**Unit 9: The Start of the American Century, (1932-1963)**

**Chapter 24: The Great Depression, 1929-1945**

“How can you frighten a man whose hunger is not only in his own cramped stomach but in the wretched bellies of his children? You can't scare him—he has known a fear beyond every other.”

—John Steinbeck, *The Grapes of Wrath*, 1939

**Lesson Objective**

 Explain the federal government’s response to the Great Depression.

 Explain how the powers of the federal government changed over time.

**Thesis**

Though undoubtedly popular, FDR and his New Deal did not solve the issues of the Great Depression. Nevertheless, the New Deal changed how Americans understood their relationship with government.

1. Causes of the Great Depression and the Rise of FDR
	1. Causes
		1. Unsustainable economy in 1920s
			1. Sure, increase in wealth, but for middle class
			2. Farmers in debt
			3. High unemployment for unskilled labor and minorities
		2. Stock Market Crash, 1929
			1. Speculation🡪 artificial stock rise
			2. Crash: not immediate cause of Great Depression
			3. BUT banks invested in stock market🡪 bank closure
				1. Banks call back their loans🡪 businesses lay off workers
		3. Unemployment🡪price deflation🡪loss of revenue🡪unemployment…
	2. State of the Union by 1932
		1. Production dropped by ½
		2. ¼ of US unemployed, ½ are underemployed
			1. Most difficult problem to solve
			2. Especially hurts single women
		3. General state of hopelessness
	3. Hoover’s Presidency (1929-1933)
		1. Cautious
		2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)
			1. Give money to business ($500 million)
		3. HOWEVER, no social welfare
			1. “Rugged Individualism”
				1. “It is the business of the people to support the government not the government to support the people.”
				2. Laissez faire
			2. Solution? Volunteerism
				1. Charity, government propaganda to boost morale
		4. Bonus Army (1932)
			1. WWI veterans demanding early advance of promised bonus
			2. Stage protest in Washington D.C.
			3. Hoover’s response? Send in the troops…
	4. The Election of 1932
		1. Republicans: renominate Hoover
		2. Democrats: this is basically a shoe-in, we can’t mess this up
			1. Primary: FDR vs. Al Smith
				1. Smith: Catholic and liquor
				2. FDR: Protestant and charismatic

Seen as more electable

Former governor of New York

Reform minded

Eleanor Roosevelt: appeals to minorities/women

Louis Howe: brilliant advisor

Downside: Polio

Cleverly disguised

* + - * 1. Acceptance speech

Optimism

Promises a “New Deal”

“Happy Days are Here Again!”

Platform

End Prohibition

Government MUST be involved in economy

Blame Hoover

HOWEVER, pretty vague policies…

We promise to do something…

* + - 1. Democrats win HUGE, biggest swing in American electoral history
	1. Lame Duck Period (November 1932 to March 1933)
		1. Depression gets worse
			1. 2,400 banks fail
			2. Fear, unemployment gets worse
		2. Congressional actions
			1. 20th Amendment: move inauguration day to Jan. 20
				1. Get Congress moving faster too, Jan. 3
			2. 21st Amendment: end Prohibition
				1. It caused way too much crime
				2. “When I’m 21, I’ll drink to that”
		3. FDR’s Inauguration, 1933
			1. “The only thing we have to fear is fear itself”
			2. “We are a nation at war…[against poverty]”
			3. “Money changers have fled…the temple”
			4. Generally: Govt. responsible for national wellbeing
		4. Changes in Elections
			1. American presidents represent national culture
				1. Charisma and public persuasion
				2. “Fireside chats:” use of national media

Jefferson and Adams: too ugly and smart for TV

* + - 1. FDR’s showmanship
				1. Man of principle
				2. Moral leader
				3. Gifted administrator
				4. “The greatest actor in the world?”
1. The First 100 Days (aka First New Deal)
	1. Historiography
		1. Arthur Schlessinger
			1. New Deal was a revolution
			2. It saved America
			3. USA at risk at becoming fascist like Germany
				1. Or communist like USSR…
			4. Triumph of democratic liberalism
	2. The First New Deal
		1. Not a lot of plans: most New Deal policies are made up on the spot
			1. See what sticks to the wall
			2. Influence from Progressive ideas…
		2. Brain Trust: advisors who are specially trained in economics/politics
			1. PERFECT EXPAMPLE OF PRAGMATISM: what works?
			2. Raymond Moley, Adolf Berle, Harry Hopkins
				1. And Eleanor of course
		3. Fireside chats🡪 restore confidence
		4. Bank reform
			1. Bank holidays: close banks on certain days
			2. Glass-Steagall Act (1933): separate banks from investment
			3. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) (1933)
				1. Deposit insurance for bank holdings, protections for bank depositors
				2. Make sure banks don’t run out of money
			4. Lowered tariff
		5. Labor
			1. Civilian Conservation Corps (1933): jobs program, conservation!
			2. National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) (1933)
				1. Title I

