

Treaties, Acts and Settlements

Navigation Acts of 1650, 1660, 1663, and 1696

British regulations designed to protect British shipping from competition. Said that British colonies could only import goods if they were shipped on British-owned vessels and at least 3/4 of the crew of the ship were British.

Maryland Toleration Act: (1689)

Act of Parliament granting freedom of worship to non-conformists. It allowed non-conformists their own places of worship and their own preachers, subject to the acceptance of certain oaths of allegiance. The act did not apply to Catholics and Unitarians.

Woolen Act: (1699)

Passed by Parliament to prohibit the export and inter-colonial sale of certain textiles in an attempt to protect the British textile industry from forming colonial manufacturers. Colonists were to only supply raw material.

Molasses Act: (1733)

A British law that imposed a tax on sugar, molasses, and rum imported from non-British colonies into North American colonies. It was intended to maintain the monopoly of the American sugar market by the West Indies sugarcane growers. It was the least successful of the Navigation Acts, since it was avoided by smuggling.

PEACE OF PARIS OR TREATY OF PARIS: (1763)

Ended the Seven Year's War (In America known as the French and Indian War)

England gained all of France's North American possessions east of the Mississippi River. Britain also gains control of Canada. Spain gained control of all North American possessions west of the Mississippi River as well as the islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique. France keeps an interest in India, but she is not allowed to build forts or involve herself in politics. This eventually leads to British control of India.

Part II of Treaty of Paris

This second treaty was far harsher than the first. Legitimacy - (rightful, legitimate rulers deposed by the French Revolution or Napoleon were restored to power).

Compensation - (the nations that made important contributions to Napoleon's defeat were compensated by territory.

- a. Russia got Finland and most of Poland.
- b. Prussia got part of Poland and various German territories, including some bordering the Rhine River.
- c. Britain got colonial possessions that it had occupied during the war, including Malta, Ceylon, and South Africa.

Other territories compensated victorious nations that gave up territory.

- a. Holland lost Ceylon and South Africa but got Belgium.
- b. Austria lost Belgium but got Lombardy and Venetia.
- c. Sweden lost Finland but got Norway.

Stamp Act: (1765)

Part of Grenville's plan to defray the cost of maintaining the British army along the American frontier. Revenue stamps were attached to printed matter and legal documents, newspapers, and insurance papers etc. For the colonists the main issue was "no taxation without representation." Public protests increased until it was repealed in 1766.

Sugar Act: (1764)

Provided for strong enforcement of the duties on refined sugar and molasses imported into the colonies from non-British Caribbean sources to reduce smuggling. It granted a monopoly on the American market to the West Indies sugar planters.

Townshend Acts: (1767)

A series of four acts passed by the British Parliament in an effort to declare its right of colonial authority through suspension of a representative assembly and through strict collection of revenue duties. They posed an immediate threat to traditions of colonial self-government.

Declaratory Act: (1766)

Stated that the British Parliament had the same power to tax in the colonies as it did in Great Britain. Parliament emphasized its authority to make binding laws on the American colonies.

Currency Act: (1764)

Parliament assumed control of the colonial currency system. It banned the issue of any new bills and the re-issue of existing currency. Parliament preferred a "hard currency"

System based on the pound sterling.

Tea Act: (1773)

Legislative plan by the British to make English tea marketable in America. The North administration hoped to reaffirm Parliament's right to levy direct revenue taxes on the colonies. Lord North had repealed four of the five Townshend duties, but he kept the tax on tea. This tax led to the Boston Tea Party (1773).

Quebec Act: (1774)

Mandated that an appointed governor and a council would lead the Canadian government. The British also acknowledged that the Catholic Church would enjoy a privileged position. This concession was to help diffuse any religious problems since the majority of French people were Catholic and Canada was a British colony. The Act also put land north of the Ohio River within the boundary of Quebec.

Intolerable Acts: (1774)

"Coercive Acts." Four corrective actions passed by the British government in retaliation for acts of colonial defiance. They became the justification for assembling the First Continental Congress in 1774. The acts included the Boston Port Bill, Massachusetts Government Act, Administration of Justice, and Coercive act.

Land Ordinance of 1785

A major success of the Articles of Confederation. Provided for the orderly surveying and distribution of land belonging to the U.S.

Northwest Ordinance, 1787

A major success of the Articles of Confederation. Set up the framework of a government for the Northwest territory. The Ordinance provided that the Territory would be divided into 3 to 5 states, outlawed slavery in the Territory, and set 60,000 as the minimum population for statehood.

