



AP[®] United States History 2005 Sample Student Responses Form B

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The Fallout of Compromise: 1820-1860

After half of a century of development and growth, the American people witnessed an ominous threat to their ~~precious~~ precious Union. The nation was founded by the compromises of the Founding Fathers, but by and since that time compromise kept the nation together. However, it was the increasing tensions surrounding slavery that ultimately led to the breakdown of compromise in the middle 19th century. Compromise could not be easily achieved in this time period due to the political recriminations and conflicts concerning the slavery. In addition, the moral and social stance of on the issue divided the North and the South, and made compromise difficult. Finally, the eventual breakdown of trust between competing parties led to a collapse in compromise. Therefore, by the middle of the 19th century compromise broke down in America due to the issue of slavery and the division it spawned.

Between 1820 and 1860 there was a significant shift in the political view on slavery that ultimately led to the collapse of compromise. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Compromise of 1850 were landmark agreements that Henry Clay engineered to keep the nation together. In that time, the Southern states did not adamantly politicize their stance on slavery. In 1833 Henry Clay explicitly stated that "it is impossible that South Carolina

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ever desired for a moment to become a separate & or independent state." (A) In addition, the Anti-Slavery Convention in 1834, though opposed to slavery, did not believe Congress had the "right to interfere with any of the slave states." (B) These documents show that early political stances did not significantly threaten compromise. However, after northern disgust for the Compromise of 1850 ~~and its~~ (specifically over the Fugitive Slave Law) and the issuing of the Wilmot Proviso, slavery then threatened political disintegration. This tension comes forth in the election of 1860 where not a single Southern state voted for Lincoln.^(*) This political division over the issue of slavery eventually led to Southern secession, and thus a ~~be~~ collapse in compromise.

Furthermore, the ~~new~~ moral and social conflict over slavery rose to new levels during this time period and thus threatened compromise. The large reform movement in the US during this time included an increase in the power of abolitionism. Garrison's "Liberator" called for immediate emancipation, and many free African Americans, such as Frederick Douglass, called for abolition. The publishing of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" inflamed ~~new~~ ^{new} passions for abolitionism in the North. ~~Conversely~~ Similarly, the South began its own crusade against abolition. The Herald in Georgia strongly censured the Northerners by claiming that they were "devoid of society fitted for well-bred southern gentlemen." (F) Thus, moral and social division over slavery created

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numerous complications to compromise. Daniel Webster recognized the severity of such a clash by calling it a "moral impossibility" to have "peaceful secession." (D) Lincoln's speech in 1858 also recognized that the slavery issue ~~was~~ also made "a disturbance outside of political circles." (G) Thus, the moral and social divide over slavery led to a fall out in compromise.

A final factor that contributed to the death of compromise was the lack of trust between competing parties. The rising tensions in slavery led to a rise in suspicion between the North and South. The mayhem shown in the cartoon by Magee represents ~~the~~ ^{this} lack of trust. The cartoon is a ~~prop~~ propaganda piece ^{created} to incite negative emotions, and so ~~such a work of literature~~ it does not encourage compromise. (E). Also, the issue over the Kansas-Nebraska Act led to increased suspicion. John Brown's radical raids on Harper's Ferry exasperated the Southerners, and the ensuing civil war, or "Bleeding Kansas," shows the lack ~~of~~ ^{of} faith of compromise. In addition, the seating over the head of Senator Sumners created widespread distrust for the South by the North. It is impossible to reach compromise without trust; that is what changed in the middle of the 19th century. The breakdown of trust, due to slavery, led to the breakdown of compromise.

By 1860 the American nation underwent a transformation

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that led to the collapse of a foundational principle: compromise. Compromise no longer yielded its strength in America during the middle of the 19th century because of ~~the~~ ^{the} rising issue of slavery. ~~The issue~~ ~~Slavery~~ Washington dealt with slavery in the past by compromise or by hiding it under the ~~false~~ ~~face~~, as seen in the resolution of the Pinckney Committee. (C) However, with increased ~~tensions~~ tensions politically, ~~morally~~ ~~and~~ ~~socially~~, ~~and~~ and socially trust broke down between the North and South, and compromise no longer had any power. Slavery radicalized and galvanized slave supporters and abolitionists alike to the point of no compromise. Unfortunately for ~~the~~ the American nation, the resulting fall-out in compromise led to the bloody Civil War.