National Recovery Administration (NRA)

“Blue Eagle”

Designed to help labor, business, unemployment

Industrial Codes

Encourage monopolies to limit competition

Try to increase prices to benefit big business

Some price fixing is okay

Section 7a

Collective bargaining

No child labor

Minimum wage and max hours ($.25, 44 hours a week)

* + - * 1. Title II

Public Works Administration: Harold Ickes

Encourage more employment

* + 1. Farming Reform
			1. Problems
				1. Decrease farm income
				2. Increased foreclosures
				3. Failure to adopt McNary-Haugen Reforms
				4. Dust Bowl
			2. Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), 1933
				1. Creates AA Administration
				2. Persuade to reduce produce

Goal: reduce to ¼ of crop supply🡪increase prices

How? Give subsidies for farmers not to sell things

Prices should be at 1910 levels

* + - * 1. Failures

Increase prices help farmers, hurt consumers

America loses competitiveness in international market

Slaughter and waste

Benefits white, big commercial farms

AAA does not apply to (black) sharecroppers

* + - 1. Resettlement Administration/Farm Security Administration (1935)
		1. Other Reforms
			1. Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), 1933
				1. ELECTRIC POWER TO RURAL SOUTH
				2. But also floods rural black homes
			2. RFC continued from Hoover
			3. Federal Emergency Relief Administration: Harry Hopkins (1933)
				1. Homeowners’ relief
				2. Dole
	1. Attacks on the New Deal
		1. Business, conservatives: New Deal is doing too much
			1. “Darrow Report:” Review of effectiveness of NRA (1934)
				1. Too much bureaucracy, business can regulate itself
				2. Too much sacrifice
				3. Collapse imminent
		2. “Extremists:” New Deal is not doing enough
			1. Huey P. Long: “every man a king”
			2. Father Charles Couglin
				1. Mr. Ancharski’s Great-Grandmother…
			3. Francis Townsend: need social security
		3. Supreme Court: dominated by 1920s conservatives
			1. Schechter v. NRA (“Sick Chicken Cases,” 1935)
			2. NRA ruled unconstitutional (9-0)
1. The Second New Deal (Second 100 Days)
	1. Labor
		1. Works Progress Administration (WPA): Harry Hopkins (1935)
			1. Harry Hopkins
			2. $11 million for public projects🡪 get people employed
		2. National Labor Relations Act (aka Wagner Act), 1935
			1. No child labor, government recognizes labor unions
			2. National Labor Relations Board
			3. Impact: increases labor union support for FDR
				1. CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and John Lewis
	2. Welfare and Taxation
		1. Social Security Act, 1935
			1. Social Security: old age pension
			2. Problems
				1. Only covers employed people
				2. Takes money out of the economy, tax on all wage workers
				3. Increases Republican opposition

“sOcIaLiSm!”

* + 1. Wealth Tax (1935): SOAK THE RICH
1. Roosevelt’s Second Term and the End of the New Deal
	1. Election of 1936
		1. Referendum on New Deal
		2. Republicans: Alf Landon
			1. Old Progressive candidate
			2. Balanced Budget in Kansas
		3. Democrats: will FDR stay as candidate?
			1. Yes
				1. Extremists: quiet down or get shot lol (Long)
			2. New Deal Coalition🡪 5th Party System (1932-1968)
				1. Labor unions
				2. Blue collar workers
				3. Rural South
				4. African Americans

Minorities: Catholics, Jews

* + 1. Results: HUGE win for FDR
			1. 61% of popular vote
			2. FDR feels more confident
	1. Difficulties in Second Term
		1. “Court Packing” scandal
			1. Supreme Court keeps cutting down New Deal🡪 extend the Supreme Court, add more justices
			2. Blowback
				1. Empowers Republican opposition

“Just like Nazi Germany or USSR…”

