

# UNIT 7 NOTES

1890-1945



George

# CONTINUING EXPANSION

- Alfred Thayer Mahan - *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
- Mahan argued that all great nations in history had great navies that could control the world's oceans and, specifically, that the U.S. Navy needed to be large enough to be a significant player in the Pacific.



# ALASKA

- William H. Seward, U.S. Sec. of State under Lincoln & Johnson
- 1867 - Seward buys Alaska from Russia for \$7.2 million, less than 2¢ an acre
- Seward's "icebox," Seward's "folly"
- 1867- annexed the Midway Islands



# HAWAII

- 1887 - the U.S. gains rights to a naval base at Pearl Harbor
- Americans soon formed an economic elite on the islands.
- 1893 - discontented American planters, led by Sanford Dole, revolt
- 1898 - Hawai`i becomes an American possession



# THE U.S. IN THE WORLD, 1900



# THE SPLENDID LITTLE WAR...WITH SPAIN— CUBA, PUERTO RICO, AND THE PHILIPPINES, 1898

- 1890s - all that remained of Spain's once great empire - Cuba & Puerto Rico
- As a result of a short war—which future Secretary of State John Hay called “a splendid little war”—Spain lost the last of its holdings.



# TENSIONS IN CUBA

- Feb. 1895 - full-fledged insurrection broke out in Cuba against Spanish rule
- Spain decided to crack down on the Cuban rebels
- 1896 - Spanish General Valeriano Weyler instituted the “reconcentrado” policy
- The American press dubbed him “Butcher” Weyler



# WAR IN CUBA, PUERTO RICO, AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

- Feb. 15, 1898 - the Battleship Maine explodes in Havana harbor, killing 260 men onboard
- Dewey takes Manila
- U.S. captures Cuba and Puerto Rico





# THE ANTI-IMPERIALISTS

- Aftermath of the war in the Philippines results in a guerilla war between the Filipinos and the Americans.
- Terrible atrocities committed by both sides
- March 1901 - Aguinaldo captured and forced to end the fighting
- The Philippines would not receive their independence until July 4, 1946



# FOREIGN POLICY, FOREIGN ADVENTURES, 1900–1914

- Theodore Roosevelt inherited two major foreign policy issues from McKinley.
  - The ongoing war in the Philippines
  - The question of a Central American canal



# A CANAL IN PANAMA

- After much debate, the U.S. decided on Panama, at the time an isolated province of Columbia
- Roosevelt: “I will make the dirt fly”
- Took 10 years to build, \$375 million
- 50 miles long
- 43,000 men working
- Cut 7,800 miles off N.Y. to San Francisco



# THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA

- The Great White Fleet
- In December 1907, Roosevelt sent the U.S. Navy on a grand tour around the world.
- Roosevelt wanted to demonstrate growing American military power and naval capability.



# WOODROW WILSON'S ASIAN POLICY

- Tensions with China
- Tensions with Japan
- California legislature adopted a law that no one “ineligible for citizenship” could buy land in California.
- Since Japanese immigrants could not become citizens, everyone knew at whom the law was directed.



# MEXICO AND LATIN AMERICA

- Wilson and U.S. refuse to recognize the new government in Mexico
- Meanwhile, in 1916, Francisco “Pancho” Villa revolts
- Sends 11,000 troops under Gen. John J. Pershing to Mexico to capture Villa
- Villa went uncaptured; Pershing ordered home in 1917 with events unfolding in Europe





# THE UNITED STATES AND THE GREAT WAR

- President-Elect Wilson told one of his former faculty colleagues, “It would be an irony of fate if my administration had to deal chiefly with foreign problems, for all my preparation has been in domestic matters.”
- It was an irony that would come to pass with a vengeance.