Jay's Treaty 1794

It was signed in the hopes of settling the growing conflicts between the U.S. and Britain. It dealt with the Northwest posts and trade on the Mississippi River. It was unpopular with most Americans because it did not punish Britain for the attacks on neutral American ships. It was particularly unpopular with France, because the U.S. also accepted the British restrictions on the rights of neutrals.

Pickney's Treaty 1795

Treaty between the U.S. and Spain which gave the U.S. the right to transport goods on the Mississippi river and to store goods in the Spanish port of New Orleans.

Treaty of Greenville, 1795

Drawn up after the Battle of Fallen Timbers. The 12 local Indian tribes gave the Americans the Ohio Valley territory in exchange for a reservation and \$10,000.

Alien and Sedition Acts: (1798)

Sought to prevent political protestors and possible spies out of the United States at a time when war with France was expected. The 3 alien acts were aimed at Irish and French immigrants, who were mostly pro-French. The Sedition Act banned the publishing of false or malevolent writings against the government and the stirring up of opposition to any act of Congress or the president.

Naturalization Act: (1798)

Required that aliens be residents for 14 years instead of 5 years before they became eligible for U.S. citizenship.

Louisiana Purchase Treaty, 1803

The U.S. purchased the land from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains from Napoleon for \$15 million. Jefferson was interested in the territory because it would give the U.S. the Mississippi River and New Orleans (both were valuable for trade and shipping) and also room to expand. Napoleon wanted to sell because he needed money for his European campaigns and because a rebellion against the French in Haiti had soured him on the idea of New World colonies. The Constitution did not give the federal government the power to buy land, so Jefferson used loose construction to justify the purchase.

Embargo Act: (1807)

Stopped the export of American goods and prohibited American ships from sailing to foreign ports during the Napoleonic War. It also prohibited foreign ships from carrying cargo out of American ports. Jefferson had hoped that the disruption to trade with France and England would force those countries to recognize American neutrality. Two years later the act was rewritten to just involve trade with Britain and France. Jefferson repealed the Act in 1809 since it was basically unsuccessful, but it was one of the reasons for the War of 1812.

Non-Intercourse Act, 1809

Replaced the Embargo of 1807. Unlike the Embargo, which forbade American trade with all foreign nations, this act only forbade trade with France and Britain. It did not succeed in changing British or French policy towards neutral ships, so it was replaced by Macon's Bill No. 2.

MACON'S BILL No. 2: (1810)

This law was intended to persuade both France and Great Britain from illegal search and seizure practices during the Napoleonic Wars. Nathaniel Macon proposed that the United States continue trading with both belligerents but if one country lifted trade restrictions then the United States would not trade with the other country. The bill, which replaced the Non-Intercourse Act (1809), did not stop the seizure of ships. The French informed the United States that they had lifted the Berlin and Milan Decrees. The Americans could see that there were strings attached but still restored nonintercourse with Britain.

TREATY OF GHENT: (1814)

This agreement was signed at the end of the War of 1812. It was signed in Ghent, Belgium. The threat of hostilities in Europe forced the British to accept the terms of the Americans. The Americans won a significant victory when the British had to concede control of the Great Lakes and the possible creation of an Indian state under British rule.

American System, 1816

Proposed after the War of 1812, it included using federal money for internal improvements (roads, bridges, industrial improvements, etc.), enacting a protective tariff to foster the growth of American industries, and strengthening the national bank.

RUSH-BAGOT AGREEMENT: (1817)

This agreement was between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Canadian border. The agreement dealt with the disarmament of forces on the boundary by limiting each nation to 4 ships of 100 tons each. This agreement was a sequel to the Treaty of Ghent.

Adams-Onis Treaty or Purchase of Florida, 1819

Also called the Transcontinental Treaty of 1819, it settled the border dispute between Mexico and the United States. Forced to negotiate or lose Florida, Spain agreed to a definite border between the Louisiana Purchase and Spanish land. John Quincy Adams agreed that the United States would pay up to \$5 million. The United States gave Spain Texas west of the Sabine River, as well as acknowledging Spanish control of California, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, and parts of Wyoming and Colorado. Spain gave up its claim to Oregon north of 42° parallel. The treaty was not ratified until 1831.

