

Concepts for Unit 3 (Some continue from Unit 1 and Unit 2.)

<p>Types of Labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artisan, craftsman, or tradesman • *Skilled labor • *Unskilled labor <p>Worker organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial union • Trade unions • Federation of trade unions • Congress of industrial unions 	<p>Types of payment to labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages • Contract work • Piecework <p>Methods used by business during depressions¹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Layoffs (The word *fired is different.) • Wage reductions <p>Housing and labor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tenement 	<p>Basic business terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *monopoly • Incorporation • Limited liability • Capital • Labor • Machinery • *globalization
<p>Methods used by labor to try to increase pay and safety (notice death rates)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Unionization - union recognition² • Boycott • Strike • Sit-down strike <p>1950s+ application to segregation :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Boycott • *Sit-in 	<p>Methods used by business if a strike:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strikebreakers • Arsenal 	<p>Methods used for business:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Injunction <p>Method used for labor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Labor Standards Act – *minimum wage/maximum hours (Note: professional labor is exempt from this Act because they supervise themselves and are paid more but work until the job is done.) • National Labor Relations Act
<p>Government - state:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Governor (executive branch) • Departments (executive branch) – such as the attorney general • Assembly or legislature (legislative branch) • State courts (judiciary branch) 	<p>Government – National/federal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *President (executive branch) • *Departments (executive branch) – such as the attorney general • Congress (legislative branch) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - *House of Representatives - *Senate • Judiciary/courts (judiciary branch) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ *Supreme Court and the Constitution ○ Federal courts • Federalism 	<p>Constitution and the Bill of Rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *assemble “peaceably,” freedom to • *speech, freedom of • *the press, freedom of • petition, freedom of • jury, trial by • *march on Washington • *civil disobedience –also read page 389 on Thoreau and 1019 on M.L. King <p>Types/parts of legal documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • amendment • article • *Bill of Rights • code • *Constitution • law
<p>Governments – International:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • League of Nations • *United Nations <p>With a new nation, *diplomatic recognition</p> <p>With other nations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treaty • *Covert operations – See examples³ 	<p>Constitution and civil rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *“due process” (FYI: it is in the 5th and 14th amendment) • *Segregation • *Desegregation 	<p>Constitution and voting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *15th amendment – not limited by race (but by gender) • *19th amendment – women (1920)
<p>Change in executive branch:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *commission (FYI: 1st used with Interstate commerce) • ICC, FDA • SEC, AAA, FDIC, TVA 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPA (Nixon) <p>Note: there have also been new *departments created such as Health, Education and Welfare created in 1953 (with Education now separate).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Poll tax –24th amendment forbids it (1964) *26th amendment – 18-year olds (1971)
<p>Movements about Government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anarchism *Socialism *Capitalism *Communism *Fascism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Assassination 	<p>Movements, force, and violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Nativism, nativist Immigrants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Rioting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Deportation 	<p>Movements, force, and violence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Racism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lynching *Rioting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internment camp Concentration camp
<p>Actions by Governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annexation *Declaration of war Invasion Surprise attack 	<p>Governmental types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empire *Republic Constitutional Monarchy Monarchy Dictatorship 	<p>Weapons (notice time order):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Battleship Submarine - Poison gas - Flame thrower - Tank Firebomb and racism *Atomic bomb
<p>Economic developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust “sound” money or Gold Standard *Consumerism *Bank, run on *Stock market crash 	<p>Types of debt by farmers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> lien (South, <i>crop-lien</i>) mortgage (Great Plains) foreclosure <p>Types of debt by consumers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Layaway *Credit cards (in 1950s)/credit buying 	<p>Widespread use of inventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railroad Trolley Subway Automobile Telephone
<p>Economic terms on taxes/tariffs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Tax, excise—including sales taxes *Tax, income – 16th Amendment *Tariff Protective tariff 	<p>Regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Middle East or Mid East *Far East *Europe *Latin America *North America *Central America *South America 	<p>1920s+ widespread use of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phonograph Radio—CBS, NBC, later ABC Movie and news reels <p>1950s *Television—initially CBS, NBC, ABC; 1980s cable—and reporting on racism</p> <p>Sports (overlap with lists above):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseball Basketball Football
<p>Cohort issues⁴ and laws with a chart below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Baby boomers (51-69 in 2015—earliest born in 1946) *Gen X (35-50 in 2015—earliest born in 1965) *Millennials (18-34 in 2015—earliest born in 1981) 	<p>Laws related primarily to age (over 65 or a child) or disability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Social Security *Medicare 	<p>Laws related to other issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *GI Bill/Veterans benefits *Medicaid (poverty)

Cohort information and changes in our national debt

As far as domestic issues go in the period from 1950 to 2000, you don't have to memorize. You can understand a lot by the age of the baby boomer—entertainment, whether they are having kids, getting out of college, looking for a job, considering retirement or a second career. The numbers on the national debt in each of the years are from the prior textbook, Ayers *American Passages*.

Issue	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000-2008	2008-2016
National Debt	Deficit 5 of 8 years	1968 -\$25 B – largest since WWII	\$74 B – end of Nixon and Carter 1971-wage freeze; off gold standard	▲ \$186B ▲ \$156B	For the 1990s, see table below.	⁵	
President	1952-1956, 1956-1960 Dwight D. Eisenhower	1960-1963 John F. Kennedy 1963-1964, 1964-1968 L.B. Johnson	1968-1972, 1972-08/1974 R.M. Nixon; 08/1974-1976 Gerald Ford; 1976-1980 Jimmy Carter-stagflation	1980-1984, 1984-1988 Ronald Reagan –lowers taxes in “supply side” theory ⁶ 1988-1992 George H. Bush	1990-1992 – George H. Bush 1992-1996, 1996-2000 William Clinton	2000-2004, 2004-2008 George W. Bush	2008-2012, 2012-2016 – Barack Obama
If born in 1945	a Baby Boomer is 5 years of age in 1950	15 years of age in 1960	25 years of age in 1970	35 years of age in 1980	45 years of age in 1990	55 years of age in 2000	65 years of age in 2010
If born in 1965		a Gen Xer is 5 years of age in 1960	15 years of age in 1970	25 years of age in 1980	35 years of age in 1990	45 years of age in 2000	55 years of age in 2010
If born in 1981				a Millennial is 5 years of age in 1986	15 years of age in 1996	25 years of age in 2006	35 years of age in 2016

Details about the 1990-1997

\$222B	\$297B	\$255B	\$203B	\$25B
1990	1992	1993	1994	1997

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WCJC Department: History – Dr. Bibus
Contact Information: 281.239.1577 or bibusc@wcjc.edu
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¹ Depressions prior to 1900 were called Panics.

² Still done by election by the [National Labor Relations Board](#)—established by the National Labor Relations Act

³ Examples of CIA covert (secret from whom?) operations in Iran (1953, p. 992) and how it blew up in 1979 (p. 1098), Guatemala (1954, p. 993), in Cuba (1961, January, p. 1000).

⁴ The age ranges for these cohorts are from this article from Pew Research: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2016/04/25/millennials-overtake-baby-boomers/>

⁵ The national debt is not specified in the section on the Bush term of 2000-2008, when the TARP crisis occurred. The general statement made about 2000-2008 is that George W. Bush “pushed through Congress a series of tax cuts, that, the White House said, were designed to assist the struggling economy. The budget surplus of the 1990s soon disappeared as a brief recession followed the end of the dot-com bubble. Record debt became one continuing legacy of the Bush era.” (page 872).

⁶ See pages 1104-1106.