* + - 1. FDR: lucky man
				1. Justices die off🡪FDR has new picks (Hugo Black)
				2. Justices approve of Wagner Act + Social Security
		1. Strikes increase
			1. Business try and work around union recognition🡪 “blacklists”
			2. Increased labor militancy
				1. “Sit downs” at General Motors
				2. Republic Steel and the “1937 Memorial Day Massacre”
			3. FDR: “a pox on both”
		2. Roosevelt Recession (1937)
			1. Premature cuts in spending
			2. Federal Reserve tightens credit
			3. Decline in economy
	1. Results of the New Deal (moderate)
		1. Big Picture: change in the role of government
		2. Modest reforms
			1. Wealth Tax: popular, but few actually impacted
				1. Most money came from “excise taxes”
			2. Social Security: only helps employed people
			3. Wagner Act🡪 only increased strikes, didn’t calm them
		3. High unemployment
			1. Massive public works projects (WPA), but low pay
			2. Unemployment, most difficult problem for FDR to solve during Great Depression
				1. If only there was an event that required almost full employment…………………….
				2. Gee, you’re implying that you would almost need another-

**Chapter 25: World War II, 1932-1945**

“They [who] seek to establish systems of government based on the regimentation of all human beings by a handful of individual rulers...call this a new order. It is not new and it is not order."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd President and Straight Up Player, March 1941

**Lesson Objectives**

 Explain the factors that led the United States to join the Second World War.

Explain how the United States conducted itself during the Second World War, both at home and abroad.

**Thesis**

Unlike Wilson, Roosevelt readied the United States to join the Second World War, both in terms of expanding the role and power of the federal government and making clear his support for the Allied cause almost as soon as hostilities broke out. American’s war effort resulted in the expansion of the federal government’s powers and also led to a closer relationship between big business and the national government.

1. The Road to War
	1. American Foreign Policy before 1937
		1. Context
			1. Limited American interaction in the outside world
				1. Trend since 1920s, intensified by Great Depression
				2. Reasons why

Great Depression🡪 focus on internal developments

London Economic Conference (1933)

FDR “torpedoes” it

Terrified of another world war

Sympathy for nationalist (anti-communist) movements…

* + - 1. Meanwhile: rise of authoritarianism in Germany, Japan, Italy…
				1. Japan invades Manchuria, 1931
				2. Stimson Doctrine (1932)

US refuses to recognize territorial additions made as a result of wars of aggression

Alienates Japanese

* + 1. Latin America: “Good Neighbor Policy”
			1. US establishes friendlier relations with Latin American countries
				1. Agrees to not intervene militarily
				2. Support friendly governments financially
			2. Cuba: US repeals Platt Amendment
		2. Response to rise of authoritarianism
			1. Nye Committee and the Neutrality Act (1935)
				1. No arms, no loans, no transportation for belligerent nations
				2. 1937: non-military goods only

“Cash and Carry:” foreign countries can buy from USA as long as they pay for transportation and protection of their own goods

* + - * 1. Not an embargo

Countries that needed help, don’t get it though

* + - 1. Refuse to intervene when fascist countries
				1. Ethiopia: invaded by Italy
				2. Spanish Civil War: fascists win, atrocities against left
	1. The Path to WWII in Europe
		1. Germany: wants land, nationalist reasons
			1. Anschluss: annexation of Austria
			2. Britain and France: “Appeasement”
				1. Munich Conference

Sudetenland at first🡪 Czechoslovakia

* + - 1. Eyes on Poland…
				1. Nazis and Soviets: Non-Aggression Pact
		1. Germany invades Poland (1939)🡪 WWII
			1. France + Great Britain declares war on Germany
		2. 1940: Germany invades France
			1. Great Britain alone
			2. Blitzkrieg
				1. Churchill makes appeals to USA…
	1. United States on the Eve of War
		1. FDR’s opinions
			1. Pro-UK
			2. Believes intervention is moral necessity
			3. Don’t want to be another Wilson: need to be prepared for conflict
		2. Preparations for War
			1. Selective Training and Service Act (1940)
				1. Civilian peace time draft (Burke-Wadsworth Act)
			2. Increased spending on military
				1. $37 million for aircraft carriers
			3. Destroyer-for-Bases Deal (1940)
			4. Lend-Lease Program (Mar. 1941)
				1. Literally called Bill #1776
				2. $50 billion for military industry to provide aid to China, Great Britain, USSR
				3. “Arsenal of Democracy”
		3. Public opinion and the Election of 1940
			1. Public torn between isolation and intervention
			2. Republicans: Wendel Wilke
				1. Gamble: oppose war and New Deal

“New Deal sucks”

“Roosevelt is going to bring us into a war!”

“Don’t need to intervene!”