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The cause of political dispute was mostly over slavery — should the Union be free of slaves, or should it ~~let~~ leave the issue alone.

At first, the government tried to ease the problem in two ways: the gag rule and the Missouri Compromise. The gag rule restricted the issue of slavery being laid upon the table in order to reduce conflict among the parties. The ~~the~~ Missouri Compromise was another way in reducing dispute by equalizing the number of free and slave states so that the number of senators ~~over the~~ would be the same in both areas. These two factors, however, became useless as time passed by.

One of the main reasons political parties became heated was the Western Expansion in Polk's presidency due to "Manifest Destiny". As new territories were founded and wanted "stateship", the problem whether ~~if~~ they should be slave states or not brought up a huge problem. The South, of course, wanted the new territories to be slave states ^{so} to represent more slave-favoring senators in the government. The North, on the other hand, was utterly opposing this. After the Mexican-American War came to an end, things ~~became~~ worsened. As the Wilmot Proviso ~~was rejected~~ (new territories of New Mexico and Utah should be free) was rejected, Free-Soilers came into being. Free-Soilers ~~to~~ argued that the government was overruled by Slave Powers (favoring slavery) and that the rejection of the Proviso was unfair. With the North and South difference and the formation of a new party, ~~the~~ government was cracking.

Compromise in political disputes became nearly impossible as political "blunders" ~~happened~~ more frequently. Of the many blunders, Stephen Douglas' acts can be considered the most devastating. Douglas tried to cool the heat in the political disputes by ~~putting~~ ^{laying} out the policy Compromise of 1850. This policy was good in that it equalized the number of free and slave states by making

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California free and Texas a slave state. However, the problem was the new territories. Douglas tried to liberate the issue from the federal government leaving it up to popular sovereignty (settlers decision).

This decision of Douglas, however, exacerbated the situation.

Abolitionists from the North and those favoring slavery from the South ~~all~~ roamed into the new territories to gain their ways. Among the states that were left to popular sovereignty was Kansas, due to the Nebraska-Kansas Act in Pierce's presidency. Kansas soon became a hostile region filled with both sides of the conflict. With John Brown's attack, Kansas became "bloody" in a matter of days. With conflict in the West, political parties were far from compromising. The problem had become too nation-wide.

Changes among the parties, also gave boost to conflict. Free-soilers and Northern Democrats same in ideal that slavery should be abolished, fused to make ~~the~~ a new party, "Republican". ~~As~~ As a definite line crossed in between parties, compromising was not the problem but ~~secession~~ ^{rather secession was} was.

After Republican representative Lincoln was elected president, the South seceded from the Union, and war was ~~at~~ about to begin.

As can be seen, at first, compromising was possible. However, with changes in geographical and political ways, ~~the~~ diverse disputes over slavery occurred. This made everything so complicated, as the problem was not just regarding slavery, making compromise out of the question

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By 1820, the ~~United~~ United States had begun to expand westward acquiring more and more land from the Native Americans. By 1860, the California and Oregon territories had become states and the present continental United States had taken shape. But, through all of its efforts, America was divided, North and South. Compromise between the states could do nothing. The United States felt action needed to be immediate and made rash decisions. Compromising had no use leaving the individual ^{she} doing what ~~they~~ ^{it} believed was best for itself. The country fell ~~apart~~ apart; decisions were made that did not satisfy all and forced a separation.

In the mid-1800s South Carolina became the first state to seriously disagree with New England choices by nullifying its actions. Henry Clay, a representative and Senator of South Carolina, believes she will do what is best for her. He disagrees with the decision, "I believe it is utterly impracticable," but knows she will continue to ~~the~~ fight for what she sees as the correct path. Senator Webster is in agreement with Senator Clay; "I hold the idea of separation of these states... as a moral impossibility." He believes that a secession of the South is not profitable or wise. He also believes ~~that~~ ~~it~~ ~~is~~ that there is

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there is no way for the South to divide and please everyone. "We could not ... draw a line of separation that would satisfy any five men in the country."