Tariff of 1816 -- Protective

This protective tariff helped American industry by raising the prices of British manufactured goods, which were often cheaper and of higher quality than those produced in the U.S.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE: (1820-1)

When Missouri reached the required population to petition for statehood it was widely expected that the state would be a slave state since many of the inhabitants had moved there from southern states. It was believed that by adding Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state the precarious balance in Congress would be maintained. When the bill reached the Senate the part that forbid slavery in Missouri was replaced with one that prohibited slavery in the rest of the Louisiana Purchase north of the southern border of Missouri (36° 30'). The bill was rejected in the House and went to a conference committee. It was agreed that Maine would be added as a free state and Missouri was ordered to write a Constitution that would have no restrictions on slavery. The 36° 30' line was removed when the Kansas-Nebraska Act repealed the Missouri Compromise.

- a. **Tallmadge Amendment, Thomas Amendment:** When Missouri applied for statehood, there was a dispute over whether it would be admitted as a slave state or a free state. The Tallmadge Amendment was a bill which would have admitted Missouri with its existing slave population, but would forbid the introduction of additional slaves and free all slave children at age 25. The Thomas Amendment was a bill which would have admitted Missouri as a slave state but forbid slavery north of the 36°30" latitude in the Louisiana Purchase region. Neither bill was put into effect.

MONROE DOCTRINE: (1823)

American foreign policy espoused by President Monroe in response to problems on the northwest coast of America and the fear of European colonization of Latin America. The Russians had long visited the northwest coast for fishing and resources. While in Europe the creation of the Holy Alliance gave the United States reason to fear possible European intervention in Latin American affairs. The Doctrine had four parts:

- a. The American continents would no longer be considered open for European colonization
- b. Americans would consider any European forms of government forced upon a nation in the Americas as potentially threatening to the stability of the hemisphere
- c. The United States would not interfere with existing European colonies
- d. The United States would not interfere in European affairs or conflicts

Indian Removal Act of 1830

Congress approved the appropriation of \$500,000 to pay for the relocation of the Five Civilized Tribes from their traditional land in the southeastern part of the United States. The Indians would be sent to reservations west of the Mississippi River, an area known as the Great American Desert. The Indians were moved despite the Supreme Court ruling in *Worcester vs. Georgia*. The Cherokee called the forced march to the reservations the Trail of Tears because over 3,000 people died on the journey. This policy was strongly supported by President Jackson and President Van Buren.

ORDINANCE OF NULLIFICATION: (1832)

In 1828, Congress passed a tariff that southerners called the "Tariff of Abominations." The tariff, which was seen as a way to protect northern industries at the expense of the southern states was viewed by South Carolina as unconstitutional. Congress lowered the tariff to appease the south, but that was not enough for most southerners. The South Carolina legislature passed a series of laws nullifying the tariff and forbidding the collection of the tariff in South Carolina by force if necessary. In addition, South Carolina also threatened to secede for the Union if the issue was not resolved. Even though President Jackson felt the south had a grievance he introduced a bill into the Senate that would give him the power to use force to execute the law. Henry Clay proposed a compromise that was passed in 1833, which rescinded the ordinance nullification.

Force Bill, 1833

The Force Bill authorized President Jackson to use the army and navy to collect duties on the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832. South Carolina's ordinance of nullification had declared these tariffs null and void, and South Carolina would not collect duties on them. The Force Act was never invoked because it was passed by Congress the same day as the Compromise Tariff of 1833, so it became unnecessary. South Carolina also nullified the Force Act.

Tariff Act of 1833 (Mongrel Tariff)

A compromise act that satisfied nobody, duties were lowered on a few items, but increased on most manufactured goods

WEBSTER-ASHBURTON TREATY: (1842)

The treaty between Great Britain and the United States settled the disputed boundary of the northeastern states. The treaty also settled the issue of the border between Canada and the United States in the Great Lakes region. It also mentioned the extradition of criminals and suppression of the slave trade.

WILMOT PROVISIO: (1846)

A bill was passed that provided \$2 million for President Polk to settle the boundary dispute with Mexico. Wilmot added an amendment to the bill stating that any land acquired from Mexico in the Mexican War should be free of slavery.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo 1848

This treaty required Mexico to cede the American Southwest, including New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, Nevada and California, to the U.S. U.S. gave Mexico \$15 million in exchange, so that it would not look like conquest.

Indian Appropriations Act, 1851

The U.S. government reorganized Indian land and moved the Indians onto reservations.