But then France fell to Nazis…

* + - 1. Democrats
				1. Unsure about running FDR until France falls in 1940
				2. FDR runs for third term

“Need to promote national security”

Strengthen New Deal🡪 picks Henry Wallace (Economic Bill of Rights)

* + - 1. Election of 1940 is about national security
				1. Who will best promote national security? The guy currently talking about national security🡪 FDR wins
	1. Events in East Asia…
		1. Context: US-Japan Relations
			1. Competition for influence in Pacific Ocean
				1. Did the US always intend to go to war with Japan? Did we provoke them? (Back Door to War Thesis)
				2. Japan🡪 building East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere

Including horrific invasion of China

* + - 1. 1940: Japan-Italy-Germany make Axis alliance
			2. Horrified by Chinese invasion🡪 US cuts off oil supply
				1. Hull-Nomura Talks (Nov. 1941) fall through
				2. Moderates ousted in Japanese government
			3. (Dec 1941) Pearl Harbor🡪 Declaration of War
				1. Germany tags along🡪 declares war on USA
1. The War
	1. Reluctant Belligerents Go to War
		1. Mobilizing the Home Front
			1. Fifteen Million serve
			2. FDR inspired the nation
				1. Cheerleader --Commander in Chief.
				2. Poor administrator

Inefficiency, waste, confusion

FDR style encouraged squabbling.

* + 1. Building a War Machine
			1. Thunderous economic expansion
				1. GNP $91 Billion to $166 Billion by 1945
				2. Manufacturing doubled--agriculture up 22%
				3. Unemployment disappeared
				4. Outpouring of material
			2. Converting to a war economy
				1. War Resources Board
				2. OPM controlled prices.

Controlled prices

Rationing

* 1. A War Economy
		1. FDR failed to coordinate
		2. But by 1943 all ran smoothly
			1. Office of War Mobilization under economic czar James Byrnes
				1. Prices soared in 1942 then stabilized
				2. Byrnes organized prices, rents, food
			2. National War Labor Board-stabilize wage rate
				1. Labor unions grew to 13 million
				2. Fair pay for work.
			3. Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act (1943)
				1. Coal Strike hurt war effort
				2. Congress reacted with Smith-Connally

Strike illegal

FDR given power-take over industry threatened by a strike

* + - 1. Wages and prices balance.
		1. Paying for the War
			1. Like WWI-Taxes and Bonds — 40% war paid in income tax--rest in bonds
			2. Income tax
				1. Share the pain
				2. Taxes kept moral high - check inflation.
		2. Intense propaganda
	1. Society at War
		1. Population fluid
			1. “Demographic cauldron churning and shifting”
			2. New bases-new factories
			3. Housing in short supply
			4. Marriage rates up
			5. High taxes & rationing kept living standard static.
		2. Women go to war
			1. Need for workers
			2. Objections to women from unions
				1. Nevertheless, employment from 14 to 19 million
				2. Income up 50%

Less money than male counterparts.

* + - 1. Non-working women
				1. Housing shortage
				2. Followed husbands
				3. Double standard for faithfulness
				4. Hard on children.
	1. War and minorities
		1. African Americans demand fair treatment during the war
			1. Segregation continued--but labor shortage gave them jobs
			2. A. Randolph organized Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
			3. Anger at Jim Crow
				1. Threatened march on DC.
				2. FDR established Fair Employment Practices Committee
			4. Blacks treated better than WW I
				1. Although segregated, more responsibility--pilots
				2. More jobs in factories
		2. Hispanics
			1. LA attacks on Zoot suiters--gangs in suits
			2. Hispanics also left Southwest
			3. Travel North looking for work.
		3. Native Americans
			1. Like Wilson, FDR worried about loyalty
				1. Reverse 1934 Indian Reorganization Act
				2. Abandon tribes
				3. Indians were encouraged to assimilate

Join the service

Work in defense plants.

* + 1. Japanese Americans
			1. Unlike 1917, no anti-Germany
			2. Discrimination only against Japanese Americans
				1. Fear on West coast
				2. Hatred stirred by Hollywood propaganda
				3. Forced into camps
				4. Supreme Court

Korematsu vs. United States (1944) relocation upheld

Ex parte Endo (1944)-forbade internment but war almost over.