Compromise was rarely seen. In the first annual report of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1834, they clearly state their views. They don't think about compromise; this is what needs to be done. Quick decisions without compromise were made in the Resolution of the Pinckney Committee in May 1836. "All petitions, memorials, resolutions, propositions, or papers relating in any way to the subject of slavery ... shall be laid on the table and that no further action whatever shall be had thereon." Once it was done and a decision had been made, it was final.

The country was on the verge of division and every state did what was best for itself. Compromising was thrown out the window. Rash decisions were made that did not satisfy all and forced a separation. The country was heading for turmoil and saw that compromising and dealing would only slow things down. Decisions had to be made quickly. The rushed thinking and quick to action attitude ended up hurting the nation in the mid-1800s and, overall, led to secession.

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The British colonies of the 17th century developed into distinct sectors as they established themselves in the New World. Some colonists sought adventure, some wealth, and others religious freedom. While geography played an extremely important role in shaping the different developments of the colonies, religion, as well as the goals and purposes of the settlers, also played a key roll in the formation of the colonies.

Geographical differences made the development of differing colonies inevitable. Jamestown, the first ^{British} colony, ~~was~~ was established in the fertile Chesapeake Bay region. Despite a rough beginning, John Rolfe introduced tobacco to the colony and saved Jamestown from destruction. The fertility of the region made tobacco a worthy investment, and because tobacco is quick to deplete soil, expansion of the Virginia colony was ~~was~~ rapid. The Plymouth colony, which was established when colonists went offcourse, and landed south of their destination, relied on subsistence farming after the Native Americans taught them how to plant crops. These differing economies had further impact later in the century. The South, with plentiful fertile soil, developed into an agriculture based economy, while the North, with its ports and forests, developed an economy based on shipbuilding, trade, fur-trapping, and fishing. The geography of the North led most settlers to plant merely for their own subsistence, while southern farmers

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generally produced large cash crops, particularly rice, indigo, and tobacco. Consequently, the Southern ~~est~~ colonies generally consisted of plantations spread out with very few cities, while the North tended towards towns and had many more large cities.

The original goals and ideals of the colonists who settled the New World often focused on religion. The Plymouth colony consisted of separatist Puritans fleeing persecution in England. They strove to be a "City Upon a Hill" for all the world to see, and tended to settle as families rather than single males as in the Jamestown colony. Pennsylvania, settled by Quakers, strove to be religiously ~~so~~ tolerant while the Puritan Massachusetts Bay colony was based primarily on Puritan ideals and scorned other religious beliefs. Rhode Island was also developed as a religious persecution whom Roger Williams fled Massachusetts after promoting the separation of church and state, where he developed a colony of religious toleration. Georgia was established as a colony for debtors and prisoners, and Maryland was a safe haven for Catholics. Religious incentive had profound impact on the social developments of the British colonies.

Geography ~~shape~~ deeply affected the development of the colonies in ways that would later affect the future nation, and religion shaped the social development of the new world of America.

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As potential colonists began their journey to America they knew that they would depend on the land around them not only to sustain their health but also to further their economic value. Geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America. This is true because every factor in shaping the development of the colonies is dependant upon their geographical placement. The colonial economy was dependant upon their location in relation to potential markets, natural resources and suitable ports from which they could ship their products. Their military security also depended on their geographical location.

Colonists required suitable farming land and areas to hunt from which they could provide their sustenance as well as trade with neighboring colonists or even people back in Britain. One such resource that greatly shaped the distribution of the colonies was tobacco, which was very popular in England. Growing tobacco required very specific conditions. So colonists, mostly in Virginia, farmed around suitable growing regions. And if the region was no longer suitable, they moved on. Another activity that was dependant on geography was fur trading, both in with America and back to England.

Another reason geography was the primary factor was because ships had to be able to easily reach the colonies. Both to bring more colonists and transfer supplies or colonial products.

Geography was also important because, in Europe,

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the size of one's empire was often a measure of power for a given country. Colonists sought to acquire as much land as possible and to create a position where they would have a military advantage over a ~~near~~ neighboring colony of a rival European country. This was the geography of the colony and it ~~could prove to be vital to the survival of its survival.~~

Colonists relied on their geography for their survival, their protection and their wealth. Since these were also factors in shaping the development of the British colonies in the "New World", and they were all dependent on the geography of the colony, the "geography was the primary factor in shaping the development of the British colonies in North America."

