

National History Day 2018
Conflict and Compromise in History
U.S. History, 8th Grade

Your topic must involve Conflict and Compromise in U.S. History sometime between Colonial Times and 1920. If the roots of the conflict are within the time period, but the impacts – or even the compromise - fall outside the period, that is OK. There are many types of conflict and many forms of compromise: the purpose of this list is to stimulate, not to limit, your thinking.

❖ **Art, Music, and Literature**

- **Civil Disobedience** was the conviction that a citizen's duty is to disobey an immoral law. What *conflicts* resulted from this *compromise* of civic responsibility? Take a look at the actions of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry David Thoreau, who wrote "Civil Disobedience."
- **Mark Twain** (1835 - 1910) often stimulated *conflict* with his books, including *Huckleberry Finn* and *Tom Sawyer*, that described American life. Twain was willing to stir up controversy, creating a *compromise* that helped sell more books.
- **John Greenleaf Whittier** was a poet and abolitionist who included slavery and patriotism as a major theme in his works. What personal *compromises* did Whittier make as part of his commitment?
- **Walt Whitman** used a completely new style -- free verse -- in his poetry. What *conflicts* resulted?
- **Mercy Otis Warren** participated in political *conflict* by writing plays caricaturing Massachusetts Governor Thomas Hutchinson and glorifying defiant Bostonians. Her works were as popular then as Saturday Night Live is today. Why? Did she advocate war or peaceful *compromise*?
- **George Caleb Bingham's** painting "Order No. 11" or "Martial Law" is a critical depiction of the *conflict* resulting from a military order evacuating Missouri citizens from their homes in three counties. Might *compromise* have been possible? Is Bingham's portrayal fair to both the citizens and to Union General **Thomas Ewing**?
- **Winslow Homer** illustrated much of the Civil War for *Harper's Weekly* and created oil paintings from many of those drawings. What *conflicts* did he observe? What *compromises* are present in his compositions?
- **Thomas Moran's** paintings of Yellowstone influenced the *conflict* over protecting it from miners and loggers. *Compromises* resulted that began a movement to save the nation's most spectacular places.
- **George Catlin** (1796 - 1872) attempted *compromise* between Native Americans in *conflict* with Americans who took over their lands in the mid-1800's by painting Native individuals with respect, admiration, and intense use of color. How did Americans and Native Americans respond to his artwork?
- **Ragtime** music was a blend of African-American and white musical styles, parts of American society in *conflict*. Who were its creators and how well did this *compromise* of two types of music work with the public?
- **Edward Curtis** (1868 - 1952) sacrificed his personal life to photograph Native Americans before their culture died out. He produced thousands of photographs, several volumes of writing, and a few silent movies accurately depicting the culture of North American Indians. This work kept him away from his wife and children for months, even years. What effect did his work have on *conflicts* concerning Native American claims on the US government? Were the personal *compromises* worth the cost?
- **Frederic Remington (1861-1909)** was a war correspondent, illustrator, and artist, specializing in the West. His work romanticized *conflicts* with Native Americans. When he *compromised* factual realism for his exciting style, what was lost in the viewer's perception of his subjects?
- **Louisa May Alcott** carefully illustrated the roles of women in her novels *Little Women*, *Little Men*, and was the first woman in Massachusetts to register to vote (even though it was illegal). What *compromises* are evident in her writing? During the Civil War, she assisted in the *conflict* as a nurse, contracting an illness that nearly killed her.
- **Emily Dickinson** wrote intensely personal, accessible poetry. What *conflicts* does she describe with her strong emotions and sometimes informal, expressive language?
- **Matthew Brady**, a successful photographer, captured the destruction of the first modern war. What *conflicts* resulted when the public saw realistic battlefield images?

❖ Environmental Issues

- **Gifford Pinchot** navigated the conflict between wilderness advocates and the timber industry, who was appointed by **Theodore Roosevelt** as the first leader of the **National Forest Service**.
- **Saving the Buffalo** became the personal crusade of **George Bird Grinnell**, who founded *Forest and Stream* magazine and became a personal friend of **Theodore Roosevelt**. The *conflict* between hunters and conservationists was not easy to negotiate, but led to compromise in Congress, as well as the founding of protective organizations.
- **National Parks: Yosemite, Yellowstone** – Protecting spaces of spectacular beauty created *conflict* with those who wanted to make money logging and mining. How did political *compromise* occur? What was **Theodore Roosevelt's** role? **Flooding Hetch Hetchy Valley** in 1919 was an enormous *conflict* pitting conservationists against city-dwellers and business interests. **John Muir** opposed the plan. Why was no *compromise* possible?
- **Whaling** was economically important for more than a century. The last whaling ship sailed out of San Francisco in 1921. What *conflicts* threatened this industry? What was *compromised* to keep it going for so long?

❖ International Relations

- **Commodore Perry** (1794–1858) used threats of military *conflict* to force the Japanese to *compromise* and begin trading with the West. Who benefited from the Convention of Kanagawa and the cultural exchanges that followed?
- **The Purchase of Alaska**, sometimes called **Seward's Folly**, resolved a *conflict* between Russia and England. In what way was the treaty a *compromise*?
- **The Philippine American War (1899-1902)** What caused the conflict and, after winning it, why was the United States willing to compromise?
- United States' interest in the **Panama Canal Zone** created conflict for decades before a treaty allowing a canal was signed in 1903. Did compromise make the canal possible?
- **The U.S. Entry Into World War I** occurred only after much *conflict* and vocal opposition. What did Woodrow Wilson *compromise* in order to enter this war?
- **Conscientious Objectors** created *conflict* when the US implemented its draft for World War I. The nation *compromised* offering non-violent support positions, but some refused to support the war in any way. What happened as a result?
- **Yellow Journalism**, intentionally biased reporting, led to the *conflict* that became the Spanish American War in 1898. Why did reporters *compromise* the truth?

❖ Immigration Conflicts

- **The Know-Nothing Party** was an anti-immigration party in the 1850's. Its members were suspicious of German and Irish populations. What social *conflicts* caused the controversy? Did *compromise* play a role in resolving the conflict?
- **The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882** restricted Chinese immigration from 1882 until the 1940's. Chinese-Americans suffered mistreatment during this period. What were the social and economic causes of the *conflict*? What *compromises* were attempted?
- **Ellis Island Immigration Station** – From 1892 – 1954, New York's Ellis Island processed immigrants from around the world, though mostly from Europe. What *conflicts* arose? Was the station a *compromise*? The **Statue of Liberty** stands nearby. Did the immigration station fulfill the statue's promise?