* 1. Politics during the war
		1. Election of 1944
			1. Thomas E. Dewey v. FDR--who is best for country in peace
			2. FDR wins, but not by as much as earlier
				1. Drop Wallace🡪 Harry Truman
				2. Bad health

Trips to Georgia…

* 1. Fighting the War
		1. Europe First
			1. Second Front was key issue
			2. When and where
				1. Invasion of France-D-Day
				2. Germany overwhelmed
				3. Russia takes Berlin.
				4. Stalingrad—Turning point as Hitler was bogged down
		2. War against Japan
			1. The island war
			2. Battle of Midway
		3. Shatterer of Worlds
			1. The Manhattan Project
			2. Trinity
				1. "I am become death, the destroyer of worlds"--Krishna
				2. The moral decision?
		4. Wartime Diplomacy
			1. US-UK meet in Casa Blanca-1943
				1. No Stalin--Germany still in Russia
				2. Unconditional surrender
				3. Invade Italy - “underbelly”
			2. FDR "working relationship" with "that old buzzard" "Uncle Joe"
				1. Teheran, Iran (1943) Stalin felt comfortable with short trip
				2. Second Front
				3. Eisenhower to command.
			3. Yalta - February 1945
				1. Each had demands

FDR - UN & Japan

Churchill - Election in Poland

Stalin - “Sphere of Influence”

* + - * 1. Agreements

Unconditional surrender

Germany divided in 3 (4) zones

Demilitarize Germany – Japan

UN + Stalin promised Poland elections

USSR invade Japan - given N. China & Korea

Unspoken “Spheres to USSR”

Nazi tried for war crimes

* + - 1. Death of FDR
			2. Victory

**Chapter 26: The Early Cold War, 1945-1963**

“Today we are engaged in a final, all-out battle between communistic atheism and Christianity.”

—Joseph McCarthy, the sanest Senator from Wisconsin, 1950

**Lesson Objectives**

Explain causes of the Cold War.

 Explain changes in Cold War foreign policy between 1945 and 1963.

**Thesis**

Truman ultimately caused the Cold War, but other factors, such as a political culture of rabid anti-communism, the continued relationship between big business and foreign policy makers, and the poor decisions of different presidents helped continue it. The United States would risk an all-out apocalypse to secure influence around the world.

1. Post-War America
	1. End of the war🡪 return of economic anxiety
		1. Will this be like after WWI? Will we have another Depression
		2. Demobilization🡪 millions of men coming home
			1. What jobs will they have?
				1. 13 million soldiers in 1945
				2. 12 million discharged in 1947
		3. Inflation
			1. War time rationing/saving🡪 people have money
			2. Price controls removed🡪 inflation (33%)
		4. Strikes (Strike Wave of 1945-1946)
			1. 4.6 million striking workers
			2. Automobile, coal, steel
			3. Partially motivated “Red Scare”
	2. Return of the Republicans
		1. Economic problems🡪 Republicans blame Truman
			1. Win big in Elections of 1946
		2. Republican dominated Congress
			1. Taft-Hartley Act (1947)
				1. Unions need 80 day period “cooling off” before strike
				2. Unions can’t contribute to political campaign
				3. Allowed “right to work” laws

No more “closed shops”

Closed Shop: only union members allowed to work

* + - * 1. Union leaders have to swear that they’re not communists…
				2. Passed despite Presidential veto
	1. Truman Domestic Policies
		1. Sell factories🡪private companies buy them up
		2. Fair Deal
			1. Employment Act (1946)
				1. Govt. responsibility to reach near full employment
				2. Council of Economic Advisors (CEA)

Reports on economic situation for president

* + - 1. GI Bill (1946)
				1. Money for either business or education
				2. Avoid Bonus Army?
	1. Economic Boom!
		1. Peace time military spending🡪continued high employment
		2. High demand + employment🡪 lots of spending
		3. Industrial growth
			1. High demand
			2. Cheap energy
				1. Electricity expands
			3. Govt. subsidies
			4. Govt. projects
				1. Highways
		4. Agricultural profits increase
			1. Govt. subsidies
			2. New machines, fertilizers,
			3. Massive food increase
				1. Food produced for 50 people, 15 people back in 1940
		5. Impact on Society
			1. Consumerism
			2. Rise of Middle-Class prosperity
				1. Increase by 60%
				2. Average income greatly increases: $3000 to $10000
			3. Suburbia
				1. Movement out of the cities
				2. Causes

Increased prosperity🡪move out of cities

Highways! Cars!

Military industry🡪 expands in South/West

Davis-Monthan Air Force

Increased industry🡪 prefabricated houses

Levittown

Racism?

