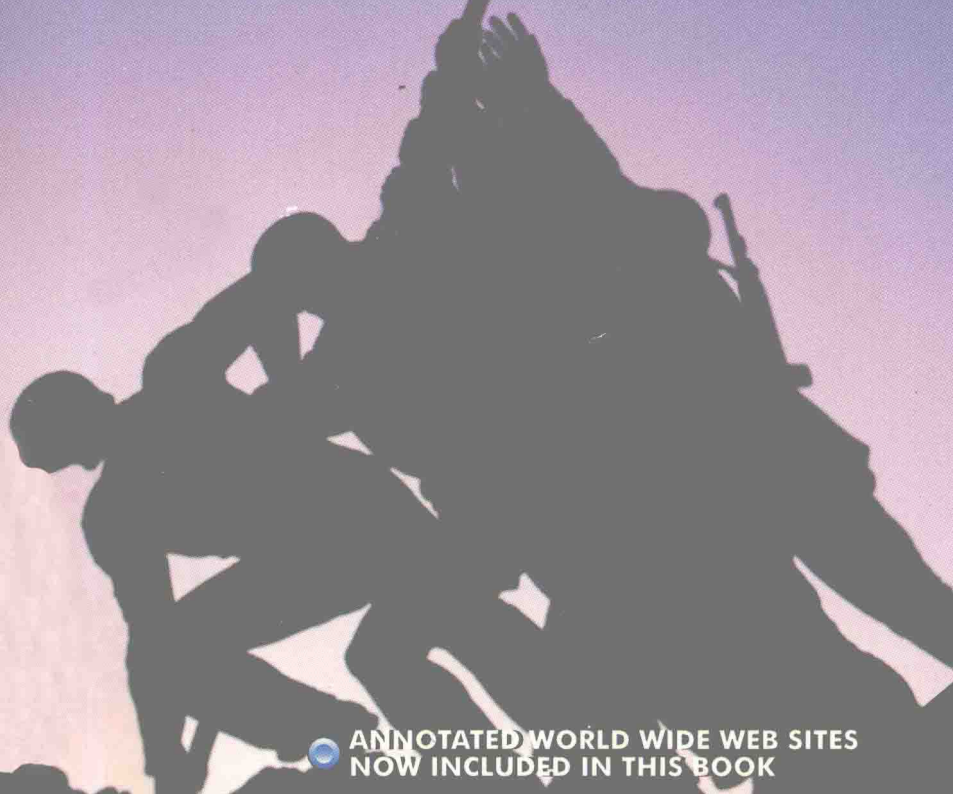


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Reconstruction through the Present



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American History Volume II

15th Edition

Reconstruction through the Present



EDITOR

Robert James Maddox

*Pennsylvania State University
University Park*

Robert James Maddox, distinguished historian and professor of American history at Pennsylvania State University, received a B.S. from Fairleigh Dickinson University in 1957, an M.S. from the University of Wisconsin in 1958, and a Ph.D. from Rutgers in 1964. He has written, reviewed, and lectured extensively, and is widely respected for his interpretations of presidential character and policy.

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2. The Emergence of Modern America

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3. From Progressivism to the 1920s

Facing overview—Photo from the Library of Congress.

4. From the Great Depression to World War II

Facing overview—Photo from the Library of Congress.

110—Museum of American Financial History, UPI/Corbis-Bettmann.

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5. From the Cold War to the 1990s

Facing overview—AP/Wide World photo.

6. New Directions for American History

Facing overview—Bay Area Rapid Transit Photo.

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Members of the Advisory Board are instrumental in the final selection of articles for each edition of ANNUAL EDITIONS. Their review of articles for content, level, currentness, and appropriateness provides critical direction to the editor and staff. We think that you will find their careful consideration well reflected in this volume.

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In publishing ANNUAL EDITIONS we recognize the enormous role played by the magazines, newspapers, and journals of the public press in providing current, first-rate educational information in a broad spectrum of interest areas. Many of these articles are appropriate for students, researchers, and professionals seeking accurate, current material to help bridge the gap between principles and theories and the real world. These articles, however, become more useful for study when those of lasting value are carefully collected, organized, indexed, and reproduced in a low-cost format, which provides easy and permanent access when the material is needed. That is the role played by ANNUAL EDITIONS.

New to ANNUAL EDITIONS is the inclusion of related World Wide Web sites. These sites have been selected by our editorial staff to represent some of the best resources found on the World Wide Web today. Through our carefully developed topic guide, we have linked these Web resources to the articles covered in this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader. We think that you will find this volume useful, and we hope that you will take a moment to visit us on the Web at <http://www.dushkin.com/> to tell us what you think.

Some scholars have pointed out how much the "velocity of history" has speeded up. If one were to go back in the past to the year 1800, conditions would not have changed all that much from what they had been 100 or 150 years earlier. People wore much the same clothing, ate the same foods cooked in the same way, traveled overland on foot or horseback, and relied on the same remedies for illnesses. In the 140 years since the end of the Civil War, however, revolutionary changes have taken place in virtually all areas. Following the development of automobiles, people were able to travel in just hours distances that would have taken days. Airplanes have put any place on the globe within reach. Radio, television, and computers have vastly changed the transmission of knowledge, earlier restricted to word of mouth or the printed page. Still, many of the issues we confront today have echoes in the past: race relations, gender roles, domestic terrorism, and environmental problems, to name just a few. We can all profit from studying history, not to get "answers" to our problems but perhaps to discover in the past some guidelines for our own time.