❖ Local and California History

- **Father Junipero Serra** still creates *conflicts* among historians over his treatment of Native Americans. No one can dispute his influence, though, since he founded several Catholic Missions and established a long-lasting heritage in California. Is there room for *compromise* in our interpretation of his actions?
- **William Mendenhall**, a member of Fremont's original expedition, later faced *conflicts* over his land claim. After resolving them, he named a town after his friend Robert Livermore and managed to negotiate a *compromise* that brought a railroad spur to town connecting to the Transcontinental Railroad.
- **California Statehood** involved *conflict* over whether the State should be slave or free, and where its **boundaries** should fall. More than one *compromise* was necessary.
- **Squatters' Riots** occurred in Sacramento in 1850 when new settlers occupied land without paying for it and speculators charged extremely high prices. How was the *conflict* resolved? Was *compromise* possible? **Charles Robinson**, an influential leader of the riots, was a free-state activist in the Kansas *conflict* and became its first governor after achieving statehood.
- **Joaquin Murrieta** became embroiled in *conflict* with settlers over mining claims and the murder of family members, including his sister. Refusing to *compromise*, he embarked on a career as an outlaw. Some say his adventures ended with his death at the hands of California Ranger Harry Love while others insist he lived into a long and comfortable old age in Mexico.
- **Thomas Starr King** debated the issue of whether California should support the North or South in the *conflict* that became the Civil War. His speeches and rallies are the reason San Francisco's Union Square got its name. Did he use *compromise* to achieve his goals?
- **Mary Ellen "Mammy" Pleasant** sued to desegregate streetcars in San Francisco in the 1860's. **Charlotte Brown** had recently won a similar case in San Francisco, but the courts had not forced all the cars to desegregate.
- **Harry Morse**, sheriff of Alameda County in 1864, engaged in *conflict* among bandits and California ranchers. Did *compromise* or refusal to compromise do more to promote safety in the region?
- **Luis Peralta** a rancher with a large hacienda granted by the Mexican government, had 8,000 head of cattle and 2,000 horses. (His home is in Oakland and open to visitors.) Peralta lost much of his land and wealth in lawsuits after the Mexican War and the Gold Rush. Could *compromise* have prevented some losses as the California population surged?.
- **Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo** was briefly imprisoned during the *conflict* that became the Bear Flag Revolt and the California outpost of the Mexican War. As the Gold Rush exploded in the region, he lost much of the land previously granted to him by Mexico. What *compromises* did Vallejo make as he lived through the changes from Spanish to Mexican to US government?
- **The Modoc Indians** were in *conflict* with settlers in Northern California, resulting in a *compromise*, the Treaty of 1864, which established the Klamath Reservation. Why, then, was there a Modoc War in 1872?
- **Angel Island Immigration Station:** From 1910 – 1940, Angel Island processed immigrants, mostly from China and Japan. *Conflicts* arose over specific policies, such as quarantine, and general treatment.
- **Wong Kim Ark** took his *conflict* to the Supreme Court after he was arrested in 1895 trying to re-enter California after a trip to China. The Court agreed that the 14th Amendment granted him citizenship because he was born in the U.S., even though he was of Chinese descent. Was *compromise* involved in this issue?
- **Chinese laborers** in California often fell into *conflict* with the majority population. Each town has a story:
 - **Truckee** formed a vigilante league and burned many Chinese-owned businesses in 1886. What caused the *conflict*? Was *compromise* even tried?
 - **Antioch's** Chinese population *compromised* by walking through tunnels to avoid *conflict* with white citizens. Why? What was happening to them? Who paid for the tunnels?
- **The Foreign Miner's Tax** forced non-citizens to pay in taxes more money than most gold claims would provide. Did this prevent or cause *conflict*? Did it begin or end as a result of *compromise*?
- **Hiram Johnson** forced a *conflict* with the railroad tycoons who controlled the California state legislature, resulting in our right to put propositions on the state ballot and bypass the legislature. Californians also have the right to recall politicians and demand a referendum vote of the people on certain legislation. Was *compromise* useful in creating this change?

❖ Colonial Conflicts – 1600 – 1750

- **Conflict and Compromise in Jamestown** - Why didn't the local natives simply kill off the newcomers? How did the new settlers manage *conflict*? Did *compromise* play a role?
 - **Captain John Smith** famously resolved a *conflict* between exploring for gold and tedious farming by proclaiming, "He who does not work does not eat." What *compromises* did this policy require?
 - **Pocahontas** resolved *conflict* between the English and Natives by marrying John Rolfe.
 - **Bacon's Rebellion** was a *conflict* with the English governor. Landless settlers wanted the military to push out Native Americans to provide more land for farming. Did this rebellion result in *compromise* of some kind?
- **Squanto** already spoke English when the settlers arrived. Did his ability to *compromise* end the *conflict*; what brought a period of peace to the region?
- **Indentured Servants** *compromised* by temporarily giving up their freedom for a boat ticket to America. What *conflicts* did they face as unpaid laborers? How did they respond to these conflicts?
- **The Massachusetts Bay Colony** sought to be what Jonathan Winthrop called a "city on a hill." What *conflicts* required changes that *compromised* certain religious beliefs? What principles did he refuse to *compromise*?
- Puritan colonists' *conflicts* over keeping community "pure" led to **witch trials** which led to relaxation in and *compromise* of community religious standards.
- **Roger Williams** was kicked out of Massachusetts Bay Colony for questioning religious authority and for negotiating land agreements with Native Americans. When he founded Rhode Island, he provided more room for disagreement and *compromise*.
- **Anne Hutchison** also clashed with Massachusetts leaders and was banished to Rhode Island. What *conflicts* sent a poet, writer, wife, and mother on a cold path through the snow? Why was no *compromise* possible, several years later, when she was massacred by Indians in what is today New York?
- **Metacom (or King Philip)** clashed with New England settlers in a *conflict* known as **King Philip's War**. Both sides suffered; was *compromise* possible?
- **Mary Rowlandson**, a captive during King Philip's War, survived to write about the *conflict*. Did she *compromise*?
- **Separatists** refused to *compromise* their religious beliefs and found themselves in constant conflict with the Church of England. Finally landing in America as Pilgrims in 1620, they set out to create the perfect religious community. Did they succeed?
- **William Penn** mostly avoided *conflict* with native tribes and managed *compromise* with people of many different religious faiths.
- **Increase Mather** represented Massachusetts in its *conflicts* with England. He was able to secure additional rights for the colonists. Why was England ready to *compromise*?
- **John Peter Zenger** published criticism of the governor in his newspaper, resulting in a *conflict* that established freedom of the press in the British colonies.