* + - * 1. Demographic impact

Decline in inner city population

Western states increase

Fastest development in West/South

California is 1/8 population by 1990

* + - 1. Impact on Women
				1. Return of men to factories
				2. Middle class women🡪 housewife

Changes in 20th century

¼ work in 1950

½ work by 1960

Supported by popular culture

* + - 1. Baby Boom (1945-1965)
				1. (Worst impact in my historical opinion)
				2. 50 million new babies
				3. New schools, new childcare industries

Benjamin Spock

“Treat children like children, actually care for them lol”

1. Escalation of the Cold War
	1. Context
		1. Yalta Conference (1945)
			1. War time conference between US, UK, USSR
			2. Decide fate of Germany after war
				1. Unconditional surrender of Germany
				2. Demilitarize Axis powers
				3. Germany divided into 4 zones

France gets one for some reason

Berlin divided in 2

* + - * 1. Nazi war crimes trial
				2. United Nations
			1. Controversy: Poland
				1. Churchill: USSR must guarantee free elections
				2. Stalin: we’ll see

Stalin wants a buffer zone between Germany and USSR

* + - * 1. FDR: we want Russian cooperation, give ‘em a little bit
			1. Reaction to Yalta at home
				1. Republicans

FDR is a leftist

We gave Russia too much

Stalin tricked him

* + - * 1. Democrats

FDR is pragmatic

Needs USSR to help with Japan

Red Army is too powerful to resist

FDR: unsure about A-Bomb effectiveness…

* + 1. Truman’s now president: how will he respond to USSR?
			1. FDR: master politician (Stalin likes him)
			2. Truman: dumb hillbilly…listens to mob
	1. New foreign policy ideas emerge🡪 Containment
		1. After war🡪 USSR continues to occupy Eastern Europe
			1. Churchill: “Iron Curtain” has descended across Europe
			2. GOP blame Truman for continued occupation
				1. Where are the Polish elections?
		2. George Kennan: limit the spread of communism
		3. Truman Doctrine
			1. Strengthen anti-communist governments
				1. Support regimes opposed to communism
				2. Involvement in overseas civil wars…

Greek Civil War (1947): Truman gives $400 million to anti-communists in Greece and Turkey

* + 1. Marshall Plan: economic aid to Western Europe ($13 billion)
			1. Promoted to stop spread of communism in Europe
				1. Reaction to communists seizing power in Czechoslovakia (1948)
		2. Soviet response and American actions
			1. Blockade of West Berlin🡪 Berlin Airlift
				1. Neo-Cons: Stalin in the wrong, Truman responding
				2. New Left: really? You’re going to start a potential WWIII over Berlin?
			2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
				1. Military wing of containment

Commitments to defend European countries

Abandoned isolationism

* + - * 1. Soviet response🡪 Warsaw Pact
			1. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
				1. Espionage to inform containment…
	1. Election of 1948
		1. Major concerns: effectiveness of foreign policy, social programs at home
		2. Democrats: unenthusiastically renominate Truman
			1. Divisions in party
				1. Progressives: Henry Wallace, criticize Truman from the left
				2. Dixiecrats: Strom Thurman

Opposed to desegregation of US military

“Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever”

Cracks in New Deal coalition?

* + 1. Republicans: John Dewey, presumed winner
		2. Results: Truman wins, narrowly, keeps enough New Deal coalition together
	1. Intensification of the Cold War
		1. Communist have the A-Bomb, 1949
			1. CIA blames spies at home
			2. “We are falling behind”
		2. Red China, 1949
			1. Successful communist revolution
			2. Republicans blame HST
		3. Red Scare, Part II: Atomic Boogaloo
			1. Pressures Truman to be more aggressive with foreign policy
				1. Will have long lasting impact on atmosphere of US domestic and foreign policy
				2. No softness for communism…
			2. Red China + Bomb + Soviets in Eastern Europe still: there must be spies in the government…
				1. John Birch Society
				2. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAAC)

Prominent member: Richard Nixon

Search out suspected spies in government

Loyalty oaths

Subpoenaed hundreds of citizens

Supported by FBI (J. Edgar Hoover)

Blacklists: do not hire

Lavender Scare: LGBT refused govt. jobs

Creates atmosphere of fear and distrust

Alger Hiss and HUAC

Whittaker Chambers: former communist journalist names names of former communist party members, including A. Hiss

Hiss: accused by Nixon of being Soviet agent

Perjury over minor details

* + - 1. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg: small details leaked to Soviets
				1. Execution
			2. Joseph McCarthy: “I have names”
				1. “McCarthyism”
				2. Accuses high profile Democrat politicians and celebrities of being communists (no proof)

ACLU, Hollywood, civil rights groups, etc.