The study of history has changed over the years. Early scholars mostly wrote about "chaps," usually prominent white men of achievement. Now virtually everything that has happened is considered fair game. Books and articles tell us about the lives of ordinary people, about groups previously ignored or mentioned only in passing, and about subjects previously considered too trivial or commonplace to warrant examination. History "from the bottom up," once considered innovative, has become commonplace.

New approaches to the study of history complement, but do not replace, the more traditional emphasis upon people who made large differences as *individuals*. Presidents such as Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt had to make decisions that affected tens of thousands if not millions of lives. The Reverend Martin Luther King Jr. provided inspiration through his oratory and presence that people of lesser gifts could not have hoped to achieve. Margaret Sanger and Eleanor Roosevelt, though never holding official positions of power, nonetheless exercised influence over the ways that people perceived a number of issues.

This fifteenth edition of *Annual Editions: American History, Volume II*, constitutes an effort to provide a balanced collection of articles that deal with great leaders and great

decisions as well as with ordinary people at work, at leisure, and at war. Practically everyone who uses the volume will think of one or more articles that he or she thinks would have been preferable to the ones included. Some readers will wish more attention had been paid to one or another subject; others will regret the attention devoted to matters that seem marginal to themselves. That is why we encourage teachers and students to let us know what they believe to be the strengths and weaknesses of this edition.

Annual Editions: American History, Volume II, contains a number of features designed to make the volume "user friendly." These include the *table of contents*, which summarizes each article with key concepts in boldface; a *topic guide* to help locate articles on specific individuals or subjects; and a comprehensive *index*.

New to this edition are *World Wide Web* sites that can be used to further explore the topics. These sites will be cross-referenced by number in the *topic guide*.

Articles are organized into six units. Each unit is preceded by an overview that provides background for informed reading of the articles, briefly introduces each one, and presents key points to consider. *World Wide Web* sites are also listed to match the unit's theme. Please let us know if you have any suggestions for improving the format.

There will be a new edition of *Annual Editions: American History, Volume II*, in 2 years, with approximately half the readings being replaced by new ones. By completing and mailing the postpaid article rating form included in the back of the book, you will help us judge which articles should be retained and which should be dropped. You can also help to improve the next edition by recommending (or better yet, sending along a copy of) articles that you think should be included. A number of essays included in this edition have come to our attention in this way.

Robert James Maddox

Robert James Maddox
Editor

To the Reader

Topic Guide

Selected World Wide Web Sites

Overview

1. **The New View of Reconstruction**, Eric Foner, *American Heritage*, October/November 1983. 8
Prior to the 1960s, according to Eric Foner, **Reconstruction** was portrayed in history books as "just about the darkest page in the American saga." This article presents a balanced view of the era and suggests that, even though Reconstruction failed to achieve its objectives, its "animating vision" still has relevance.
2. **Miriam Leslie: Belle of the Boardroom**, Donald Dale Jackson, *Smithsonian*, November 1997. 15
Donald Jackson reviews the life of former actress, early feminist, and successful businesswoman **Miriam Leslie** in the late 1800s. This "beauty-turned-editor" used her talents to "save a **publishing empire**—twice."
3. **The First Chapter of Children's Rights**, Peter Stevens and Marian Eide, *American Heritage*, July/August 1990. 21
In 1874 there were no legal means to save a child from abuse. Little Mary Ellen McCormack's testimony in court that year touched off a controversy over **the role of government in family matters** that exists to this day.
4. **The Stolen Election**, Bernard A. Weisberger, *American Heritage*, July/August 1990. 27
Samuel J. Tilden won more popular votes than did Rutherford B. Hayes in the presidential election of 1876. Controversy surrounded the electoral votes from three Southern states that were still under Radical Reconstruction. "Local disputes over who won these state campaigns became a national and constitutional crisis."
5. **'The Chinese Must Go,'** Bernard A. Weisberger, *American Heritage*, February/March 1993. 29
San Francisco in 1877 was in the grip of depression, with unemployment running around 20 percent. The Chinese population provided a convenient scapegoat for frustrations. **Anti-Chinese sentiment** grew in California and then nationally as prominent Americans pronounced the Chinese "ignorant of civilized life." Congress in 1882 **banned all Chinese immigration** for 10 years.
6. **The Nickel and Dime Empire**, Joseph Gustaitis, *American History*, March 1998. 31
When **F. W. Woolworth** opened his first stores in 1879, all merchandise sold for a nickel or less. In order to sell higher quality goods, he soon raised the top price to a dime. His **five-and-ten-cent stores** offered customers an unprecedented choice of goods at affordable prices. The idea caught on and his chain spread across the country.
7. **Iron John in the Gilded Age**, Mark Carnes, *American Heritage*, September 1993. 36
Robert Bly's 1990 *Iron John: A Book about Men* influenced many **males** to undertake **rituals** such as "chanting before bonfires and pounding on drums, growling and cavorting in imitation of foxes and bears" in order to "get in touch" with their **manhood**. Mark Carnes's essay takes a look at the Gilded Age when millions of men each week performed elaborate rituals forbidden to women.



