

APUSH PERIOD SEVEN (1890-1945) KEY CONCEPTS REVIEW

Use the space provided to write down specific details that could be used to discuss the key concepts.

Key Concept 7.1

Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

I. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.

<p>A) New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Henry Ford's moving assembly line produced the Model T, a car that a working class man can afford and rely on; mass production began in late nineteenth century, and continually deskilled every job it could to speed it up and increase production; Ford paid his workers 5\$ a day, which allowed them to afford the cars they were making (an early form of welfare capitalism which would expand in the 20s, and allow for more consumption and less agitation for workers) * Twenties saw an enormous expansion of consumer culture, as buying on credit increased purchases of household goods: vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, radio. washing machines, etc. * Newspapers persisted, but radio became the dominant form of mass communication, providing information and entertainment as never before (radio advertising made consumer goods ever more attractive) * Automobiles replaced the railroad as the preferred transportation, freeing Americans to travel where they wished, when they wished (tourism expanded as national road networks were built - motels, gas stations, and roadside restaurants spread; billboard advertising rampant); entire economy soon driven by cars (steel, rubber, oil, glass, highways); cars led to middle class moving outside cities to suburbs [exploded after WWII]
<p>B) By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1920 saw America become an urbanized country, with more than half of the population living in cities * Women entered the workplace in significant numbers (over four million in 1900; WWI saw nearly 10 million in the workplace; WWII saw the percentage of women working rises from 28% of the population in 1940 to 34% (Rosie the Riveter) * Immigration to America peaked before WWI, with roughly 20 million immigrants coming between 1890 and 1924 (the year immigration was almost completely shut down by Congress with the National Origins Act, following a radical cutback in 1921 with the emergency Quota Act); most immigrants came seeking a better life, and found work in the cities, particularly in factories * Mexican-Americans not restricted in 1924; migrated to Southwest for agricultural work, as well as factories in cities; deportations began in the Great Depression * Internal migration accelerated by WWI; the Great Migration of African-Americans out of the South, drawn by job openings in the northern factories, as white males went overseas

C) Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the Great Depression, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system.

* Panic of 1893 and earlier economic unrest among farmers leads to Populists calling for regulation of banks, railroads, and telecommunications, as well as Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Interstate Commerce Commission (neither properly enforced; Progressive Teddy Roosevelt uses Sherman Act to trust-bust; conservative William Howard Taft enforces law even more than Roosevelt)

* Panic of 1907 sees collapse of Knickerbocker Trust Company (stock market lost 50% of its value! J.P. Morgan organized the recovery), and the near-failure of the entire banking system (and fear of Morgan's influence) led to the Federal Reserve Act (1913), which was intended to smooth out the business cycle of boom and bust [they blew it with the Great Depression, and some argue the Fed deepened it]

* income taxes declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court in a series of cases; progressive taxes brought back in Sixteenth Amendment in 1913 (tax on rich redistributes the wealth as a corrective to the social ills caused by corporations and capitalism) [synthesis: from 30s to 70s, progressive taxes reduced income inequality effectively; end of progressive taxes under Reagan and George W. Bush saw income inequality run rampant]

* Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) replaced the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, to create the Federal Trade Commission, to prevent corporations from blocking competition

* After WWI, inflation and recession hit; strikes ran rampant (20% of all workers went on strike, highest percentage ever; Calvin Coolidge fired entire police force: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime); strikes largely failed, and economy boomed afterward, leading to more corporate mergers, but also rise of welfare capitalism, which was the corporate attempt to stop future strikes (bean-counters thought a few benefits were cheaper than strikes)

* 1929 crash and the Great Depression deepened call for major regulation: bank holiday (Emergency Banking Act closed all banks until each bank was inspected; when banks opened, deposits exceeded withdrawals; "Capitalism was saved in eight days); FDIC / Glass-Steagall Act (separating commercial and investment banking; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures deposits in banks); FDR pulled us off gold standard, so Fed could lower interest rates; SEC (1934 Securities and Exchange Commission regulates the stock market, sets rules for stock purchases and investigates insider trading); Banking Act of 1935 (sets up a regulatory board for the Fed rather than bankers running it); Revenue Act of 1935 (raises taxes on the wealthy, addressing concerns that the rich were taking advantage of the system and reducing income inequality)