Blacklisting

* + 1. Korean Conflict (1950-1953)
			1. North invades South
				1. Mr. Ancharski editorial: It’s more complicated than that, there’s a whole podcast about it
			2. Truman: calls together UN military action
			3. Intensifies anti-communist feelings at home
				1. McCarthy calls the Democratic Party a bunch of traitors for letting all of this happen

NEED TOTAL MOBILIZATION TO BEAT THE RED MENANCE

Douglas MacArthur pushes US to use nuclear weapons…🡪 Truman fires him

* + - * 1. Truman refuses to backdown…even when Chinese get involved

Increases US commitment to a losing war

New Left: Truman caved to political pressure

Democrats during the Cold War: never be weak again on communism

NeoCon: hey, the commies were in the wrong

And Truman stood up to MacArthur

1. Eisenhower and Kennedy
	1. Election of 1952
		1. Republicans: blame Truman for failures
			1. Moderate: Dwight Eisenhower (dumb war hero)
				1. Promises to evaluate Korean War situation
			2. Nixon as VP, get support from hardliners
				1. Checkers’ Speech
		2. Democrats: Adlai Stevenson, some nobody
		3. Eisenhower: landslide win
			1. “I like Ike”
	2. “New Look”
		1. Fiscal responsibility during the Cold War
			1. “Containment” is expensive
			2. National defense should rely on nuclear weapons and covert operations, not direct military conflict
				1. “More bang for your buck”
				2. Ike pulls out of Korea
		2. Brinksmanship: game of chicken
			1. John Foster Dulles
			2. Bring countries as close to war as possible to get what USA wants
				1. The threat? Massive Retaliation
				2. Missile gap, need more missiles than the other side
			3. Dulles to world: “You must choose sides”
	3. Foreign Policy during Eisenhower’s First Term (1953-1957)
		1. CIA Coups
			1. Intervention🡪 right-wing, pro-US govts.
			2. Guatamela (1953)
				1. Jacob Arbenz: socialist elected, sympathetic to USSR
				2. Threatens United Fruit Company
			3. Iran (1953)
				1. Mohammad Mosedegh: socialist elected sympathetic to USSR
				2. Threatens British/American oil🡪 Shah
		2. France in Indochina
			1. France fighting war against anti-colonialist communists
				1. Ho Chi Minh
				2. Ike refuses to send direct military help
			2. France defeated at Dien Bien Phu (1954)🡪 Vietnam split in half
			3. Eisenhower supports South Vietnam…even though they are quasi-fascist
				1. “Domino Theory:” if one country falls…
				2. Military advisors, no troops…
		3. European difficulties
			1. New Russian leader, Nikita Khrushchev (more aggressive)
			2. Soviet invasion of Hungary (1956)
				1. Hungarian Revolution brutally put down
				2. Is Brinksmanship actually working?
		4. Suez Crisis (1957)
			1. Context: Gamal Nasser and Arab Nationalism
				1. Not communist or capitalist🡪alienates him from West (US, France, GB)
				2. Sought weapons from USA

Said no, not our ally (also, he’s anti-Israel)

Got weapons from Soviets

* + - * 1. Sough economic support from USA

Said no, got help from Soviets

* + - 1. Assert economic independence🡪 Nasser nationalizes Suez Canal
				1. USA to France/Great Britain: let it go
				2. France, UK, and Israel invade
				3. USSR threatens to invade
				4. USA does not support UK, France, Israel

Fearful of Arabic countries joining Soviets

Threatens economic sanctions with UK

* + - 1. Eisenhower Doctrine (1957)
				1. US will support any country in the Middle East threatened by communist aggression
	1. Eisenhower Domestic Policy
		1. McCarthy loses steam
			1. Army-McCarthy hearings
				1. Joseph Welch: “Have you no decency?”
			2. Edward R. Murrow’s *See It Now*
			3. Loses Republican support because of Ike and Dulles
		2. Honestly, not much lol
			1. New Deal remains
			2. Economic boom🡪 hyper consumerism
				1. Consumerism🡪conformity
				2. Copy and Paste society…
			3. Pop culture: reflects attitudes of day
				1. Westerns: promote US individualism
				2. Comedies: promote family life
				3. Quiz shows: promote materialism
				4. Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley

Sex symbols, but commodified

* + - 1. Criticism of conformity
				1. J.D. Salinger’s *Catcher in the Rye*
				2. William Whyte’s *Organization Man*
				3. David Riesman: *The Lonely Crowd*

Inner vs. other-directed

* + - * 1. C. Wright Mills: *The Power Elite*

Alliance of big business, military, and government has suppressed intellectual freedom

Everyday citizens are manipulated by elite

* 1. Eisenhower’s Second Term
		1. Election of 1956: landslide for Eisenhower
		2. Domestic Policy: Civil Rights
			1. Despite WWII and desegregation of federal government, still horrible conditions for African Americans
			2. International concern for Eisenhower
				1. US’ reputation with civil rights hurt US image abroad…
				2. “Racial discrimination a national security concern…”

But still…civil rights viewed as commie plot…

* + - 1. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
				1. Reverses Plessy v. Ferguson: “Inherently unequal”
				2. AND YET, “with all deliberate speed”

Slow enforcement by federal government

State govts. shut down public schools, open private segregated schools

* + - * 1. Little Rock, 1957

Uses 101 Airborne to defend African-American students trying to attend Little Rock High School

Motivation?