Reconstruction and the Gilded Age

Seven articles examine the development of the United States after the Civil War. Society was changed enormously by Western expansion and technology.



The Emergence of Modern America

Six articles review the beginnings of modern America. Key issues of this period are examined, including terrorism on U.S. soil, turn-of-the century lifestyles, poverty, and military conflicts.

Overview

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 8. Terrorism Revisited, Bernard A. Weisberger, <i>American Heritage</i> , November 1993. | 42 |
| Recent acts of terrorism in the United States recall earlier periods when panic spread over the threat of violence. In 1886, a bomb was thrown at a labor rally in Chicago's Haymarket Square, killing seven policemen. Although no one knew who really was responsible, "anarchists" were blamed, and many Americans became convinced that the nation was threatened by a foreign conspiracy . | |
| 9. Electing the President, 1896, Edward Ranson, <i>History Today</i> , October 1996. | 44 |
| The election of 1896 was an emotional one, with both Democrats and Republicans predicting dire consequences if the other side won. Depression hung over the land, relations between labor and capital approached industrial warfare, and sectional antagonisms ran high. Democratic candidate William Jennings Bryan lost because he "was the champion of old America in the vain struggle against an emerging twentieth-century new America." | |
| 10. The Meaning of '98, John Lukacs, <i>American Heritage</i> , May/June 1998. | 53 |
| What a contemporary called "a splendid little war," John Lukacs argues, actually had enormous consequences, and 100 years later "we live with them still." Until the United States declared war against Spain in 1898, all the great powers were European. Now, at the beginning of the "American Century," two others arose—the United States and Japan . | |
| 11. Our First Southeast Asian War, David R. Kohler and James Wensyel, <i>American History Illustrated</i> , January/February 1990. | 59 |
| In 1898 the United States fought a short, victorious war with Spain . When President William McKinley decided to acquire the Philippine Islands from Spain, however, a bloody insurrection began that lasted for years. David Kohler and James Wensyel claim that this struggle should have afforded lessons about Vietnam for American policymakers 60 years later. | |
| 12. How We Lived, <i>U.S. News & World Report</i> , August 28–September 4, 1995. | 67 |
| Interviews with several centenarians provide personal testimony about the way people lived at the turn of the century . It was a time when housewives collected rainwater to do laundry, and many families faced daily hardships that even included Indians and outlaws. | |
| 13. Theodore Roosevelt, Edmund Morris, <i>Time</i> , April 13, 1998. | 72 |
| A contemporary said that Theodore Roosevelt "more than any other man living within the range of notoriety, showed the singular primitive quality that belongs to ultimate matter—he was pure Act." Edmund Morris evaluates this energetic, impetuous president, giving him high marks for a number of achievements , especially with regard to protecting the environment . | |

Overview

- 14. Woodrow Wilson, Politician**, Robert Dallek, *The Wilson Quarterly*, Autumn 1991. **74**
 Unfortunately best remembered for his failure to bring the United States into the **League of Nations**, **Woodrow Wilson** was a "brilliant democratic politician" who was elected on a wave of progressive reform sentiment. Robert Dallek argues that Wilson's first presidential term marks one of the "three notable periods of domestic reform in twentieth-century America."
- 15. The Burden of Taxation**, Edward Oxford, *American History*, April 1997. **77**
 The average U.S. taxpayer has to work about 130 days to pay his or her tax bill—most of which is federal income tax. Edward Oxford discusses the **history of taxation** in the United States leading up to passage of the Sixteenth Amendment, ratified in 1913, which provided that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived. . . ."
- 16. The Fate of Leo Frank**, Leonard Dinnerstein, *American Heritage*, October 1996. **83**
 On April 26, 1913, in Georgia, **Mary Phagan was murdered** when she stopped by the factory in which she worked to pick up her wages. Factory manager **Leo Frank**, a Jew, was **convicted of the crime** on flimsy evidence. Two years later, when the governor of Georgia commuted Frank's sentence, an angry mob stormed the jail where Frank was being held and lynched him. Frank was a Northerner in the South, an industrialist in an agrarian region, and, above all, a Jew in an age of **anti-Semitism**.
- 17. Margaret Sanger**, Gloria Steinem, *Time*, April 13, 1998. **87**
 In 1914 **Margaret Sanger** launched *The Woman Rebel*, a feminist newspaper that advocated birth control. She was arrested for inciting violence and promoting obscenity. Two years later she opened the first **family-planning clinic** in the United States, for which she was arrested again. Gloria Steinem discusses the career of one of the most important forerunners of **women's liberation**.
- 18. Alcohol in American History**, David F. Musto, *Scientific American*, April 1996. **94**
 Over the course of American history, popular attitudes and legal responses to **the use of alcohol and other drugs** have gone from toleration to a peak of disapproval and back again in cycles of approximately 70 years. David Musto discusses current campaigns to stop alcohol abuse against the backdrop of past crusades, culminating in the Prohibition era of the 1920s.
- 19. F. Scott Fitzgerald**, Edward Oxford, *American History*, December 1996. **96**
 F. Scott Fitzgerald, more than anyone else, was the novelist of the **"Roaring Twenties."** His best book, *The Great Gatsby*, depicted the lives of the rich and would-be rich during that decade. Fitzgerald and his beautiful wife, Zelda, danced and drank their way through the "Jazz Age" as though they were characters from *Gatsby*.
- 20. When White Hoods Were in Flower**, Bernard A. Weisberger, *American Heritage*, April 1992. **102**
 The original **Ku Klux Klan** emerged in the South under Reconstruction. Its purpose was to frighten free blacks and their white supporters and to keep them from voting. The organization re-emerged in the 1920s. This time its enemies were Jews, Catholics, and foreigners as well.