# WAR IN EUROPE

- Franz Ferdinand's fateful visit to Sarajevo, June 28, 1914
- Lusitania - German U-boat destroyed it on May 7, 1915
- March 1917 - contents of the Zimmermann Telegram made public
- April 2, 1917 - Wilson asks Congress for war against Imperial Germany



# EUROPE AND THE MIDDLE EAST BEFORE AND DURING WORLD WAR I



# THE WAR AT HOME—SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION

- Committee on Public Information - a propaganda machine to influence public opinion
- Espionage Act of 1917 - imprisonment and fines for aiding the enemy
- Sedition Act of 1918 - forbid saying anything against the war
- Anti-German hysteria



# WAR AND VICTORY

- March 21, 1918 - Germans launch a massive final assault
- July 15 - last German drive to Paris
- Second Battle of the Marne, turning point of the western campaign
- Kaiser Wilhelm II sent into exile
- End of the fighting: 11am, 11/11/1918



# PEACE TALKS, AND THE FAILURE OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES

- Germany punished
- Forced to accept guilt for the war
- Lost territory, colonies, demilitarized the Rhineland
- Ordered to pay \$33 billion in war reparations
- Wilson fails, U.S. never joins the League of Nations



# A CHANGING MIDDLE EAST





# EUROPE IN 1919



# THE PRELUDE — THE RED SUMMER OF 1919

- Fear of communism in the U.S.
- Communist parties form in U.S.
- Bombs
- Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer launches a series of Palmer Raids in 1919-1920
- American Legion formed - 100% American





# THE 1920S — THE EXUBERANCE OF PROSPERITY

- Harding's normalcy
- People were as tired of Roosevelt-era reforms as they were of Wilson's internationalism.
- Many wanted to enjoy themselves, take part in the growing national prosperity, and keep the reformers and the government out of their lives.



# PROHIBITION — THE CAMPAIGN FOR MORAL CONFORMITY

- Another example of reforming zeal
- 18th Amendment (1919)
- Volstead Act - banned manufacture, sale, and transport of alcoholic beverages
- Yet, Americans kept drinking.
- Speakeasies, bootleggers, organized crime



# A SCANDALOUS AGE — BOOTLEG, PONZI, AND TEAPOT DOME

- Prohibition-related crime
- Harding's Secretary of Interior accepts huge bribes from oil companies for leases on government oil reserves.
- Harding dies in 1923, before scandals become public.



# THE VOTE FOR WOMEN

- Susan B. Anthony
- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
- Carrie Chapman Catt
- Jeannette Rankin
- 19th Amendment – women gain right to vote



# A REVOLUTION IN CULTURE — MANNERS, MORALS, AND AUTOMOBILES

- Exercise individual freedom
- “Flapper” culture
- Margaret Sanger
- 1895 - 4 cars; 1917 - 5 million
- Made possible by Henry Ford and the assembly line





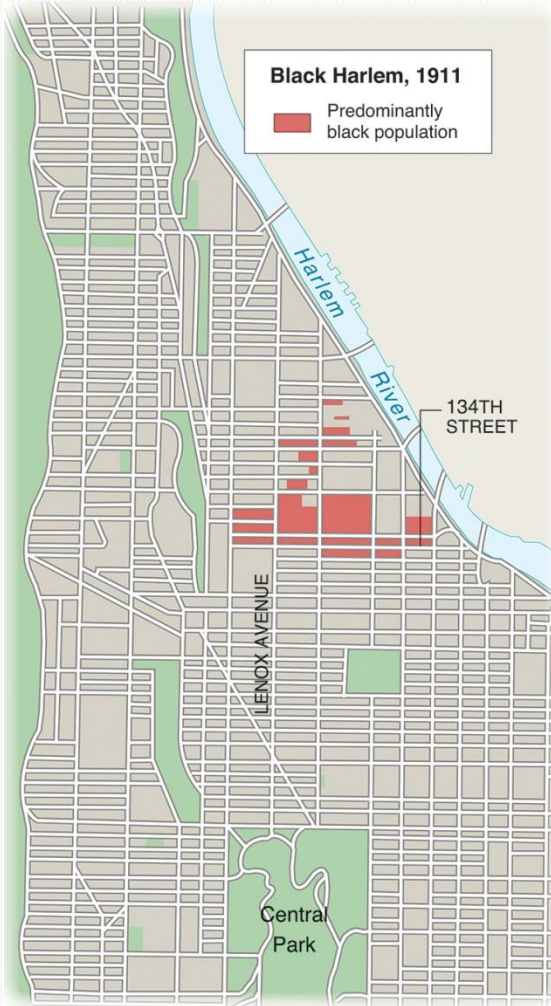
# THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE AND MARCUS GARVEY