❖ Revolutionary Conflicts – 1754 – 1781

- **Pontiac's Rebellion** was a *conflict* between colonists and Native tribes over new settlements near the Great Lakes. Was the Proclamation of 1763 prohibiting settlers from crossing the Appalachians a fair *compromise*?
- **Ethan Allen** led the **Green Mountain Boys** in *conflicts* between settlers in what is now Vermont and New Yorkers who wanted them to rent land rather than own it. His efforts resulted in eventual statehood for Vermont. Famously popular with his men, Allen had difficulty *compromising* with other Revolutionary War commanders.
- **Salutary neglect** was a compromise of the British **Navigation Acts** which helped American colonist develop a sense of independence about trade. How did this attitude contribute to future conflict with the mother country?
- **Taxation** was a major source of *conflict* between the American Colonies and Great Britain. **The Sugar Act** and **The Townshend Acts** were some particularly offensive taxes.
- **James Otis** proclaimed, "Taxation without Representation is Tyranny." He protested eloquently against British searches in colonists' homes and favored basic rights for African-Americans. Struck down by lightning in 1783, Otis at least lived to see the British surrender in 1781. What was his major motivation in pursuing political *conflict*? Did he perceive any room for *compromise*?
- **John Adams** *compromised* by defending the British soldiers responsible for the **Boston Massacre**, a *conflict* that resulted from the military troops sent to enforce taxation. What principles was Adams defending and what did he lose?
- **The Stamp Act Congress** was an attempt to negotiate a *compromise* with Britain. Representatives from each colony gathered, wrote a list of requests, and sent them to England. At first, this seemed to work. Why did future *conflict* occur?
- The **Boston Tea Party** occurred when Britain stopped compromising on the tax issue and the revolutionaries turned to

more radical methods of continuing the conflict.

- **Patrick Henry** famously thundered “Give me liberty or give me death!” Why did he perceive the *conflict* in such extreme terms? Did anyone advocate *compromise*?
- **Thomas Jefferson** articulated the colonist’s *conflict* with Britain when he wrote the **Declaration of Independence**. What *compromises* with authority were acceptable to him and which were not?
- **Thomas Paine** fueled the *conflict* with the King by publishing *Common Sense*, which explained why *compromise* was not possible.
- The **Battle of Saratoga** was a defining moment in the Revolutionary War *conflict*. Did anyone *compromise* to win the battle?
- **Benjamin Franklin** raised French support for the military *conflict*; did he *compromise* to accomplish this?
- **French nobleman Marquis de Lafayette** supported America in its *conflict* with Britain. When France had its own revolution, though, many radicals thought him too willing to *compromise*, and he was imprisoned for several years.
- **Paul Revere**, a middle-class Boston silversmith, was a leader in *conflicts* during the Revolution. His engraving of the Boston Massacre and his ride before the Battle of Lexington made him the most famous, but he did much more during his long life. Was *compromise* or defiance more dominant in his career?
- **George Rogers Clark** said, “If a territory is not worth protecting, it’s not worth claiming.” He was willing to endure *conflict* in order to expand into the West.
- Some **black slaves fought** for the Americans and some fought for the British in American Revolutionary *conflict*, hoping for personal liberty. Did they get what they wanted in this *compromise* of risking their life for freedom?
- **John Paul Jones** cried out, “I have not yet begun to fight!” in response to a demand for surrender in a naval *conflict*. He preferred victory over *compromise*.
- **Francis Marion, aka “The Swamp Fox,”** avoided pitched battles and relied on quick maneuvers and guerrilla tactics. How did these *compromises* allow him to contribute to victory in the *conflict* with the British?

❖ **Constitutional Conflicts – 1782 – 1800**

- **Shays Rebellion** – A group of angry farmers marched on the Massachusetts State House in a *conflict* over property taxes. Some horrified at the violence while others were unconcerned. This controversy led to a new Constitution allowing an increase in national power. Was this a *compromise*?
- **Whiskey Rebellion** - Small farmers in Western Pennsylvania *conflicted* with the federal government over a tax on whiskey. Washington and Hamilton refused to *compromise* and only avoided a battle by intimidating the tax protestors into backing down.
- **The Great Compromise** – Our Senate has two representatives from each state, while our House of Representatives has more representatives from states with more people, and fewer from states with less people. What *conflict* led to this *compromise*?
- **The Three-Fifths Compromise** – Why were northern states willing to give southern states an advantage in representation by counting their slaves?
- **The Slave Trade Compromise** – What *conflict* led southerners to agree to a potential end to the profitable slave trade?
- **James Madison**, “the father of the Constitution,” wrote most of its *compromises*. He also read stacks of books in preparation, arrived early for the meetings, and took the most notes. What *conflicts* concerned him? Why was he working so hard?
- **Alexander Hamilton** served on Washington’s personal staff during the Revolution, organized the first Treasury Department, stabilized the US currency, and prevented economic collapse. He allied with Madison to pass the Constitution, but later they had a *conflict* and Madison sided with Jefferson. What was so important that these two giants could not *compromise*?
- **The Federalist Papers** defended the Constitution in the *conflict* over ratification. Those who opposed the Constitution believed the new government would be too tyrannical. **James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay** wrote 85 essays to prove the government was a reasonable *compromise* between state and federal power.
- **Federalism** is a *compromise* balancing national and state powers. How did **John Marshall** shape that *conflict*?
- **George Mason** opposed the Constitution in the *conflict* over ratification. Did his objections lead to *compromises* that have shaped our government?
- **James Callendar**, publisher of the *Aurora*, was deeply involved in the *conflicts* between Jefferson and Hamilton. Did this master of the 18th century Twitter wars know the meaning of *compromise*? Would compromise have destroyed his career?
- **Mumbet, or Elizabeth Freeman**, reasoned that freedom from Britain for America should mean freedom from slavery for African Americans. She took her *conflict* to court in Massachusetts and won. Were *compromises* necessary before or after she succeeded?