UNIT 3

From Progressivism to the 1920s

Seven articles examine American culture in the early twentieth century.

The economy began to reap the benefits of technology, women gained the right to vote, and Henry Ford ushered in mass production. Featured are taxation, racial issues, women's liberation and alcohol and drug abuse.



From the Great Depression to World War II

Six selections discuss the severe economic and social trials of the Great Depression of the thirties, the slow recovery process, and the enormous impact of World War II on America's domestic and foreign social consciousness.

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21. Bang! Went the Doors of Every Bank in America, 110

James R. Chiles, *Smithsonian*, April 1997.

On March 6, 1933, the recently inaugurated president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, declared a national bank holiday. For the next seven days "Americans found themselves trying to get by without benefit of cash, credit, or confidence in the stability of their country's currency." James Chiles discusses the early years of the **Great Depression**, from the stock market crash of October 1929 to the **banking crisis**.

22. A Monumental Man, Gerald Parshall, *U.S. News & World Report*, April 28, 1997. 116

Gerald Parshall discusses **Franklin D. Roosevelt's personal characteristics**: his famous smile, his speeches, "fireside chats," and his ability to "treat kings like commoners and commoners like kings." Special attention is paid to "FDR's splendid deception"—his determination to conceal the fact that a 1921 bout with polio had left him unable to walk.

23. Eleanor Roosevelt, Doris Kearns Goodwin, *Time*, April 13, 1998. 119

"Eleanor shattered the ceremonial mold in which the **role of the First Lady** had traditionally been fashioned," writes Doris Kearns Goodwin, "and reshaped it around her own skills and commitment to social reform." Goodwin pays special attention to Eleanor's influence on her husband and to her own deep **commitment to civil rights**.

24. Home Front, James W. Wensyel, *American History*, June 1995. 121

"World War II was fought and won on the assembly line as much as on the battle line." James Wensyel shows how practically **every aspect of civilians' lives was affected by the war**: their work, their leisure, and the foods they ate.

25. Our Greatest Land Battle, Edward Oxford, *American History*, February 1995. 136

In the autumn of 1944, as Allied forces moved across France following the breakout from the Normandy beaches, some thought Germany would be defeated by Christmas. Secretly, however, Adolf **Hitler** was amassing powerful forces for a counterattack through the Ardennes forest. Beginning on December 16, the German army made alarming advances until it was halted at a few key areas by brave and determined men. What became known as the "**Battle of the Bulge**" involved 600,000 American troops.

26. The Biggest Decision: Why We Had to Drop the Atomic Bomb, Robert James Maddox, *American Heritage*, May/June 1995. 145

Some critics have argued that Japan was so close to surrender during the summer of 1945 that the **use of atomic bombs** was unnecessary to end the war. Robert Maddox shows that this criticism is mistaken. The Japanese army, which controlled the situation, was prepared to fight to the finish, and it hoped to inflict such hideous casualties on invading forces that the United States would agree to a negotiated peace.

Overview

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27. **The G.I. Bill**, Michael D. Haydock, *American History*, September/October 1996. 152

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act, more popularly known as "the **G.I. Bill**," proved to be one of the most revolutionary pieces of legislation in American history. Some 2.25 million men and women received **college tuition** as well as a subsistence allowance by the time it expired; many of them could not have afforded college on their own. In less than 20 years income taxes on the increased earning power of these veterans more than paid for the cost of the program.

28. **Baseball's Noble Experiment**, William Kashatus, *American History*, March/April 1997. 157

Jackie Robinson broke the color line in **major league baseball** when he began playing for the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947. This article explains the role of Dodger president Branch Rickey and the hardships Robinson had to endure. Robinson triumphed and went on to a Hall of Fame career. He inspired countless young blacks, "and in the process taught many white Americans to respect others regardless of the color of their skin."

29. **From Plan to Practice: The Context and Consequences of the Marshall Plan**, Charles S. Maier, *Harvard Magazine*, May/June 1997. 165

Europe stood on the brink of disaster by 1947. The destruction of World War II, bad harvests in 1946, and an unusually severe winter brought economic activity in some areas to a near standstill. The European Recovery Program, better known as the "**Marshall Plan**," encouraged Europeans to cooperate in the reconstruction of their battered economies. The Marshall Plan supplied about \$14 billion to help West European nations get back on their feet.

