права Эра 1965-1980Рейган Эра 1981-1991Почта холодной войны Эра 1991-2008Современный день 2008-настоящее Timelineтe Предыстория Соединенных Штатов началась с прибытия коренных американцев до 15000 г. до н.э. Многочисленные культуры коренных народов сформировались, и многие исчезли до 1500 года. The arrival of Christopher Columbus in 1492 was the beginning of the European colonization of America. Most colonies were formed after 1600, and John Winthrop's early records and writings make the United States the first country whose most distant origins are fully registered. By the 1760s, thirteen British colonies were held by 2.5 million people along the Atlantic coast east of the Appalachian Mountains. After defeating France, the British government introduced a number of taxes, including the Stamps Act of 1765, rejecting the colonists' constitutional argument that new taxes needed their approval. Resistance to these taxes, especially the Boston in 1773, Parliament passed punitive laws aimed at ending self-government in Massachusetts. Armed conflict conflict in 1775. In 1776, philadelphia in Philadelphia, the Second Continental Congress declared the independence of the colonies as the United States. Led by General George Washington, it won the Revolutionary War with great support from France, and additional assistance from Spain and the Netherlands. The Treaty of 1783 gave land east of the Mississippi River (including parts of Canada, but not Florida) to a new nation. The Articles of the Confederacy established a central government, but it does not provide stability because it cannot collect taxes and has no executive official. In 1791, the Bill of Rights was added, guaranteeing inalienable rights. With Washington as the first president and Alexander Hamilton his top adviser, a strong central government was created. The purchase of Louisiana territory from France in 1803 doubled the size of the United States. The second and last war with Great Britain was fought in 1812, which strengthened national pride. Encouraged by the notion of a clear fate, the U.S. territory expanded to the Pacific coast. While the United States was large in area, by 1790 its population was only 4 million. However, it grew rapidly, reaching 7.2 million in 1810, 32 million in 1860, 76 million in 1900, 132 million in 1940 and 321 million in 2015. Economic growth in terms of total GDP was even greater. Compared to the European powers, the country's military power was relatively limited in peacetime until 1940. The expansion to the west was driven by the search for inexpensive land for yeoman farmers and slave owners. The expansion of slavery is becoming increasingly contentious and fuels political and constitutional battles that are resolved by compromise. Slavery was abolished in all states north of the Mason-Dixon line by 1804, but the south continued to profit from this institution, mainly from cotton production. Republican Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860 on a platform of ending the expansion of slavery. Seven Southern slave owners rebelled and formed the foundation of the Confederacy. Fort Sumter's attack on allied forces there in 1861 began a civil war. The defeat of the Confederates in 1865 led to the impoverishment of the south and the abolition of slavery. In the era of reconstruction after the war, legal and voting rights were extended to freed slaves. The national government became much stronger, and because of the Fourteenth Amendment in 1868, it had a clear duty to protect individual rights. However, when white Democrats regained power in the South in 1877, often by paramilitary suppression of voting, they passed Jim Crow laws to preserve white supremacy, as well as new disenfranchised state constitutions that prevented most African Americans and many poor whites from voting. This continued until, in the 1960s, the movement for law and the adoption of federal law does not unified constitutional rights for all citizens. The United States became the world's leading industrial power at the turn of the 20th century, due to the surge in entrepreneurship and industrialization in the Northeast and the Midwest and the arrival of millions of immigrant workers and farmers from Europe. The construction of the national railway network was completed and large-scale mines and factories were established. Mass dissatisfaction with corruption, inefficiency and traditional policies stimulated the Progressive Movement from the 1890s to the 1920s. This era has led to many reforms, including the sixteenth and nineteenth constitutional amendments that brought federal income tax, direct election of senators, a ban and women's suffrage. Originally neutral during World War I, the United States declared war on Germany in 1917 and financed the Allied victory the following year. Women were granted the right to vote in 1920, and Native Americans were granted citizenship and the right to vote in 1924. After a prosperous decade in the 1920s, the collapse of Wall Street in 1929 marked the beginning of a decade-long global Great Depression. Democratic President Franklin D. Roosevelt ended Republican dominance in the White House and implemented his New Deal programs, which included assistance to the unemployed, support for farmers, Social Security and the minimum wage. The new world has defined modern American liberalism. After Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the United States entered World War II and financed Allied military action and helped defeat Nazi Germany in the European theater of war. His involvement led to the use of newly invented nuclear weapons in two Japanese cities to defeat imperial Japan in the Pacific theater of the war years. The United States and the Soviet Union became rival superpowers after World War II. During the cold war, the two countries indirectly confronted each other in an arms race, a space race, proxy wars and propaganda campaigns. The goal of the United States was to stop the spread of communism. In the 1960s, thanks in large part to the strength of the civil rights movement, another wave of social reforms was carried out to ensure that constitutional voting rights and freedom of movement of African Americans and other racial minorities were respected. The Cold War ended when the Soviet Union was officially dissolved in 1991, leaving the United States as the world's only superpower. Since the Cold War, United States foreign policy has focused on contemporary conflicts in the Middle East. At the beginning of the 21st century, Al-Kaida carried out the september 11, 2001, attacks, followed by wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. In 2007, the United States entered the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression, followed by a slower-than-usual pace growth in the early 2010s. Economic growth and unemployment recovered by the mid-2010s, although these economic benefits are now under threat in 2020 COVID-19 pandemic. Early History Major Articles: The Backstory of the United States, the History of Native Americans in the United States, and pre-Columbian Era See also: Native Americans in the United States This map shows the approximate location of the ice-free corridor and specific PaleoIndian sites (Clovis Theory). It is not yet known how and when Native Americans first settled in America and the modern United States. The prevailing theory suggests that people from Eurasia followed the game through Beringia, the land bridge that connected Siberia to present-day Alaska during the Ice Age and then spread south across America. This migration may have begun 30,000 years ago and lasted until 10,000 years ago, when the land bridge plunged into the water due to rising sea levels caused by melting glaciers. These early inhabitants, called paleo Indians, soon diversified into hundreds of culturally diverse peoples and tribes. This pre-Columbian era includes all periods in American history prior to the emergence of European influence on the American continents, spanning from the original settlement during the Upper Paleolithic period to European colonization at the beginning of the modern period. Although this term technically refers to the epoch before Christopher Columbus's voyage in 1492, in practice the term usually includes the history of American indigenous cultures until they were conquered or significantly influenced by Europeans, even if it occurred decades or centuries after the original landing of Columbus. Paleo-Indians Are Cultural Areas of pre-Columbian North America, according to Alfred Kroeber. By 10,000 BC, people were relatively well established throughout North America. Initially, the Paleo-Indian hunted the megafauna of the Ice Age like mammoths, but when they began to die out, people turned instead to bison as a food source. Over time, feeding berries and seeds became an important alternative to hunting. The Paleo-Indians in central Mexico were the first in America to grow corn, beans and courgettes around 8000 BC. By 3000 BC, corn was grown in the valleys of Arizona and New Mexico, followed by primitive irrigation systems and the early villages of Hohokama. One of the earliest cultures in the modern United States was the Clovis culture, which is primarily identified by the corrugated spear dots called clovis point. From 9100 to 8850 BC, the culture fluctuated across much of North America and also originated in South America. Artifacts of this culture were first excavated in 1932 near Clovis, New Mexico. Folsom's culture was similar but marked by the use of Folsom Point. Later, migration, identified by linguists, anthropologists and archaeologists, occurred around 8000 BC, who reached the Pacific Northwest at 5000 BC from there they they along the Pacific coast and inland and built large apartment buildings in their villages, which were used only seasonally in the summer for hunting and fish, and in winter to collect food. Another group, the people of the Oshara tradition, who lived from 5500 BC to 600 AD, were part of the archaic southwest. Mound builders and pueblos of Aden began construction of large earthen embankments around 600 BC They are the earliest known people who were Mound builders, however, there are mounds in the United States that preceded this culture. Watson-Brake is an 11-mound complex in Louisiana that dates back to 3500 BC, and the nearby poverty point, built by a culture point of poverty, is an earthworks that dates back to 1700 BC These mounds probably served a religious purpose. The Adenians were absorbed in the tradition of Hopewell, an influential people who traded tools and goods throughout the territory. They continued the Aden tradition of building mounds, and the remains of several thousand still exist throughout the core of their former territory in southern Ohio. Hopewell pioneered a trading system called hopewell Exchange System, which ran the most from the modern southeast to the Canadian side of Lake Ontario. By 500 AD, the Hopewellians had also disappeared, absorbing themselves into the great culture of Mississippi. Mississippi was a broad group of tribes. Their most important city was Cahokia, near present-day St. Louis, Missouri. At the peak of its development in the 12th century, the city had an estimated population of 20,000, larger than London's population at the time. The whole city was centered around the mound, which stood 100 feet (30 m) high. Cahokia, like many other towns and villages of the time, depended on hunting, feeding, commerce and agriculture, and developed a class system with slaves and human sacrifices that was influenced by societies in the south like the Maya. In the south-west Of Anasazi began to build stone and adobe pueblo around 900 BC These apartment structures were often built into the cliffs, as seen from the Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde. Some have grown to the size of cities, with Pueblo Bonito along the Chaco River in New Mexico once consisting of 800 rooms. Grave Creek Mound, located in Mundsview, West Virginia, is one of the largest conical mounds in the United States. It was built by the culture of Aden. The mound of kahokia monks (a UN World Heritage Site) in the summer. The concrete staircase follows the approximate course of an ancient wooden staircase. An artistic recreation of Kincaidi's site from prehistoric Mississippi culture as it may have looked at its peak of 1050-1400 AD Cliff Palace, a Unesco National Park listed as a WORLD Heritage Site by the United Nations. The North-West and Northeast of the Kyalaaan Totem Pole of the Tingit Kicks.Adi clan, erected in silka National Historic Park in memory of those who died in the Battle of the peoples of the Pacific in 1804 were probably the wealthiest Native Americans. Many different cultural and political nations developed there, but they all shared certain traditions of beliefs and customs, such as the central role of salmon as a resource and spiritual symbol. Permanent villages began to develop in this region as early as 1000 BC, and these communities celebrated the holiday of giving a potlach. These meetings were usually organized to commemorate special events, such as the raising of the Totem pole or the celebration of a new chief. In present-day upstate New York, the Iroquois formed a confederation of tribal peoples in the mid-15th century consisting of Oneida, Mohawk, Onondagi, Kayuga and Seneca. Their system of belonging was a kind of federation, different from strong, centralized European monarchies. Each tribe had a place in a group of 50 Sachem chiefs. It was suggested that their culture had contributed to political thinking during the development of the United States Government. The Iroquois were powerful, waging war with many neighboring tribes and then with the Europeans. As their territory expanded, smaller tribes were forced further west, including the peoples of Osage, Kau, Ponka and Omaha. The main article of Native Hawaiians: The History of Hawaiian Polynesians began to settle in Hawaii between the 1st and 10th centuries. Around 1200 AD, Tahitian researchers found and began to inhabit the area. This marked the rise of Hawaiian civilization, which would have been largely separated from the rest of the world until the arrival of the British 600 years later. The Europeans led by British explorer James Cook arrived in Hawaii in 1778, and within five years of contact, European military technology would help Kamehameha I conquer most people and eventually unite the islands for the first time; creation of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Scandinavian study Leif Erickson discovers The America of Christian Krog, 1893 The earliest recorded European mention of America is found in the historical treatise of the medieval chronicler Adam Bremen, circa 1075, where it is called Winland. (note 1) It is also mentioned widely in the 13th century Scandinavian Vinland Saga, which refer to the events of about 1000. While the strongest archaeological evidence for Scandinavian settlements in America exists in Canada, primarily in L'Anse aux Meadows and dates back to about 1000, there is considerable scientific debate about whether Scandinavian researchers have also made landfall in New England and other parts of the US. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge stated that a Norwegian explorer named Leif Erickson (c.970 - c.1020) was the first European explorer to discover America. European Colonization Home article: Colonial history of European territorial claims of the United States in North America, c. 1750 France UK Spain After a period of study, major European countries, the first successful English settlement was established in 1607. Year. brought horses, cattle and pigs to