- **The Bill of Rights** attempts to anticipate and prevent *conflicts* between citizens and their government. In what way is it a *compromise*?
- **John Jay**, a member of Washington's cabinet, ended *conflict* with Britain by negotiating a *compromise* known as Jay's Treaty. Citizens who opposed the treaty publicly burned little John Jay dolls and cursed him in the streets. These people later formed a political party that included Jefferson.
- **The Alien and Sedition Acts** resulted from a *conflict* between freedom of speech and national security. They imposed restrictions on French immigrants and allowed the jailing of major newspaper publishers. These laws became a major reason John Adams was not re-elected and caused a major quarrel with Thomas Jefferson. What *compromise* might have been possible? What ideas resulted from the controversy?

❖ **Conflicts – early 1800's**

- **Pirates** created *conflicts* along shipping routes through the Mediterranean and along North Africa. Negotiation and *compromise* were not working, so **Stephen Decatur** and others entered military *conflict* in daring ocean battles. Decatur is famous for his words: "Our country...may she always be in the right, but right or wrong, our country."
- **The War of 1812**, the nation's second military *conflict* with Britain, included naval battles on the Great Lakes, where **Oliver Hazard Perry** hoisted a flag emblazoned with the words, "Don't give up the ship!"
- **The Burning of Washington** was an embarrassing event in the *conflict*, since the British managed to push the US government out of the capital city and even torch the White House. Dolly Madison managed to rescue a portrait of George Washington and other icons before fleeing from danger.
- **Andrew Jackson** overpowered the British in the *conflict* at New Orleans, even though a *compromise* treaty had ended the war a few days before. (News traveled slower at that time.) Why did this battle become important in the minds of Americans, even though it was militarily unnecessary?
- **Francis Scott Key**, inspired by the US victory in the Battle of Baltimore, wrote the Star-Spangled Banner, our national anthem. How did this contribute to the *conflict*?
- **The Monroe Doctrine** states that the US will consider any act of aggression in North or South America an act against itself. This seems to state that the US is automatically an ally of Latin American countries. What *conflict* was James Monroe anticipating and trying to avoid? Did the US ever *compromise* on this position?
- **The Second Great Awakening** (1800 - 1830) sparked religious *conflict* and along with it, new religious commitments leading to change and *compromise* in cultural customs. What were the outcomes for a more devout, yet more diverse society?
- **Catholicism** increased rapidly with Irish immigration. What *conflicts* resulted in a majority Protestant nation? What *compromises*, if any, resulted?

❖ **Sectional Conflicts – Pre-Civil War**

- **Henry Clay**, a Senator from Kentucky, was nick-named "The Great *Compromiser*" because he wrote the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and even brokered a compromise on tariffs in the 1830's. Was there a common issue motivating these *conflicts*?
- **Daniel Webster**, Senator from Massachusetts, tried to overcome sectional *conflicts* but received much criticism for supporting the *Compromise* of 1850. Why did his constituents believe he gave up too much?
- **William Lloyd Garrison**, abolitionist publisher of *The Liberator*, tried to rally support for his side of the slavery *conflict*. He recruited Frederick Douglass as a speaker.
- **Elijah Lovejoy**, an abolitionist newspaper publisher, created *conflict* by criticizing slavery in print. After destroying three printing presses and watching him come back to publish again and again, a pro-slavery mob finally killed him. His death motivated his brother **Owen Lovejoy**, and others, including **John Brown**, to enter the slavery *conflict*. How did others perceive his actions? Did some see room for *compromise*?
- **James Birney** was an abolitionist publisher active in the *conflict* over slavery. He twice ran for president on the Liberty Party ticket. Along with **Salmon Chase** (who later became Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury), he provided legal defenses to fugitive slaves. Were *compromises* necessary when the Liberty Party folded?
- **Lewis Tappan**, a wealthy New York businessman, added money, organization, and prestige to the abolitionist cause. He was directly involved in the helping to free the fugitives on the slave ship *Amistad* and he founded the American Anti-Slavery Society. What caused a *conflict* with Garrison and some other abolitionists? On what issues did he *compromise* or refuse to *compromise*?
- **The Wilmot Proposal**, an attempt to stop slavery from spreading into territory gained in the Mexican War, created immense *conflict*. What was *compromised* to resolve this conflict?
- **The Fugitive Slave Act**, part of the Compromise of 1850, increased the power of the South to catch run-aways in the North. What was its impact on the *conflict* over slavery?

- **The Kansas-Nebraska Act** (written by **Stephen Douglas**) looked like a *compromise*, since it allowed settlers to vote on the issue of slavery, but it moved the *conflict* from the halls of Congress onto the streets of new Kansas towns. What happens when a *compromise* does not keep the peace?
- **Charles Sumner**, a staunch abolitionist and senator from Massachusetts, vigorously opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and received a beating from Senator Preston Brooks that left him with a severe head injury. How could the *conflict* have become so severe? When did *compromise* become so elusive and war nearly inevitable?
- **Dred Scott** created a nation-wide *conflict* when he sued for his freedom. **Roger Taney**, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, thought that a clear, decisive opinion would help the nation more than a *compromise*. Was he right or wrong? Why?
- **Jayhawkers and Border Ruffians** engaged in violent *conflict* along the Kansas-Nebraska border prior to, during, and sometimes after the Civil War. In what ways were guerrilla tactics a *compromise*? **William Quantrill, Frank (and Jesse) James, and Bloody Bill Anderson** were among the Missouri Border Ruffians and guerrillas. **James Montgomery** and **Charles Jennison** were prominent and violent Jayhawkers.
- **Harriet Beecher Stowe's** novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin* intensified the sectional *conflict* over slavery. Did she think *compromise* was possible? Was she advocating war?
- **Henry Ward Beecher**, Harriet's brother, was a prominent New York preacher who raised money to buy guns for the Kansas Border Wars, illegally freed slaves, and started the American Missionary Association. Why was a minister engaged in such radical *conflict*? What *compromises* would he accept or not accept?
- **Lyman Beecher**, Harriet's father, was a teacher and a minister who pushed his children, church members, and students to follow their conscience above all else. This created much *conflict* and empowered the abolition movement.
- **John Brown** organized a violent attack on slaveholders in Kansas and occupied a military arsenal at Harper's Ferry in Virginia. He was captured, tried, and executed. Why did he escalate the slavery *conflict*? What was his opinion on *compromise*?
- **Thomas Wentworth Higginson** was a Boston minister and writer, a member of the "Secret Six" who financially supported John Brown. Unlike the other five, Higginson did not run away when Brown was arrested. What was significant to Higginson about the *conflict*? What *compromise* could he accept or not accept? The other five supporters were **Samuel Gridley Howe, Theodore Parker, Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, Gerrit Smith, and George Luther Stearns**. All were active abolitionists.
- **The Crittenden Compromise** was a last-ditch effort to prevent the Civil War. Why did it fail to pass? Who preferred a bloody *conflict* over another *compromise*?