II. In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.

- A) Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.
- * muckrakers [a phrase from John Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, was used by Teddy Roosevelt to disparage journalists he felt were committing the same sin: spending so much time looking down at the muck that they never looked up at the stars; in Christian terms, salvation is rejected in favor of focusing on the sins of the world]; journalists were publishing extended exposés on social ills, particularly corruption: Ida M. Tarbell on Standard Oil and John D. Rockefeller, Lincoln Steffens on Boss Tweed and political machines, Upton Sinclair's novel *The Jungle* on immigration and food safety, Jacob Riis' book of photographs of the poor in *How the Other Half Lives* [Riis was a friend of Roosevelt, and had shown him the seamier problems of New York City when Roosevelt was police commissioner]
 - * settlement house movement, most famously Jane Addams and Hull House, led middle class college educated women to move into poor immigrant neighborhoods and open up social welfare centers; social services – day care, kindergartens, English classes, citizenship test training, libraries, gyms, etc. – offered to help immigrants assimilate and cope with poverty
 - * City Beautiful movement grew out of 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago; after 1900, Washington D.C. rebuilt to implement ideals of City Beautiful, and to remake city so it matched the original plans and removed slums (central mall, reflecting pool, and Lincoln Memorial added, among other large government buildings in the Greco-Roman style); parks and green spaces and playgrounds added to many urban settings
 - * prostitution and red light districts targeted; 1910 Mann Act passed to criminalize “white slavery” and make it illegal to transport women across state lines for sex trade [during WWI, many red light districts were closed by reformers working with the military, most famously closing Storyville in New Orleans, which drove jazz musicians working the brothels and bars up the Mississippi River, to end up in Chicago and New York, thus spreading jazz]
 - * Margaret Sanger began crusade to spread knowledge of birth control, to help poor women have fewer children (she ran afoul of the Comstock Law preventing mails from delivering “obscene” materials; she later helped found Planned Parenthood and after WWII, secured the financing for the development of the birth control pill)
 - * Josephine Shaw Lowell and Florence Kelley led groups like the National Consumers' League to promote worker safety; Rose Schneiderman and Women's Trade Union League promoted women's rights, in order to help the working class

<p>B) On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and woman suffrage.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Muller v. Oregon</i> (1908) limits women’s work hours (first Supreme Court ruling to regulate the work place; argument succeeded because it relied on protecting women so they could be good wives and mothers) * Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) responded to fury over the sausage hole in Upton Sinclair’s <i>The Jungle</i> to clean up our food and drugs * Federal Reserve Act and Clayton Antitrust Act created to assert control over the banking system and corporations; Bureau of Corporations established to run investigations into trusts; Teddy Roosevelt’s trustbusting of Northern Securities Company and Taft’s trustbusting of Standard Oil (1911) and others also reined in corporate excess (Taft busted more trusts than TR!) * Elkins Act (1903) and Hepburn Act (1906) asserted federal government’s control over railroad system * Children’s Bureau created in 1912 to regulate child labor * 17th amendment created direct election of senators, shifting the republic more towards a democracy * Seaman’s Act (1915) protected the rights of sailors and set safety standards and working conditions * Federal Employee’s Compensation Act (1916) established worker’s compensation for federal employees in the case of work-related injury * Adamson Eight-Hour Act (1916) set up eight-hour workday for interstate railroad workers * 18th Amendment (1919) created Prohibition (temperance movement had long argued alcohol created poverty, crime, and disease, as well as destroying families; ironically, banning alcohol led to the establishment of organized crime in America, especially the Mafia) * 19th Amendment (1920) established women’s suffrage
<p>C) Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Yellowstone (1872) and Yosemite (1890 federal takeover); Congress established a dozen parks after 1900 * John Muir fought for the preservation of wilderness areas; founded Sierra Club in 1892 to preserve wilderness, especially mountains * Teddy Roosevelt was a major conservationist, even though he was also a hunter [he famously refused to shoot a captive bear cub, demanding it be set free; an enterprising toy company quickly released a stuffed bear, known as a Teddy Bear] Roosevelt, unlike Muir, believed in using wilderness areas as well as preserving them for future generations * TR got Newlands Reclamation Act, which sold public lands to raise money for irrigation projects to increase farming land * TR established National Forest Service in 1905 and expanded size of national forests * TR got the Antiquities Act in 1906 to allow him to set aside national monuments (TR set aside Grand Canyon in 1908); monuments still allowed logging and mining, unlike national

<p>C) cont.</p>	<p>parks * Wilson established National Park Service to run the thirteen national parks * governments began limiting hunting and fishing, and requiring permits</p>
<p>D) The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.</p>	<p>* Teddy Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to the White House, but southern outrage prevented him from doing so again * NAACP founded out of the Niagara Movement ; W.E.B. DuBois advocated for civil rights and the “talented tenth” * 1912 election highlighted many of the divisions within Progressivism; Taft was a trustbuster, but only because he believed in enforcing the laws, and was conservative in almost every other way; Teddy Roosevelt began his “Bull Moose” party to advocate for his assault on corporate control of politics (“this invisible government”), and an expansion of the federal government’s role in his “New Nationalism”: the federal government should protect human rights (over the rights of property), eight-hour day for all workers, minimum wages for women, workers’ compensation, farm relief, workers’ right to strike, federal aid (for elderly, poor, and unemployed), inheritance tax, federal income tax amendment, women’s suffrage, direct election of senators, political primaries to select candidates, national health care; Eugene V. Debs and the Socialists advocated the most radical program, including the only public stance of a candidate advocating full civil rights for African-Americans; Wilson was a Southerner, and a racist (he applauded the most racist film ever made, <i>Birth of a Nation</i>, which showed the KKK as the heroes; he also segregated the federal government’s work force, which had been integrated since the Civil War), but he also called for the government to regulate big business in his “New Freedom”: tariff reform to end protective tariffs (very traditional Southern demand), federal supervision of business practices (passed Federal Trade Commission and Clayton Antitrust Act), banking reform (Federal Reserve created)[once in office, Wilson enacted many of TR’s proposals] * Progressives believed in government having an active role to regulate and restrain the ills of capitalism and modern society; they also believed in experts, who would research a social problem like a scientist in the lab: gather information about the problem, then propose a solution based on the real facts; by employing experts, government could be made more efficient (as in the replacement of political machines by the city manager system, to run government like a business); budget process was introduced to force government to keep finances under control and eliminate corruption and graft; public education system expanded and made mandatory (John Dewey’s educational reforms all based on research and documented pilot programs and experimentation; Dewey’s “progressive education” shifted</p>