- 1920s literary and artistic movement centered in Harlem
- Celebrated African-American life
- Marcus Garvey, 1914 - Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)
- Promoted racial pride and solidarity
- Garvey established the Black Star Line for his Back-to-Africa movement





# HARLEM IN THE 1920S





# THE 1920S — THE CONFLICTS ABOUT AMERICAN IDEALS

- While the 1920s are often remembered as the Jazz Age—the decade of Prohibition, speakeasies, new automobiles, flappers, and parties—large numbers of Americans lived quite different lives.
- Many lived quiet and law-abiding lives



# THE RISE OF THE KU KLUX KLAN IN THE 1920S

- The new Klan adds Catholics, Jews, and Immigrants to its hate list
- No longer limited to the South
- 3-8 million members
- 1925 - dies out



# EUGENICS AND I.Q. TESTS — THE SCIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

- The eugenics movement used ideas from evolutionary biology, derived loosely from Charles Darwin, to “prove” that some ethnic groups were more highly evolved than others.
- Included various efforts to limit possibilities for those with disabilities such as deafness or limited intelligence—the “unfit”—to procreate.



# IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION, 1924

- Fueled by 100% Americanism, nativists called for limits on foreign influence.
- 1921 and 1924 acts placed limits on immigration, especially targeting “new immigrants” from S. and E. Europe.
- Completely excluded people from East Asia
- No restrictions on Western Hemisphere



# THE FARMERS' DEPRESSION

- Even with its new prosperity, the United States could not consume all of the wheat and cotton and meat produced on the nation's farms.
- For many farmers, the Great Depression of the 1930s began in 1920 or 1921.



# THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOOD



# THE SCOPES TRIAL

- Fundamentalism vs. Evolutionism
- John T. Scopes, biology teacher Dayton, TN
- Case began July 1925
- William Jennings Bryan - prosecutor
- Clarence Darrow - Scopes' defense lawyer
- Scopes found guilty, fined \$100



# HARDING, COOLIDGE, AND HOOVER — NATIONAL POLITICS AND POLICIES IN THE 1920S

- Warren G. Harding
- Republican
- 1921-1923
- “Ohio Gang”
- Calvin Coolidge – “Silent Cal”
- Herbert Hoover, a Quaker, “dry” candidate





# THE COMING OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- The Great Depression was a worldwide crisis
- The crash of the American stock market was but one of many causes of the economic catastrophe



# THE GREAT CRASH: OCTOBER 1929 AND THE COMING OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- Unequal distribution of wealth
- Overproduction
- Speculation
- Overextension of credit
- Stock market crash
- World depression
- U.S. policy



## THE HOOVER YEARS, 1929–1933

- Hoped voluntary action and private charity would get the nation through the Depression
- Summer 1932 - Bonus Expeditionary Force marches on Washington, D.C.
- Hoover uses the army to disperse the veterans
- Public outraged



# THE NEW DEAL

- Franklin Delano Roosevelt wins the presidency in a landslide
- A series of programs aimed at Relief, Recovery, and Reform