❖ Conflicts – Civil War

- **Abraham Lincoln** led the nation into and through the nation's greatest *conflict*. When did he *compromise* and when did he hold firm?
- **Edwin Stanton**, Lincoln's Secretary of War, navigated many *conflicts* as he scaled up the Army from 16,000 men to 1,000,000. What *compromises* were necessary?
- **The Emancipation Proclamation**, *compromised* by allowing slavery to continue in regions loyal to the Union, while freeing slaves in rebelling areas. It also opened the military to enlistment by blacks. What *conflict* did these policies attempt to resolve?
- **Black Military Service** was a change that created some *conflict* during the Civil War. Why did some white Americans expect it to succeed while others expected it to fail? Was *compromise* involved in the policy?
- **The New York Draft Riots** - When the Union initiated a draft in 1863, a violent *conflict* erupted, and Lincoln sent troops from Gettysburg to keep order. Did *compromise* play a role?
- **Jim Lane** was a free-state leader in the Kansas *conflict* who later became a Senator and pushed for black military service. He recruited the **First Kansas Colored Troops**, who were the first African-American troops to engage the Confederate Army in battle: **The Battle of Island Mound**. What *compromises* did Jim Lane make or refuse to make?
- **David Glasgow Farragut** was admiral who took New Orleans and won other naval *conflicts*. Did he *compromise*?
- **Sarah Emma Edmonds and Frank Thompson** – Facing conflicts in an unhappy home, Sarah escaped by compromising her identity, serving as a man during the Civil War.
- **Order No. 11** from Union General Thomas Ewing relocated Missourians suspected of disloyalty to places closer to Union troops. What aspects of the *conflict* led to this extreme treatment of civilians? What was *compromised* by this action?
- **Ulysses S. Grant** earned the nickname "Unconditional Surrender Grant" after his victory at Fort Donelson, suggesting that he never *compromised*. Is this true?
- **William T. Sherman** was famous for pursuing "total war" during the Civil War *conflict*. Did he ever *compromise*?
- **The Treaty of Appomattox Court House** was famously lenient. At the end of a *conflict* that had killed more than

650,000 Americans, why was Grant willing to *compromise*?

- **Robert Smalls**, an enslaved black man, stole a steam ship, delivered it to Union lines, and enlisted. The Civil War *conflict* freed him and his family and provided a springboard to a political career after the war. What *compromises* did he face along the way and later in life?
- **Civil War Medical Practices** changed drastically over the course of the war. What were the *conflicts* and *compromises* necessary to meet the needs of injured soldiers? **Jonathan Letterman**, **William Hammond**, and **Clara Barton** each made important individual contributions to medical improvements.
- **The 13th Amendment** seemed to resolve the *conflict* of slavery, but what *compromises* were present in its language?

❖ Reconstruction Conflicts

- **Radical Reconstruction** created historic *conflicts* with the president. Did Congress actually win, or was there a *compromise*?
- **Exodusters** were African-Americans who left the South and moved West after the Civil War. This *compromise* demanded that they leave a life they knew for a risky future, but they were able to avoid the *conflicts* that arose from living among former slave owners. Was the *compromise* worth the journey?
- **The 14th Amendment** established black citizenship, but after it passed, *conflicts* remained. What *compromises* were made to resolve those conflicts?
- **The 15th Amendment**, establishing black voting rights, passed only after a bitter *conflict* requiring more *compromise* than some wanted to make. Who is left out and what loopholes exist in this important amendment?
- **The Compromise of 1877** ended a political *conflict*, but what was its social legacy?
- **Plessy v. Ferguson** – Racial *conflicts* led the Supreme Court to sanction the *compromise* of segregation.
- **Carpetbaggers** and **Scalawags** were Northerners who went South to invest in rebuilding projects. Many were resented and ended up in *conflict* with Southerners who had lost property during the war. Did *compromise* ever allow these groups to understand each other?

❖ Conflicts with Native Americans

- **Tecumseh**, a Shawnee, attempted to unite regional tribes to fight together in *conflicts* with the US. Many tribes followed his leadership, and he entered negotiations and *compromise* with the British as well. Tecumseh died at the Battle of the Thames in 1813, supporting the British in the War of 1812.
- **The Seminole Wars** (1817-1818, 1835-1842) were *conflicts* that occurred when the Seminole resisted relocation from Florida. Among other Native leaders, **Osceola** fought hard, capturing some military supplies and destroying lots of crops. Some Seminole resisted by moving to the swamps. Was *compromise* possible?
- **The Cherokee Trail of Tears** – Believing that *conflict* over their land in Georgia was unwinnable, the Cherokee *compromised*, agreeing to the Treaty of New Echota. Could their suffering have been avoided?
- The **Indian Removal Act** moved at least five tribes out of the Southeast and west of the Mississippi River. What *conflict* influenced this law? What *compromises* were rejected? What *conflicts* resulted during and after the move?
- **John Ross**, leader of the Cherokee on the Trail of Tears, continued the *conflict* before and after his people's removal. He lobbied in Washington, wrote letters protesting their conditions, and attempted neutrality and *compromise* during the Civil War. How did Ross manage *conflict* with a more powerful adversary, the U.S. government? When did he *compromise* and when did he stand firm?
- **Chief Red Cloud** (1822 – 1909) navigated *conflicts* to protect Sioux hunting grounds. Was *compromise* necessary? Success?
- **General Custer** met **Crazy Horse** and **Sitting Bull** in a military *conflict* at the Battle of Little Bighorn.
- The **Comanche** were so successful in raids and *conflicts* with the Texan and Mexican ranchers that a US victory in the Mexican War became more likely.
- **Miners vs. Natives in the California Gold Rush**
- **The Treaty of 1868** – Conflict and Compromise with the Sioux. At Fort Laramie, Wyoming, the United States agreed that the Black Hills would be Sioux land, and that education would be provided to young Native Americans. What *conflicts* were they attempting to resolve? What *compromises* did each side make? Why, less than 10 years later, was there another war?
- **Chief Joseph** faced military *conflict* during the **Nez Perce War** and finally *compromised* by surrendering.
- **Chief Washakie** (1808 – 1900) of the Shoshone avoided *conflict* and assisted many whites on the Oregon Trail. He signed the 1863 Treaty of Ft Bridger, guaranteeing their safe passage. Was there a *compromise*? What did he receive in return?
- **Chief Plenty Coups** (1848 – 1932) of the Crow saw a vision telling him the buffalo would be replaced by cattle. He cooperated with cavalry and military and gave his home to government on his death. It is a state park in Montana. Was this a *compromise*? Did he avoid *conflict*?