COMPROMISE OF 1850: (1850)

With Texas joining the Union and new territory added by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo at the end of the Mexican War the issue over slavery rose again. The antislavery people favored the Wilmot Proviso, this, of course was rejected by the southern states. Other concerns involved the 1849 California petition to be added as a free state and the Fugitive Slave Law. Some feared that these troubles might even precipitate secession by some southern states. It was suggested that California be added as a free state, New Mexico and Utah be organized as territories with no mention of slavery, but to be determined later by the territories themselves, the government would pay \$10 million to cover the debt of Texas, the slave trade would be prohibited in the District of Columbia, and there was to be a stricter enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Gadsden Purchase 1853

After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, the U.S. realized that it had accidentally left portions of the southwestern stagecoach routes to California as part of Mexico. James Gadsden, the U.S. Minister to Mexico, was instructed by President Pierce to draw up a treaty that would provide for the purchase of the territory through which the stage lines ran, along which the U.S. hoped to also eventually build a southern continental railroad. This territory makes up the southern parts of Arizona and New Mexico.

Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854)

Legislation sponsored by Stephen Douglas, to allow the residents of Kansas and Nebraska to decide the issue of slavery in their territories. The act repealed the Missouri Compromise, which had prohibited slavery in the territories. The legislation also violated the Compromise of 1850, which had put limits on the expansion of slavery. The act led to the Bleeding of Kansas.

Homestead Act of 1862

Provided settlers with 160 acres of surveyed public land after payment of a filing fee and five years of continuous residency. It was designed to encourage westward expansion. This act was passed over opposition from Democrats and members of the border states.

Morrill Land Grant Act (1862)

The legislation gave states that had remained in the Union 30,000 acres, multiplied by the number of congressmen representing that state, to establish agricultural and mechanical colleges.

Emancipation Proclamation (1863)

Emancipated the slaves in the southern states but did not free all slaves: only in states under Confederate control. It also allowed black soldiers to fight in the Union army, as well tying the issue of slavery to the Civil War. Lincoln realized that reality of emancipation was a long way off, but this was the start. Real emancipation came with the 13th Amendment in 1865.

Wade-Davis Bill (1864)

Legislation that was passed during Reconstruction that was designed to implement Radical Reconstruction and remove Lincoln's more lenient 10 percent Plan. The legislation was based on the belief that the Confederate states had left the Union and they could not be readmitted until certain conditions applied. All hostility had to have ceased, a majority of white citizens had to take an oath of allegiance to the Union, then Senate had the power to authorize appointments of provisional governors, the states had to adopt a constitution renouncing secession, ending slavery, and taking the vote away from leading Confederate officeholders. The federal government would then repay Confederate debts. Lincoln used his pocket veto on the bill, which led to the Wade-Davis Manifesto. The Manifesto appearing in the New York *Tribune* attacked the president for being too lenient on the South.

Civil Rights Act of 1866

Passed over President Johnson's veto this legislation conferred citizenship on all blacks. The act also stated the rights of blacks as they pertained to property and in seeking redress in the court system. Eventually the 14th Amendment was created to make sure the act was not changed.

Tenure of Office Act (1867)

Passed over President Johnson's veto, this legislation prevented the president from dismissing from office any appointment that had required the approval of the Senate. Johnson tested the act when he fired Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. When Johnson was

impeached most of the charges stemmed from the president violating this act.

Enforcement Acts of 1870 and 1871

Legislation passed in 1870 and 1871 to give power to the 15th Amendment. It imposed harsh penalties on anyone convicted of preventing any citizen from voting. In 1871 it expanded federal control over state elections and outlawed white supremacy groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

Civil Rights Act of 1875

Legislation signed by President Grant to allow blacks to be on juries, and not be barred from hotels, bars, and trolley cars.

COMPROMISE OF 1877: (1877)

There were several issues concerning the General Election of 1876 that caused the Democrats to question the validity of the elections. The Democrats charged that some votes in the states of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, that had been cast for the Democrats had actually been counted for the Republicans. The Democrats also had a smaller issue with the election process in Oregon. A commission to investigate the allegations found in the favor of the Republicans in every case. Eventually both parties agreed to a compromise: The Democrats would not challenge the election and in return the Republicans would remove federal troops from the south. The Republicans, who had espoused support for the blacks, threw away all support for the Civil Rights in an effort to gain control of the White House.

