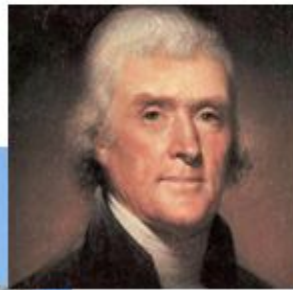


*George Washington*

- **Thirteen Colonies** began a rebellion against British rule in 1775 and **proclaimed their independence in 1776 as the United States of America.**
- **On July 4, 1776**, the Second Continental Congress, meeting in Philadelphia, declared **the independence of "the United States of America" in the Declaration of Independence**. July 4 is celebrated as the nation's birthday.



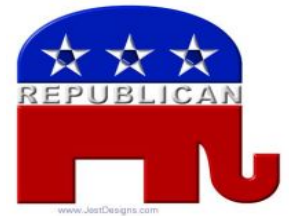
- a Moses-like leader (George Washington),
- prophets (Thomas Jefferson, Tom Paine)
- martyrs (Nathan Hale),
- rituals (raising the Liberty Tree),
- flags (the Betsey Ross flag),
- sacred holidays (July 4)
- a holy scripture (The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights).

# Early national era (1789–1849)

George Washington became  
**the first President of the United States.**



There appeared  
**2 political parties:**



**the Federalist Party with Treasury Secretary  
Alexander Hamilton;  
Republican Party with Thomas Jefferson and  
James Madison**

# changes in the status of slavery

## **northern states abolished slavery**

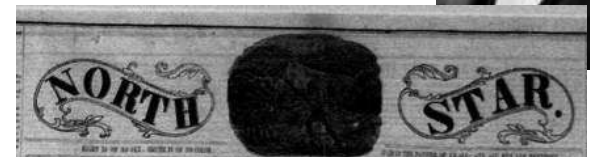
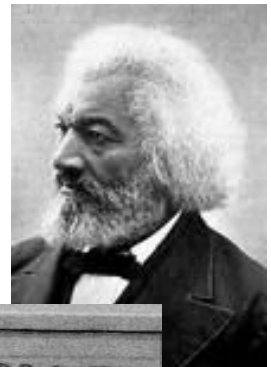
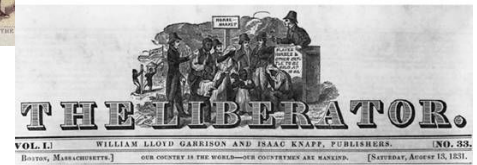
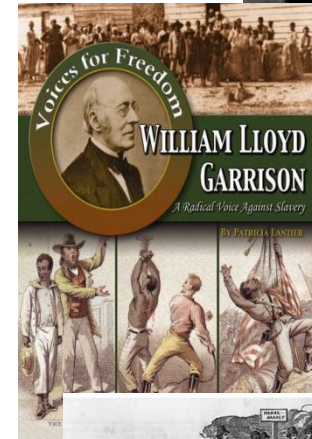
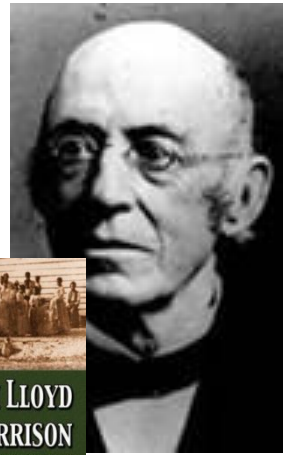
By 1810 a total of 13.5 percent of all blacks in the United States were free.

Though an **internal slave trade** became

**an important source of wealth**

for many planters and traders.

- After 1840 the **growing abolitionist movement** redefined itself as a crusade against the sin of slave ownership. William Lloyd Garrison published **anti-slavery newspaper, The Liberator**, while Frederick Douglass, an ex-slave, started his own **abolitionist newspaper North Star**.



- **In 1812**
  - "second war of independence".
  - **The Monroe Doctrine (1823)**
    - a defining moment in the foreign policy
- European powers should no longer colonize or interfere in the Americas



# the Trail of Tears



In 1830, Congress passed the  
**Indian Removal Act.**



The Republic of Texas was annexed in 1845, which Mexico had warned meant war.