- **Helen Hunt Jackson** (1830-1885), shocked by Native American living conditions, wrote her expose “A Century of Dishonor” to expose a history of broken promises by the US. She also wrote the successful novel *Ramona* to describe Native Americans in the Southwest. How much improvement occurred after she created *conflict*?
- ❖ **Conflicts over Science and Technology**
 - **Gibbons v. Ogden**, 1824 Supreme Court case, used the Constitution’s commerce clause to determine that states could not limit steamboat traffic. The result was an explosion of competition and development.
 - **Robert Fulton** applied new technologies to building a steamboat. His patented improvements led to more westward expansion, since farmers could ship products. Much canal-building followed.
 - **AC vs. DC Electric Current** - Thomas Edison and Nikola Tesla famously disputed the relative merits of alternating versus direct electrical current. The *conflict* was significant, since large cities were ready to install electricity. Was there a *compromise*? Who won? Who lost? Who profited?
 - **The Brooklyn Bridge** still stands today as a feat of engineering, but it was accomplished with some conflicts in its engineering process. John A. Roebling and his son, Washington compromised their own
 - **Otis Elevator** designer, Elisha Graves Otis, allowed for a compromise the construction of taller buildings to accommodate public desire for more office, retail, and residential space with his elevating machinery, but faced a safety conflict. He attempted to solve this issue with a safety brake system. How useful and safe has his invention proved to be over the years?
 - **Miners of gold, silver**, and other useful metals in the 1800’s, especially in California, Colorado, and Montana, encountered conflicts with people they met and with the environment. Were those conflicts resolved with compromises or did the miners always get what they wanted? Narrow your focus to a particular area to find meaningful details.
 - **Petroleum** changed the way people lived in the 1800’s and is a controversial commodity today for its impact on the environment. What was compromised to make this natural resource available for commercial use?
 - **Germ Theory** gained acceptance in Europe before the United States. Most historians believe that President Garfield would have survived his assassination if his physician had respected this important development. What *conflicts* made acceptance of germ theory difficult? What U.S. institutions first adopted it?
 - **Electric Street Cars**, invented by Frank Sprague, and installed in Boston in 1888, created fear and *conflict* at first. Did *compromise* play a role in their acceptance?
 - **San Francisco’s Cable Cars and Electric Streetcars** operated simultaneously at times and in *conflict* at other times. Why did electrical overhead wires become dominant? Which technology was cheaper? Did the other offer any strengths? Was there a *compromise* between supporters of cable and supporters of electricity?
 - **Subways** frightened many people because they perceived the underground as location as dangerous and unhealthy. Why did New York City take a chance on them in 1904? Who navigated the *conflict*? Did they *compromise*?
- ❖ **Slavery and Emancipation Conflicts**
 - **The Stono Rebellion of 1739** was an armed *conflict* between enslaved Africans and South Carolina colonists. Jemmy Cato, a literate Catholic, led a band of 22 men in a battle near the Stono River, waving a banner and shouting “liberty!” They killed 20 whites before losing the fight. Although a second battle occurred a week later, there was no *compromise*. Some slaves were killed and their heads mounted on pikes as warnings to others; some were sold to the West Indies sugar plantations.
 - **Nat Turner** incited a slave rebellion, killing 50 members of slaveholding families. He was captured, tried, and in Virginia in 1831. Did his actions end or cause more *conflict*? Did either he or the slaveholders see any room for *compromise*?
 - **Anthony Burns** escaped from slavery in 1853 and made it to Boston. His arrest and return to Virginia under the Fugitive Slave Act caused enormous *conflict* and convinced many to join the abolitionist movement. *Compromise* between the North and South no longer seemed effective. Why?
 - **Spottswood Rice** was an enslaved African American who gained his freedom through the Emancipation Proclamation, and then engaged in strongly worded *conflict* with the owners of his wife and children. Refusing to *compromise*, Rice threatened to march in with his regiment and take his children by force. A military chaplain during the war, Rice founded several churches during the post-war era. Is there a connection or *conflict* between his aggressive attitude toward slaveholders and his Christian faith?
 - **Frederick Douglass** escaped from slavery in 1837 and joined the abolitionist movement, working with **William Lloyd Garrison** at first and later speaking and publishing on his own. Douglass’s paper, *The North Star*, and his books, especially his first autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, An American Slave*, became best-sellers, but also increased *conflict* between the North and South. To succeed in his work, Douglass worked with both white and black abolitionists, and with people in both Great Britain and the U.S. What *compromises* were necessary for him to interact with such diverse groups?

- **William Wells Brown** was an abolitionist and writer who entered early into the *conflict* over slavery. Like Frederick Douglass, he published his autobiography, the story of his escape; he also published a novel speculating about Thomas Jefferson's mixed-race children. Did he ever *compromise*?
- **Harriet Tubman** escaped from slavery and then famously risked her life making eleven times leading others to freedom. What *conflicts* did she face? What *compromises* did she make or not make?
- **William Still** assisted hundreds of fugitives from slavery, providing them shelter and recording their stories. His book, *The Underground Railroad*, is still the best source for information about the heroes and survivors of that struggle. How did he approach *conflict*? Did *compromise* ever save a life?
- **David Walker** (1796 - 1830) entered the *conflict* over slavery early by writing "An Appeal to the Colored Citizens of the World." An inspiration to many abolitionists who followed, he cause *conflict* by demanding equal rights, warning blacks not to count on well-intentioned whites, and rejecting the racist thinking of the day. He was also the father of **Edward Walker** (1830 - 1901), who became the first African American state legislator in Massachusetts.
- **What conflicts did enslaved people face in their daily lives?** Consider **abroad marriages** as a *compromise* in social relations. Since enslaved couples could not always live together, they resolved the *conflict* by visiting on weekends. What was gained and lost in these arrangements? Consider **work slow-downs** as one way slaves could protest unreasonable demands, and consider **music and religion**. How did these strategies help them manage *conflict*?
- **Hiram Revels, the first black U.S. Senator**, overcame a *conflict* when the Senate did not wish to seat him.
- **James Milton Turner** was the first black U.S. ambassador; he served in Liberia.
- **Ida B. Wells** brought attention to racial *conflict* when she wrote newspaper articles opposing lynchings in the early 1900's. Is *compromise* possible when people are being murdered?
- **Booker T. Washington (1856-1915)** and **W.E. B. Dubois (1868-1963)** advocated *conflicting* approaches to changing roles for African Americans. What *compromises* were they willing or not willing to make with white political leaders?