D) cont.

away from memorization to child-centered learning); standardized testing developed; military introduced IQ tests to rank recruits, and public schools adopted the practice later; grass-roots school reform movements became common due to Progressives; teachers soon required to have a college degree to teach; mentoring (student teaching) implemented

- * William James' philosophy of pragmatism often a major influence on Progressive actions
- * Progressives were often wealthy and upper class, and often promoted policies (like Prohibition) which placed them into direct conflict with immigrants' cultural demands; Progressives could be hostile to minorities (during WWI, Teddy Roosevelt demanded immigrants "drop the hyphen" and abandon their culture in favor of 100% Americanism)
- * eugenics movement was a progressive movement, designed to restrict "defectives" and to uplift the American people [even W.E.B. DuBois supported eugenics as a way to practice racial uplift; Carnegie Institute financed eugenics programs; Margaret Sanger and the major suffrage organizations also supported eugenics; Teddy Roosevelt and Alexander Graham supported eugenics]; sterilization of mentally disabled people widespread as a progressive reform [morally discredited when Nazis adopted eugenics; by the end of WWII, many states had dropped eugenics laws mandating sterilization; California continued practice into the Sixties, and had the most sterilizations in any state]; eugenicists called to testify when Congress considered nativist immigration restrictions after WWI
- * Progressives were often elitists, who didn't want an expansion of voting rights to the uneducated, but they also saw the primary source of political corruption to be the political machines, who harnessed the voting power of the masses to create graft and political power in exchange for jobs, public works, and protection from the law; prohibition would close down the saloons where political machines did their dirty work; literacy tests would prevent voting abuses by restricting the vote to those who were educated, and not so easily manipulated; voter registration would prevent the "vote early and vote often" tactic of the machines using alcohol and packs of drunken voters going from polling place to polling place to stuff the ballot box
- * initiatives, referendums, recalls, and primary system would expand popular participation, while undercutting the political machines (but the primary was invented in the South to deny black voters any influence on elections); northern Progressives often denied black voting rights as well, since black voters were seen as being in the pocket of corrupt politicians
- * direct election of Senators would undercut political machines' control of the federal government (senators were appointed by state legislatures, often controlled by political machines)
- * Progressives saw women's suffrage as a way to "purify" the voting process, since women were not contaminated by male

<p>D) cont.</p>	<p>political corruption * child labor laws often passed over the objection of immigrant parents, who wanted their kids to work to help support the family * Progressivism was reborn with the New Deal; emphasis on experts invested in FDR's "Brain Trust" of professors who advised the government, and an exceptional cabinet [first woman: Frances Perkins, at labor; Henry Morgenthau, Treasury; Harold Ickes, Interior; Henry Wallace, Agriculture]; others influential as well: Eleanor Roosevelt on civil rights and women's issues; Bernard Baruch on finance; right-hand man Harry Hopkins</p>
<p><i>III. During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.</i></p>	
<p>A) Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.</p>	<p>* Hundred Days ("alphabet soup" of agencies) saw over a dozen major pieces of legislation [synthesis: LB] and the Great Society / War on Poverty * Direct relief and works programs: FERA (Federal Emergency Relief Administration) gave direct relief ("the dole"); CWA (Civil Works Administration), PWA (Public Works Administration), WPA (Works Progress Administration), NYA (National Youth Administration), and CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) all created government jobs for a variety of people, from young people to artists to musicians to writers to your average Joe (FDR preferred jobs to the dole) (Federal Writers Project, for example: Zora Neale Hurston wrote <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i>) * Farming: AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act: paid farmers NOT to grow crops, thus lowering food production and raising food prices, which brought more profits to farmers) [ironically, black sharecroppers kicked off land when white landowners realized they could make more money <i>not</i> having debt peonage] * American banking and corporations brought under federal regulations: bank holiday (Emergency Banking Act closed all banks until each bank was inspected; when banks opened, deposits exceeded withdrawals; "Capitalism was saved in eight days"); FDIC / Glass-Steagall Act (separating commercial and investment banking; Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures deposits in banks); FDR pulled us off gold standard, so Fed could lower interest rates; SEC (1934 Securities and Exchange Commission regulates the stock market, sets rules for stock purchases and investigates insider trading); Banking Act of 1935 (sets up a regulatory board for the Fed rather than bankers running it); NRA (National Industrial Recovery Act established the National Recovery Administration) set up private associations in hundreds of different kinds of industries to set prices and production rates (to prevent "cutthroat" competition, and also to protect workers with minimum wages and maximum weekly hours)</p>