30. **Echoes of a Distant War**, Bernard A. Weisberger, *American Heritage*, July/August 1994. 168

Just five years after the defeat of fascism and Japanese militarism, the United States sent its troops to fight a different enemy in **Korea**. Bernard Weisberger analyzes the frustrations involved during an age of apparently unlimited American power.

31. **Sputnik**, Edwin Diamond and Stephen Bates, *American Heritage*, October 1997. 170

On October 4, 1957, Moscow announced that "the Soviet Union has launched an **earth satellite**..." Those words stunned Americans who took pride in this nation's superior technology. Among other things, the Soviet feat led directly to the **National Defense Education Act**, which funded students and laboratories in a frantic effort to "catch up."

32. **Martin Luther King's Half-Forgotten Dream**, Peter Ling, *History Today*, April 1998. 175

Reverend **Martin Luther King Jr.** is best remembered for his dramatic "I Have a Dream" speech, delivered from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial in 1963. Peter Ling maintains that the emphasis on King has diminished the roles of other **civil rights activists**. He also discusses King's concept of the "guilty bystander"—those who by inaction permit injustices to continue.



From the Cold War to the 1990s

Nine articles that cover the post-World War II period address the G.I. Bill, racial equality, Korean War, space technology, radicalism, and Watergate.



UNIT 6

New Directions for American History

Six articles discuss the current state of American society and the role the United States plays in the world.

- 33. Scenes from the '60s: One Radical's Story**, David Horowitz, *The American Enterprise*, May/June 1997. 179
David Horowitz, a prominent editor of the leading radical journal of the late 1960s, presents a jaundiced **view of radical individuals and groups** he encountered during the period. Included in his gallery are "snapshots" of the Black Panthers, Tom Hayden, and the Weathermen, as well as reflections on various aspects of "the movement" during this controversial period.
- 34. The Legacy of Watergate**, Andrew Phillips, *Maclean's*, June 16, 1997. 184
Andrew Phillips contends that the **Watergate scandal** of the Richard M. **Nixon administration**, more than any other single event, "undermined public confidence in government and set the tone for a culture of confrontation between politicians and the press that endures to this day." He tells what happened to some of the individuals who participated in the cover-up and also analyzes some of the legislation that was passed at the time to prevent a recurrence.
- 35. How the Seventies Changed America**, Nicholas Lemann, *American Heritage*, July/August 1991. 187
After the tumultuous era of the 1960s, the following decade seemed like nothing much more than a breathing space before what came next. Nicholas Lemann argues to the contrary: that **the great problems of the seventies**—economic stagnation, social fragmentation, and the need for a new world order—are yet to be solved.

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- 36. The Near-Myth of Our Failing Schools**, Peter Schrag, *The Atlantic Monthly*, October 1997. 194
Peter Schrag rejects the notion that **American schools** are doing as badly as many people claim. He examines a number of myths, including what he regards as **misleading comparisons** with education in other countries. He calls for "a far more realistic appreciation of what we have done in our educational system in the past, what we are doing now, and what we think we want to do."
- 37. Can't Anybody Here Play This Game?** Edward G. Shirley, *The Atlantic Monthly*, February 1998. 199
Sensationalist revelations about **spies in the Central Intelligence Agency**, according to a former member, have obscured the larger issue that "the agency is just no good at what it's supposed to be doing." Edward Shirley argues for much-needed reforms in the organization.

31. The Northern Front, Dara Horn, *American Heritage*, 192
April 1998.

Boston's association with the Revolutionary War is so great that its role in the Civil War often is overlooked. "No battle was fought near the city," Dara Horn writes, "but Boston was the center of some of the most **vocal protests against slavery** and of the most enthusiastic support for the Union cause."

32. The Man at the White House Window, Stephen B. 198
Oates, *Civil War Times*, November/December 1995.

Abraham Lincoln claimed he was fighting the Civil War to preserve the Union. His opponents charged that he was trying to abolish slavery. Stephen Oates explores **Lincoln's motives** and concludes that "as the war grew and changed, so Lincoln grew and changed."

33. Why the South Lost the Civil War, Carl Zebrowski, 208
American History, October 1995.

Ten Civil War experts explain **why they think the South lost** the war. Reasons range from inferior leadership to lack of a spiritual core.

34. A War That Never Goes Away, James M. McPherson, 213
American Heritage, March 1990.

More than 50,000 books and pamphlets have been written about **the Civil War**, and a 1991 television special series attracted millions of viewers. James McPherson explains the war's enduring interest and significance for Americans.

35. The New View of Reconstruction, Eric Foner, *American Heritage*, 218
October/November 1983.

Prior to the 1960s, according to Eric Foner, **Reconstruction** was portrayed in history books as "just about the darkest page in the American saga." He presents a balanced view of the era and suggests that, even though Reconstruction failed to achieve its objectives, its "animating vision" still has relevance.