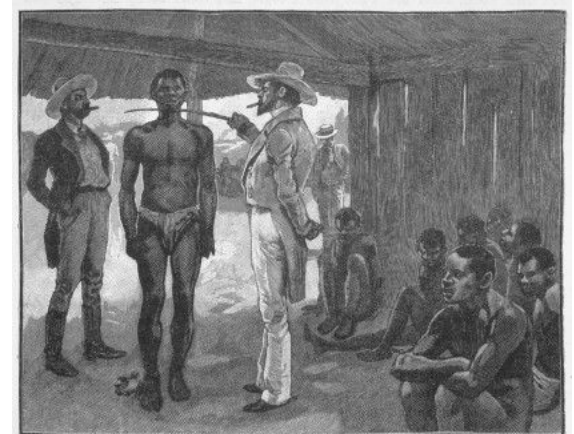
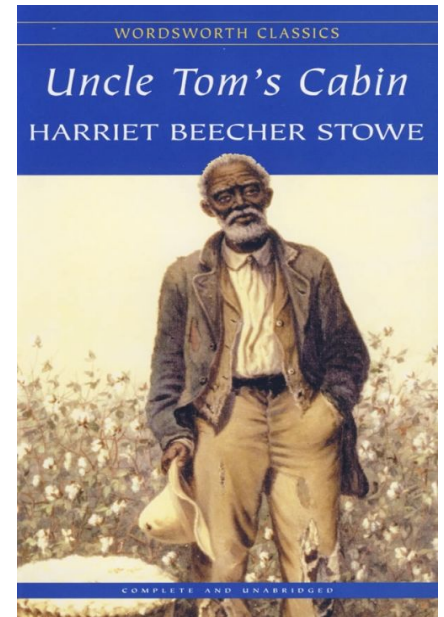
## **the Mexican-American War, 1846-48**

In 1848 California, New Mexico, and adjacent areas joined the United States.

**Simultaneously gold was discovered,**  
pulling over 100,000 men to northern California in a  
matter of months in the  
**California Gold Rush.**

# Civil War era (1849–1865)

- a mini civil war called **Bleeding Kansas**.
- *slavery would never be allowed to expand*
- By 1860, there were **nearly four million slaves**
- **only slaveholding presidents were re-elected to second terms.**





# Civil War

The Civil War began on April 12, 1861

The war soon divided into **two theaters:**  
**Eastern and Western.**

In the **Western** theater, the **Union** with  
**General Grant** was quite successful.

The **Eastern** theater - the **Confederates** with  
**General Lee** at their head.

the American Civil War - the deadliest war



# Reconstruction and a rise in power (1865–1918)

- **"Reconstruction Amendments"**
- the Thirteenth Amendment, which outlawed slavery,
- the Fourteenth Amendment that guaranteed citizenship for all people born or naturalized within U.S. territory,
- the Fifteenth Amendment that granted the vote for all men regardless of race.

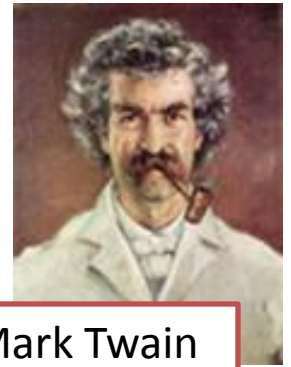


**the Ku Klux Klan (KKK)**  
emerged around the late 1860s  
**as a white-supremacist  
organization**  
opposed to black civil rights.  
Congress classified the KKK as  
**a terrorist group.**

*southern states passed new  
constitutions and voter  
registration rules*



# Gilded Age and Progressivism



Mark Twain

- **Civil Service Act**, which mandated a competitive examination for applicants for government jobs.
- **Interstate Commerce Act**, which ended railroads' discrimination against small shippers,
- **Antitrust Act**, which outlawed monopolies in business.

Twain believed that this age was corrupted by such elements as

land speculators, scandalous politics, and unethical business practices.

**1890**

industrial production and per capita income exceeded all other world nations.