America and, in turn, took to Europe corn, turkeys, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco, beans and zucchini. Many researchers and early settlers died after being exposed to new diseases in America. However, the effects of new Eurasian diseases suffered by colonists, especially smallpox and measles, were much worse for Native Americans because they were not immune to them. They suffered from epidemics and died in very large numbers, usually before large-scale European settlements began. Their societies were destroyed and hollowed out as a result of the scale of death. The first settlements Main articles: Spanish colonization of America, Dutch colonization of America, New Sweden and French colonization of America Spanish contact Spanish explorers were the first Europeans who reached the present-day United States, after the expeditions of Christopher Columbus, beginning in 1492 established possessions in the Caribbean. Juan Ponce de Leon landed in Florida in 1513. Spanish expeditions quickly reached the Appalachian Mountains, the Mississippi River, the Grand Canyon and the Great Plains. Christopher Columbus's letter on the discovery of America to King Ferdinand and queen Isabella of Spain in 1539 by Hernando de Soto explored the southeast extensively, and a year later Francisco Coronado explored from Arizona to central Kansas in search of gold. Escaped horses from the Coronado party spread across the Great Plains, and the Plains Indians mastered horse riding for generations. Small Spanish settlements eventually became important cities such as San Antonio, Albuquerque, Tucson, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Dutch Mid-Atlantic Dutch West African Company sent explorer Henry Hudson to search for the Northwest Passage to Asia in 1609. New Netherland was founded in 1621 by a company to benefit from the North American fur trade. At first, growth was slow due to mismanagement of the Dutch and Indian conflicts. After the Dutch purchased Manhattan Island from Native Americans for \$24, the land was named New Amsterdam and became the capital of New Holland. The city expanded rapidly and in the mid-1600s became an important shopping center and port. Despite the fact that they were Calvinists and built the Reformed Church in America, the Dutch were tolerant of other religions and cultures and traded with the Iroquois in the north. The colony served as a barrier to British expansion from New England, and as a result there was a series of wars. The colony was taken over by Great Britain in 1664, and its capital was renamed New York. The New Country has left a lasting legacy of American cultural and political life of religious tolerance and reasonable trade in urban areas and rural traditionalism in rural areas (typical of the history of Rip Van Winkle). Famous Dutch Americans include Martin Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Franklin Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt and Frelinghoyzen. The Swedish settlement in the early years of the Swedish Empire, Swedish, Dutch and German shareholders formed the New Sweden Company for the fur and tobacco trade in North America. The first expedition of the company was led by Peter Minuit, who was governor of New Holland from 1626 to 1631, but left after a dispute with the Dutch government, and landed in the Gulf of Delaware in March 1638. The settlers founded Fort Christina on the site of modern Wilmington, Delaware, and entered into land ownership contracts with indigenous groups on both sides of the Delaware River. Over the next seventeen years, another 12 expeditions brought settlers from the Swedish Empire (including modern Finland, Estonia and parts of Latvia, Norway, Russia, Poland and Germany) to New Sweden. The colony has established 19 permanent settlements along with many farms, extending to present-day Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. It was incorporated into New Holland in 1655 after the Dutch invasion of the neighboring colony of New Holland during the Second North War. Ten years later, Juaq Cartier sailed in search of the Northwest Passage, but instead discovered the St. Lawrence River and laid the groundwork for the French colonization of America in New France. After the collapse of the first colony in the 1540s, the French Huguenots settled in Fort Caroline near present-day Jacksonville, Florida. In 1565, Spanish troops led by Pedro Menendez destroyed the settlement and established the first European settlement in what would become the United States - St. Augustine. After that, the French mostly stayed in Quebec and Acadia, but far-reaching trade relations with Native Americans throughout the Great Lakes and the Midwest extended their influence. French colonists in small villages along the Mississippi and Illinois rivers lived in agricultural communities that served as a source of grain for settlements on the Gulf Coast. The French founded plantations in Louisiana with New Orleans, Mobile and Biloxi. British Colonies Additional information: British colonization of America Except from the description of New England by English explorer John Smith, published in 1616. Mayflower, which transported pilgrims to the New World. During the first winter in Plymouth, about half of the pilgrims died. The British, attracted by Francis Drake's raids on Spanish treasures leaving the New World, settled a strip of land along the east coast in the 1600s. The first British colony in North America was founded in Roanoke by Walter Raleigh in 1585, but failed. Twenty years passed before the next attempt. Early British colonies were created by private groups seeking profit, and were marked by famine, and Native American attacks. Many immigrants were people seeking religious freedom or fleeing political oppression, peasants displaced by the industrial revolution, or those who were simply looking for adventure and opportunity. In some areas, Native Americans taught colonists to plant and harvest crops. In other countries, they attacked settlers. The virgin forests provided a sufficient supply of building materials and firewood. Natural bays and harbours are lined up along the coast, providing easy ports for substantial trade with Europe. Settlements remained close to the coast because of this, as well as the resistance of native Americans and Appalachia that were found in the interior. The first settlement in Jamestown Skuanto, known for being an early link between the indigenous population of southern New England and the Mayflower settlers who made their settlement on the site of the former summer village of Skuanto. The first successful English colony, Jamestown, was founded by Virginia in 1607 on the James River in Virginia. The colonists were busy searching for gold and were poorly equipped to live in the New World. Captain John Smith kept the young Jamestown together in his first year, and the colony descended into anarchy and almost failed when he returned to England two years later. John Rolfe began experimenting with tobacco from the West Indies in 1612, and by 1614 the first batch had arrived in London. It became Virginia's main source of income for a decade. In 1624, after years of illness and Indian attacks, including the Powhatan attack of 1622, King James I abolished the charter of the Virginia Company and made Virginia a royal colony. New England Jenny Augusta Brownscombe, First Thanksgiving in Plymouth, 1914, Pilgrim Hall Museum, Plymouth, Mass. New England was originally settled primarily by Puritans fleeing religious persecution. The pilgrims sailed to Virginia on the Mayflower in 1620, but were knocked off course by the storm and landed in Plymouth, where they agreed to a social contract rules in the Mayflower Compact. Like Jamestown, Plymouth suffered from disease and starvation, but the local Wampanoag Indians taught colonists how to farm corn. Plymouth was followed by the Puritans and the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630. They maintained a charter of self-government separate from England, and elected founder John Winthrop as governor for much of his early years. Roger Williams opposed Winthrop's treatment of Native Americans and religious intolerance and founded the Providence Plantation Colony, later Rhode Island, on the basis of religious freedom. Other colonists established settlements in the Connecticut River Valley, as well as on the coasts of modern-day New Hampshire and Maine. Native American attacks continued, with the most significant of them occurring during the 1637 Pequot War and King Philip's war in 1675. New England has become a trade and industry because of poor mountain soil agriculture is difficult. Rivers were used to power grain mills and sawmills, and numerous harbors facilitated trade. Close-knit villages developed around these industrial centers, and Boston became one of America's most important ports. Middle Indians trade 90-pound packs of fur at the Hudson's Bay company's trading post in the 19th century. In the 1660s, the former Dutch New Holland was established in the middle colonies of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, characterized by a significant degree of ethnic and religious diversity. At the same time, the Iroquois of New York, reinforced by years of fur trade with the Europeans, formed a powerful Confederation of Iroquois. The last colony in the region was Pennsylvania, founded in 1681 by William Penn as a home for religious dissenters, including quakers, Methodists, and Amish. The colony's capital, Philadelphia, became the dominant commercial center for several short years, with busy docks and brick houses. While the quakers inhabited the city, German immigrants began flooding the hills and forests of Pennsylvania, while the Irish Scots advanced to the far western frontier. the southern colonies of the extremely rural southern colonies contrasted largely with the north. Outside Virginia, the first British colony south of New England was Maryland, established as a Catholic harbor in 1632. The economy of these two colonies was built entirely on yeoman farmers and planters. Planters have established themselves in the Tidewater area of Virginia, creating massive slave-labor plantations, while small farmers have made their way into the political office. In 1670, the province of Carolina was founded, and Charleston became a major commercial port of the region. While Virginia's economy was based on tobacco, Carolina was much more diversified, exporting rice, indigo and lumber as well. In 1712, the colony was divided in half, creating North and South Carolina. Colony of Georgia - the last of the Thirteen Colonies - was founded by James Oglethorpe in 1732 as a border with Spanish Florida and a colony of reforms for former prisoners and the poor. The Indian massacre of Jamestown settlers in 1622. Soon the colonists in the south feared all the natives as enemies. John Gadsby Chapman, Epiphany of Pocahontas (1840), on display in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. Religion expanded considerably after the First Great Awakening, a religious revival in the 1740s led by preachers such as Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield. American evangelicals fueled by the Awakening added a new emphasis to the divine outpourings of the Holy Spirit and the conversions that brought in new believers with intense love for God. The Renaissance encapsulated these distinctive features and carried the newly created evangelism into the early republic, laying the groundwork for the Second Great Awakening in the late 1790s, and the abolition of slavery; they drew many slaves and recognized some as preachers. The main article of the government: Colonial government in thirteen colonies Each of the 13 American colonies had a somewhat different governmental structure. As a rule, the colony was governed by a governor appointed from London, who controlled the executive administration and relied on the local elected legislature to vote on taxes and law enforcement. By the 18th century, American colonies were growing at a very rapid rate as a result of low mortality, along with sufficient land and food supplies. The colonies were richer than most parts of the UK, and attracted a steady stream of immigrants, especially teenagers who arrived as servants. Slavery and slavery More than half of all European immigrants to Colonial America came as servants. Few could afford the cost of a trip to America, and so this form of non-free labor provided the means for immigration. As a rule, people sign a contract, agreeing to a fixed term of labor, usually four to seven years, and in return will receive transportation to America and a piece of land at the end of their slavery. In some cases, ship captains were rewarded for the delivery of poor migrants, and extravagant promises and kidnappings were therefore commonplace. The Virginia Company and the Massachusetts Bay Company also used indentured servants of labor. The first African slaves were brought to Virginia from the British West Indies in 1619, just twelve years after Jamestown was founded. Originally regarded as servants who could buy their freedom, the institution of slavery began to harden, and forced slavery became lifelong, as the demand for labor on tobacco and rice plantations grew in the 1660s. By the 1770s, African slaves made up a fifth of the American population. The question of independence from Great Britain did not arise as long as the colonies needed British military support against the French and Spanish powers. These threats disappeared by 1765. However, London continued to view the American colonies as existing for the benefit of the mother country in a policy known as mercantilism. Colonial America was affected by a severe shortage of labour, which used forms of non-free labor, such as slavery and servitude. British colonies have also been marked by a policy of avoiding strict enforcement of parliamentary laws, known as benevolent neglect. This allowed the development of the American spirit to differ from its European founders. A map of the independence British and French settlements in North America in 1750, before the French and Indian War, appears up north. The French had a large plantation in South Carolina and Virginia, with wealth based on large plantations of slaves. Unlike the system operated in upstate New York, where Dutch tenant farmers rented land from wealthy Dutch owners such as the Van Rensselaer family. Other colonies were more egalitarian and Pennsylvania was representative. By the mid-18th century, Pennsylvania was basically a middle-class colony with limited respect for its small upper class. A writer for a Pennsylvania magazine in 1756 summed it up: The people of this province tend to be of the middle grade, and are now worthy of it at the level. They are mostly hard-working farmers, skilled or men in the trade; they enjoy a love freedom, and the sneaky ones think he is entitled to citizenship of the greatest. Political integration and Autonomy Join, or Die: This 1756 political cartoon by Benjamin Franklin called on the colonies to unite during the French and Indian Wars. The French and Indian Wars (1754-1763), part of the larger Seven Years' War, was a turning point in the political development of the colonies. The influence of the French and Native Americans, the main rivals of the British crown in the colonies and Canada, was significantly reduced, and the territory of the Thirteen colonies spread to New France, both in Canada and Louisiana. Military action has also led to greater political integration of the colonies, as evidenced by the Albany Congress and symbolizes Benjamin Franklin's call to the colonies to join, or die. Franklin was a man of many inventions - one of which was the concept of the United States of America, which originated after 1765 and will be implemented ten years later. Taxation without representation After The UK acquired French territory in North America, King George III issued a Royal Proclamation in 1763, with the aim of organizing a new North American empire and protecting Native Americans from colonial expansion into western lands beyond the Appalachian Mountains. In the following years, tensions developed between the colonists and the crown. The British Parliament passed the Stamps Act of 1765, introducing a tax on colonies without passing through colonial legislatures. The question was drawn: Does Parliament have the right to tax Americans who were not represented in it? Crying No to taxation without representation, the colonists refused to pay taxes as tensions escalated in the late 1760s and early 1770s. Population density in the American colonies in 1775. The Boston Tea Party in 1773 was a direct act by activists in the city of Boston to protest the new tea tax. Parliament reacted swiftly the following year with intolerable acts, depriving Massachusetts of its historic right to self-government and placing it under military rule, which caused outrage and resistance in all thirteen colonies. Patriotic leaders from each colony convened the First Continental Congress to coordinate Resistance to the Unbearable Unbearable Congress called for a boycott of British trade, published a list of rights and complaints and asked the king to correct these claims. However, this appeal to the Crown had no effect, and therefore the Second Continental Congress was convened in 1775 to organize the protection of the colonies from the British army. Ordinary people became rebels against the British, even though they were not familiar with the ideological justifications that were being offered. They held very strongly a sense of rights that they felt the British were deliberately violating - rights that stressed local autonomy, fair dealing, and government consent. They were very sensitive to the issue of tyranny, which they believed was manifested by the arrival of the British Army in Boston to punish the Bostonians. This reinforced their sense of rights violated, leading to fury and demands for revenge, and they believed that God was on their side. Main articles of the American Revolution: The American Revolution and the History of the United States (1776-1789) See also: Memory of the American RevolutionAmerican War of Independence began in Lexington and Concord in Massachusetts in April 1775, when the British tried to seize ammunition and arrest the leaders of the Patriots. In terms of political values, Americans were largely united in a concept called a Republican who rejected the aristocracy and emphasized civic duty and fear of corruption. For the founding fathers, according to one group of historians, republicanism was not only a concrete form of government. It was a way of life, a basic ideology, an uncompromising commitment to freedom and a complete rejection of the aristocracy. Reading the Declaration of Independence, originally written by Thomas Jefferson, presented on July 4, 