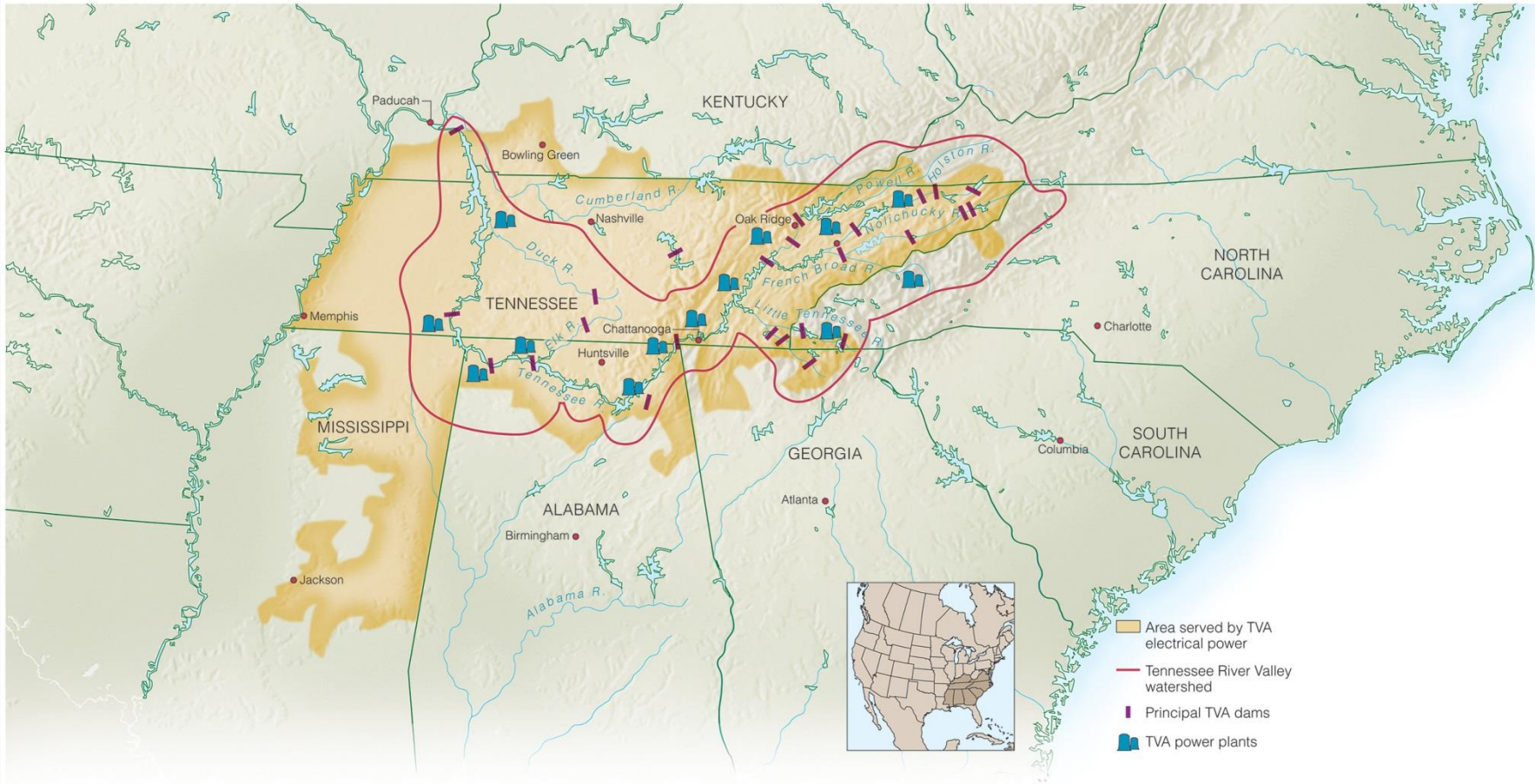


# THE BRAIN TRUST AND THE FIRST 100 DAYS

- “Bank Holiday” - March 1933
- “Fireside chat”
- FDIC (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation) - provided insurance for accounts up to \$5000
- SEC (Securities and Exchange Commission) - regulated stock market activities



# THE RANGE OF THE TVA



# THE INDIAN NEW DEAL

- 1934 – Indian Reorganization Act
- The government recognized the legal rights of Indian tribes including the tribal right to hold reservation lands.
- Tribes adopted constitutions and formed governments.





# AFRICAN-AMERICANS, THE DEPRESSION, AND FDR'S "BLACK CABINET"

- New Deal never dealt with racial discrimination
- No anti-lynching laws or anti-poll tax laws
- Eleanor Roosevelt, however, would support African-American issues.
- African-Americans support FDR



# THE DUST BOWL AND THE “OKIE” EXPERIENCE

- On top of the Depression, huge dust storms descended on the Great Plains.
- “Black Blizzards” - 1933-1945
- 3.5 million abandon farms and migrate to California
- “Okies” and “Arkies”





# THE WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION AND THE ARTISTS' NEW DEAL

- Works Progress Administration
- Construction Projects
- Artists, writers, women, & minorities