<p>B) Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Second New Deal saw Roosevelt moving to the left to counter political challengers (Dr. Townsend, Huey Long, Father Coughlin) * Social Security a response to Dr. Francis Townshend, who proposed old people should retire to give their jobs to younger workers; in exchange, the government would provide them with pensions (Social Security would provide old-age pensions, unemployment compensation, and aid for the "deserving poor" – widowed mothers, the blind and disabled, the deaf) * Revenue Act of 1935 a response to Huey Long and his Share Our Wealth Society, which called for the 100% taxation of all incomes over a million dollars, and the redistribution of those funds to poor people: higher taxes on the rich was attacked as "soaking the rich" but FDR was able to counter Long's popularity [as did an assassin's bullet on the "Kingfish"] * Supreme Court overturned a number of New Deal programs as unconstitutional, because the federal government was not allowed to regulate matters <i>within</i> the states: NRA in 1935 ("sick chicken" case of <i>Schechter v. US</i>), AAA in 1936, and others; after his 1936 landslide election, FDR responded with the court packing scheme, because Wagner Act, TVA, and Social Security all coming up for review – FDR wanted the right to add a new justice to the court for every justice over the age of 70; Congress refused, because they saw it as a violation of separation of powers and checks and balances; although FDR failed, the Supreme Court upheld his other programs ("The switch in time that saved nine") * Wagner Act a response to Supreme Court overturning NRA in 1935; Wagner Act recognized right of workers to organize into unions and strike * FDR's loss in the court-packing scheme, and the Roosevelt Recession, led conservative southern Democrats to ally with Republicans and corporations to block more New Deal programs [Liberty League had been building that coalition, as did the National Association of Manufacturers, which used mass media to promote beliefs in free enterprise and laissez faire government; NAM would form the basis of the post-WWII conservative movement, backing both Goldwater and Reagan]
<p>C. Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies and fostered a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working- class communities identified with the Democratic Party.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority) brought electricity and flood control to much of the rural south [TVA also financed teachers to provide free education in small rural communities] ; (Rural Electrification Administration) brought farmers electricity across the nation; Hoover Dam and Grand Coulee Dam provided irrigation and electricity; CCC and WPA built trails, roads, hospitals, zoos, bridges, parks, fire watch towers, etc. * Soil Conservation Service fought the Dust Bowl and other environmental risks by teaching new farming techniques, and most importantly, planting Shelterbelts of 220 million trees to prevent soil erosion [in 2000, the US had SIX times as many trees as we did in the Twenties!] * fireside chats and press secretary created the modern bully

C) cont.

pulpit of the presidency, enhancing the power and influence of the president through mass media

- * NRA and Wagner Act brought unions fully into the Democrats
- * Indian New Deal of 1934 ended Dawes Act, assimilation programs, and restored tribal governments
- * Good Neighbor Policy [ended Roosevelt Corollary] made FDR a respected figure throughout Latin America; despite Mexican deportations in the early Thirties, the vast majority of Latinos became staunch Democrats [Cubans would be the exception when they became Republicans in wake of Bay of Pigs fiasco]
- * end of restrictions on Chinese immigration in 1943 would also create ties to Democratic Party that lasted generations [despite internment camps, the majority of Japanese have also remained Democrats]
- * FDR channeled New Deal programs like the WPA into Harlem and other black neighborhoods; Mary McLeod Bethune and the "Black Cabinet"; Eleanor Roosevelt was a staunch supporter of civil rights (arranged for Marian Anderson to sing in front of the Lincoln Memorial); after WWII started, A. Philip Randolph's threatened 1941 March on Washington forced FDR to sign Executive Order 8802, barred racial discrimination in defense industry jobs, and established the Fair Employment Practices Commission (armed services still segregated, though); although FDR refused to support a federal anti-lynching law or civil rights bills ["Solid South" prevented that], black voters abandoned Republican Party in 1936, and have remained overwhelmingly Democratic ever since
- * GI Bill of Rights of 1944 offered servicemen education, vocational training, housing loans – immensely influential for decades afterward
- * New Deal Democratic coalition created by social welfare programs, environmental programs, work programs, and so forth: immigrants, African-Americans, elderly, unemployed, intellectuals, Solid South, Native Americans, organized labor, veterans, urban and rural voters, middle class, liberals – dominated until the 70s
- * big government initiated by New Deal, expanded by WWII, and cemented in place by Cold War that followed

Key Concept 7.2:

Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

I. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity.

A) New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures.

* Radio was the single luxury almost every American maintained, as a cheap form of entertainment and information; radio in the 20s and 30s was the dominant form of communication; classical music and opera were heard by large numbers of Americans for the first time, as was jazz and country music (both Southern forms carried out of South by Great Migration and Okies); *Amos 'n Andy* was on for decades, as two white men pretended to be black [like *Birth of a Nation*, racist attitudes exported out of the South, teaching immigrants in particular how to be racist]; soap operas invented to sell soap during the day; kids' programs in the afternoons (*Superman, The Lone Ranger, The Shadow*); news both local and national (*Hindenburg* disaster; Edward R. Murrow's broadcasts from London during the Blitz; Orson Welles' *War of the World* broadcast); FDR's fireside chats
* Movies developed as mass entertainment, offering up models of behavior to imitate (celebrity culture erupted, from the antics of Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton to the lovemaking of Rudolph Valentino and Clara Bow teaching an entire generation how to behave in the bedroom); different genres rose and fell in popularity to match the national mood (for example, late 20s and talkies saw musicals rise, only to fall to horror and gangster films when the Depression began) Southern racism exported (*Birth of a Nation, Gone with the Wind, Stepin Fetchit*); with the development of the Production Code in 1934, a middle class, Catholic-approved (Legion of Decency) morality and culture was promoted [even though the studios were largely run by Jewish immigrants, few movies were ever about Jewish culture or characters, with *The Jazz Singer* being a major exception]; in the late Thirties, Warner Bros. defied convention and began making anti-Nazi films, to help create a resistance to German aggression
* Television being developed throughout 20s and 30s, but remained a toy for the rich until after WWII

B) Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such as the Harlem Renaissance movement.

* vaudeville and burlesque created by immigrants (in the 20s and 30s, the Marx Brothers and the Three Stooges were Jewish-Americans who later migrated to the movies when sound came in)
* movie industry in Hollywood almost entirely the product of immigrants, as most of the studio heads were Jewish-Americans; many stars were immigrants, from Charlie Chaplin to Greta Garbo to Rudolph Valentino to Marlene Dietrich; Hollywood became a magnet for migrants looking to become movie stars or work in the movies
* jazz and blues spread out from the closing of Storyville in New

<p>B) Cont.</p>	<p>Orleans during WWI (King Oliver and Louis Armstrong headed to Chicago, then New York * Harlem Renaissance (poetry – Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen; novels – Zora Neale Hurston; dance – Josephine Baker, Bill “Bojangles” Robinson, the Nicholas Brothers; jazz – Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington; theater – Paul Robeson; nonfiction – Alain Locke, <i>The New Negro</i>) * Okies coming to California brought country music [Bakersfield generated a number of famous country music stars after WWII, including Buck Owens and Merle Haggard]</p>
<p>C) Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.</p>	<p>* WWI propaganda machine CPI (Committee on Public Information) and patriotic speeches by “Four-Minute Men” encouraged hostility to immigrants to become “100% American” (Teddy Roosevelt’s demand that immigrants drop the hyphen, Henry Ford’s “melting pot” diorama at his factory) and spying on neighbors (the American Protective League) * hostility towards Germans particularly intense: German language banned in schools, German music banned from concerts, sauerkraut became “liberty cabbage,” hamburgers became “liberty sandwiches” [synthesis: War on Iraq and “freedom fries”] * Espionage Act of 1917 and Sedition Act of 1918 severely curtailed free speech; <i>Schenck v. US</i> allowed conviction for socialist passing out anti-draft literature; <i>Abrams v. US</i> said first amendment did not protect speech that showed a “clear and present danger” (you can’t yell fire in a crowded theater); Socialist Party leader Eugene V. Debs sent to jail for ten years; IWW / “Wobblies” broken by the Justice Department; labor unions after the war became identified in public mind with Russian Revolution and violent communist threats * FBI created to investigate communists * Red Scare began when attorney general A. Mitchell Palmer’s house was bombed in June 1919 (other bombs found in post office before delivery in April); Palmer manipulated the situation to try to leverage himself into the White House by conducting the Palmer Raids with his assistant J. Edgar Hoover in charge of the new FBI; Palmer Raids hit labor and radical organizations, and then many of their members were deported [1919 Soviet Ark], including anarchist Emma Goldman; January Palmer Raids arrested thousands and then denied them constitutional rights; Palmer imploded when he predicted a government takeover attempt on May 1 1920 * Sacco and Vanzetti case (immigrants executed largely because they were immigrants and anarchists) * immigration restrictions grew out of WWI prejudices and the Red Scare * 1919 saw widespread strikes; when the Boston police struck, Calvin Coolidge fired them all: “There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime.”</p>

<p>D) In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Women suffrage achieved in 19th amendment * Congress created Sheppard-Towner Federal Maternity and Infancy Act to provide women with prenatal care; later removed when Congress realized most women were voting with their husbands instead of on the basis of gender (also, the AMA opposed renewing the bill as socialized medicine) * sexual revolution of the 20s challenged traditional images of women (thin became in for the very first time) and appropriate dress (legs and shoulders shown for first time) as well as appropriate behavior (flappers challenged status quo on drinking and sex and smoking) * Alice Paul (militant feminist jailed in WWI and force-fed to end hunger strike opposing war) pushed Congress for the Equal Rights Amendment * modernism and science (typically in urban settings) often combated with fundamentalism (typically in rural settings); Scopes Monkey Trial (Clarence Darrow defending Darwin and William Jennings Bryan defending fundamentalist reading of Bible) the most famous conflict * experience of WWI and modernist protests against rising consumerism and conformity led many to write scathing critiques of American and modern culture (Sinclair Lewis, <i>Babbitt</i> and <i>Main Street</i>, John Dos Passos, <i>The USA Trilogy</i>, F. Scott Fitzgerald, <i>The Great Gatsby</i>, Ernest Hemingway, <i>The Sun Also Rises</i>) or to leave the country completely, especially for Paris (the Lost Generation, Gertrude Stein) * Marcus Garvey and UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association) advocated black separatism, and created the Black Star steamship to return blacks to Africa; Garvey deported by government; Garvey and Harlem Renaissance promoted pan-Africanism and celebration of black culture (opposed by KKK) * nativist movements (KKK hated Catholics and Jews as well as blacks in the 20s) led to harsh assaults on any ideas or art associated with immigrants or blacks * Al Smith ran in 1928 as first Catholic candidate for Democrats; Republican Hoover won big as rural Democrats bolted from party out of anti-Catholic prejudice (radio made it worse, since Smith had a thick New York accent) (urban North, rural South split in Democratic Party healed by FDR)
<p><i>II. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.</i></p>	
<p>A. Immigration from Europe reached its peak in the years before World War I. During and after World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Between 1865 and 1918, 25 million immigrants came to U.S.; WWI and Nativist laws brought that to a crashing halt after WWI * Increasingly, immigrants shifted from Western Europe (Ireland, England, Germany) to Southern Europe (Italy, Greece) and Eastern Europe (particularly Russian and Polish Jewish immigrants)