1776. Washington's unexpected crossing of the Delaware River in December 1776 was a major comeback after the loss of New York; his army defeated the British in two battles and recaptured New Jersey. Thirteen colonies began a rebellion against British rule in 1775 and declared their independence in 1776 as the United States of America. During the American War of Independence (1775-1783), the Americans captured the British invasion of Saratoga in 1777, secured the northeast, and called on the French to have a military alliance with the United States. France brought Spain and the Netherlands, balancing the military and naval forces on each side, because Britain had no allies. General George Washington (1732-1799) was an excellent organizer and administrator who successfully worked with Congress and state governors, selecting and mentoring his senior officers, supporting and supporting their troops, and supporting the idealistic Republican army. His biggest problem was logistics, as neither Congress nor the states had the means to adequately provide equipment, ammunition, clothing, or even the food of the soldiers. As a battlefield Washington often outsmarted its British counterparts. As a strategist, however, he had a better idea of how to win the war than they did. The British sent four invasion armies. Washington's strategy drove the first army out of Boston in 1776 and was responsible for the surrender of the second and third armies in Saratoga (1777) and Yorktown (1781). He restricted British control of New York and several places, while maintaining Patriot's control over the vast majority of the population. Loyalists and the Declaration of Independence of Great Britain John Trumbull (1819) Loyalists, on which the British counted, made up about 20% of the population, but suffered from a weak organization. When the war ended, the last British army left New York in November 1783, taking with them the leadership of the Loyalists. Washington suddenly then, instead of seize power for itself, retired to his farm in Virginia. Seymour political scientist Martin Lipset notes: The United States was the first major colony to successfully rise up against colonial rule. In this sense, it was the first new nation. The Declaration of Independence on 2 July 1776, the Second Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, proclaimed the independence of the colonies, adopting a resolution by Richard Henry Lee that stated: These United colonies and by law must be free and independent states, that they are exempt from the allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political communication between them and the State of Great Britain, and should be, completely dissolved; that immediate action should be taken to assist foreign powers and to co-form the Confederacy for closer colonies. On July 4, 1776, they adopted the Declaration of Independence, and this date is celebrated as the birthday of the nation. On September 9 of that year, Congress officially changed the name of the country to the United States of America. Up to this point, the nation was known as the United Colonies of America. The new nation was founded on the ideals of enlightenment liberalism and on what Thomas Jefferson called the unjustified rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. It was strongly devoted to republican principles, which emphasized that people are sovereign (not hereditary kings), demanded civil duty, feared corruption and rejected any aristocracy. Early Years of the Republic Main Article: History of the United States (1789-1849) See also: First Party System and Second Party System Confederation and Constitution Reading of the U.S. Constitution 1787 Additional information: Articles of the Confederation and History of the United States Constitution Economic Growth in America per capita income. The index with 1700 is set at 100. In the 1780s, the national government was able to address the issue of the western regions of the young United States, which were mutilated by the states in Congress and became With the migration of settlers to the northwest, they soon became states. Nationalists are concerned that the new nation was too fragile to withstand international war, or even internal uprisings such as the 1786 Shays Uprising in Massachusetts. The nationalists, most of them war veterans, organized in each state and persuaded Congress to convene the Philadelphia Convention in 1787. Delegates from each state wrote a new constitution that created a much more powerful and effective central government, one with a strong president, and powers over taxation. The new Government reflects the prevailing republican ideals of guaranteeing individual freedom and limiting power through a system of separation of powers. Congress was given the power to ban the international slave trade after 20 years (which it did in 1807). The compromise gave the Southern Congress a deal out of proportion to its free population by allowing it to include three-quarters of the number of slaves in the total population of each state. This provision increased the political power of the Southern representatives in Congress, especially as slavery was extended to the Deep South by removing Native Americans and transporting slaves through extensive domestic commerce. To appease anti-feminists who feared too powerful a national government, the country adopted the United States Bill of Rights in 1791. Including the first ten amendments to the Constitution, it guarantees individual freedoms, such as freedom of speech and religious practice, by jury courts, and states that citizens and states have reserved rights (which are not specified). President George Washington's legacy of George Washington remains one of the two or three greatest in American history, as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, hero of the revolution, and first president of the United States. Reading president George Washington's farewell address in 1796, George Washington - a famous hero of the American War of Independence, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army and president of the Constitutional Convention - became the first President of the United States under the new Constitution in 1789. The national capital moved from New York to Philadelphia in 1790 and finally settled in Washington in 1800. The main achievements of the Washington administration were the creation of a strong national government, which was recognized without a doubt by all Americans. His government, following the vigorous leadership of Finance Minister Alexander Hamilton, took over state debts (debt holders received federal loan bonds), created the U.S. Bank to stabilize the financial system and created a single system of tariffs (import taxes) and other taxes to pay off debt and provide financial infrastructure. To support his programs, Hamilton created a new political party - the world's first voter-based - Federalist The system of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison formed the opposition Republican Party (usually called the Democratic Party). Hamilton and Washington introduced the country in 1794 to the Treaty of Jay, which restored good relations with Great Britain. The Jeffersoners protested violently, and the voters aligned for one or the other party, thus creating the First Party System. Image activity on Election Day in Philadelphia by John Lewis Crimmel, 1815 The Federalists promoted business, financial and commercial interests and wanted more trade with the UK. Republicans have accused the federalists of plans to establish a monarchy, turn the rich into a ruling class and make the United States a pawn of the British. The agreement passed, but the policy began to heat up. Problems for the federal government serious challenges to the new federal government included the Northwest Indian War, the ongoing Cherokee-American wars and the whisky uprising of 1794, in which Western settlers protested against the federal liquor tax. Washington called on the state militia and personally led the army against the settlers, as the rebels melted away and the power of the national government was firmly established. Washington refused to serve more than two terms, setting a precedent, and in his famous farewell address it extolled the advantages of the federal government and the importance of ethics and morality, warning of foreign alliances and the formation of political parties. John Adams, a federalist, defeated Jefferson in the 1796 election. The war loomed with France and the Federalists used the opportunity to try to silence the Republicans with alien and mutiny acts, create a large army with Hamilton in charge, and prepare for the French invasion. However, the Federalists split up after Adams sent a successful peace mission to France, which ended with the quasi-war of 1798. The growing demand for slave labor Home article: Slavery in the U.S. Slaves await sale: Richmond, Virginia. The 1853 sketch, in the first two decades after the Revolutionary War, had a dramatic change in the status of slavery among the states and an increase in the number of freed blacks. Inspired by the revolutionary ideals of men's equality and influenced by their less economic dependence on slavery, the northern states abolished slavery. The Upper South eased the factory, increasing the proportion of free blacks in the Upper South (as a percentage of the non-white population) from less than one per cent in 1792 to more than 10 per cent by 1810. By that date, a total of 13.5 percent of all blacks in the United States were free. After that date, when demand for slaves increased due to the expansion of cotton cultivation in the deep south, the number of manmissions declined dramatically; and the U.S. domestic slave trade has become an important source for many planters and traders. In 1807, Congress severed U.S. involvement in the Atlantic slave trade. Louisiana and the Republican under Jefferson Jefferson considered themselves a border man and a scholar; he was very interested in expanding and exploring the West. Jefferson's greatest achievement as president was the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, which provided American settlers with great potential for expansion west of the Mississippi River. Jefferson, himself a scientist, supported expeditions to study and map the new domain, primarily the expeditions of Lewis and Clark. Jefferson deeply believed in Republicanism and argued that he should be based on an independent farmer and planter. He did not trust cities, factories and banks. He also distrusted the federal government and judges and tried to weaken the judicial system. However, he met his match in John Marshall, a federalist from Virginia. Although the Constitution defined the Supreme Court, its functions were vague until Marshall, the chief justice (1801-35), determined them, especially the right to repeal acts of Congress or state that violated the Constitution, first stated in 1803 in Marbury v. Madison. War 1812 Main article: War of 1812 Territorial expansion; Louisiana Buying in White. Thomas Jefferson defeated Adams in the 1800 presidential election. Americans were increasingly angry at Britain's violation of the neutral rights of American ships to the pain of France, the impression (capture) of the 10,000 American sailors needed by the Royal Navy to fight Napoleon, and British support for hostile Indians attacking American settlers in the Midwest with the aim of creating a pro-British Indian barrier state to block American expansion to the west. They may also have wanted to annex all or part of British North America, although this is still actively discussed. Despite strong opposition from the Northeast, especially from the Federalists, who did not want to disrupt trade with Great Britain, Congress declared war on June 18, 1812. Oliver Hazard Perry's message to William Henry Harrison after the Battle of Lake Erie began with one of the most famous sentences in American military history: We met the enemy, and they are ours. In this 1865 painting, William Powell Perry is transferred to another ship during the battle. The war was unpleasant for both sides. Both sides tried to invade the other and were repulsed. U.S. command remained incompetent until last year. U.S. militias proved ineffective because the soldiers did not want to leave their homes, and attempts to invade Canada repeatedly failed. The British blockade destroyed American trade, bankrupted the Treasury and further angered new Australians who smuggled supplies into Britain. The Americans under General William Henry Harrison finally acquired the Naval Lake Erie and on defeated the Indians under Tecumseh in Canada, while Andrew Jackson ended the Indian threat in the southeast. The Indian threat of expansion into the Midwest was finally terminated. The British invaded and occupied much of Maine. The British raided and burned Washington, but were recaptured in Baltimore in 1814, where the Star Banner was written to celebrate American success. In update New York, a major British invasion of New York was drawn back to the Battle of Plattsburgh. Finally, in early 1815, Andrew Jackson decisively defeated a major British invasion of the Battle of New Orleans, making him the most famous war hero. After Napoleon (apparently) disappeared, the causes of the war evaporated and both sides agreed to a peace that left the pre-war borders intact. The Americans won on February 18, 1815, when almost simultaneously there were news of Jackson's victory in New Orleans and the peace treaty that left the pre-war borders in place. Americans have been proud to swell from success in the second war of independence; skeptics of the anti-war federalist party were put in disgrace, and the party never recovered. Britain never achieved the military objective of giving the Indians a barrier state to block further American settlements, allowing settlers to enter the Midwest without fear of a serious threat. The War of 1812 also shattered America's negative perception of a permanent army that proved useful in many areas against the British, as opposed to ill-equipped and ill-trained militias in the early months of the war, and instead military officials decided to deploy regular troops as the country's main defense. The second great article The Awakening of the Great Awakening. The Second Great Awakening Drawing of the Protestant Camp Collection, 1829. The Second Great Awakening was a Protestant renaissance movement that affected the entire nation in the early 19th century and led to the rapid growth of the church. The movement began around 1790, gained momentum by 1800, and after 1820 the number of members quickly increased among Baptist and Methodist congregations whose preachers led the movement. It was past its peak by the 1840s. Many converts believed that the Awakening marked a new millennial era. The Second Great Awakening stimulated the creation of many religious movements, including abolitionism and moderation. In addition, the revival of piety before the expected Second Coming of Jesus led to the Ager of Good Feelings Main Article: The Age of Good Feelings A Strong Opponent of War, the Federalists held the Hartford Convention in 1814, which hinted at disunity. The national euphoria after the victory in New Orleans destroyed the prestige of the Federalists, and they no longer played a significant role as a political party. President Madison and most Republicans realized they were stupid enough to let the Bank of the United States close because its significantly hampered funding War. With the help of foreign bankers, they chartered the Second Bank of the United States in 1816. The settlers chose the plains of Nebraska. Republicans have also introduced tariffs aimed at protecting the infant industry, which was created when Britain blocked the US. With the collapse of the federalists as a party, the adoption by Republicans of many federalist principles and the systematic policies of President James Monroe in his two terms (1817-1825) to downplay partisanship, the nation entered an era of good feelings, with far less partisanship than before (or after) and shut down the First Party system. The Monroe Doctrine, expressed in 1823, proclaimed the view of the United States that European powers should no longer colonize or interfere with America. It was a defining moment in United States foreign policy. The Monroe Doctrine was adopted in response to American and British concerns about the expansion of Russia and France into the Western Hemisphere. In 1832, President Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of the United States, ran for a second term under the slogan Jackson and No Bank and did not renew the charter of the Second Bank of the United States of America, ending the Bank in 1836. Jackson was convinced that the central bank was used by the elite to take advantage of the average American, and instead implemented state-owned banks, commonly known as pet banks. Westward Expansion of Indian Removal Home Article: Indian Removal of the Indian Expulsion Act has led to the transplantation of several Native American tribes and a trail of tears. In 1830, Congress passed the Indian Expulsion Act, which authorized the president to negotiate treaties that exchanged Native American tribal lands in the eastern states