# ORGANIZED LABOR, THE COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION, AND THE FACTORY FLOOR

- Wagner Act - strengthened the labor movement by putting the government behind the workers' right to organize
- Workers at two General Motors plants went on strike in 1936



# OPPONENTS OF THE NEW DEAL

- New Deal not getting the nation out of the Depression
- Father Charles Coughlin
- Dr. Francis Townsend
- Huey P. Long - “Share Our Wealth”
- “Make every man a king”



# THE CONTINUING DEPRESSION AND THE EXPANDING NEW DEAL, 1935–1939

- 1935-1939
- Focused on Reform in response to critics
- Social Security Act of 1935
- Old-age pensions 65 or older
- Unemployment compensation
- Welfare payments





# THE DEEP ROOTS OF WAR — THE UNITED STATES, EUROPE, AND ASIA

- 1939 - New Deal overshadowed
- Growing tensions in Japan, Italy, Spain, and Germany
- For the most part, the U.S. remains isolated during the 1930s.
- Adolf Hitler, “Der Führer,” Nazi Germany



# PREPAREDNESS AND ISOLATION, 1939 –1941

- When Germany attacked Poland in September 1939, Britain and then France declared war on Germany. Europe was at war.
- Neither Japan nor the United States intervened.
- Britain and France waited for an attack they knew would come.



# THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

- By the summer of 1940, Hitler was the master of Europe.
- Only Great Britain stood against Germany
- 338,000 Allied troops evacuated from the beaches of Dunkirk
- Germans launched “The Blitz”
- Hitler fails to capture Britain



# MOVING TOWARD LEND-LEASE LEGISLATION

- America First Committee
- “Destroyers-for-Bases” deal
- “Arsenal of Democracy”
- Lend-Lease legislation - “loan” war materials to the British for the duration of the war



# NAZI EUROPE, 1941



# GROWING TENSIONS WITH JAPAN

- Meanwhile, Japan's expansion in East Asia causes the U.S. to shut off oil shipments.
- Dec. 7, 1941 - Japanese planes attack the U.S. naval fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii



# MASS MOBILIZATION IN A SOCIETY AT WAR

- The attack of December 7, 1941, changed everything.
- All Americans had their lives changed by the war.
- The war provided a job for everyone, and wartime jobs vastly expanded the size of the nation's middle class.
- Ended the Great Depression





# EARLY BATTLES, EARLY LOSSES, 1941–1942

- Within hours of December 7, Japan also attacked U.S. bases in the Philippine Islands, the Aleutian Islands off Alaska, as well as Guam and Wake Islands in the mid-Pacific.
- Japan controlled the whole of the western Pacific.



# MEN IN THE MILITARY — VOLUNTEERS AND DRAFTEES

- Selective Service System
- Sixteen million men had registered for the draft when the war began, more soon after, and others volunteered in anticipation of an expanding draft.



# JAPANESE POWER IN THE PACIFIC



# DEFERMENTS, ALTERNATIVE SERVICE, AND WAR WORK

- Congress allowed young men to complete college
- Other Americans found themselves in new jobs they had never before imagined.
- 43,000 conscientious objectors were “opposed to participation in war in any form.”



# WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE

- The U.S. Army established the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, or WACs
- U.S. Navy created the Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service, or WAVES



# ROSIE THE RIVETER AND HER FRIENDS

- In the course of the war, more than 6 million more women entered the workforce
- Some 2 million women went to work in previously all-male defense plants where they sometimes made up half of the workforce.
- On the West Coast, 500,000 women worked in the aircraft industry and 225,000 in shipbuilding.



# MARGINALIZATION IN A DEMOCRACY —THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON AND THE WAR AT HOME

- A. Philip Randolph proposed a massive march on Washington to advocate for blacks' economic rights.
- FDR signed the Fair Employment Practices Committee, protecting African-American's economic rights.
- The march was called off.