<p>A) cont.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act ended in 1943, due to China being our ally against the Japanese * 1907 Gentleman's Agreement blocked Japanese immigration * Filipino immigration not blocked at first, due to Philippines being an American territory after Spanish-American War; in 1934, Depression led to passage of Tydings-McDuffie Act, ending all Filipino immigration (only 50 allowed in a year) * Mexican immigration encouraged in WWI and WWII (WWII Bracero Program actively recruited them as farm workers), but in the Great Depression, large numbers were deported for the first time * 1921 Emergency Quota Act set up limits of immigrants to 3% of whatever number of that nationality had been in the US in 1910 * National Origins Act blocked all Arab and Asian immigration, and reduced quota down to 2% of 1890 numbers, radically cutting all but northwestern European immigration * KKK turned hostile to Catholics and Jews as well as blacks in the 20s; Red Scare fed those prejudices
<p>B. The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities..</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * rural migrations (Great Migration of African-Americans, rural whites) helped make the US an urban country by 1920 * WWI and WWII saw factories paying high enough wages to draw in more workers from rural areas and South to urban world * Great Depression and Dust Bowl drove Okies west to California (John Steinbeck, <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>) * WWII saw enormous shift of population to the West begin, because defense industry expanded in Western states (especially California: LA, San Francisco, San Diego)
<p>C. In a Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * WWI factories recruited black workers from the South, even paying their train fares * Great Migration into North expanded black economic opportunities, voting rights, and more civil rights – but it also increased white racism in the North, as well as increased numbers of lynchings in the South when black soldiers came home in their uniforms (over 400,000 served in WWI) * After WWI, black competition for jobs and housing led to racial violence in North from returning white veterans, and from white unions when blacks worked as scabs; riots in northern cities became very violent, in Chicago and elsewhere
<p>D. Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Gentleman's Agreement of 1907 led farm owners to turn to Mexican migrant workers; after WWI welcomed them in, many remained in US, creating Mexican-American population for the first time in significant numbers * Depression led to Mexican deportations * WWII saw Bracero Program recruiting Mexican workers * After 1917, Puerto Ricans had full rights to immigrate to U.S., but numbers remained small until after WWII * Zoot Suit Riots saw violence used against Mexican-Americans by soldiers and sailors in WWII LA, while cops watched

Key Concept 7.3:

Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

I. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America's role in the world.

A. Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the Western frontier was "closed" to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe.

- * Frederick Jackson Turner announced in 1893 that the 1890 census showed the American frontier was gone (Turner's frontier thesis insisted frontier was critical for the formation of the American character, given the opportunity to begin over again, as well as the development of individualism, democratic character; Americans responded to closing of frontier by turning outward for world (Western genre became increasingly popular, moving out of dime novels to Owen Wister's *The Virginian* and Zane Grey novels and Western movies)
- * Anglo-Saxonism, American exceptionalism, and Social Darwinism taught that white Protestant races deserved to rule, that they were the "fittest" and therefore had not only a right, but a responsibility, to take over the world (Teddy Roosevelt's version respected Japanese, but his history of the West celebrates white advance, and his foreign policy showed little regard for other non-white groups and countries)
- * Europeans taking over the world, and Americans were being locked out; Open Door Policy established to keep America from being locked out of China trade
- * Alfred Thayer Mahan's *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* argued that US needed to have a two-ocean navy, coaling stations around world, and a canal across Central America, in order to expand national power and gain markets (Teddy Roosevelt a major devotee – turn Mahan's ideas into American foreign policy with Spanish-American war as assistant Secretary of the Navy, and then as president)
- * Panic of 1893 convinced many businessmen the cause was excess production and insufficient markets – we needed to expand to avoid another economic collapse
- * Monroe Doctrine invoked in 1895 against Britain over Venezuela border conflict, and Britain caved to our demand to arbitration

B. Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the U.S. should not extend its territory overseas.