❖ Urban Development, Tycoons, and Progressivism

- **The Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island** erupted in 1841 because requirements for voting were outdated when people moved in large numbers from farms to cities. Rhode Island's voting requirements (written in 1663) allowed only land-owning men to vote. This excluded all factory workers; as a result, only 40% of the state's white men could vote. The *conflict* came to a crisis when Thomas Wilson Dorr's followers set up their own government and refused to acknowledge Rhode Island law. What motivated the state to *compromise*?
- **Orphan Trains** pulled children out the conflict-ridden cities and into a compromise position.
- **Thomas Nast** drew political cartoons illustrating how the **Tammany Hall political machine** *compromised* the welfare of New York's citizens for personal gain. Nast's pictures triggered outrage that helped resolve the *conflict*.
- **Frederick Law Olmsted** designed Central Park in New York City when people were feeling a *conflict* between an economic need to live in cities and an emotional need to connect to nature. City parks became a popular *compromise*.
- **William Hammond Hall and John McLaren** developed San Francisco's Golden Gate Park as a *compromise* space between city and country. They faced conflicts between citizens with competing visions for the city.
- **Upton Sinclair** created *conflict* by describing the meat-packing industry and exposing its disgusting conditions in his novel *The Jungle*. As a result, The Food and Drug Act was passed. Were *compromises* necessary to make these changes?
- **Cornelius Vanderbilt** competed practices in both steamboat shipping and railroads. He would slash prices so his opponents would go broke, and then he would gobble up their businesses. Why were his *conflicts* so relentless? Did the public benefit?
- **Financial Tycoon J.P. Morgan** faced political as well as business *conflict* during a nationwide financial crisis in 1893. His personal credit backed several banks and even the US government until the crisis passed. What *compromise* did the nation make when they allowed him to be so closely involved in national financial stability?
- **John D. Rockefeller** made a fortune in opportunities in oil. His unbridled success created *conflict* and distrust. Was antitrust legislation a *compromise*? Did a climate of regulation help or hurt the nation?
- The size and power of big business inspired a series of **anti-trust laws**, such as **The Sherman Anti-Trust** of 1890, the **Clayton Anti-Trust Acts of 1914**, and the **Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914**. What *conflicts* made this necessary? What *compromises* did citizens and industry demand, and did they get them?
- **Journalist Ida Tarbell** investigated the methods of Standard Oil (Rockefeller's company). Her work stirred up *conflict* over questionable business practices and resulted in the break-up of Standard Oil. **Teddy Roosevelt** called her a "muck-raker."
- **Eugene Debs** promoted Socialist Party ideas and contrasted them with capitalist US practices. Opposing injustice, he compared capitalism to a race between a railroad and a man pushing a wheelbarrow. These *conflicts* landed him in jail more than once; did he ever *compromise*?
- **Labor Unionist Mother Jones** demanded higher wages, better working conditions, and social services. A fiery

speaker, she welcomed *conflict* with the law.

- **Lewis Hine** exposed the world of child labor through photography. His publications launched a political movement to end child labor and expand education, even for poor families.
- **Jacob Riis**, a photographer, created *conflict* over urban poverty with his book *How The Other Half Lives*. His efforts improved housing for poor immigrants in New York City a century ago.
- **Florence Kelley** opposed injustices for American workers. Successfully navigating *conflicts* with business interests, she helped reduce the standard work day from 12 hours to 8. Although white, she was a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
- **Samuel Gompers** founded the American Federation of Labor. His efforts to unionize and his courage during *conflict* gave many to the power of collective bargaining.
- **Thomas Nast**, the same cartoonist who first drew Santa Claus, exposed the corrupt practices of Boss Tweed and other New York City politicians. Political *conflict* resulted. What *compromises* ended the culture of deal-making?