for land west of the Mississippi River. His goal was primarily to remove Native Americans, including five civilized tribes, from the American southeast; they occupied the land that the settlers wanted. The Jackson Democrats demanded the expulsion of the indigenous population, the refusal to recognize state laws as reservations in the West. Vigi and religious leaders opposed the move as inhuman. Thousands of deaths as a result of relocation, as seen on the Cherokee Trail of Tears. The Tropes of Tears killed approximately 2,000 to 8,000 of the 16,543 displaced Cherokees. Many Seminole Indians in Florida refused to move west; they fought the army for years in the Seminole Wars. The second party system Of the main articles: The second party system and the presidency of Andrew Jackson Henry Clay After the first party system of federalists and Republicans withered in the 1820s, was created the scene for the emergence of a new party system based on well-organized local parties that appealed for votes (almost) of all adult white men. The former Jeffersonian (Democratic-Republican) party split into factions. They are divided over the choice of a successor James Monroe and the faction of the party that supported many of Jefferson's old principles, led by Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, became the Democratic Party. As Norton explains the transformation in 1828: The Jeffersonians believed that the naive will finally triumphed. Through generously funded coalitions of state parties, political leaders and newspaper editors, the popular movement elected a president. The Democrats became the country's first well-organized national party, and a rigid party organization became a hallmark of nineteenth-century American politics. Opposing factions led by Henry Clay helped form the Whig party. The Democratic Party had a slight but decisive advantage over the 1850s, when the Vigs disintegrated on the issue of slavery. Behind the platforms issued by state and national parties stood the widely shared political view that characterized the Democrats: Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune-leading Wig Paper endorsed Clay for President and Fillmore for Governor, 1844. Democrats represented a wide range of views, but shared a fundamental commitment to Jeffersonian concept of agrarian society. They saw the central government as an enemy of individual freedom. The corruption deal of 1824 heightened their suspicions in Washington's politics. ... The Jacksons feared the concentration of economic and political power. They believed that government intervention in the economy benefited special interest groups and created corporate monopolies that favoured the rich. They sought to restore the independence of the individual (the common man, i.e. the artisan and the ordinary farmer), ending federal support for banks and corporations and restricting the use of paper currency, which they did not trust. Their definition of the appropriate role of government tends to be negative, and Jackson's political power is largely expressed in negative actions. He vetoed more than all previous presidents combined. Jackson and his supporters also opposed the reforms as a movement. Reformers seeking to turn their programs into legislation have called for a more active government. But Democrats tend to oppose programs such as education reform in the middle of creating a public education system. They believe, for example, that public schools restrict individual freedom by interfering with parental responsibility and undermining freedom of religion by replacing church schools. Jackson also does not share the humanitarian problems of reformers. He did not sympathize with the American Indians, initiating the removal of the Cherokee on the Trail of Tears. The vast majority of anti-slavery activists, such as Abraham Lincoln and Mr. Walters, rejected Harrison's theology and believed that slavery was an unfortunate social evil, not a sin. The Westward Expansion and the main article of Manifest Destiny Main: Border guards and men of the Irish-Catholic 69th New York Volunteer Regiment attend Catholic services in 1861. Teh Teh colonies and a new nation grew rapidly in the population and region, as the pioneers pushed the settlement border west. The process finally ended around 1890-1912, when the last large farmland and ranches were inhabited. Indigenous American tribes in some places resisted militarily, but they were suppressed by settlers and the army and after 1830 were resettled in the reservations in the west. The highly influential Frontier Thesis of Wisconsin historian Frederick Jackson Turner argues that the border has shaped the national character, with its boldness, violence, innovation, individualism and democracy. The California Gold Rush brought about 300,000 people to California from other U.S. and abroad. Recent historians have emphasized the multicultural nature of the border. The Wild West of the second half of the 19th century pays great attention to the media. According to Hein and Farager, the border story tells the story of the creation and protection of communities, the use of land, the development of markets and the formation of states. They explain: This is a story of conquest, but also one of the survival, perseverance and fusion of peoples and cultures that have given birth and continue to live in America. The first settlers in the west were The Spaniards in New Mexico; they became U.S. citizens in 1848. Hispanics in California (Californios) have been overwhelmed by more than 100,000 gold rush miners. California has grown explosive. By 1880, San Francisco had become the economic center of the entire Pacific coast with a diverse population of a quarter of a million people. From the early 1830s to 1869, the Oregon Trail and its many branches were used by more than 300,000 settlers. The 49ers (in California Gold Rush), ranchers, farmers, entrepreneurs and their families headed to California, Oregon, and other locations in the Far West. The train car took five to six months on foot; after 1869, the trip took six days by rail. The fate of the Manifesto was the belief that American settlers were destined to spread across the continent. This concept was born out of a sense of mission to atone for the Old World by a high example... generated by the potential of a new land to build a new sky. The Manifesto of Destiny was rejected by modernizers, especially Vigs like Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln, who wanted to build cities and factories - no more farms. Democrats strongly advocated expansion and won key elections in 1844. After a fierce debate in Congress, the Republic of Texas was annexed in 1845, leading to a war with Mexico that considered Texas part of Mexico because of the large number of Mexican settlers. The American occupation of Mexico City in 1848 by the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) erupted with whigs opposed to war and democrats supporting war. The U.S. Army, using regulars and a large number of volunteers, defeated the Mexican army, invaded several ports, captured Mexico and won decisively. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848. Many Democrats wanted to annex all of Mexico, but the idea was rejected by the Southerners, who argued that the inclusion of millions of Mexican people, mostly mixed races, would undermine the United States as an exclusively white republic. Instead, the U.S. took Texas and the slightly populated northern parts of California and New Mexico. Hispanics were granted full citizenship and Mexican Indians became American Indians. Simultaneously, gold was discovered in California in 1849, attracting more than 100,000 people to northern California for months in the California Gold Rush. A peaceful compromise with Great Britain gave the United States ownership of the Oregonian country, which was renamed Oregon Territory. Sectional conflicts and separate divisions of civil war between the northern and southern main articles: Origins of the American Civil War and the history of the United States (1849-1865) Map of the United States, 1863 Union Territory Union State of the Union not resolving the provisions of the union of restlessness, allowing the territories of the Confederate Union of Restlessness (claimed by the Confederacy) Central issue after 1848 was the expansion of the union... contrasting elements of the fight against slavery in the North, against the pro-slavery elements that dominated the south. A small number of active northerners were abolitionists who claimed that the possession of slaves was a sin (from the point of view of Protestant theology) and demanded its immediate abolition. Many more people in the North were opposed to the expansion of slavery, seeking to put it on the path to extinction so that America would be committed to free land (as in low-cost farms owned and cultivated by the family), free labor and freedom of speech (as opposed to censorship of abolitionist materials in the south). White Southerners insisted that slavery brings economic, social and cultural benefits to all whites (and even slaves themselves), and denounced all anti-slavery as abolitionists. The justifications for slavery included economics, history, religion, legality, social good and even humanism to continue their arguments. Advocates of slavery argued that the sudden end of the slave economy would have profound and self-in-life-economic consequences in the south, where reliance on slave labor was the foundation of their economy. They also argued that if all slaves were liberated, unemployment and chaos would be widespread. Religious activists were divided into slavery, with Methodists and Baptists divided into northern and southern denominations. In the North, Methodists, Congregationalists and quakers included many abolitionists, especially among female activists. (Catholic, Episcopal and Lutheran denominations largely ignored the issue of slavery.) The compromise of 1850 and popular sovereignty The issue of slavery in the new territories was seemingly settled by the Compromise 1850 mediated by Lig Henry Clay and Democrat Stephen Stephen The compromise included recognizing California as a free state in exchange for the absence of federal restrictions on slavery imposed on Utah or New Mexico. The subject of the dispute was the Fugitive Slaves Act, which strengthened federal enforcement and required even free states to cooperate in turning runaway slaves into their owners. Abolitionists have lashed out at the law to attack slavery as in the best-selling anti-slavery novel Uncle Tom's Cabin Harriet Beecher Stowe. The 1820 compromise was repealed in 1854 by the Kansas and Nebraska Act, promoted by Senator Douglas in the name of people's sovereignty and democracy. This allowed voters to decide on the legality of slavery in each territory and allowed Douglas to accept neutrality on the issue of slavery. Anti-slavery forces rose in anger and dismay, forming a new Republican Party. Pro- and anti-contingents rushed to Kansas to vote slavery up or down, in the wake of a miniature civil war called Bleeding Kansas. By the late 1850s, the young Republican Party dominated almost all northern states and thus the Electoral College. She insisted that slavery would never be allowed to expand (and thus would slowly die out). Plantation-based societies based on southern slavery have become rich, based on the production of cotton and other agricultural goods, and some of them have especially profited from the domestic slave trade. Northern cities such as Boston and New York, as well as regional industries, were economically associated with slavery by banking, shipping and manufacturing plants, including textile factories. By 1860, there were four million slaves in the south of the country, almost eight times more than across the country in 1790. Plantations were very profitable, due to the large European demand for crude cotton. Most of the profits were invested in new lands and in the purchase of more slaves (mostly from dwindling tobacco regions). The United States, just before the civil war. All the lands east of the Mississippi River were organized as states in the Union, but the West was still largely unsettled. For 50 of the first 72 years of the slaveholder, the slaveholder served as President of the United States, and during this period only slave-owners were re-elected for a second term. In addition, southern states have benefited from an increase in their numbers in Congress because of the partial counting of slaves in their populations. The slave revolts of the slave rebellion, Gabriel Prosser (1800), Denmark Vesey (1822), Nat Turner (1831), and the most famous John Brown (1859), caused fear in the white south, which imposed stricter oversight of slaves and reduced the rights of free blacks. The Fugitive Slaves Act of 1850 required states to cooperate with slave owners in an attempt to return escaped slaves, which outraged the northerners. Previously The slave who reached a non-slave state is supposed to have reached sanctuary and freedom under the Missouri compromise. Supreme Court in 1857 De Ed Scott v. Sandford ruled that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional; Angry Republicans said the decision threatened to make slavery a national institution. President Abraham Lincoln and the secession after Abraham Lincoln won the 1860 election, seven southern states separated from the Union and created a new nation, the Confederate States of America (Confederation), on February 8, 1861. It attacked Fort Sumter, a U.S. Army fort in South Carolina, thus fueling the war. When Lincoln called on troops to suppress the Confederacy in April 1861, four more states separated and joined the Confederacy. Some of the (northernmost) slave states have not separated and have become known as border states; they were Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. During the war, northwest Virginia seceded from the Confederacy, and became the new union of the state of West Virginia. West Virginia is commonly associated with border states. The main article of the American Civil War: The Civil War began on April 12, 1861, when 100,000 Confederate soldiers attacked a U.S. military facility in Fort Sumter, South Carolina. In response to the april 15 attack, Lincoln called on states to send 75,000 troops to retake the forts, protect the capital and preserve the Union, which he believed still existed intact despite the actions of the delatated states. The two armies conducted their first major clash in the First Battle of Bull Beg (Battle of Manassas), which ended in the defeat of the Union, but, more importantly, proved to the Union and the Confederacy that the war would be much longer and bloodier than originally thought. Lincoln with Allan Pinkerton and Major General John Alexander McClelland at the Battle of Antietam. Soon the war was divided into two theaters: East and West. In the Western Theatre, the Union was relatively successful, with major battles such as Perryville and Shiloh along with the alliance of gunnery river domination, producing strategic Union victories and destroying major Confederate operations. The war at the Eastern Theatre began badly for the Union, as the Confederates won at the intersection of Manassas (Bull Run), near Washington. Major General George B. McClellan was placed in charge of the Allied armies. After reorganizing the new Potomac Army, McClellan failed to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, in his campaign on the peninsula and retreated after attacks by newly appointed Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. Meanwhile, both sides focused in 1861-1862 on the raising and training of new armies. The main action was the success of the union in control of the border states, with the Confederates were mostly expelled from Maryland, West Virginia (new state), Kentucky and Missouri. The 1862 Confederate autumn campaign in Maryland was designed to damage the morale of the Union and win European support. It's over. Confederate at the Battle of Antietam, and Lincoln's warning he would A proclamation on release in January 1863 if the states did not return. Creating slavery is the central goal of the war revitalizing Republicans in the North as well as their enemies, the anti-war Copperhead Democrats. This put an end to the risk of British and French intervention. Lee's smaller army won the Battle of Fredericksburg in late 1862, leading to another change of commander. Lee won again at the Chancellorsville Battle in May 1863, while losing his top mate, Stonewall Jackson. But Lee pressed too hard and ignored the threat of union in the west. Lee invaded Pennsylvania in search of supplies and to cause war-weariness in the North. In perhaps a turning point of war, Lee's army was badly beaten at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, and barely made it back to Virginia. At home, industrial expansion in the North has expanded dramatically, using extensive rail links and moving industrial workers to munitions factories. Foreign trade has increased, with the United States providing both cotton and cotton to the UK, and the UK sending industrial produce (as thousands of units) to the United States. The British have acted by blockading southern ports, luxury goods and