- * Anti-imperialists like Jane Addams and Mark Twain saw acquisition of territories in Spanish-American War as deeply threatening to American institutions, as well as violating isolationism – we were not going to remain a republic if we became an empire with colonies we would have to administer and dominate
- * Racism and anti-Catholicism also played a role; many anti-imperialists didn't want territories because they didn't want Catholic and/or non-White populations
- * Andrew Carnegie offered to repay the American government the entire amount they had paid for the Philippines
- * Samuel Gompers didn't want Filipinos to compete for American jobs

C. The American victory in the Spanish-American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines.

- * William Randolph Hearst and yellow journalism whipped up support for the Cuban revolutionaries; the sinking of the *Maine* ("Remember the Maine!") provided the excuse
- * Teller Amendment forbade acquisition of Cuba, but said nothing about Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines (and we ended up taking Guantanamo Bay in eastern Cuba, and holding it still as of 2015); Alfred Thayer Mahan's concept of foreign policy required an island to protect the canal – so Puerto Rico – and islands in the Pacific to fuel and repair ships – hence Guam and the Philippines. Insular Cases ruled these areas could not become states, but only colonies; Jones Act of 1916 promised Philippines independence...eventually
- * Hawaii was annexed at the same time, as American planters arranged a takeover from Queen Liliuokalani
- * Teddy Roosevelt had arranged as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Commodore Dewey to be ready to sail into Manila and take the Islands – entire Spanish fleet sunk, with only one American sailor dying (he drowned)
- * The minute war broke out, TR resigned and raised the Rough Riders to go to Cuba; he was the American who benefited most from the Spanish-American War, since he became a national hero, governor of New York, Vice-President, and then President (after McKinley's assassination), as a result
- * In the Philippines, Emilio Aguinaldo declared independence from Spain, only to watch the US take the Philippines from Spain for \$20 million; Filipinos then launched a revolt against the U.S., which was brutally suppressed
- * Open Door policy in China and American aid suppressing Boxer Rebellion built on American desire to have trade in Asia, which is why we grabbed the Philippines as well
- * Platt Amendment forced Cuba to accept American intervention; Teddy Roosevelt as president initiated the Roosevelt Corollary, declaring that the US would be the policeman of the Western Hemisphere, backed up by the "big stick" of the Navy; for the next thirty years [and more], the US military would invade different Latin American and Caribbean countries to impose "order"
- * Roosevelt backed Panamanian independence to secure the Panama Canal zone; he began the construction of the canal
- * TR sent the Great White Fleet around the world to impress how powerful our Navy now was (especially the Japanese, with whom the US worked out a deal: Japan could have Korea, while they let us have the Philippines [synthesis: roots of WWII!]; TR got the Nobel Peace Prize for mediating the end to the war between Japan and Russia)
- * Taft and "dollar diplomacy" – shifted away from TR's geopolitical approach to foreign policy to one based on economics: the US would only intervene if our economic interests were threatened (TR wasn't against this concern, but he had a bigger picture of American global dominance he pursued)
- * Wilson shifted foreign policy to a question of human rights (or,

C) cont.	<p>more personally, on whether HE wanted to be right); intervention in Mexico followed when elected leader Madero was assassinated; Wilson opposed successor Huerta, supporting rebel leader Carranza instead by invading port city of Vera Cruz [synthesis: starting point of Mexican conquest for both Cortez over Aztecs and Americans in Mexican-American War]; when Pancho Villa raided the US, Wilson sent in troops under Pershing to try and capture him</p>
<p><i>II. World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.</i></p>	
<p>A. After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.</p>	<p>* When WWI broke out, our traditional policy of Washingtonian isolationism and neutrality was invoked (plus, the Irish-Americans didn't want to support the British, and the German-Americans didn't want to go to war against Germany, which was also a center of world culture (classical music, philosophy, poetry, science), while most Americans opposed war with the British, who were our cultural and political ancestors, as well as sharing a common language and decades of friendly relations; also, we wanted to trade with both sides)</p> <p>* Teddy Roosevelt was furious at Wilson for not getting into war right away (TR: "if he [Wilson] does not go to war I shall skin him alive")</p> <p>* road to WWI: Mexican Revolution (Diaz overthrown; elected president Madero murdered by Huerta; Wilson tried to get Huerta thrown out, and refused to recognize Mexico; Wilson supported Carranza, who refused to support the US back – he just wanted guns; Wilson used the excuse of an insult to American sailors in Tampico, 1914 to invade Vera Cruz, which led to Huerta's overthrow; then, Pancho Villa struck into the US and we invaded back in 1916, with "Black Jack" Pershing leading segregated black and white troops into Mexico; finish that off with the Zimmermann Telegram!); Neutrality (Washington's policy, and largely followed by everyone except for Teddy Roosevelt!); pacifism (William Jennings Bryan was the Secretary of State; tried to get Europe to "cool off"; Henry Ford, after the war started, sent over a "Peace Ship"); isolationism (many still were unhappy over the US taking TR's choice of a world empire: the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Canal – which was finished under Wilson!); unrestricted submarine warfare (the <i>Lusitania</i> led the US to threaten Germans to stop – which they did from 1915 to 1917 – then started again as a last-ditch gamble to win the war), British blockade, and freedom of the seas (SYNTHESIS: sounds like a modern version of the War of 1812. minus the impressment!); the Zimmermann Telegram (SYNTHESIS: shades of the Mexican-American War, as Germany offered to regain Southwest)</p> <p>* Financial incentives: the Allies owed us \$2.5 billion, the Germans only \$56 million...</p>