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In Colonizing North America, the British sought the resources to create a nation where they could worship, govern, or simply live away from Great Britain. In developing each colony, they valued geographic location in order to find ^{the} necessities for ~~a successful~~ each to be successful.

Because many took up farming, settlers sought land that would be fertile and provide them with good crops. One of these crops was tobacco, which would eventually become the most important crop to North America's development.

Another important factor of the geography of each colony was the location of each capital. The capital had to be ~~to~~ located in such a place so as to be protected from Native Americans and other hostile attacks and yet have enough resources to keep the colony developing successfully.

These resources might include water, which means that it would have to be near a river, ~~a~~ forest for wood, open land for farming or expansion, and be somewhat easily accessible, but protectible.

Because the settlers of early North America were all there to serve separate purposes, government and other organization

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were not as important at the time. Everyone was more focussed on becoming stable in location, and so, geography was their main concern.

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Adopted in 1781 the Articles of Confederation was a mere friendship of sovereign colonies. Fearing a similar despotism as George III, the colonies were reluctant to give the central government much authority. Consequently there was no chief executive, the government could not regulate interstate commerce, could not force the usage of a single currency, could not practically tax, and could not make amendments to address such problems as amending would require unanimous consent. Therefore at the constitutional convention the momentous new constitution was adopted. The Constitution was radical in a sense as it was a workable democratic constitution with a strong central government to unify the sovereign states.

The constitution was made workable as it effectively addressed the ~~problem~~ conflict between the Southern slaveholding states and the northern states. The North and South both wanting more political clout argued over the representation of slavery. The North obviously against it and the South for it. Therefore adopted was the 3/5 compromise. In Article I section 2 it states that slaves would be counted as for taxation and representation purposes. The issue of slave trade was also incorporated in the constitution. The constitution states that slave trade could not be banned until 1808, pleasing both the North and South. Finally, the matter of fugitive slaves was also settled in the constitution. In Article 4 section 2 it specifies that fugitives must be returned to its own state. Although the specific word "slave" was not written in the constitution, the constitution was made to be adaptable by both slave states and free states and thus workable.

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The Great Compromise ~~also~~ made the constitution ~~to~~ satisfy both the large and small states in terms of population. In the Articles of Confederation, every state had 1 vote. However, this became an issue in the new constitution. The ~~popular~~ states wanted more representation based on their population while the small states wanted equal representation. The large states mistered behind the Virginia Plan while the small states mistered behind the New Jersey Plan. There came the Connecticut, or Great, Compromise settling the issue by creating a bicameral congress with a Senate with equal representation and the House with representation based on population. Both the large and small states were thus satisfied making the Constitution adoptable and workable.

Also ~~more~~ significant was that the constitution addressed the problem of weak executive branch by creating a chief executive the president. Empowered in the Article II, the president ~~was~~ empowered to enforce the laws passed by the Congress and work as the Commander in Chief of the ~~armilitary~~ military. Also other powers were given such as the chief diplomat. With no president ~~under~~ the Articles of Confederation incidents like the Shay's rebellion and facing the states to pay ~~tax~~ tax was impossible. The Constitution was a radical change from the powerless Articles of Confederation to a workable constitution.

Finally the most important was the new powers enumerated to the Congress that ~~could~~ effectively solve ~~the~~ problems under the Articles. In Article I section 8 the Congress is vested the right to tax and ~~and~~ control interstate commerce.

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Such stipulations could address the problem of poor Congress and interstate tariff under the Articles. Also the Congress was given the power to maintain and regulate army, an important provision that allows the central government to have authority. The last ~~the~~ most controversial and the most significant enumeration of Article I section 8 was clause 18, the elastic clause. Stating that the constitution could make ~~proper~~ laws necessary and proper to enforce other duties the Congress was given immense authority the clause would be used in the future to justify the establishment of IRS and ~~and~~ many other stuff. The most radical the constitution was in the great authority given to the Congress.

Learning a lesson from the Articles the Constitution ~~provided a~~ was made to be workable with a powerful Congress. The radicalness ~~of~~ the constitution can be proved by the fact that the utterly ~~is~~ unworkable Articles changed to a ~~a~~ Constitution that lasted for more than 200 years.