Bland-Allison Act (1878)

The original bill proposed by Representative Bland and supported by the western states suggested the unlimited coinage of silver, but it did not pass the Senate. Senator Allison amended the original to require the treasury to purchase between \$2 million and \$4 million of silver bullion each month at market value. This silver was to be minted into silver dollars and made legal tender. The act was eventually replaced by the Sherman Silver Purchase Act (1890).

Species Resumption Act, 1879

Congress said that greenbacks were redeemable for gold, but no one wanted to redeem them for face gold value. Because paper money was much more convenient than gold, they remained in circulation.

Chinese Exclusion Act, 1882

Denied citizenship to Chinese in the U.S. and forbid further immigration of Chinese. Supported by American workers who worried about losing their jobs to Chinese immigrants who would work for less pay.

Pendleton Act (1883)

After the assassination of Pres. Garfield by a deranged office-seeker, Congress initiated political reform to remove the spoils system. The legislation prohibited campaign contribution from federal employees and created the Civil Service Commission. The Pendleton Act did not eliminate corruption, but it was a start. One of the major drawbacks was that it forced politicians to get funds from corporations.

Hatch Act, 1887

Provided for agricultural experimentation stations in every state to improve farming techniques.

Dawes Severalty Act, 1887

Law using citizenship, right to vote and individual land ownership as a way to entice Native Americans to break away from their tribal heritage and assimilate into American society. Not successful.

McKinley Tariff, 1880

A highly protective tariff passed in. So high it caused a popular backlash which cost the Republicans votes.

Wilson - Gorman Tariff

Meant to be a reduction of the McKinley Tariff, it would have created a graduated income tax, which was ruled unconstitutional.

Interstate Commerce Act, Interstate Commerce Commission, 1887

A five member board that monitors the business operation of carriers transporting goods and people between states.

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890

A federal law that committed the American government to opposing monopolies, it prohibits contracts, combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade.

Sherman Silver Purchase Act, 1890

Directed the Treasury to buy even larger amounts of silver than the Bland-Allison Act and at inflated prices. The introduction of large quantities of overvalued silver into the economy led to a run on the federal gold reserves, leading to the Panic of 1893. Repealed in 1893.

Forest Reserve Act, 1891

First national forest conservation policy, authorized the president to set aside areas of land for national forests.

Teller Amendment, April 1898

U.S. declared Cuba free from Spain, but the Teller Amendment disclaimed any American intention to annex Cuba.

Gold Standard Act, 1900

This was signed by McKinley. It stated that all paper money would be backed only by gold. This meant that the government had to hold gold in reserve in case people decided they wanted to trade in their money. Eliminated silver coins, but allowed paper Silver Certificates issued under the Bland-Allison Act to continue to circulate.

PLATT AMENDMENT: (1901)

The Platt Amendment was part of the Army Appropriations Bill of 1901 and stated the conditions under which the United States could intervene in the affairs of Cuba. In reality the amendment practically made Cuba a protectorate was forced into the Cuban constitution. When the United States intervened in Cuban affairs in 1906, 1912, 1917, and 1920 it was on the basis of the Platt Amendment. After continued criticism it was removed in 1934, except for the one proviso that allowed for the American naval base at Guantánamo Bay.

Newlands Reclamation Act, 1902

Authorized the use of federal money to develop the west, it helped to protect national resources.

Elkins Act, 1903, rebates

This strengthened earlier federal legislation that outlawed preferential pricing through rebates. Rebates are returns of parts of the amount paid for goods or services, serving as a reduction or discount. This act also prohibited railroads from transporting goods they owned. As a dodge around previous legislation, railroads were buying goods and transporting them as if they were their own.

HAY-BUNAU-VARILLA TREATY: (1903)

Phillipe Bunau-Varilla, a former engineer with the French Panama Canal Company was appointed Panamanian minister to the United States and he negotiated the treaty in which:

- a) The United States paid Panama \$10 million
- b) The United States agreed to pay Panama an annual fee of \$250,000
- c) The United States received the rights to a zone five miles wide on either side of the canal route.

ROOSEVELT COROLLARY: (1904)

This was an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, which allowed the United States to exercise police power in its own sphere of influence. The document asserted that the United States had the right to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin American countries to maintain law and order. It was a very imperialistic interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

- a) Nations must pay their obligations and maintain order

- b) The Monroe Doctrine prohibited foreign powers from gaining either land or influence in Latin America
- c) The United States will intervene where necessary to preserve the peace

TAFT-KATSURA AGREEMENT: (1905)

Japan promises that she has no interest in the Philippines and the United States agreed to approve of Japanese domination of Korea.