ammunition to the Confederacy. In addition, bringing out tobacco and cotton. The blockade of Union increasingly closes Confederate ports, and by the end of 1864 the blockade carried before they could do more than a bare minimum to run. A major turning point of Gettysburg addressed originally supplied by U.S. President Abraham Lincoln's Battle of Freedom on September 30, 1864. In the West, on July 4, 1863, Allied forces under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant gained control of the Mississippi River at the Battle of Vicksburg, dividing the Confederacy. Lincoln made General Grant commander of all Allied forces. Grant planned General William Tecumseh Sherman at head of the West Army. Grant's Sherman traveled south from Chattanooga to capture Atlanta, a decisive victory that ended a war of jitters among Republicans in the North who feared they might not re-elect Lincoln in 1864. Lincoln won the landslide. The last two years of the war have been bloody for both sides, with Sherman marching almost unopposed through central and eastern Georgia and then moving up through South Carolina and North Carolina, burning cities, destroying plantations, destroying railroads and bridges, but avoiding civilian casualties. Sherman demonstrated that the south does not have a long-term ability to withstand a northern invasion. Much of the heart of the Confederacy was physically destroyed and could no longer provide its combat armies with much-needed food, horses, mules, wagons, boots, or ammunition. In the spring of 1864 Grant, realizing that Lee had failed to replenish the losses, while Lincoln would provide a replacement Union, began a war of attrition against Lee's army of Northern Virginia. This war of attrition was divided into three main major The first, the Overland campaign forced Lee to retreat to the city of St. Petersburg, where Grant launched his second major offensive, the Richmond-Petersburg campaign, in which he besieged St. Petersburg. After a nearly ten-month siege, St. Petersburg surrendered. However, Fort Gregg's defense allowed Lee to move his army out of St. Petersburg. Grant pursued and launched the final Appomattox campaign, which resulted in Lee surrendering his 28,000-strong Northern Virginia army on April 9, 1865, to Appomattox Court House. Other Confederate armies followed suit, and the war ended without a postwar mutiny. The American Civil War was the earliest industrial war in the world. Railways, telegraph, steamships and mass weapons were actively used. The mobilization of civilian factories, mines, shipyards, banks, transport and food foreshadowed the consequences of industrialization in World War I. It remains the deadliest war in American history, killing some 750,000 soldiers and an unspecified number of civilian casualties. About ten percent of all northern men between the ages of 20 and 45 and 30 percent of all southern white men between the ages of 18 and 40 died. His legacy includes ending slavery in the United States, restoring the Union and strengthening the role of the federal government. According to historian Allan Nevins, the Civil War had a great long-term impact on the United States in terms of developing its leadership potential and moving the entire nation beyond the teenage stage; the struggle and its attendant demands for industry, finance, medicine, and law also helped train many leaders who, over the next 35 years, until 1900, had a powerful impact on most social, economic and cultural fronts. She broke down the barriers of the parish; that put an end to the lack of confidence in large-scale efforts; it has hardened and is ripe for all the people emotionally. Teenage land of the 1850s... rose under the blows of the battle for the adult estate. The nation of the post-Appomattox generation, though, unfortunately suffered (especially in the south) from military losses, and deeply scarred psychologically (especially in the North) from the war of hatred and greed, was finally power, resolution, and self-confidence masculinity. Liberation See also: Military history of African Americans in the American Civil War and the release of the Proclamation The first reading of the Proclamation on the Liberation of President Lincoln Francis Bicknell Carpenter (People in the image are interactive.) A modern reading of the Proclamation on the Liberation of President Abraham Lincoln of 1863, giving freedom to all African Americans living in the Confederacy, but not to those who are within the Union. The proclamation for liberation was decreed by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863. In one blow, it changed the legal status, as the U.S. government acknowledged, 3 million slaves in designated areas from slave to free. He had the practical effect that is once a slave escaped control of the Confederate government by running away or through the achievements of federal troops, the slave became legally and effectively free. The owners were never compensated. Plantation owners, realizing that emancipation would destroy their economic system, sometimes moved their slaves as far as possible out of the reach of the Union Army. By June 1865, the Union Army controlled the entire Confederacy and freed all designated slaves. A large number of people moved to camps in the care of the Freedmen's Bureau, where they were given food, shelter, medical care and employment arrangements. The severe upheavals of war and reconstruction have had a significant negative impact on the black population, with a large number of illnesses and deaths. Main article of the Reconstruction Era: Era of Reconstruction See also: The History of the United States (1865-1918) Freedmen's vote in New Orleans, 1867. Reconstruction continued from the Proclamation of the Liberation of Lincoln on January 1, 1863, to the Compromise of 1877. The main problems faced by Lincoln were the status of former slaves (so-called libertarians), the loyalty and civil rights of former rebels, the status of 11 former Confederate states, the powers of the federal government needed to prevent a future civil war, and the question of whether Congress or the president would make important decisions. Serious threats of starvation and displacement of unemployed freedmen were met by the first major federal relief agency, the Freedman Bureau, which operated under the army. Three reconstruction amendments were adopted to expand the civil rights of black Americans; the Thirteenth Amendment banned slavery; The Fourteenth Amendment guarantees equal rights for all and citizenship for blacks; The Fifteenth Amendment did not allow the use of race to disenfranchise men. The radical reconstruction of the ex-Confederate remained under the control of most southern states for more than two years, but changed when radical Republicans gained control of Congress in the 1866 election. President Andrew Johnson, who sought simple conditions for reunification with former rebels, was virtually powerless in the face of the Radical Republican Congress; he was impeached, but the Senate's attempt to remove him from office failed by one vote. Congress stripped black men of their rights and temporarily stripped many former Confederate leaders of their right to hold office. The new Republican governments came to

by 1877. In response to the radical reconstruction of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK) (KKK) in 1867 as a white supremacist organization, speaking out against black civil rights and Republican rule. President Ulysses Grant's energetic execution of the Ku Klux Klan Act of 1870 shut down the clan, and it disintegrated. Paramilitary groups such as the White League and the Red-Shirts emerged around 1874, who openly worked to use intimidation and violence to suppress the voting of blacks to restore white political power in states in the South during the 1870s. Rietbe described them as a military unit of the Democratic Party. Reconstruction ended after the disputed elections of 1876. An 1877 compromise gave Republican candidate Rutherford B. Hayes the White House in exchange for eliminating all remaining federal troops in the South. The federal government withdrew from the south, and the Southern Democrats took control of every southern state. From 1890 to 1908, the southern states effectively lost the rights of a majority of black voters and many poor whites, overshadowing voter registration through polls, literacy tests and other arbitrary devices. They enacted segregation laws and introduced second-class status for blacks in a system known as Jim Crow that lasted until the Civil Rights Movement. The growth and industrialization of the main arteries: the Gilded Age and the American Indian Wars - west of the Mississippi (1811-1924) Border and Railroad Completion of the Transcontinental Railway (1869) on the First Transcontinental Railroad, Andrew J. Russell in the second half of the nineteenth century was marked by rapid development and settlement in the Far West, first by wagon trains and river boats, and then contributed to the completion of the transcontinental railroad. A large number of European immigrants (especially from Germany and Scandinavia) occupy low-cost or free farms in the Prairie states. The mining of silver and copper opened the Mountain West. The Indian Wars United States Army fought frequent petty wars with Native Americans as settlers encroached on their traditional lands. Gradually, the U.S. acquired Native American tribal lands and repaid their claims, forcing most tribes to subsidized reservations. According to the U.S. Census Bureau (1894), from 1789 to 1894: The Indian was under the United States government were more than 40 in numbers. They cost the lives of some 19,000 white men, women and children, including those killed in separate fighting and the lives of some 30,000 Indians. The actual number of Indian killed and wounded should be much higher than this... Fifty percent of the extra will be a safe estimate.

Scottish Gilded Age immigrant Andrew Carnegie spearheaded a huge expansion of the American steel industry. The Gilded Age was a term that Mark Twain used to describe the late 19th century, with a dramatic expansion of American wealth and prosperity, highlighted by mass in government. The reforms of the era included the Civil Service Act, which competitive exam for applicants for public office. Other important pieces of legislation include the Interstate Trade Act, which ended rail discrimination against small shippers, and the Sherman Antitrust Act, which prohibits business monopolies. Twain believed that this century was corrupted by such elements as land speculators, scandalous politics and unethical business practices. Since the days of Charles A. Beard and Matthew Josephson, some historians have argued that the United States was actually plutocratic, at least part of the Gilded Age and the progressive era. As financiers and industrialists such as I.P. Morgan and John Rockefeller began to accumulate vast fortunes, many American observers were concerned that the country was losing its pioneering egalitarian spirit. By 1890, American industrial production and per capita income exceeded those of all other countries of the world. In response to large debts and lower agricultural prices, wheat and cotton farmers joined the Populist Party. The unprecedented wave of immigration from Europe served both to provide labor for American industry and to create different communities in previously undeveloped areas. From 1880 to 1914, during the peak years of immigration, more than 22 million people migrated to the United States. Most of them were unskilled workers who quickly found work in mines, mills and factories. Many immigrants were artisans (especially from the UK and Germany), bringing human skills, while others were farmers (especially from Germany and Scandinavia) who bought inexpensive land on the prairie for the railways that sent agents to Europe. Poverty, growing inequality and dangerous working conditions, as well as socialist and anarchist ideas, a litige from European immigrants, led to the growth of the labor movement, which often included violent strikes. Unions and Strikes Chapter 9 of the Jungle, a 1906 muckracking novel by Upton Sinclair describing corruption in the Gilded Age. Skilled workers have banded together to control their crafts and raise wages by forming trade unions in industrial areas of the north-east. Until the 1930s, several factory workers joined trade unions in the labor movement. Samuel Gompers led the American Labor Federation (1886-1924), coordinating several trade unions. Industrial growth was rapid, led by John D. Rockefeller in oil and Andrew Carnegie in steel; both became leaders of philanthropy (the Gospel of Wealth), giving their fortunes to the creation of a modern system of hospitals, universities, libraries and foundations. Mulberry Street, along which is the Little Italy of Manhattan. Lower East Side, circa 1900. Nearly 97% of the 10 largest American residents 1900 were non-Hispanic whites. The panic of 1893 erupted and became a serious nationwide depression that affected farmers, workers and businessmen who saw prices, wages and profits fall. Many railways went bankrupt. As a result, the political backlash has fallen The party whose leader is President Grover Cleveland has taken most of the blame. Labor unrest was associated with numerous strikes, most notably violent in 1894, which was closed by federal troops on Cleveland's orders. The populist party gained strength among cotton and wheat farmers as well as coal miners, but was overtaken by the even more popular Free Silver movement, which demanded the use of silver to increase the cash supply, leading to inflation that the Silvers promised would end the depression. The financial, rail and business communities fought back, arguing that only the gold standard would save the economy. In the most intense election in the nation's history, conservative Republican William McKinley defeated William Jennings Bryan, who ran on the ticket of Democrats, populists and silver Republicans. Brian swept south and west, but McKinley ran landslides among middle-class, industrial workers, cities, and among upscale farmers in the Midwest. Prosperity returned under McKinley, the gold standard was adopted, and the tariff was raised. By 1900, the United States had the strongest economy in the world. In addition to two short recessions (in 1907 and 1920), the overall economy remained prosperous and grew until 1929. Republicans, citing McKinley's policies, took credit. Imperialism Additional information: American Imperialism This cartoon reflects judge-magazine's view of America's imperial ambitions after a rapid victory in the Spanish-American War of 1898. The American flag flies from the Philippines and Hawaii in the Pacific to Cuba and Puerto Rico to the Caribbean. The United States became a world economic and military power after 1890. The main episode was the Spanish-American War, which began when Spain abandoned American demands to reform its repressive policy in Cuba. The Magnificent Little War, as one official called it, included a series of rapid American victories on land and at sea. At the Paris Peace Conference, the United States acquired the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam. Cuba has become an independent country under close American custody. Although the war itself was widely popular, the peaceful conditions proved controversial. William Jennings Bryan led his Democratic Party in opposition to control of the Philippines, which he denounced as imperialism that did not change American democracy. President William McKinley defended the acquisition and rode high as the nation returned to prosperity and felt triumphant in the war. McKinley easily defeated Brian in a rematch of the 1900 presidential election. After defeating the uprising of The Filipino Nationalists, the United States participated in a large-scale program to modernize the Philippine economy and dramatically modernize public health facilities. By 1908, however, Americans had lost interest in and turned their international attention to the Caribbean, the basin, construction of the Panama Canal. The canal opened in 1914 and increased trade with Japan and the rest of the Far East. A key innovation was the open-door policy, under which the imperial powers were given equal access to Chinese business, and none of them allowed China to take control. Discontent and Reform Progressive Era Home article: The Progressive Era of American Children of Many Ethnic Groups celebrate noisily in the 1902 Pak cartoon. Dissatisfaction with the growing middle class of corruption and policy inefficiency, as usual, and the inability to address the increasingly important urban and industrial problems led to a dynamic Progressive Movement that began in the 1890s. In every major city and state, as well as at the national level, as well as in education, medicine and industry, progressives have called for the modernization and reform of dilapidated institutions, the elimination of corruption in politics and the introduction of efficiency as a criterion for change. Leading politicians of both parties, most notably Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Evans Hughes and Robert La Follette on the Republican side, and William Jennings Bryan