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38. **American Apartheid? Don't Believe It**, Abigail Thernstrom and Stephan Thernstrom, *Wall Street Journal*, March 2, 1998.

Thirty years ago the famous Kerner Commission report stated that the nation was "moving towards two societies, one black, one white—separate and unequal." Abigail and Stephen Thernstrom maintain that the report was "close to worthless" when it appeared, and subsequent events have proved how wrong it was. Between 1970 and 1995, they point out, 7 million **blacks moved to suburbs**—most of which are racially mixed. "Much progress," they conclude, "much still to do."

39. **Revolution in Indian Country**, Fergus M. Bordewich, *American Heritage*, July/August 1996.

Beginning in the 1970s, the U.S. government abandoned the long-standing policy of trying to integrate Native Americans into mainstream America in favor of **recognizing tribal sovereignty**. Fergus Bordewich assesses the implications of this new policy for the future.

40. **America after the Long War**, Daniel Deudney and G. John Ikenberry, *Current History*, November 1995.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war brought enormous **changes in international relations**. Daniel Deudney and G. John Ikenberry contend that these developments will cause equally enormous changes at home. They argue that "there is evidence that the domestic order forged by the cold war is coming apart, ushering in a period of political disarray and posing daunting new challenges for parties and presidents."

41. **Our Century . . . and the Next One**, Walter Isaacson, *Time*, April 13, 1998.

Walter Isaacson reviews some of the **major developments of the twentieth century** and looks ahead to the next one. Many of the challenges of the twenty-first century will be moral ones, such as how the ability to clone is used. This century saw the defeat of fascism and communism, but other threats such as **tribalism** and **environmental damage** will have to be dealt with in the future.

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Topic Guide

This topic guide suggests how the selections and World Wide Web sites found in the next section of this book relate to topics of traditional concern to American history students and professionals. It is useful for locating interrelated articles and Web sites for reading and research. The guide is arranged alphabetically according to topic.

The relevant Web sites, which are numbered and annotated on pages 4 and 5, are easily identified by the Web icon (Ⓢ) under the topic articles. By linking the articles and the Web sites by topic, this ANNUAL EDITIONS reader becomes a powerful learning and research tool.

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
African Americans	1. New View of Reconstruction 20. When White Hoods Were in Flower 28. Baseball's Noble Experiment 32. Martin Luther King's Half-Forgotten Dream 33. Scenes from the '60s 38. American Apartheid? Ⓢ 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 20, 27, 30		
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Central Intelligence Agency	37. Can't Anybody Here Play This Game? Ⓢ 21, 26	Frank, Leo	16. Fate of Leo Frank Ⓢ 15, 27, 29
Children	3., First Chapter of Children's Rights Ⓢ 3, 5, 6, 7, 31	Government	1. New View of Reconstruction 3. First Chapter of Children's Rights 4. Stolen Election 9. Electing the President, 1896 13. Theodore Roosevelt 14. Woodrow Wilson, Politician 15. Burden of Taxation 21. Bang! Went the Doors of Every Bank in America 22. Monumental Man 27. G. I. Bill 34. Legacy of Watergate 37. Can't Anybody Here Play This Game? 40. America after the Long War Ⓢ 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31
Cold War	29. From Plan to Practice 30. Echoes of a Distant War 31. Sputnik 37. Can't Anybody Here Play This Game? 40. America after the Long War Ⓢ 21, 22, 25, 26	Immigrants	5. 'Chinese Must Go' Ⓢ 29
Culture	7. Iron John in the Gilded Age 17. Margaret Sanger 18. Alcohol in American History 19. F. Scott Fitzgerald 20. When White Hoods Were in Flower 24. Home Front 27. G. I. Bill 28. Baseball's Noble Experiment 31. Sputnik 32. Martin Luther King's Half-Forgotten Dream 33. Scenes from the '60s 35. How the Seventies Changed America 36. Near-Myth of Our Failing Schools 38. American Apartheid?	King, Martin L., Jr.	32. Martin Luther King's Half-Forgotten Dream Ⓢ 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 27
		Korean War	30. Echoes of a Distant War Ⓢ 26
		Labor	8. Terrorism Revisited
		Native Americans	39. Revolution in Indian Country Ⓢ 3, 5
		Nixon, Richard	34. Legacy of Watergate Ⓢ 1, 3, 7

TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN	TOPIC AREA	TREATED IN
Politics	4. Stolen Election 9. Electing the President, 1896 13. Theodore Roosevelt 14. Woodrow Wilson, Politician 22. Monumental Man 34. Legacy of Watergate 40. America after the Long War ☉ 1, 3, 5, 7	Society	3. First Chapter of Children's Rights 7. Iron John in the Gilded Age 12. How We Lived 18. Alcohol in American History 24. Home Front 27. G. I. Bill 28. Baseball's Noble Experiment 31. Sputnik 32. Martin Luther King's Half-Forgotten Dream 33. Scenes from the '60s 35. How the Seventies Changed America 36. Near-Myth of Our Failing Schools 38. American Apartheid? 40. America after the Long War 41. Our Century . . . and the Next One ☉ 3, 5, 8, 15, 20, 22, 27, 29, 30, 32
Progressivism	13. Theodore Roosevelt 14. Woodrow Wilson, Politician ☉ 1, 3, 5, 7	Technology	31. Sputnik 41. Our Century . . . and the Next One ☉ 25, 26
Racism	1. New View of Reconstruction 5. 'Chinese Must Go' 20. When White Hoods Were in Flower 28. Baseball's Noble Experiment 32. Martin Luther King's Half-Forgotten Dream 38. American Apartheid? 39. Revolution in Indian Country ☉ 1, 3, 5, 8, 9, 20, 27, 30	Urban Problems	35. How the Seventies Changed America ☉ 27
Reconstruction	1. New View of Reconstruction ☉ 3, 9	Wilson, Woodrow	14. Woodrow Wilson, Politician ☉ 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 16, 27
Reform	3. First Chapter of Children's Rights 13. Theodore Roosevelt 14. Woodrow Wilson, Politician 21. Bangl Went the Doors of Every Bank in America 22. Monumental Man 23. Eleanor Roosevelt 27. G. I. Bill 32. Martin Luther King's Half-Forgotten Dream ☉ 1, 3, 4, 5, 15, 20, 21, 27, 29, 31	Women	17. Margaret Sanger 23. Eleanor Roosevelt ☉ 3, 4, 5, 7, 20
Roosevelt, Eleanor	23. Eleanor Roosevelt ☉ 3, 4, 5, 7, 20	Woolworth, F. W.	6. Nickel and Dime Empire ☉ 11, 27
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	22. Monumental Man ☉ 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 19, 27	World War II	24. Home Front 25. Our Greatest Land Battle 26. Biggest Decision 27. G. I. Bill ☉ 2, 3, 5, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27
Sanger, Margaret	17. Margaret Sanger ☉ 3, 4, 5, 20		

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The following World Wide Web sites have been carefully researched and selected to support the articles found in this reader. If you are interested in learning more about specific topics found in this book, these Web sites are a good place to start. The sites are cross-referenced by number and appear in the topic guide on the previous two pages. Also, you can link to these Web sites through our DUSHKIN ONLINE support site at <http://www.dushkin.com/online/>.

The following sites were available at the time of publication. Visit our Web site—we update DUSHKIN ONLINE regularly to reflect any changes.

General Sources

1. American Historical Association

<http://chnm.gmu.edu/aha/>

This is the logical first visitation site for someone interested in virtually any topic in American history. All affiliated societies and publications are noted, and AHA and its links on this site present material related to myriad fields of history and having to do with different levels of education.

2. Harvard University/John F. Kennedy School of Government

<http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/>

Starting from this home page, you will be able to click on a huge variety of links to information about American history, ranging from data about political parties to general debates of enduring issues.

3. History Net

<http://www.thehistorynet.com/THNArchives/AmericanHistory/>

Supported by the National Historical Society, this site provides information on a wide range of topics. The articles are of excellent quality, and the site has book reviews and even special interviews. It is also frequently updated.

4. Library of Congress

<http://www.loc.gov/>

Examine this extensive Web site to learn about the extensive resource tools, library services/resources, exhibitions, and databases available through the Library of Congress in many different subfields related to American history.

5. Smithsonian Institution

<http://www.si.edu/>

This site provides access to the enormous resources of the Smithsonian, which holds some 140 million artifacts and specimens in its trust for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge." Here you can learn about American social, cultural, economic, and political history from a variety of viewpoints.

6. U.S. Founding Documents/Emory University

<http://www.law.emory.edu/FEDERAL/>

Through this site you can view scanned originals of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. The transcribed texts are also available, as are *The Federalist Papers*.

7. The White House

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Welcome.html>

Visit the home page of the White House for direct access to information about commonly requested federal services, the White House Briefing Room, and the presidents and vice presidents. The "Virtual Library" allows you to search White House documents, listen to speeches, and view photos.

Reconstruction and the Gilded Age

8. Anacostia Museum/Smithsonian Institution

<http://www.si.edu/organiza/museums/anacost/>

This is the home page of the Center for African American History and Culture of the Smithsonian Institution. Explore its many avenues. This is expected to become a major repository of information.

9. Civil War

<http://www.access.digex.net/~bdboyle/cw.html>

This useful site provides dozens of links to Civil War sites on the Internet as well as topics having to do with Reconstruction.

10. Jim Zwick/Syracuse University

<http://home.ican.net/~fjzwick/>

Jim Zwick's home page explores the often-forgotten Filipino revolt against U.S. acquisition of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War. Zwick also discusses anti-imperialist crusades within the United States during the Gilded Age.

The Emergence of Modern America

11. Chicago Historical Society/Northwestern University

<http://www.chicagohs.org/fire/>

This site, created by the Academic Technologies unit of Northwestern University and the Chicago Historical Society, is interesting and well constructed. Besides discussing the Great Chicago Fire at length, the materials provide insight into the era in which the event took place.

12. Jim Zwick/Syracuse University

<http://home.ican.net/~fjzwick/ail98-35.html>

Jim Zwick created this interesting site exploring American imperialism from the Spanish-American War years to 1935. It provides valuable primary resources in a variety of related topics.