Hepburn Act, 1906

It imposed stricter control over railroads and expanded powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including giving the ICC the power to set maximum rates.

Meat Inspection Act, 1906

Laid down binding rules for sanitary meat packing and government inspection of meat products crossing state lines.

Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906

Forbade the manufacture or sale of mislabeled or adulterated food or drugs, it gave the government broad powers to ensure the safety and efficacy of drugs in order to abolish the "patent" drug trade. Still in existence as the FDA.

ROOT-TAKAHIRA AGREEMENT: (1908)

Japan and the United States agree to maintain the status quo in the Pacific while respecting the each other's possessions. Both countries agree to the Open Door policy with China and they both pledge to support the independence of China.

Payne-Aldrich Tariff, 1909

With the fear of foreign competition gone, it lowered rates to 38%. Democrats felt it did not go far enough and passed the Underwood Tariff in 1913 to further lower taxes.

Mann-Elkins Act, 1910

Signed by Taft, it bolstered the regulatory powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and supported labor reforms. It gave the ICC the power to prosecute its own inquiries into violations of its regulations.

Underwood-Simmons Tariff, 1913

October 13, 1913 - Lowered tariffs on hundreds of items that could be produced more cheaply in the U.S. than abroad.

Federal Trade Commission, 1914

A government agency established in 1914 to prevent unfair business practices and help maintain a competitive economy.

Clayton Antitrust Act, labor's Magna Carta, 1914

Extended the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 to give it more power against trusts and big business. It outlawed practices that had a dangerous likelihood of creating a monopoly, even if no unlawful agreement was involved.

Federal Highways Act, 1916

Passed by Wilson, it provided federal money to build roads. It helped to provide competition to the railroads' monopoly on public transportation.

Adamson Act, 1916

Wilson pushed passage of this act which mandated an eight hour workday and time and a half for overtime.

Smith-Lever Act, Smith-Hughes Act, 1917

Established the U.S.'s first Food Administration with the authority to fix food prices, license distributors, coordinate purchases, oversee exports, act against hoarding and profiteering, and encourage farmers to grow more crops.

Virgin Islands Purchased, 1917

U.S. bought them from Denmark and built a naval base to protect the Panama Canal and to prevent Germany's seizure of islands during WWI.

Jones Act, 1916 (Philippine)

Promised Philippine independence. Given freedom in 1917, their economy grew as a satellite of the U.S. Filipino independence was not realized for 30 years.

Jones Act, 1917 (Puerto Rico)

1917 - Puerto Ricans won U.S. citizenship and the right to elect their own upper house.

Lansing-Ishii Agreement, 1917

Lessened the tension in the feuds between the U.S. and Japan by recognizing Japan's sphere of influence in China in exchange for Japan's continued recognition of the Open Door policy in China.

Selective Service Act, 1917

Stated that all men between the ages of 20 and 45 had to be registered for possible military service. Used in case draft became necessary.

Espionage Act, 1917; Sedition Act, 1918

Brought forth under the Wilson administration, they stated that any treacherous act or draft dodging was forbidden, outlawed disgracing the government, the Constitution, or military uniforms, and forbade aiding the enemy.

VERSAILLES TREATY: (1919)

Occurred in Paris after World War I. Attended by 27 nations – not Russia because of the Revolution – Germany not invited. Dominated by the Big Four – Clemenceau (France), Wilson (America), George (Britain), Orlando (Italy).

President Woodrow Wilson introduced his "Fourteen Points" plan for world security.

Territorial

- a. Germany surrendered Alsace-Lorraine to France.
- b. Germany gave over the Saar Valley to League of Nations authority and Saar coalmines to France control with the provision that, after 15 years, the Saar inhabitants would decide their own political fate by a plebiscite.
- c. Germany gave up minor border regions to Denmark and Belgium.
- d. Polish Corridor created.
- e. The port of Danzig on the Baltic Sea placed under League of Nations control and open for Polish use.
- f. Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland a future problem), Yugoslavia, Poland emerge as new nations.

Colonial

- a. Germany ceded all its colonies to the Allies to be held as League of Nations mandates.
- b. Secret arrangements made during the war and incorporated in League of Nations mandates in the Middle East (Sykes-Picot Agreement, Balfour Declaration, Hussein-McMahon Letters).
- c. Disarmament (prevent Germany from ever waging war again)
- d. German army was limited to 100,000 volunteers.
- e. Conscription was forbidden.
- f. The Rhineland was demilitarized.
- g. German navy reduced to a few small ships.
- h. Submarines, military aircraft, and war industries were prohibited.
- i. War guilt clause (231 - Germany was held solely responsible for starting World War I).
- j. Germany must pay reparations (she made a few payments until 1931 and afterwards Hitler ignored this obligation).
- h. League of Nations created.