and Woodrow Wilson on the Democrats side, took up the cause of progressive reform. Women have been particularly involved in demands on women's suffrage, banning and improving schools; their most prominent leader was Jane Addams of Chicago, who created settlement houses. Muckraking journalists such as Upton Sinclair, Lincoln Steffens and Jacob Riis have exposed corruption in business and government along with the rampant poverty of the inner-city. Progressive companies have introduced antitrust laws and regulated industries such as meatpacking, drugs and railways. Four new constitutional amendments - sixteenth to nineteen - resulted in progressive activism, resulting in federal income tax, direct election of senators, a ban, and women's suffrage. The period also saw the major transformation of the banking system with the creation of the Federal Reserve in 1913 and the advent of cooperative banking in the United States with the founding of the first credit union in 1908. The progressive movement continued until the 1920s; the most active period was 1900-18. Women's Additional Suffrage: Women's Suffrage in the U.S. Charlotte Perkins Gilman (pictured) wrote these articles on feminism for the Atlanta Constitution, published on December 10, 1916. The women's suffrage movement began with the National Freedom Party's National Assembly in June 1848. Presidential candidate Gerrit Smith advocated for women's suffrage and installed it as a party board. A month later, his cousin, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, together with Lucretia Mott and other women, organized the Seneca Falls Convention, which adopted the Declaration of Sentiments, which called for equal women's rights and the right to vote. Many of these activists became politically aware during the Movement. Women's rights Stanton, Lucy Stone and Susan B. Anthony, among many others, led during First Wave Feminism. Stone and Paulina Wright Davis organized the outstanding and influential National Convention on Women's Rights in 1850. The movement reorganized after the Civil War, gaining experienced activists, many of whom worked to ban the Union of Women of Christian Moderation. By the end of the 19th century, several Western states had given women full voting rights, although women had won significant legal victories, winning rights in areas such as property and child custody. Around 1912, the feminist movement began to awaken, emphasizing its demands for equality and arguing that the corruption of American politics requires the purification of women because men cannot do it. Protests became more common as suffragette Alice Paul paraded through the capital and major cities. Paul split from the great National American Women's Suffrage Association (NAWSA), which advocated for a more moderate approach and supported the Democratic Party and Woodrow Wilson, led by Carrie Chapman Catt, and formed a more militant National Women's Party. The suffragettes were arrested during the Silent Guards pickets near the White House, the first time such tactics were used, and were taken as political prisoners. The old anti-suffrage argument that only men can fight, and therefore only men deserve the right to vote, was refuted by the enthusiastic participation of tens of thousands of American women on the home front in World War I. In addition, most Western states had already given women the right to vote in state and national elections, and representatives of those states, including Moriana's first woman, Jeannette Rankin, had demonstrated that women's suffrage was successful. The main resistance came from the South, where white leaders were concerned about the threat of black women voting. Congress passed the 19th Amendment in 1919, and women could vote in 1920. NAWSA became the League of Women Voters, and the National Women's Party began lobbying for equality and the Equal Rights Amendment, which will pass Congress during the second wave of women's movement in 1977. Politicians responded to the new electorate by highlighting issues of particular interest to women, especially the ban, the heart of child and women's peace. The marketplace of women's voting came in 1928, when big-city machines realized that they needed the support of the new voters to elect a Catholic from New York, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. Protestants mobilized women to support the ban and vote for Republican Herbert Hoover. Women suffragettes demonstrating for the right to vote in 1913. A parade of women suffragettes in New York in 1917 with posters with signatures of more than a million women surrounded by posters in English and support for Franklin Roosevelt, Herbert Lehman and the American Labour Party teaches other women to vote. 1936 War, Prosperity and Depression World War I Main Articles: American Entry to World War I and the United States on the Home Front during World War I American Cemetery in Romagne-sous-Montfauxn As World War II raged in Europe since 1914, President Woodrow Wilson took full control of foreign policy, declaring neutrality but warning Germany that the resumption of an unrestricted submarine war against American ships supplying goods to NATO countries would mean war. Germany decided to take the risk and try to win by cutting off supplies to the UK through sinking ships such as the RMS Lusitania; The U.S. declared war in April 1917, largely because of the threat of the Telegram of Zimmerman. American money, food and ammunition arrived quickly, but troops had to be drafted and trained; By the summer of 1918, American soldiers led by general John Pershing's American Expeditionary Force had arrived at a rate of 10,000 a day, while Germany could not replace its losses. The opposition to the war was suppressed by the Rebellion Act of 1918 and the Espionage Act of 1917. German language, left-wing and pacifist publications were suppressed, and more than 2,000 were imprisoned for speaking out against the war, and political prisoners were later released by U.S. President Warren G. Harding. The result was a victory for the Allies in November 1918. President Wilson demanded that Germany overthrow the Kaiser and accept his terms in the famous Fourteen Points speech. Wilson dominated the 1919 Paris Peace Conference, but the Allies of the Treaty of Versailles (1919) abused Germany as Wilson pinned all his hopes on a new League of Nations. Wilson refused to compromise with Senate Republicans on the power of Congress to declare war, and the Senate rejected the Treaty and the League. Original article of the Roaring Twenties: The History of the United States (1918-1945) Additional information: Roaring 20s and causes of the Great Depression Prohibit agents from destroying barrels of alcohol in Chicago, 1921. In the 1920s, the United States grew steadily as an economic and military world power. The United States Senate has not ratified the Treaty of Versailles imposed by its allies on the defeated central Powers; instead, the United States had chosen to pursue a one-sided story. The aftershocks of the October Revolution in Russia led to real fears of communism in the United States, which led to red fear and deportation of foreigners, considered subversive. The money supply dropped significantly between Black Tuesday and bank holidays in March 1933, when there were massive banking runs across the United States. While public health facilities were growing rapidly in the progressive era, and medical schools were modernized, and in 1918 the country lost 675,000 lives as a result of the Spanish influenza pandemic. In 1920, the production, sale, import and export of alcohol were banned by the eighteenth eighteenth Ban. As a result, in cities illegal alcohol became a big business, largely controlled by racketeers. The second Ku Klux Klan grew rapidly in 1922-25 and then collapsed. Immigration law has been passed to strictly limit the number of new entries. The 1920s were named the Roaring Twenties because of the great economic prosperity of this period. Jazz became popular among the younger generation, and thus the decade was also called the Jazz Age. The Great Depression (1929-1939) and the New Process (1933-1936) were crucial moments in American political, economic and social history that changed the nation. The Great Depression and the main articles of The New Deal: The Great Depression in the United States and New Deal See also: The Policy of The Good Neighbor Migrant Mother Dorothea Lange depicts underprivileged pea pickers in California, centered on Florence Owens Thompson, mother of seven children, 32, in Nipomo, California, March 1936. In the 1920s, the country enjoyed widespread prosperity, albeit with a weakness in agriculture. The financial bubble was fueled by a bloated stock market, which later led to the stock market crash on October 29, 1929. This, along with many other economic factors, caused a worldwide depression known as the Great Depression. During this time, the United States experienced price deflation, unemployment soared from 3% in 1929 to 25% in 1933, agricultural prices halved and manufacturing output fell by a third. President Franklin D. Roosevelt engaged in radio fireside chats as a means with regular public communication, it was groundbreaking for the time. During his first visit to Brazil, 1936. Brazilian President Getulio Vargas (left) and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt (right) in 1936, in 1932, Democratic presidential candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt promised a new course for the American people coined by the enduring label for his domestic policies. The result has been a number of permanent reform programmes, including assistance to the unemployed, assistance to the elderly, jobs for young people, social security, unemployment insurance, public housing, bankruptcy insurance, agricultural subsidies and financial securities regulation. State governments have also added new programs and introduced a sales tax to pay for them. Ideologically, the revolution established modern liberalism in the United States and kept Democrats in power in Washington almost continuously for three decades thanks to the New Experience Coalition of ethnic whites, blacks, blue-collar workers, labor unions and white Southerners. It has assisted long-term unemployed people through numerous programmes, such as the Office for Progress in Work (WPA) and for young people, the Civil Conservation Corps. Large-scale cost projects jobs in the construction of the private sector and the restoration of infrastructure are under the control of the Office of Public Works. The second new option was a left turn in 1935-36, 1935-36, trade unions through the Wagner Act. The unions became a powerful element of the New Deal Coalition merger, which won Roosevelt's re-election in 1936, 1940 and 1944, mobilizing union members, blue-collar workers, aid recipients, large urban machines, ethnic and religious groups (especially Catholics and Jews) and white Southerners, and blacks in the North (where they could vote). Roosevelt severely weakened his second term in a failed attempt to package the Supreme Court, which was the center of conservative resistance to his programs. Most aid programs were withdrawn after 1938 in the 1940s, when the Conservatives regained power in Congress through a Conservative coalition. Of particular importance is the social security programme, which began in 1935. The economy largely recovered by 1936, but had a sharp, short recession in 1937-38; however, long-term unemployment remained a problem until it was resolved through wartime expenditures. In an attempt to denounce past U.S. interventionism and quell any subsequent fears of Latinos, Roosevelt declared on March 4, 1933, during his inaugural address: In the field of world politics, I would dedicate this country to the policy of a good neighbor, a neighbor who strongly respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others, a neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and out with the peace of his neighbors. To establish friendly relations between the United States and the Central and South American countries, Roosevelt sought to move away from asserting military force in the region. This position was confirmed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of Roosevelt at the Conference of American States in Montevideo in December 1933. World War II Additional information: The military history of the United States during World War II, the United States on the home front during World War II, and American women in World War II The Japanese maimed American naval power with the attack on Pearl Harbor, destroying many battleships. In the jaw of death: The Normandy landings began an allied march towards Germany from the west. Mikuma shortly before drowning American corpses sprawled on Tarawa beach, November 1943. During the Depression, the United States remained focused on domestic issues, while democracy around the world declined and many countries came under the control of dictators. Imperial Japan claimed dominance in East Asia and the Pacific. Nazi Germany and fascist Italy militarized and threatened conquests, while Britain and France tried to calm down to prevent another war in Europe. U.S. neutrality laws seek to prevent foreign conflicts; however, the politician faced growing anti-Nazi sentiments after the German invasion of Poland in September 1939, which began World War II Roosevelt positioned the U.S. as an arsenal of democracy, promising full-scale financial support and support for munitions for allies - but no. Staff. This was done under the Lend-Lease agreements. Japan tried to neutralize America's power in the Pacific by attacking Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, which catalyzed American support for the war. General Douglas MacArthur meets with Navajo, Pimawne and other Indian troops. The Navajos served as a gogol code for the military in the Pacific. The code they made, although kryptonicistic is very simple, was never hacked by the Japanese. The main U.S. contribution to allied military efforts included money, industrial production, food, oil, technological innovation and (especially 1944-1945) military personnel. Much of the focus in Washington has been maximizing the country's economic output. The overall result was a sharp increase in GDP, exports of huge supplies to allies and U.S. forces abroad, a decline in unemployment and an increase in civilian consumption even at a time when 40% of GDP went to war. This has been achieved by moving tens of millions of workers from low-productivity to high-performing jobs, increasing productivity through improved technology and management, and moving to an active workforce of students, retirees, housewives and the unemployed, as well as increasing the workforce. President Roosevelt's disgraceful speech after the attack at Pearl Harbor. That's why Congress declared war on the Japanese Empire. It was time; leisure has shrunk dramatically. People have endured extra work because of patriotism, pay and the certainty that it will only be for a while and life will return to normal once the war is won. Most durable goods became inaccessible and meat, clothing and petrol were tightly rationed. In industrial areas, housing is scarce because people are doubling down and living in cramped spaces. Prices and wages were controlled, and Americans kept a significant portion of their income, leading to a resumption of growth after the war, rather than a return to the depression. Allies - the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, China, as well as Poland, Canada and other countries - fought the axis powers of Germany, Italy and Japan. The Allies viewed Germany as the main threat and gave the highest priority to Europe. The United States dominated the war against Japan and halted Japanese expansion in the Pacific in 1942. After losing Pearl Harbor to the Japanese in the Philippines, and conducting the Battle of the Coral Sea (May 1942), the U.S. Navy dealt a decisive blow to Midway (June 1942). U.S. ground forces assisted in the North African campaign that eventually culminated in the collapse of Mussolini's fascist government in 1943, when Italy sided with the Allies. A more significant European front was opened on D-Day, June 6, 1944, in which American and allied forces invaded Nazi-occupied France from Britain. On the U.S. economy was mobilized by Roosevelt Roosevelt Manufacturing Council. The wartime manufacturing boom led to full employment, destroying this relic of the Great Depression. Indeed, labour shortages have prompted the industry to look for new sources of workers, finding new roles for women and blacks. However, the fervor also inspired anti-Japanese sentiment, leading to the internment of Japanese-Americans. This was adopted in accordance with the directive of President Roosevelt, who signed Executive Order 9066. The terms of the order resulted in some 120,000 people of Japanese origin living in the United States being removed from their homes and placed in internment camps. Two thirds of the internees were American citizens and half were children. Those who were only 1/16 Japanese and orphaned infants with one drop of Japanese blood were placed in internment camps. The U.S. Supreme Court has declared Japanese American internment