13. Ohio State University/Department of History

<http://www.cohums.ohio-state.edu/history/projects/McKinley/>

Browse through this site for insight into the era of William McKinley, including discussion of the Spanish-American War.

14. Small Planet Communications/"The Age of Imperialism"

<http://www.smplanet.com/imperialism/toc.html>

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the United States pursued an aggressive policy of expansionism, extending its political and economic influence around the globe. That pivotal era in the nation's history of is the subject of this interactive site. Maps and photographs are provided.

From Progressivism to the 1920s

15. International Channel

<http://www.i-channel.com/features/>

Visit this interesting site to experience the memories, sounds, even tastes of Ellis Island. Hear immigrants describe in their own words their experiences entering the gateway to America. It shows the immigrants who helped to create modern America.

16. Mike Iavarone

<http://www.worldwar1.com/>

This interesting site supplies extensive resources about the Great War and is the appropriate place to begin exploration of this topic as regards the American experience in

World War I. The creator provides "virtual tours" on certain topics, such as "Life on the Homefront."

17. World Wide Web Virtual Library

<http://www.iisg.nl/~w3vl/>

This site, part of the WWW Virtual Library, focuses on labor and business history. As an index site, this is a good place to start exploring these two vast topics.

From the Great Depression to World War II

18. C John Yu

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/8420/main.html>

Created by John Yu, this site, which focuses on the Japanese American internment during World War II, is especially useful for links to other related sites.

19. Miami University

<http://www.lib.muohio.edu/inet/subj/history/wwii/general.html>

Visit this site as a starting point to find research links for World War II, including topics specific to the United States' participation and the impact on the country.

20. Works Progress Administration/Folklore Project

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/wpaintro/wpalife.html>

Open this home page of the Folklore Project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) Federal Writers' Project to gain access to thousands of documents on the life histories of ordinary Americans from all walks of life during the Great Depression.

From the Cold War to the 1990s

21. The Federal Web Locator

<http://www.law.vill.edu/Fed-Agency/fedwebloc.html>

Use this handy site as a launching pad for the Web sites of federal U.S. agencies, departments, and organizations. It is well organized and easy to use for informational and research purposes.

22. The Gallup Organization

<http://www.gallup.com/>

Open this Gallup Organization home page for links to an extensive archive of public opinion poll results and special reports on a huge variety of topics related to American society, politics, and government.

23. George Mason University

<http://mason.gmu.edu/~mgoldste/index.federalism.html>

Federalism versus states' rights has always been a spirited debate in American government. Visit this site, "Federalism: Relationship between Local and National Governments," for links to many articles and reports on the subject.

24. STAT-USA

<http://www.stat-usa.gov/stat-usa.html>

This essential site, a service of the Department of Commerce, contains daily economic news, frequently requested statistical releases, information on export and international trade, domestic economic news and statistical series, and databases.

25. University of California at San Diego

<http://ac.acusd.edu/history/20th/coldwar0.html>

This superb site presents U.S. government policies during the cold war, listed year by year from 1945 through 1991. It is extensive, with Web links to many other sites.

26. U.S. Department of State

<http://www.state.gov/>

View this site for understanding into the workings of what has become a major U.S. executive branch department. Links explain what exactly the Department does, what services it provides, what it says about U.S. interests around the world, and much more information.

New Directions for American History

27. American Studies Web

<http://www.georgetown.edu/crossroads/asw/>

This eclectic site provides links to a wealth of Internet resources for research in American studies, from agriculture and rural development, to history and government, to race and ethnicity.

28. National Center for Policy Analysis

<http://www.public-policy.org/~ncpa/pd/pdindex.html>

Through this site, you can click onto links to read discussions of an array of topics that are of major interest in the study of American history, from regulatory policy and privatization to economy and income.

29. The National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights

<http://www.nnirr.org/>

The NNIRR serves as a forum to share information and analysis, to educate communities and the general public, and to develop and coordinate plans of action on important immigrant and refugee issues. Visit this site and its many links to explore these issues.

30. STANDARDS: An International Journal of Multicultural Studies

<http://stripe.colorado.edu/~standard/>

This fascinating site provides access to the *Standards* archives and a seemingly infinite number of links to topics of interest in the study of cultural pluralism.

31. Supreme Court/Legal Information Institute

<http://supct.law.cornell.edu/supct/index.html>

Open this site for current and historical information about the Supreme Court. The archive contains many opinions issued since May 1990 as well as a collection of nearly 600 of the most historic decisions of the Court.

32. U.S. Information Agency

<http://www.usia.gov/usis.html>

This interesting and wide-ranging home page of the USIA provides definitions, related documentation, and a discussion of topics of concern to students of American history and government. It addresses today's "Hot Topics" as well as ongoing issues. Many Web links are provided.

We highly recommend that you review our Web site for expanded information and our other product lines. We are continually updating and adding links to our Web site in order to offer you the most usable and useful information that will support and expand the value of your Annual Editions. You can reach us at: <http://www.dushkin.com/annualeditions/>.