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The Constitution of the United States is the core being of the Government of America, which is the most highly respected Government in the world. However, when it was first written, it was a radical idea especially considering the time period, after the Revolutionary War. It sprang ~~up~~ numerous objections on the strength of the Federal government. Although it answered many questions that were not answered in the Articles of Confederation, it was considered radical as ~~the~~ former colonists did not want to endure again, what they have fought off these past few years.

However radical it may have seemed to those who were against it, later known as the anti-Federalist, none could deny the fact that a new government system ^{was} needed to take over the Articles of Confederation. The only two notable strengths of the Articles of Confederation were 1775 and 1777 Northwest land ordinances that set up a system to charter and govern western territories. However, this form of government had not power to do anything such as levying taxes to pay off the war debt.

The need for the new system of a government was the main reason this radical document known as the Constitution was worked with ~~in~~ in order to get it ratified and put into effect. The main problem with it was the lack of individual liberties as well as states laws. Seeing that the only way to

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get signatures from states, ^{which} ~~that~~ were needed for the ratification process, was to add in the first ten amendments of Constitution which were called the Bill of Rights. By this, the Constitution was able to get its ratification and was looked upon as less radical.

The Constitution was feared because it seemed to remind the ~~the~~ former colonists of the ~~the~~ day with King Louis. However, this Constitution managed to keep each ^{branch} ~~system~~ of government in check through the check and balances and also provide individuals and stated with its own rights. Although for several years after the ratification of the Constitution there were disputes between Federalists and Anti-Federalists, the Constitution proved to be a major success.

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After the American Revolution, the United States adopted the Articles of Confederation as their legal document. However, soon after it became clear that Articles had many flaws, like the inability for the federal government to regulate trade and impose taxes, as well as successful laws, like the Northwest Ordinance. However, there needed to be a change in the document. The U.S. constitution gave more power to the federal government than the Articles of Confederation, its elements put new ideals and regulations into federal government hands, that were always considered state powers, thereby introducing the Federalists and Antifederalists.

One of the biggest issues with the ratification of the constitution was the Bill of Rights. The Articles of Confederation had the Bill of Rights, however the constitution did not include one, until after its ratification. This proved to be a risk during the ratification process, because ~~the~~ people felt their rights were not being protected. It was one of the flaws, until ~~the~~ the Bill was added.

However, despite not including the Bill of Rights the U.S. constitution did allow the federal government to regulate trade, collect taxes and raise an army, which the AOC had not given. This was a big change from the AOC, because the new laws ~~did not~~ took away many of the State government powers.

The U.S. Constitution ~~only~~ did not require as many states to ratify an amendment, which meant

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more laws and amendments could be passed and be ratified.

The U.S. Constitution used the ~~Virginia~~ Virginia Plan, and adopted a bicameral system, and Henry Clay's proposal of checks and balances. It created a new ~~sta~~ system that many people thought would fail, which began the campaign and conflicts between the Federalists and the Anti federalists.

Overall the U.S. Constitution ~~impro~~ improved the Articles of Confederation and only made drastic changes ~~to~~ where the framers thought necessary.

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The United States was ripe for reform and Progressivism at the turn of the twentieth century. A series of idle presidents was coming to an end, and with them the Gilded Age was fading away. Progressive reform was ~~profoundly~~ most profound by virtue of its improvement of industrial conditions and taming of rampant governmental corruption.

Unions were not, generally speaking, looked on in any kind of positive light prior to the Progressive movement. Much to the chagrin of big business owners, however, muckrakers began to shed light on the awful conditions in factories. *McClure* magazine, among others, pointed out many such injustices. Wars were waged against child labor and abhorrent working ~~conditions~~ conditions. The Triangle Shirtwaist fire inspired safety and fire codes, as well as bringing public opinion to side with the worker.

The courts were an important instrument of such reform. High profile cases such as *Muller v. Oregon* brought labor disputes into the national limelight, and superb legal feats such as Louis Brandeis' "*Brandeis Brief*" even helped win cases for labor reform. Unions became more popular and more legal. Samuel Gompers ~~led~~ led the American Federation of Labor and its skilled labor force to national prominence. "Big Bill" Haywood appealed to the unskilled laborers with his *Socialist Industrial Workers of the World*. Theodore Roosevelt, in the United Mine Workers strike, legitimized the union by ~~appearing~~ arbitrating the dispute personally. It was a time of great advancement for the working man.