camps constitutional in the korematu v. United States decision. The Trinity Test of the Manhattan Project was the first nuclear-weapon detonation that led Oppenheimer to recall verses from the Hindu scriptures of Bhagavad Gita, in particular: I became a Death, a Destroyer of The Worlds. Scientific research and development is also, best seen in the Manhattan Project, a covert effort to use nuclear fission to produce highly destructive atomic bombs. From 1942 to 1946, the project was led by Maj. Gen. Leslie Groves of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Nuclear physicist Robert Oppenheimer was the director of the Los Alamos Laboratory, which developed the real bombs. The first nuclear device ever detonated was an explosion-like bomb at a Trinity test conducted on July 16, 1945, at the Alamogordo test site in New Mexico. The Allies pushed the Germans out of France, but faced an unexpected counterattack at the Battle of Bulgin in December. Germany's final efforts failed, and as the Allied armies in the East and West converged on Berlin, the Nazis hurriedly tried to kill the last remaining Jews. The Western Front stopped, leaving Berlin to the Soviet Union, as the Nazi regime officially surrendered in May 1945, ending the war in Europe. In the Pacific, the U.S. implemented a strategy of jumping from the island toward Tokyo, creating airfields to bomb mainland Japan from the Mariana Islands and hard-won in Iwo Jima and Okinawa in 1945. Bloodied in Okinawa, the U.S. was preparing to invade the Japanese islands when the B-29 dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, forcing the empire to surrender in a matter of days and thus ending World War II. The U.S. occupied Japan (and part of Germany), sending Douglas MacArthur to restructure the Japanese economy and political system along the American basis. During the war, Roosevelt coined the term Four Powers to refer to the four main allies of the second U.S., USA, The Kingdom, the Soviet Union and China, which later became the backbone of the United Nations Security Council. An excerpt from US President Harry Truman's speech on the nuclear strike on Hiroshima, Japan. The signatures provided, although the country lost more than 400,000 troops and civilians, 180 U.S. mostly prospered untouched by the devastation of the war, which caused severe damage to Europe and Asia. Participation in post-war international affairs marked the end of prevailing American isolationism. The enormous threat of nuclear weapons is both encouraging and fearful. Nuclear weapons were never used again in combat after the end of the war, as both sides retreated from the brink, and the long world characterized the Years of the Cold War, beginning with the Truman Doctrine on 22 May 1947. However, there were regional wars in Korea and Vietnam. The post-war history of the Cold War Highlights articles: The History of the United States (1945-1964), The History of the United States (1964-1980), and the United States in the 1950s Cuban missile crisis U-2 reconnaissance photos of Cuba, showing Soviet nuclear missiles, their vehicles and tents for refueling and maintenance. After World War II, the United States became one of the two dominant superpowers, and the USSR became the other. The U.S. Senate approved U.S. participation in the United Nations (UN) in a bipartisan vote, marking a turn away from traditional U.S. isolationism and to increased international engagement. The main American goal of 1945-1948 was to save Europe from the destruction of World War II and to contain the expansion of communism in the face of the Soviet Union. U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War was built on the support of Western Europe and Japan along with the policy of deterrence, stopping the spread of communism. The U.S. joined the wars in Korea and Vietnam and toppled leftist governments in third world countries to try to stop its spread. The Truman Doctrine of 1947 provided military and economic assistance to Greece and Turkey to counter the threat of communist expansion in the Balkans. In 1948, the United States replaced financial assistance programs with the Comprehensive Marshall Plan, which pumped money into the western European economy, and removed trade barriers while modernizing the management practices of enterprises and governments. President Kennedy's Address on Civil Rights, June 11, 1963. The plan's \$13 billion budget was in the context of \$258 billion in U.S. GDP in 1948 and was in addition to the \$12 billion in U.S. aid to Europe between the end of the war and the beginning of the Marshall Plan. The head of the Soviet state, Joseph Stalin, did not allow his satellite states to participate, and from that moment Eastern Europe with an inefficient centralized economy is increasingly lagging behind Western Europe in terms of economic development and prosperity. In 1949, United rejecting long-standing politics peacetime alliances have formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance, which continues into the 21st century. In response, the Soviets formed the Warsaw Pact of Communist States, which led to the Iron Curtain. In August 1949, the Soviets tested their first nuclear weapon, thereby increasing the risk of war. The threat of mutually assured destruction, however, prevented the two powers from nuclear war and led to proxy wars, especially in Korea and Vietnam, in which both sides did not confront each other directly. Eisenhower's 1952 presidential speech on the Cuban missile crisis by President Dwight Eisenhower, who was elected the first Republican president since 1932, had a lasting impact on American life and politics. He ended the Korean War and avoided any other major conflict. It has reduced military spending with very high technology, such as nuclear weapons carried by long-range bombers and intercontinental missiles. He gave strong support to the NATO alliance and created other alliances along the lines, but they were never particularly effective. After Stalin's death in 1953, he worked on a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union. At the height of the Cold War, he graduated the Social Security program and presided over a decade of bipartisan compromise. He promoted civil rights cautiously, and sent to the army the problem of racial integration in Little Rock, Arkansas. In an unexpected leap of American technology by the Soviet Union in 1957 from the first Earth satellite, Sputnik began the space race won in 1969 by the Americans, when Apollo 11 landed astronauts on the moon. Fear of the weaknesses of American education led to large-scale federal support for science education and research. In the decades since World War II, the United States became a global influence: economic, political, military, cultural and technological affairs. In 1960, the charismatic John F. Kennedy was elected the first and - until now - only president of the Roman Catholic Church. The Kennedy campaign brought life and vivacity to the Atmosphere of the White House. His time in office was marked by such notable events as the acceleration of the role of the United States in the space race, the escalation of the American role in the Vietnam War, the invasion of the Bay of Pigs, the Cuban missile crisis, the imprisonment of Martin Luther King Jr. during the Birmingham campaign, Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963, leaving the country in deep shock. Culminating in the liberalism of American soldiers during the Vietnam War, 1967 Buzz Aldrin (show) and Neil Armstrong became the first person to walk on the moon during NASA's 1969 Apollo 11 mission the climax of liberalism came in the mid-1960s with the success of President Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969) in securing the congress passing his Great Society programs. They civil rights, the end of legal segregation, segregation, welfare, federal assistance to education at all levels, grants to the arts and humanities, environmental activism and a number of programmes aimed at eradicating poverty. As recent historians have explained, the liberal intelligentsia has gradually developed a new vision for economic and social justice. The liberalism of the early 1960s contained neither a hint of radicalism nor a new crusade of the bargain era against concentrated economic power, nor an intention to redistribute wealth or restructure existing institutions. Internationally it was strongly anti-Communist. It was aimed at protecting the free world, promoting economic growth at home and ensuring equitable distribution of the abundance. Their agenda depends heavily on Keynesian economic theory of massive public spending that will accelerate economic growth, thereby providing public resources to finance greater welfare, housing, health care and education programs. The sound of Apollo 11 and its moon landing Johnson was rewarded with an electoral landslide in 1964 against conservative Barry Goldwater, who broke years of control of Congress by the conservative coalition. But Republicans returned in 1966 and elected Richard Nixon in 1968. Nixon largely continued the programs New Day and Great Society which he inherited; conservative reaction will come with the election of Ronald Reagan in 1980. Meanwhile, the American people have completed large migrations from farms to cities and experienced a period of sustained economic growth. Decades of Change Culture and Civil Rights Movement Civil Rights Home Article: Civil Rights Movement Civil Rights Leader Martin Luther King Jr. (right), with President Lyndon B. Johnson in the background (left) Since the late 1950s, institutionalized racism across the United States, but especially in the South, has increasingly challenged the growing civil rights movement. The activism of African-American leaders Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King Jr. led to a boycott of Montgomery buses that launched the movement. For years, African-Americans will fight violence against them, but will achieve big steps toward equality with Supreme Court decisions, including Brown v. The Board of Education and Love v. Virginia, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968, which ended Jim Crow laws by legalizing racial segregation between whites and blacks. President Lyndon B. Johnson's speech on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by Duncan West, speaking with Cesar Chavez. Delano UFWW promotion. Duncan represented the Teamsters who supported UFWW and denounced their IBT guidance for working in thugs against union comrades. Duncan and his wife Mary were the organizers of the LA IS branch. Martin Luther King Jr., a 1964 Nobel Peace Prize winner for his efforts to achieve racial equality, was assassinated in 1968. Year. His death others led the movement, most notably the King's widow, Coretta Scott King, who was as active as her husband, in opposition to the Vietnam War, and in the women's liberation movement. In the first nine months of 1967, there were 164 riots in 128 American cities. Frustration with the seemingly slow progress of the integration movement led to more radical discourses in the early 1960s, which in turn led to the Black Power movement in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Native Americans have gone to federal courts to fight for their land rights. They held protests highlighting the federal government's non-compliance with treaties. One of the most outspoken Native American groups was the American Indian Movement (AIM). In the 1960s, Cesar Chavez began organizing low-wage Mexican-American agricultural workers in California. He led a five-year strike against grape pickers. Then Chavez created the country's first successful union of agricultural workers. His United Farm Workers of America (UFW) sweltered a few years later, but after Chavez's death in 1993 he became an iconic folk saint in the pantheon of Mexican Americans. The Liberation of Women Movement Additional information: The second wave of feminism Anti-Vietnam War demonstrations, 1967 The New Consciousness of Inequality of American Women began to shape the nation, starting with the 1963 publication of the bestselling Betty Friedan, a female mystic who explained how much housewives felt trapped and unfulfilled, attacked American culture for its creation of the notion that women could only find fulfillment through their roles as wives, and the keepers of the house , and claimed that women were just as able as men to do every kind of work. In 1966, Friedan and others established the National Organization for the Protection of Women (NOW) to act in defense of women, as the NAACP did for African Americans. Two hippies began at the Woodstock protests, and the new women's liberation movement grew in size and strength, attracted a lot of media attention, and by 1968 replaced the Civil Rights Movement with the main social revolution in the United States. Marches, parades, rallies, boycotts and pickets brought out thousands and sometimes millions. In medicine, law and business, women have made remarkable strides, while few have been elected to these positions. The movement was divided into factions of political ideology early on, with the now-left, the Women's Equality Action League (WEAL) on the right, the National Women's Political Forum (NWPF) at the center, and more radical groups formed by young women on the far left. The proposed Equal Rights to the Constitution, passed by Congress in 1972, was defeated by the conservative coalition mobilized by Phyllis Schlafly. They argued that this had worsened the situation of the housewife and made women susceptible to the military However, many federal laws (i.e. those equalizing wages, employment, education, employment opportunities and credits; ending pregnancy discrimination; and requiring NASA, military academies and other organizations to recognize women), state laws (i.e., ending spouse violence and marital rape), Supreme Court rulings (i.e. ruling that equal protection of the fourteenth amendment applies to women) and the state social customs and consciousness began to change, accepting women's equality. The contentious issue of abortion, which the Supreme Court considers a fundamental right in Roe v. Wade (1973), is still a point of discussion today. Countercultural Revolution and The Discharge of the Cold War Home article: The History of the United States (1964-1980) U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom II shadowed the Soviet Tu-95 Bear D aircraft in the early 1970s U.S. Senator Edmund Maskey, speaking in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia on Earth Day, 1970 amid the Cold War, the United States entered the Vietnam War, whose growing unpopularity fed pre-existing social movements, including among women, minorities and youth. The social programs of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society and numerous Warren Court rulings added to a wide range of social reforms in the 1960s and 1970s. Feminism and the environmental movement became political forces, and progress continued toward civil rights for all Americans. The counterculture revolution swept across the nation and much of the Western world in the late sixties and early seventies, further dividing Americans into a cultural war, but also bringing more liberated social views. In 1969, Johnson was succeeded by Republican Richard Nixon, who tried to gradually pass the war on to the South Vietnamese. In 1973, he negotiated a peace treaty that provided for the release of prisoners of war and led to the withdrawal of American troops. The war cost the lives of 58,000 American soldiers. Nixon manipulated fierce distrust between the Soviet Union and China in favor of the United States, seeking to defuse (relax); easing tensions) with both sides. Richard Nixon leaves the Watergate scandal related to Nixon's cover-up of the hacking of the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate office complex, destroyed his political base, sent many aides to prison and forced Nixon to resign on August 9, 1974. He was replaced by Vice President Gerald Ford. The fall of Saigon ended the Vietnam War and led to the reunification of North and South Vietnam. Communist victories in neighboring Cambodia and Laos occurred in the same year. The OPEC oil embargo marked a long-term economic transition as, for the first time, energy prices rose sharply and U.S. refineries faced strong competition from foreign cars, clothing, electronics and consumer goods. By the end of the 1970s, the economy had been hit by slow economic growth, high unemployment and very high inflation combined with high interest rates (the term stagflation was coined). Since economists agreed with the wisdom of deregulation, many new business-era rules have been discontinued, for example in transport, banking and telecommunications. Jimmy Carter, who ran as a non-member of Washington's political establishment, was elected president in 1976. On the world stage, Carter brokered the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt. In 1979, Iranian students broke into the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and took 66 Americans hostage, leading to a hostage crisis in Iran. Amid the hostage crisis and the ongoing stagflation, Carter lost the 1980 election to Republican Ronald Reagan. On January 20, 1981, minutes