Volstead Act and 18th Amendment, 1919

Prohibition, the 18th Amendment outlawed the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. Volstead Act - 1919: Defined what drinks constituted "intoxicating liquors" under the 18th Amendment, and set penalties for violations of prohibition. Al Capone: In Chicago, he was one of the most famous leaders of organized crime of the era.

Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 1922

Pushed by Congress in 1922, it raised tariff rates to protect and promote big business.

Washington Disarmament Conference, 1921-1922

The U.S. and nine other countries discussed limits on naval armaments. They felt that a naval arms race had contributed to the start of WW I. They created quotas for different classes of ships that could be built by each country based on its economic power and size of existing navies.

Five Powers Treaty, Four Powers Treaty, Nine Powers Treaty

Five Powers Treaty: Signed as part of the Washington Naval Conference, U.S., Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy set a ten year suspension of construction of large ships and set quotas for the number of ships each country could build. Four Powers Treaty: U.S., Japan, Britain, and France agreed to respect each others possessions in the Pacific. Nine Powers Treaty: Reaffirmed the Open Door Policy in China. Eventually Japan became frustrated and demanded equality with Britain and the United States with regard to the number of ships they could possess. In 1936 Japan did not renew the treaty when it terminated in 1936.

5-3-1 ration

Tonnage ratio of the construction of large ships, it meant that Britain could only have 1 ship for every 3 ships in Japan, and Japan could only have 3 ships for every 5 ships in the U.S. Britain, U.S. and Japan agreed to dismantle some existing vessels to meet the ratio.

Immigration Acts, 1921, 1924, Quota System

1921 - First legislation passed which restricted the number of immigrants. Quota was 357,800, which let in only 2% of the number of people of that nationality that were allowed in in 1890. 1924 - Limited the number of immigrants to 150,000 per year.

Dawes Plan, Young Plan, 1928

Post-WW I depression in Germany left it unable to pay reparation and Germany defaulted on its payments in 1923. In 1924, U.S. Vice President Charles Dawes formulated a plan to allow Germany to make its reparation payments in annual installments. This plan was renegotiated and modified in 1929 by U.S. financier Owen Young.

Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928

"Pact of Paris" or "Treaty for the Renunciation of War," it made war illegal as a tool of national policy, allowing only defensive war. The Treaty was generally believed to be useless.

Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 1930

Congressional compromise serving special interest, it raised duties on agricultural and manufactured imports. It may have contributed to the spread of the international depression.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, RFC, 1932

Created in 1932 to make loans to banks, insurance companies, and railroads, it was intended to provide emergency funds to help businesses overcome the effects of the Depression. It was later used to finance wartime projects during WW II.

Hoover-Stimson Doctrine, 1932

Japan's seizure of Manchuria brought this pronouncement by Hoover's Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, that the U.S. would not recognize any changes to China's territory, nor any impairment of China's sovereignty.

Norris-LaGuardia (Anti-Injunction) Act, 1932

Liberal Republicans, Feorelo LaGuardia and George Norris cosponsored the Norris-LaGuardia Federal Anti-Injunction Act, which protected the rights of striking workers, by severely restricting the federal courts' power to issue injunctions against strikes and other union activities.

Good Neighbor Policy, 1934

Franklin Roosevelt described his foreign policy as that of a "good neighbor." The phrase came to be used to describe the U.S. attitude toward the countries of Latin America. Under Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy," the U.S. took the lead in promoting good will among these nations.

Social Security Act, 1936

One of the most important features of the Second New Deal established a retirement for persons over 65 funded by a tax on wages paid equally by employee and employer.

Neutrality Acts

1935 - Upon the outbreak of war, all American exports would be embargoed for 6 months.

1936 - Gave the president the authority to determine when a state of war existed and prohibited loans to belligerents.

1937 - Gave the president the authority to determine whether a civil war was a threat to world peace and prohibited arms sales to belligerents.

Smith Act

Required fingerprinting and registering of all aliens in the U.S. and made it a crime to teach or advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government.