Cold War politics

Atticus the Moderate?

* + - 1. Early Civil Rights movement
				1. Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott (1958)
				2. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Non-violence, but active protests

“Sit-ins” in Greensboro

Met with extreme violence

* + - * 1. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Rifts between MLK and Stokely Carmichael over tactics..

* + - * 1. Civil Rights Act of 1957 (toothless)

No real success until 1964/1965…

* + 1. Foreign Policy
			1. The Space Race
				1. 1957: Sputnik launched

If the soviets could launch a satellite, could they launch an ICBM to USA?

Ike’s response🡪 NASA and more education

National Defense Education Act

* + - 1. Latin America
				1. USA not very popular in Latin America

Very little aid

Intervention in Guatemala (1953)

Nixon booed on Goodwill Tour in Latin America

* + - * 1. Cuba

Cuban Revolution overthrows US ally Batista

Castro seizes US land🡪 Eisenhower cuts sugar exports

Castro moves closer to USSR

Plans for CIA coup…

* + - 1. Russia
				1. Nikita Khrushchev signals a thaw in US-USSR relations

Nixon visits Moscow: “The Kitchen Debate”

Tours USA in 1959

Ike prepares to visit USSR but then--

* + - * 1. U2 Spy Plane shot down (1960)

Gary Powers arrested as spy

Turns back trust

USSR tests H-Bomb

* + 1. Military Industrial Complex Speech (1961)
			1. US govt. + big business + intelligence are working too close together
			2. Concern for corruption…
	1. Kennedy’s Administration (1961-1963)
		1. Election of 1960
			1. Ike can’t run (22nd Amendment)
			2. Issue: close the missile gap, restore Cuban govt.
			3. Republicans: Richard Nixon
			4. Democrats: John Fitzgerald Kennedy (and VP LBJ)
				1. Right wing turn: criticize Eisenhower for letting Cuba go
			5. Debates make difference🡪 JFK wins narrowly
		2. The New Frontier: Domestic Policy
			1. Stimulate economy, prevent stagnation
				1. Federal aid to social welfare programs
				2. Urban renewal, raise minimum wage
			2. Civil rights…a little
			3. Not much actually done, Congress prevents major reforms
		3. The New Frontier: Foreign Policy
			1. JFK: The Cold Warrior
				1. “Humanitarianism”

Peace Corps and Alliance for Progress

* + - * 1. AND YET, doesn’t want to appear soft on communism…

Vienna Summit (1961)

Khrushchev wants to reunite East/West Berlin

JFK says no

Khrushchev calls him weak and builds the Berlin Wall

JFK in shambles

“I’M NOT WEAK, I’LL SHOW YOU WHO’S WEAK!”

“I’M A JELLY DONUT”

* + - 1. Containment Continuity
				1. Military advisors/troops sent to support South Vietnam
				2. Support for West Germany/West Berlin
				3. Coup in Iraq…allegedly
			2. Cuba
				1. Bombings and economic sanctions
				2. Bay of Pigs invasion (1961)

CIA trains 2,000 anti-Cuban rebels

Lol fails🡪 USA has to pay ransom

* + - * 1. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

To defend Cuba, Castro + Khrushchev secretly try to move missiles to Cuba

JFK orders “Quarantine”🡪 Brinksmanship in action

Closest Cold War became “hot”

Khrushchev proposes deal

Get rid of US missiles in Turkey/Italy

USSR don’t arm Cuba

JFK relents

Shows interest in thawing relations with USSR and Cuba

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 1963

* + 1. The “Assassination”
			1. Visit to Dallas to shore up New Deal Coalition for 1964
			2. Lee Harvey Oswald
				1. This is the part where Mr. Ancharski might go all Oliver Stone on you guys, so if he starts talking about Jack Ruby, the CIA, Project MK Ultra, the White Russian émigré community in Dallas, E. Howard Hunt, Mafia bosses, Allen Dulles, George H.W. Bush, etc. please stop him.