after Carter's term ended, the remaining American prisoners held at the U.S. Embassy in Iran were released, ending a 444-day hostage crisis. The rise of conservatism and the end of the main article of the Cold War: The History of the United States (1980-1991) Ronald Reagan at the Brandenburg Gate challenges Soviet Prime Minister Mikhail Gorbachev to tear down the Berlin Wall in 1987, shortly before the end of the Cold War, President Reagan's speech at the Brandenburg Gate, known for the phrase To destroy this wall, Ronald Reagan produced a major political overhaul of his 1980s and 1984 election landslides. Reagan's economic policies (called Reaganomics) and the implementation of the Recovery Tax Act of 1981 lowered the top marginal tax rate from 70% to 28% over seven years. Reagan continued to cut state taxation and regulation. In 1982, the United States experienced a recession, but the negative indicators changed: the inflation rate fell from 11% to 2%, the unemployment rate fell from 10.8% in December 1982 to 7.5% in November 1984, and the rate of economic growth rose from 4.5% to 7.2%. Reagan ordered the U.S. military to be built up, insing an additional budget deficit. Reagan introduced a sophisticated missile defense system known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) (called Star Wars) in which, in theory, the United States could shoot down missiles with laser systems in space. The Soviets reacted harshly because they believed it violated the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and upset the balance of power by giving the U.S. a significant military advantage. For many years, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev fiercely opposed SDI. By the late 1980s, however, he decided that the system would never work and should not be used to block disarmament deals with the US, historians argue, as the SDI threat had on the Soviets - whether it was enough to force Gorbachev to start radical reforms, or the deterioration of the economy itself has forced reforms. There is agreement that the Soviets realized that they were far behind the Americans in military equipment, that to try to try catching up will be very expensive and that military spending is already a very heavy burden of slowing down their economy. Reagan's invasion of Grenada and the bombing of Libya were popular in the United States, though his support for the Contras rebels was mired in controversy over the Iran-Contra affair, which exposed Reagan's poor management style. Supreme Court nominee Sandra Day O'Connor speaks with President Ronald Reagan outside the White House, July 15, 1981. Serving from her appointment in 1981 by Ronald Reagan until her retirement in 2006. She became the first woman to become a judge of the United States Supreme Court. Reagan met four times with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who came to power in 1985, and their summits led to the signing of the Intermediate-Range Missile Elimination Treaty. Gorbachev tried to save communism in the Soviet Union, first ending a costly arms race with America and then shedding the Eastern European Empire in 1989. The Soviet Union disintegrated on Christmas Day 1991, ending the U.S.-Soviet Cold War. The Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty became the only remaining superpower in the world and continued to interfere in international affairs in the 1990s, including the 1991 Gulf War against Iraq. Since his election in 1992, President Bill Clinton has presided over one of the longest periods of economic growth and unprecedented price growth, a side effect of the digital revolution, and new business opportunities created by the Internet. He also worked with the Republican Congress to pass the first balanced federal budget in 30 years. In 1998, the House of Representatives impeached Clinton on charges of lying under oath about (false witness) sexual relations with White House intern Monica Lewinsky. He was acquitted by the Senate. The failure of impeachment and the success of Democrats in the 1998 election forced House Speaker Newt Gingrich, a Republican, to resign from Congress. Clinton, Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat during the Oslo Accords on 13 September 1993. The Republican Party expanded its base in the South after 1968 (except 1976), largely because of its strength among socially conservative white evangelical Protestants and traditionalist Catholics, added to its traditional strength in the business community and suburbs. As white Democrats in the South lost Democratic dominance in the 1990s, the region took over the two-party apparatus that characterized much of the country. The central leader of the Republican Party by 1980 was Ronald Reagan, whose conservative policies called for cuts in government spending and regulation, tax cuts and a strong anti-Soviet foreign policy. His cult status in the party remains in the 21st century, as almost all leaders of the Republican Party recognize his status. Social Theodore Caplow et al. argue: The Republican Party, nationally, at the level, from right center to center in the 1940s and 1950s, then moved back to the 1970s and 1980s. They add: The Democratic Party, nationally, moved from the center-left to the center in the 1940s and 1950s, then moved further to the right-center in the 1970s and 1980s. The vote in the crucial states of New Mexico and Florida was extremely close and produced a dramatic debate over the vote count. The U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Bush v. Gore ended the recount with a score of 5:4. That meant George W. Bush, while in the lead, carried Florida and the election. Including in 2000, Democrats outpaced Republicans in the national vote in every election from 1992 to 2016, except in 2004. 21st Century 9/11 and The War on Terror Home article: The History of the United States (1991-2008) Additional information: the September 11 attacks and the war on terror COMPOSITE index NASDAS has increased from a dotcom bubble to an upbeat New Economy. The bubble burst in 2000. On 11 September 2001 (9/11), the United States was hit by a terrorist attack, when 19 al-Qaeda hijackers ordered the use of four airliners for suicide bombings and deliberately crashed into two Twin Towers of the World Trade Center and a third at the Pentagon, 2,937 were killed: 206 aboard three airliners, 2,606 at the World Trade Center and on the ground, and 125 at the Pentagon. The fourth aircraft was again taken by the passengers and crew of the aircraft. Although they were unable to land the plane safely, they were able to take control of the aircraft again and smash it into an empty field in Pennsylvania, killing all 44 people, including four terrorists on board, thus rescuing any target the terrorists were aiming for. Within two hours, both twin towers of the World Trade Center completely collapsed, causing extensive damage to the neighborhood and covering Lower Manhattan with toxic dust clouds. A total of 2,977 people were killed in the attacks. In response, President George W. Bush declared a war on terrorism on September 20. On 7 October 2001, the United States and NATO invaded Afghanistan to overthrow the Taliban regime, which had granted sanctuary to Al-Kaida and its leader, Osama bin Laden. President Bush's address in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks, former World Trade Center in Lower Manhattan during the September 11, 2011, attacks, the World Trade Center, built in its place, the Federal Government has created new domestic efforts to prevent future attacks. Controversial U.S. Patriot law increases government's powers to monitor communications and lifts legal restrictions on information sharing between federal law enforcement intelligence services. Cabinet-level establishment called the Department of Homeland Security created to conduct and coordinate federal counter-terrorism activities. Since 2002, indefinite detention of terrorist suspects captured abroad at the Guantanamo Bay detention camp, a prison at the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has led to accusations of human rights violations and violations of international law. On 12 September 2002, George W. Bush addressed the United Nations General Assembly to present the United States Government's complaints against the Iraqi government. In 2003, from March 19 to May 1, the United States launched an invasion of Iraq, leading to the collapse of the Iraqi government and the end of the captivity of Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein by the United States, with the United States claiming that Iraq had a long-standing strategic relationship with the United States. The reasons for the invasion and the Bush administration were the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (a key UN demand, although later intelligence showed that the source of the intelligence was inaccurate) and the liberation of the Iraqi people. Despite some initial successes at the beginning of the Iraq war, the situation of the Iraq war shifted into a stalemate and gradually became a quagmire. The UN demanded that Iraq withdraw its weapons war by the cost. In 2007, after years of violence by Iraqi insurgents, President Bush deployed more troops in a strategy dubbed surge. Although the death toll has declined, Iraq's political status remains in question. The headquarters of Lehman Brothers, which filed for bankruptcy on September 2008 at the height of the U.S. financial crisis. In 2008, President Bush's unpopularity and the Iraq war, along with the 2008 financial crisis, led to the election of Barack Obama, led to the election of Barack Obama, led to the election of Barack Obama. After his election, Obama reluctantly continued military operations in Iraq until August 31, 2010, when he announced that the fighting was over. However, 50,000 U.S. soldiers and troops were stationed in Iraq to assist Iraqi forces, help with defense to withdraw troops and work to combat terrorism until December 15, 2011, when the war was officially declared over and the last troops left the country. At the same time, Obama stepped up U.S. involvement in Afghanistan, launching a surge strategy, employing an additional 30,000 troops, proposing to begin withdrawing sometime in December 2014. In 2009, on the second day of his presidency, Obama issued an executive order banning the use of torture, a ban codified into law in 2016. Obama also ordered the closure of CIA secret prisons abroad (black sites). Obama sought to close the Guantanamo Bay detention camp as soon as possible and during his time in the detention camp reduced from 242 prisoners to 45 prisoners; Guantanamo Review Task Force cleared many prisoners for release and abroad. Obama's efforts to close the prison were completely stymied by Congress, which passed a measure in 2011 blocking Obama from transferring any Guantanamo detainees to U.S. facilities. In May 2011, after nearly a decade of cover-up, al-Qaeda founder and leader Osama bin Laden was killed in Pakistan in a raid conducted by U.S. naval special forces, acting on direct orders from President Obama. While al-Qaeda was close to collapse in Afghanistan, affiliates continued to operate in Yemen and other remote areas as the CIA used drones to track down and remove its leadership. The Boston Marathon bombing was followed by a related shooting that occurred when two pressure cooker bombs exploded during the Boston Marathon on April 15, 2013. The bombs exploded about 12 seconds and 210 yards (190 m) apart at 2:49pm EDT, near the finish line of the marathon on Boylston Street. They killed three people and wounded an estimated 264 others. The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, formerly known as al-Qaeda in Iraq, gained notoriety in September 2014. In addition to taking control of much of western Iraq and eastern Syria, ISIS also beheaded three journalists, two Americans and one Briton. These events have led to a major military offensive by the United States and its allies in the region. On December 28, 2014, Obama officially completed his combat mission in Afghanistan and promised to withdraw all remaining U.S. troops at the end of 2016, with the exception of embassy security. The main article of the Great Recession: Meeting of the leadership of Congress with then-President Obama in 2011. In September 2008, the United States and much of Europe entered the longest recession since World War II, often referred to as the Great Recession. Numerous overlapping crises were involved, particularly the housing crisis, the subprime mortgage crisis, rising oil prices, the automotive crisis, rising unemployment and the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. The financial crisis threatened the stability of the entire economy in September 2008, when Lehman Brothers failed and other giant banks were in serious danger. Since October, the federal government has provided \$245 billion to financial institutions under the Troubled Asset Assistance Program, which was adopted by a bipartisan majority and signed by Bush. After winning the election by a wide margin in November 2008, Bush's successor, Barack Obama, signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, which was an economic stimulus of \$787 billion aimed at helping the economy recover from a deepening recession. Obama, like Bush, has taken steps to save prevent future economic crises. They included bailing out General Motors and Chrysler, putting the property temporarily in the hands of the government, and money for a clunkers program that temporarily boosted car sales. President Barack Obama's first inaugural address, the January 2009 recession officially ended in June 20

2010s include the rise of new political movements such as the Conservative Tea Party and the liberal Movement Occupy. At the beginning of the decade there was also unusually harsh weather. In 2012, more than half of the country experienced record drought, and Hurricane Sandy caused extensive damage to coastal areas of New York and New Jersey. Trump signed Executive Order 13769 at the Pentagon as Vice President Mike Pence and Defense Secretary James Mattis look on, the January 27, 2017 Debate on Rights for the LGBT community, primarily same-sex marriage, began a shift in favor of same-sex couples, and is reflected in dozens of polls released earlier in the decade. In 2012, President Obama became the first president to openly advocate same-sex marriage, and the 2013 Supreme Court decision in U.S. v. Windsor envisioned federal recognition of same-sex unions. In June 2015, the Supreme Court legalized same-sex marriage nationally in Obergefell v. Hodges. What happened to All Lives Matter?, a protest against Donald Trump's political debate continuing on issues such as tax reform, immigration reform, income inequality and U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East, especially with regard to global terrorism, the rise of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and the attendant climate of Islamophobia. On November 8, 2016, Republican presidential candidate Donald Trump defeated Democratic nominee Hillary Clinton to become U.S. president-elect. Trump's election has been mired in controversy after U.S. intelligence agencies concluded that associates of the Russian government interfered in the election to undermine public confidence in the democratic process in the United States. That, along with questions about possible collusion between the Trump campaign and Russian officials, led to the start of an investigation into the FBI, as well as the Senate and House intelligence committees. The worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), a new infectious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), was first confirmed to have spread to the United States in January 2020. Within four months, coronavirus had killed more than 100,000 people in the United States. The United States has suffered more coronavirus deaths than any other country, with the U.S. death toll exceeding that of the Korean War and the Vietnam War combined. On May 25, 2020, George Floyd's death sparked mass protests and riots in all major cities, with many states called to the National Guard. The killing sparked a debate about police brutality. See also the U.S. portal American Urban History Colonial History of the United States Economic History of the United States History of Agriculture in the United States Education in the History of the United States Foreign Policy History of Immigration to the United States History of Religion in the history of the United States Southern History of the United States women in the United States List of Historians on the Study List of History Journals List of United States Presidents Military History of the United States Review of the History of the United States Politics of the United States Racism in the United States Territorial Evolution of the United States It (i.e. Svein Estridsson, King of Denmark (died 1047-1076) named another island in this ocean, discovered by many, which is called Vinland because the vines grow there wild, making the best wine. We learn not from a whimsical opinion, but from the true story of the Danes . Ganshe. 275-276. Inquiries - Johnson, Paul, 1928-. (1999). 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