ATLANTIC CHARTER: (1941)

The Atlantic Charter was a joint statement of peace aims espoused by Winston Churchill of Britain and F. D. Roosevelt of the United States. The agreement, which was negotiated off the coast of Newfoundland, was not an official document. Similar to Wilson's 14 points.

"Lend lease" March 1941

Authorized the president to transfer, lend, or lease any article of defense equipment to any government whose defense was deemed vital to the defense of the U.S. Allowed the U.S. to send supplies and ammunition to the Allies without technically becoming a co-belligerent.

Revenue Act of 1942

Effort to increase tax revenues to cover the cost of WWII by adding additional graduated steps to the income tax and lowering the threshold at which lower income earners began to pay tax.

G.I. Bill of Rights 1944

Servicemen's Readjustment Act, also called the G.I. Bill of Rights. Granted \$13 billion in aid for former servicemen, ranging from educational grants to housing and other services to assist with the readjustment to society after demobilization.

Taft-Hartley Act, 1947

Senator Robert A. Taft co-authored the labor-Management Relations Act with new Jersey Congressman Fred Allan Hartley, Jr. The act amended the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 and imposed certain restrictions of the money and power of labor unions, including a prohibition against mandatory closed shops

National Security Acts, 1947

Created the cabinet post of Secretary of Defense, the CIA, and the National Security Council. 1949 - Created NATO.

Truman Doctrine, 1947

Stated that the U.S. would support any nation threatened by Communism.

Marshall Plan, 1947

Introduced by Secretary of State George G. Marshall in 1947, he proposed massive and systematic American economic aid of \$13 billion to Europe to revitalize the European economies after WWII and help prevent the spread of Communism.

McCarran Internal Security Act, 1950

Required Communists to register and prohibited them from working for the government. Truman described it as a long step toward totalitarianism. Was a response to the onset of the Korean war.

War Powers Act, 1973

Gave any president the power to go to war under certain circumstances, but required that he could only do so for 90 days before being required to officially bring the matter before Congress.

HELSINKI ACCORDS: (1975)

Aimed at reducing the tension between the Europeans and the Soviets, thirty-five nations signed an agreement that stated they would recognize the borders of Europe that had been established at the end of the Second World War. This agreement, in effect, recognized the Soviet domination of the Baltic States. All the nations agreed to promote personal liberties and respect human rights in their own countries.

CAMP DAVID ACCORDS: (1978)

The Camp David Accords were two agreements signed by Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to reduce the tension between the two countries. The agreement was signed at the presidential retreat at Camp David and was monitored by President Carter. The first agreement called for a peace talks between the two countries aimed at ending almost 30 years of war. The second agreement concerned the self-rule for Palestinians in the West bank and Gaza Strip.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS (SALT)

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II) was intended to provide broad limits for strategic offensive weapons. The talks began in 1972, but little progress was made prior to 1974 when President Ford and General Secretary Brezhnev met at Vladivostok. The completed agreement was not signed until 1979 when President Carter joined Brezhnev in Vienna. President Carter gave the document to the Senate for ratification, but before anything was achieved the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and the president requested that the Senate delay ratification. In 1982 President Reagan promised to do nothing that would violate the principle of the SALT talks so long as the Soviets made the same promise. In 1984 and 1985 President Reagan accused the Soviets of violating the SALT agreement and said that the United States must prepare according to the threat from the Soviet Union not on the basis of SALT.

Panama Canal treaties, 1978

Passed by President Carter, these called for the gradual return of the Panama Canal to the people and government of Panama. They provided for the transfer of canal ownership to Panama in 1999 and guaranteed its neutrality.

Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), 1986

The Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) was an anti-ballistic missile system developed in the United States in the 1980s and early 1990s during the Reagan administration. The concept was to form a defensive shield against a nuclear missile attack from the Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.). The popular press designated the

program as "Star Wars" and was often critical of its extreme cost.

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA): 1990

On July 26, 1990, President George H.W. Bush signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) -- the world's first comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities. The Act prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in employment (Title I), in public services (Title II), in public accommodations (Title III) and in telecommunications (Title IV). EEOC is responsible for enforcing Title I's prohibition against discrimination against people with disabilities in employment. The ADA has been described as the Emancipation Proclamation for the disability community.

North American Free Trade Agreement, 1994

The North American Free Trade Agreement, known usually as NAFTA, is a free trade agreement among Canada, the United States, and Mexico. NAFTA went into effect on January 1, 1994. NAFTA is also used to refer to the tripartite trading bloc of North American countries.