Similar political changes occurred in political circles. Municipal governments were wrought with corruption, one example being Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed's New York political machine. Such corruption

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was successfully fought, however Thomas Nast used his political cartoons to expose the public to the evils of Tweed. Lincoln Steffens, a prominent muckraker, poignantly wrote of such municipal corruption in his work "The Shame of the Cities." Notably good, clean governments during this period could be found in the ~~midwest~~ Midwest. Samuel Johnson and his "Golden Rule" ~~idea~~ resulted in Lincoln Steffens calling Johnson's Cleveland the best governed city in the nation. Robert M. La Follette served as a liberal ~~governor~~ ~~regime~~ governor of Wisconsin, initiating much reform with his "Wisconsin Idea." National reform came about via Theodore Roosevelt who took his post after the death of President McKinley. Roosevelt helped launch the conservation movement in America, reclaiming forest land and establishing national parks. He is also well known for his trust-busting and legislation to that effect, including the Elkins and Hepburn Acts. Roosevelt's trust busting was continued by his follower Taft.

Regulation of big business was just one of many tasks accomplished by the reform movement. Improved lives of workers and improved morality of political systems also helped to make that period in history so well known as a transition between the old United States and the United States of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.

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The Progressive Era is known for its industrial advancements, upgrading living conditions, and getting "cleaners" for the downsidies of society. Thanks to several Progressive leaders such as Robert La Follette, Jane Addams, the Grimké sisters, Dorothea Dix, Presidents Roosevelt, Taft, and Wilson, society became a much better place, industrially & conditionally.

Probably the most important reforms were the enacting of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act. These two acts gave smaller industrial business a chance to compete against the various trusts, monopolies, and other large ~~cor~~ corporations, giving everyone a fair chance and "square deal" → Sherman A. act → Roosevelt. Secondly, under the administration of President Wilson, the ~~work~~ terms for industrial workers improved. First off, legislation was passed for 8 hour work days, with hourly, fair wages. He also enforced the Keating — Act, which barred children under 14 from working. With fair terms & less child labor, the industrial common man became content.

Urban life also improved significantly during the Progressive Era. Better living conditions were introduced with better housing, an established ~~new~~ sewage system, and various reforms in hospitals, schools, and prisons. The treatment of mental patients was extremely changed due to the efforts of reformist Dorothea Dix. Prison facilities & treatment of prisoners were also pushed by the Grimké sisters. Various settlement houses helped the "New Immigrants" (Irish, Slavs, even Jews) assimilate into the American way of life by providing English classes, minor life insurances, & even a small system of banking. The

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Hull House, established by Jane Addams, is one of the more famous settlement houses. Women started to find a role in society, not just as farmers or ~~mothers~~ mothers, but also as teachers, social workers, and political activists. Entertainment also "boomed" during 1890 - 1915. Under President "Teddy" Roosevelt, national parks were established and many people turned to outdoor, physical activities. "Nickelodeons" were cheap (nickels) short films that provided as windows of entertainment and as eyes into other countries & societies. Even transportation & architecture improved. Cable cars were improved and skyscrapers & bridges grew more magnificent along with many railroads & roads being built extensively.

Almost every aspect of life changed due to the effects of various Progressive movements. Now that appliances & machines could do some work for the average person, they could actually go out & enjoy life. The Progressive Era's various changes made society "better" ~~to live~~ and more efficient to live in. As more & more acceptable changes were made, America became the land of Opportunity once more with an equal competition & better work/labor terms, and better standards of living.

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During the late 1800s and the early 1900s industrialization had changed the face of American life. The vast majority of people now ~~do~~ now lived in cities and urbanization rapidly grew with each coming year. During these years many reforms would be passed in order to provide aid for the growing ~~urbanized population~~ number of urbanized Americans.