# JAPANESE INTERNMENT

- 120,000 native-born Americans of Japanese descent sent to relocation camps in the West.
- Some German Americans and Italian Americans, too



# INTERMENT CAMPS



# INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH, INDUSTRIAL PROSPERITY

- FDR said the United States needed to provide “crushing superiority of equipment in any theater of the world war.”
- Roosevelt insisted that the United States produce:
  - 60,000 airplanes in 1942 and 185,000 in 1943
  - 120,000 tanks
  - 55,000 anti-aircraft guns
  - 16 million tons of merchant shipping



# WARTIME PRODUCTION

- The war ended the Great Depression
- Factories to be run 24/7
- End of the war – \$320 billion pumped into the economy



# WARTIME PROSPERITY

- Wartime rationing limited some goods.
- People needed ration stamps to purchase their monthly allotment of meat, coffee, tires, and gasoline, and new cars were simply not available.
- Housing was scarce, too.

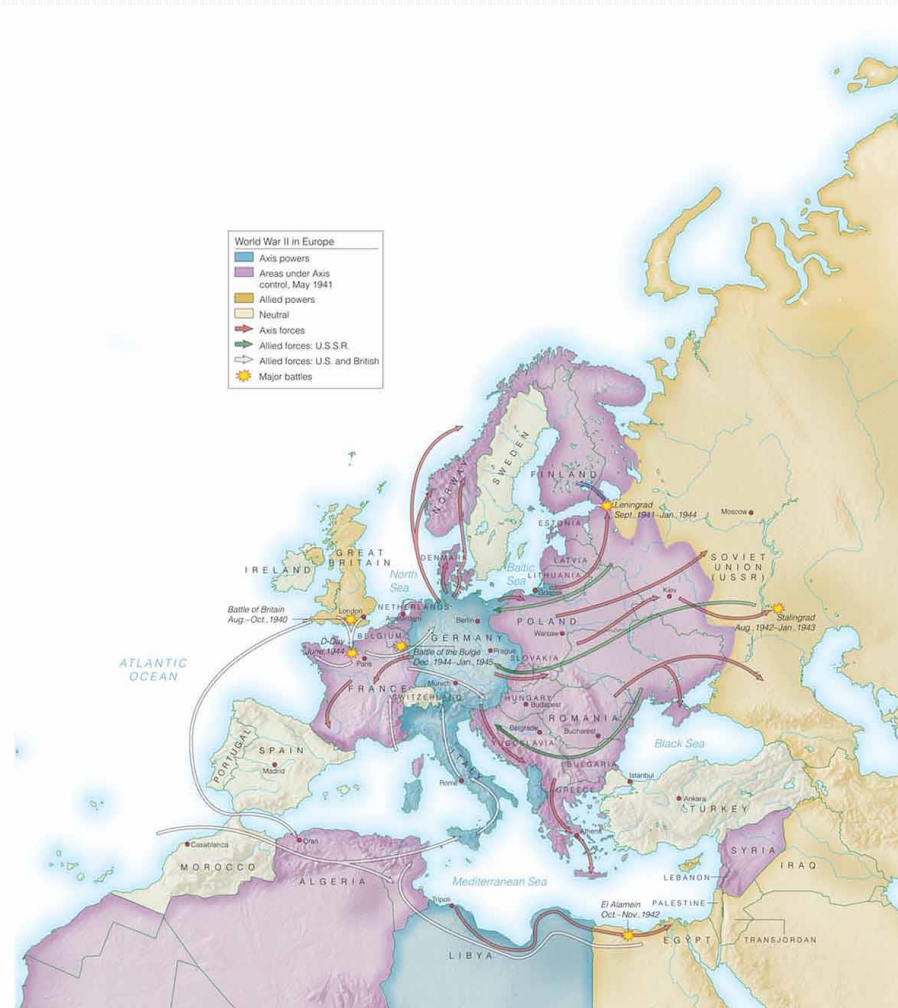


# THE WAR IN EUROPE, 1943–1945

- Germany first
- “Operation Overlord”
- June 6, 1944
- Opening a second front
- March to Berlin
- The Holocaust



# THE WAR IN EUROPE





# ROOSEVELT'S DEATH, TRUMAN'S LEADERSHIP

- April 12, 1945 - FDR dies, Harry S. Truman becomes president
- April 30, 1945 - Hitler commits suicide
- May 8, 1945 - Germany surrenders, VE Day