❖ Westward Movement and Manifest Destiny

- **Daniel Boone** was one of the first to lead Americans west of the Appalachians. He had both friendships and *conflicts* with Natives, even losing a daughter in an attack. Was *compromise* necessary in his frontier life?
- The **Louisiana Purchase** gave the United States all the territory from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Why were the French willing to sell it? Was *compromise* involved? When **Meriwether Lewis** and **William Clark** explored it, what *conflicts* did they face or avoid?
- **The Adams-Onís Treaty** gave Florida to the United States. Was this a reasonable *compromise* with Spain? Could it have been possible without previous armed *conflict*? Who deserves more credit: **John Quincy Adams** for negotiation, or **Andrew Jackson** for military pressure?
- **Texas Annexation** was thoroughly controversial. What caused some to oppose it? What *compromise* allowed the US to finally annex the territory in 1845? The Mexican War *conflict* predictably followed soon after.
- **The Mexican War** was a huge *conflict* with many topic possibilities:
 - Should the U.S. have entered it? Could *compromise* have prevented this war? Who dissented and how?
 - The final **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** ended the military *conflict* and vastly increased US territory, but also offered some *compromise* to Mexican citizens, including the right to citizenship and the right to keep their land.
 - **Commodore Robert Stockton** defeated Mexican General Castro in a *conflict* involving three American frigates against Mexican infantry and artillery. Did *compromise* play a role?
- **The Oregon Treaty of 1848** prevented a third war with Great Britain. It established the northern border of the western states at the 49th parallel, a *compromise* that some resisted with cries of “54 40 or fight!” Would another military *conflict* have benefited the country?
- **Missouri Compromise (1820)** – Due to a conflict over slavery, Missouri came in as a slave state, Maine came in as a free state, and a boundary between slave and free divided the remainder of unsettled territory. What were the consequences of this compromise?
- **The Compromise of 1850** – Slavery conflicts erupted again when California applied for state-hood, requiring both pro- and anti-slavery advocates to accept compromises. What were the consequences?
- **The Homestead Act** encouraged rapid settlement of the West by promising free land in exchange for hard work. What *conflict* did this attempt to resolve? What was *compromised*?
- **Cowboys** and cattle ranchers often entered *conflicts* with farmers and sometimes miners. How did the *compromises* between these various groups shape the landscape we see today?
- **Kit Carson**, frontiersman and explorer, lived through many *conflicts* surrounding Manifest Destiny. Twice he led US troops safely through the deserts during the Mexican War. He was present at the Bear Flag Revolt in California. An experienced Indian fighter, he nevertheless argued for more humane policies when he served as an Indian agent. What *compromises* did he believe were necessary?
- **Brigham Young** (1801 - 1877) presided over the Church of the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) during their move West following *conflicts* and violence in Illinois. What *compromises* were necessary for the population to flourish in the desert?
- **Reynolds v. United States** was the 1878 Supreme Court case declaring polygamy illegal in the United States. What *conflicts* brought this practice to trial?
- **Utah Statehood** - In order to become a state, Utah had to amend its constitution. What *conflicts* surrounded this decision? Who *compromised*, and why?
- **Sam Houston** (1793 - 1863), frontiersman, soldier, and politician, fought in the *conflict* that became the Texas Revolution and was the first president of the Texas Republic. He served as governor and senator after statehood and opposed secession during the Civil War. What principles guided him during the *conflicts* surrounding revolution, independence, annexation to the US, statehood, and secession? Did he ever *compromise*?

- **John and Jessie Fremont** actively promoted Westward expansion. Known as “The Pathfinder,” Fremont was an early explorer (with **Kit Carson** as his guide) of routes to California. He encouraged the Bear Flag Revolt and served as Senator from California from 1850-51. The Fremonts lived in California until the Civil War, when Fremont
- **Jessie Fremont** (daughter of the influential Senator Thomas Hart Benton) published her husband’s journals, which were read like best-selling novels.
- **President James K. Polk** pushed for westward movement, leading the *conflict* with speeches and executive action. He favored Texas annexation and war with Mexico; did *compromise* play a role?
- **William Walker** illegally conquered parts of Latin America, attempting to create new slave states and establish profitable trade routes to California in the 1850’s. After declaring himself President of Nicaragua, he found himself in a *conflict* with the US Navy and was defeated. What *compromises* was he forced to accept or trying to reject?

❖ Women’s Roles

- **Sojourner Truth** lived powerfully in an age of *conflict*. Her speeches, including “Ain’t I a Woman?” inspired both blacks and women. Did she ever *compromise*?
- **Margaret Fuller** (1810 - 1850) was a writer and Transcendentalist thinker. The author of *Woman in the 19th Century*, she laid the foundation for many *conflicts* and changes that occurred after her short life ended in a shipwreck. What
- **Sarah and Angelina Grimke** were white women to moved North to speak out against slavery. They immediately faced *conflict* in their roles as female public speakers, since most Americans disapproved of women appearing in public. Angelina married abolitionist **Theodore Weld**, and Sarah lived with them for many years. All three were committed to full equality for blacks and women.
- **Abby Kelley Foster** (1811 - 1877) worked tirelessly to end slavery and bring full civil rights to both blacks and women. In every *conflict* within these movements, she took the radical position, refusing to *compromise* on issues of social equality. Foster was relentless in her belief that women should share equally in both the rights and responsibilities of society and her charge to women was forceful: “Let us go not to complain, but to work...bloody feet, sisters, have worn smooth the path by which you have come hither...”
- **Clarina Irene Howard Nichols** (1810 - 1885), a journalist and activist, threw herself into several *conflicts*: abolition, the free-state movement in Kansas, and women’s rights. Although she did not live to see the 19th Amendment, she inserted more rights for women into the Kansas state constitution of 1861 than any state offered at that time. Women could vote in school board elections, inherit property after the death of a husband, and have legal custody over children after a death or divorce. Did *compromise* play a role in these accomplishments?
- **Lucretia Mott** (1793 - 1880) entered early into the *conflict* over women’s rights and was also an abolitionist and pacifist. What *compromises* did she make or refuse to make?
- **Dorothea Dix** created *conflict* over the treatment of mentally ill people, and she managed to improve it. During the Civil War, she served as the Superintendent of Army Nurses. What *compromises* were necessary in her life?
- **Susan B. Anthony** (1820 - 1906) crusaded for both abolition and, most famously, a woman’s right to vote, a struggle that led to her arrest in 1872. Over the years, Anthony founded at least three women’s rights organizations. What *conflicts* and *compromises* did these various organizations represent?
- **Elizabeth Cady Stanton** (1815 - 1902) pioneered the drive for women’s suffrage. Partnering with Susan B. Anthony for many years, Stanton was a prolific writer, articulating the causes of the women’s rights *conflict* and generally refusing to *compromise* on principles. Stanton wrote both the “Declaration of Sentiments,” modeled after the Declaration of Independence” and the “Woman’s Bible,” which attempted to eliminate sexism in Christianity.
- **Fracture of the Women’s Suffrage Movement -**
- **Alice Paul and Lucy Burns Force Compromise out of Conflict** - Marching in front of the White House during World War I and facing both ridicule and jail, the National Women’s Party finally succeeded in winning the *conflict* over the right to vote for women. Who *compromised* and why?
- **Jane Addams** (1860-1935) was an early social worker who addressed *conflicts* over poverty and injustice. Among other things, she founded Hull House to assist immigrants in Chicago.
- **Carrie Nation** used an axe to break down bars and saloons during the *conflicts* over alcohol. Was she as crazy as her opponents liked to suggest? Did she ever *compromise*?
- **The 19th Amendment, “The Winning Plan,” & Carrie Chapman Catt** – During the *conflicts* that finally resulted in nation-wide voting rights for women, many struggled with the decision to seek only the vote (franchise) instead of full quality.
- **Birth Control** – Creating enormous social *conflict*, **Margaret Sanger** advocated birth control when she worked among the poor in New York’s slums. One organization she helped to found was Planned Parenthood, which is still controversial today. Were *compromises* made to give women control over their family size?