Some of the major controversial issues during this time were ~~child labor~~ the lack of child labor laws and minimum wage. Children were often employed at ages as early as five to perform menial and dangerous jobs such as working in a mine shaft. Corporations exploited the children and the adult workers simply to make a profit. Because there was no standard for acceptable wage corporations paid what they thought was acceptable. Because employees were paid so little entire families were forced to commit themselves to work just to buy the necessities in life. If workers argued in anyway or tried to form illegal unions then they were fired immediately and replaced with immigrant workers. During this period ~~the~~ the nation was worried due to the constant fear that natural born Americans feared immigrants would take their jobs because they were willing to work for a lower price.

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Not only were workers making almost close to no money they received no benefits from their jobs. If they were injured at work then they were fired and once it became too old to work they would be fired. Corporations did not provide pensions so many were forced to work until they died. Workers were denied the right to unionize and when they did the national guard was sent in to stop the unrest. Because of discrimination many immigrant groups were forced to live in ghettos which made it almost impossible to advance socially and financially. Like many rich Americans, such as Carnegie, preached these ghettos were incorporated with gang violence and often became a dangerous place to live in. Because people were so poor they would share single buildings with hundreds of families living on top of one another. Alcohol and Prohibition led to a decline in moral principles and caused many social and family issues. Cities were unsanitized and most buildings did not have running water. People were forced to retrieve their water from public fountains located throughout cities. Although many Americans preached economic advancement through hard work and education it was not conceivably possible because children could no longer attend schools because they had to go to work to provide money for their families. Not only were there no regulations placed on minimum wage, there was no regulation placed on the maximum work hours. People could work as much as 50-60 hours a week making it impossible to pursue an education.

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only In conclusion during 1890-1915 Americans faced many adversities and hardships that would not be ^{federally} encountered until Roosevelt's New Deal. Americans continued to work for minimum pay, were exploited by insts and companies, and left at the mercy of money hungry corporations.

(GM recognizes worker's union)

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1900s

~~Before the 20th century, women were not very successful in any~~
 Women in America, at least middle and upperclass ~~men~~ women
 had always been seen as the carers of children and those who
 take care of their households and husbands. However in the 1950s
 after world war II, things changed. With the many civil rights movements
 going ~~th~~ on during that time, womens rights threw their lot in with
 them. This resulted in changes in their lifestyle and lives, with increased
 rights and ~~representation~~ ^{representation}, both in the workforce, ~~and~~ politically and
 socially.

In world war one, women started to venture out into
 the workforce due to the amount of men who left and fought
 in the war. However, most of these women returned to their
 homes after the men came home. ~~But~~ The same thing happened ~~in~~
 after world war II, but ^{after} at this time, the men ~~the~~ came home,
 the women didn't want to go home. They continued working
 and found that they liked it. The corporations found ~~has~~ out
 that women were in fact better than some of the men at
~~some~~ certain jobs. ~~In~~ This invasion of what were
 considered traditionally men's jobs were not looked at kindly
 by many men and many women who went back to the home
 found themselves questioning themselves and that lifestyle
 they had. The two wars were important as it was the advent of
~~the~~ middle-class and not just poor women who were working. These
 were women, who before ~~the~~ never would have come out or even
 been accepted in the workforce otherwise. It gave women a taste
 of freedom and accomplishment they've never before had. This

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includes going into ~~radior~~ traditional men's roles and even forming their own baseball league

The suburban movement in the 1950s where women wore pretty dresses, stayed at home, looked after the kids and did the chores, ~~was~~ ~~was a facade~~ for however, under that facade lay a growing ~~discontent~~ discontentment for their lifestyle and a ~~wand~~ growing curiosity for what more could they achieve ~~is~~ beyond that staid lifestyle. This was extrapolated on by a Betty Friedan in her controversial novel, 'The feminine mystique'. This book made women ~~re-realized~~ and ~~but put~~ identify what was it that they were feeling. It started a whole new wave of feminist movements; this was ~~known~~ later known as the third wave. Armed with this newfound realization ~~from~~ women and feminists lobbied for women's rights in the workforce, schools and other various institutions. Along with ~~the~~ ^{the} movement was also the black civil rights ~~women~~ ^{men} movement, and thrown together they made improvements to both.

These led to title ~~ix~~ ^{ix}, women senators, ~~retained~~ pink-collar jobs for women. However, many people also say that these changes in the social ~~dyan~~ dynamics caused a breakup of the nuclear American family and an increased divorce rate. ~~But~~ these changed the lives of American women and brought them equality in the workforce and other aspects, in line with ~~them~~ the men.