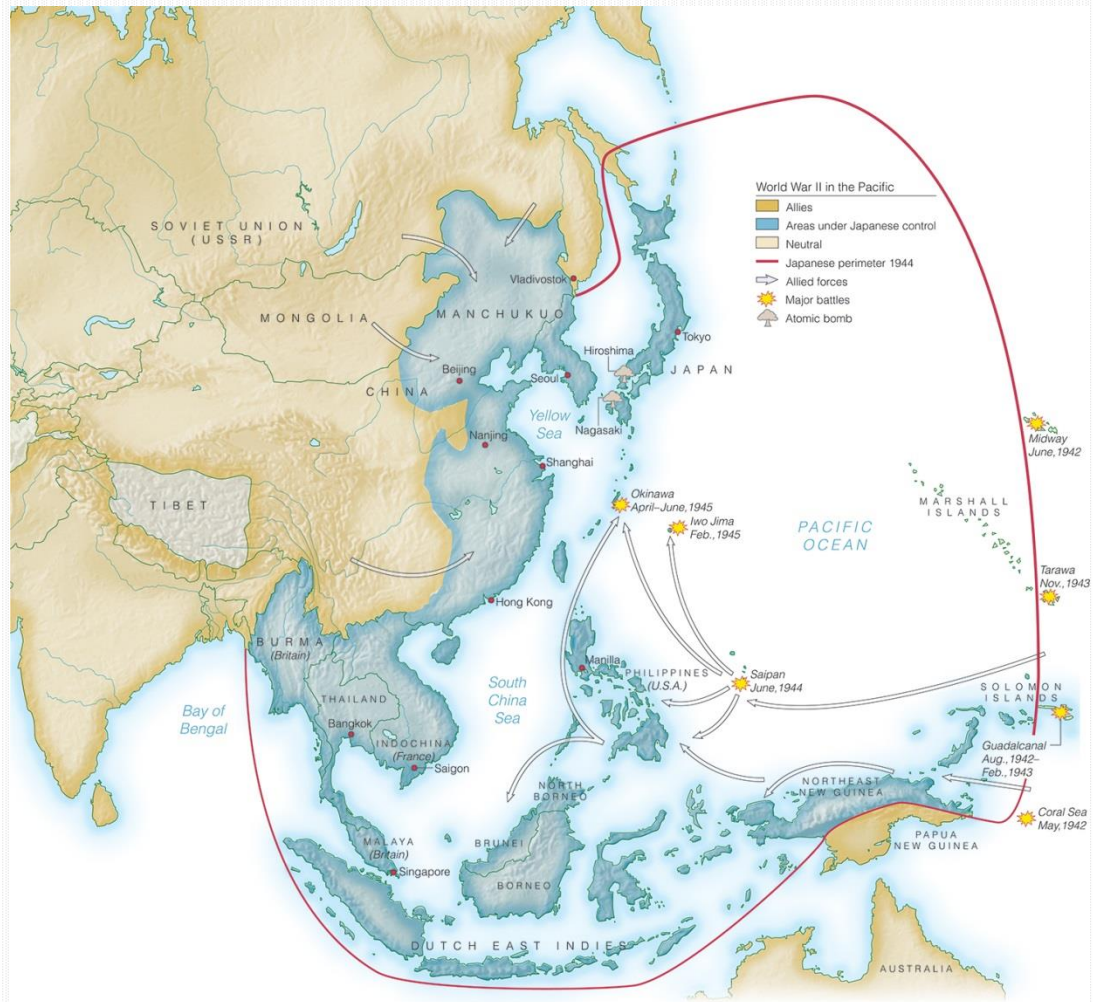


# THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC, 1943–1945

- The U.S. employed a strategy of “island hopping.”
- The war in the Pacific was brutal.
- Iwo Jima
- Okinawa



# THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC



# THE ATOMIC ERA BEGINS

- Manhattan Project
- Aug. 6, 1945 - the Enola Gay drops “Little Boy” on Hiroshima
- 100,000 die instantly
- Aug. 9 - “Fat Man” dropped on Nagasaki
- 60,000 die instantly
- Aug. 14 - Japan surrenders, VJ Day