**An unprecedented wave of immigration**



Industrial leaders included  
**John D. Rockefeller in oil  
and Andrew Carnegie in steel;**



**modern system of hospitals, universities,  
libraries and foundations.**



# Progressive Movement

Four new constitutional amendments—the Sixteenth through Nineteenth—resulted from progressive activism, bringing **the federal income tax, direct election of Senators, prohibition, and woman suffrage.**

## "first-wave feminism"

**Elizabeth Cady Stanton  
and Lucretia Mott  
women full voting rights**



# World War I



- **President Woodrow Wilson** took full control of foreign policy, declaring neutrality but warning Germany that resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare against American ships would mean war.
- **the U.S. declared war in April 1917.** American money, food and munitions arrived quickly, but troops had to be drafted, trained
- The result was Allied victory in November 1918.
- Following World War I, the U.S. grew steadily in stature as **an economic and military world power.**



# Great Depression and New Deal

During the 1920s, the United States enjoyed a  
**period of unbalanced prosperity:**

farm prices and wages fell, while new industries and  
industrial profits grew.

## the Great Depression

unemployment soared from 3% in 1929 to 25%  
in 1933,  
manufacturing output collapsed by one-third.



# "a New Deal for the American people"

- In 1932, Democratic presidential nominee **Franklin D. Roosevelt**
- The New Deal regulated much of the economy, especially the financial sector.
- It provided relief to the unemployed through **numerous programs**, such as the Works Progress Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.
- Roosevelt built up **labor unions**





# World War II

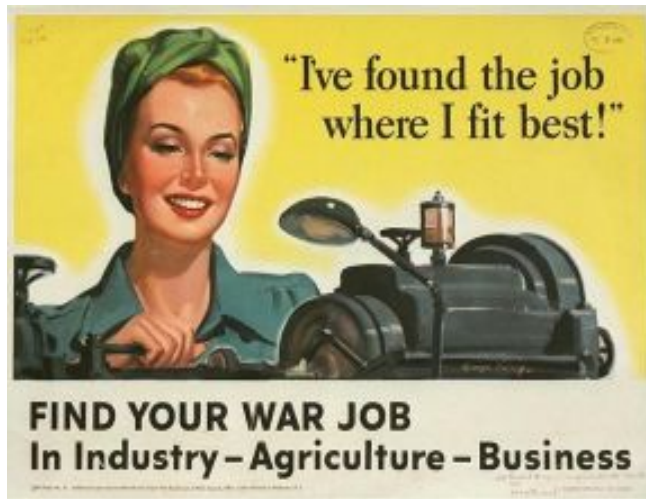
Roosevelt positioned the U.S. as the  
**"Arsenal of Democracy"**

**Pearl Harbor** on December 7, 1941

The U.S. dominated the war against Japan.

They ended World War II dropping  
**two atomic bombs on Japanese**  
cities thus having revenge for Pearl  
Harbor.





- **The wartime production boom led to full employment**
- new sources of workers, finding new roles for women and blacks.

**The main contributions of the U.S. to the Allied war** effort comprised money, industrial output, food, petroleum, technological innovation, and (especially 1944-45), soldiers.







# The Cold War

- The primary American goal of 1945–48 was to rescue Europe from the devastation of World War II and to contain the expansion of Communism, represented by the Soviet Union.
- In 1948 according to **Marshall Plan** the USA pumped money into the economy of Western Europe.
- Soviet head of state Joseph Stalin prevented his satellites from participating.



- In August 1949 the Soviets tested their first **nuclear weapon**, thereby escalating the risk of warfare.
- The unexpected leapfrogging of American technology by the **Soviets in 1957 with Sputnik**, the first Earth satellite, began the Space Race.

That was the impetus to  
**reorganize the education system.**



# World superpower (1991–present)

in 1992, President

**Bill Clinton oversaw one of the longest periods of economic expansion and unprecedented gains in securities values**



In December 2007, the United States entered the longest post–World War II recession, which included **a housing market crisis, a subprime mortgage crisis, soaring oil prices, an automotive industry crisis, rising unemployment, and the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.**