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Throughout the mid-twentieth century, the role of women changed drastically from one end of the spectrum to the other. This change in ~~the~~ ^{mainly} ideals can ~~be~~ attributed to Wars, ~~and~~ ~~the~~ and pop culture in terms of rights, the job market, and modern values.

In the First and Second World War, women were actively supporting the war effort. Although they were not on the front-lines, they worked in factories, ~~hospitals~~ ^{and hospitals and} to take the place of ~~women~~ their sweethearts who had gone off to war. ~~Even~~ ^{traditionally} though women generally returned to their ^{traditional} posts as homemakers after the First World War, the concept was laid out before them. During the Second World War, ~~some~~ some women stayed as part of ~~the~~ ^{the} workforce, usually as nurses or telephone operators. This change was more dramatic in the North where most of the industry and business took place.

As for ~~the~~ ~~popular~~ popular culture, it was common for young women in the 1920s to be flappers. ~~Flappers~~ Flappers were in busy cities and generally worked in the speakeasys and clubs. They were notorious for their shorter than accepted skirts that showed their calves and sometimes knees. ~~It~~ It was also popular for women to be part of women's suffrage groups, who also helped Black Civil Rights groups. ~~Books~~ Books, such as *The Feminine Mystique* ignited a fire under ~~the~~ ~~the~~ women's rights groups and they strove to achieve equality. ~~During~~ During Wilson's administration, ~~they~~ ~~the~~ women obtained the right to vote and better education. ~~With~~ With time, values change. This was the case in America. The sexual revolution took place which glamorized celebrities as sexual icons, opened up issues about sex so that it was not ~~as comfortable~~ ~~as comfortable~~.

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a taboo subject. Through this women were able to be more open in their dress and way they presented themselves. During the mid twentieth century, women generally started to get married later in their lives so that they could receive education and pursue careers, which led to smaller families. All of this led to more freedom for women in a male-dominated society in America.

The change ~~seen~~ in women's lives in the United States was generally a change for the better. It allowed women to practice ~~more~~ freedom. ~~Although the change~~ ~~transitions were throughout the~~ ~~During~~ during the mid twentieth century was slow ~~and~~ ~~slow~~ but effective. ~~the~~ ~~thanks to~~

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The 1970's was the era which let women start coming out of their ~~cat~~ houses. Their styles were changed along with their public appearance. Jobs were opened up more to women, and opportunities started to arise. Also with this came technology which freed up their time and made them more dependent on themselves.

When the 1970's came around, women's style had "shortend." Most women before the 1970's were expected to be very conservative and marry young. This all changed, for the single women started to grow, and shorts got a little shorter. The shorter shorts was ~~the~~ when the image of ^{women} ~~women~~ were started. Healthy, young, beautiful women ^{was} ~~were~~ starting to pop up and have a higher sense of style. ~~Along with~~ speaking in public and being able to talk politics with a man was a new and big improvement to women also. ~~There~~ ^{There was} ~~were~~ now ~~at least~~ ~~to~~ more woman drinking and smoking in public.

Television and shopping were a big technology/popular culture introduced to the

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Women, women had the chance to shop in bigger shops, having a wider selection and got the benefits of soap operas.

Soap operas were funded by soap companies and were TV shows directed towards women at home. This also led to the first woman in silent movies, which became a figure for women and "eye candy" for men.

With the rising technology jobs started arise for women. Due to the fact that women had more spare time because of things such as the sewing and washing machine, they had time to think about work. Store manager ~~is~~, desk clerks, and nurse jobs all started to open up to women. Things that kept them at home like shopping, were now so advanced that catalogs came into use (~~bring~~ buying items and getting them delivered). Things that weighed women down were started to get lighter, and ~~pretty soon eventually coming would~~ ^{would} be the 19th amendment ^{is} eventually coming, which was women suffrage (giving them the right to vote).

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Women were coming out of their shells and ~~it was all played out now!~~ this start in 1920's would not be the end. Things such as technology helped spur the change of women into greater jobs and leisure time. Thoughts became alive, and women started this whole era inspired by them. Advertisement was changed to target them, and people were noticing the potential as well as the beauty of women.