<p>A) cont.</p>	<p>* Wilson's idealism: 1916 campaign slogan: "He kept us out of war." became a few months later "The world must be made safe for democracy." / In 1920 speech, still trying to get Versailles Treaty, Wilson quotes Lincoln: "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it." / Also 1920, his version of the purpose of WWI, and the Versailles Treaty: "The Old World is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name, but without the authority and sanction, of the multitude. This is the time of all others when Democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail." (Fourteen Points also show Wilson's intentions in waging war – and trying to win the peace)</p>
<p>B. Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the U.S.'s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies.</p>	<p>* American technology and manufacturing made WWI possible (American inventions: machine guns, airplanes, barbed wire; American financing supported Allies; American weapon factories supplied Allies) * America registered 9.5 million men for the draft; US Navy began fighting German U-boats and German navy with armed convoys * Russian withdrawal allowed Germany to throw everything to the West (they got within 50 miles from Paris) – American army was the reason Germans were stopped and then driven back; battle with 1 million Americans in Argonne forest broke the German war effort ; American soldiers and supplies gave Allies victory in WWI * African-Americans served in segregated units, and only small numbers saw combat; Native Americans were integrated, and often served as scouts and snipers</p>
<p>C. Despite Wilson's deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.</p>	<p>* Wilson's Fourteen Points intended to make WWI "the war to end all wars" [actually an H.G. Wells phrase that Wilson said exactly once]; Fourteen Points are essentially Progressivism brought to the international level: open diplomacy (no more secret agreements that had caused the domino of countries to enter the war); "freedom of the seas" (no more blockades or submarine attacks, but also keeping in line with American tradition of neutrality [SYNTHESIS: War of 1812]); free trade; national self-determination (breaking up empires into constituent parts and giving them their own countries – but Wilson ignored colonies overseas [he was a rabid racist], and refused to meet with Ho Chi Minh from Vietnam/French Indochina, so Ho turned to communism; Africans and Arabs denied this principle as well); League of Nations to prevent future wars * France and Britain weren't about to go along with most of what Wilson wanted, especially when it came to blaming Germany and forcing them to pay reparations; they accepted ethnic self-</p>

	<p>determination, but only in losers' empires (their own were expanded, especially in the Middle East, due to secret treaties made while Wilson preached; the new countries were intended as buffer zones to keep the Communists in Russia far, far away from them) and the League of Nations, which they saw as harmless (as it indeed proved to be)</p> <p>* League of Nations was Wilson's one great hope but he failed to bring a single Republican with him to the negotiations, and the Senate was controlled by Republicans – who would have to ratify the Versailles Treaty! / Wilson thought he could just ram the Treaty down their throats (“The Senate must take its medicine”); ratification battle ensued, over isolationism (western Republican progressives), and constitutional objections to Article X, which would have denied Congress the right to declare war by mandating military involvement in any war against aggressor nations; Wilson went out on a major tour, making so many speeches for the League that he had a stroke which incapacitated him; Versailles Treaty never ratified (we had to negotiate a separate peace treaty with Germany); Wilson died a broken man</p>
<p>D. In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism.</p>	<p>* America returned to traditional isolationism in the 20s</p> <p>* Washington Conference of 1921 tried to shut down naval arms race by establishing a ratio of battleships: US 5: Great Britain 5: Japan 3: France 1.75: Italy 1.75 (secret agenda: stop growing Japanese naval power)</p> <p>* Kellogg-Briand Pact was a promise never to outlaw war – signed by dozens of nations, but there were no enforcement provisions: called “an international kiss”</p> <p>* Dawes Plan attempt to solve problem of massive Allied debts to America and German economic collapse; Calvin Coolidge refused to forgive debts (“They hired the money, didn't they?")' Charles G. Dawes set up plan for American banks to make huge loans to Germany, who would then pay reparations to Britain and France, who would then repay American banks...</p> <p>* Caribbean and Latin American military interventions protecting American investments in those countries; Taft's “dollar diplomacy” had become Republican policy; Herbert Hoover chose to look the other way when dictatorships took over, believing that stability was more important than democracy in these nations</p>
<p>E. In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.</p>	<p>* Nye Committee claimed “merchants of death” – arms manufacturers – had caused American entry into WWI to make money; bankers accused of pushing for entry on Allied side to protect their loans</p> <p>* Neutrality Acts designed to prevent another chain of events which had led to WWI: 1935 Neutrality Act barred the sale of all arms to any nation at war (we had sold arms to Allies) and told president to warn American travelers of dangers (<i>Lusitania</i>); 1936 Neutrality Act barred loans to any nation at war (because we had loaned so much money to Allies in WWI, which was then</p>

E) cont.

blamed for our entry); 1937 Neutrality Act imposed “cash and carry” on any nation at war trying to buy nonmilitary goods – they had to pick them up themselves, and pay cash (our shipping had been attacked by Germans, which helped lead to war)

- * Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin all had supporters in the US / American bunds were pro-Germany; many Italian-Americans supported Mussolini’s quest for greater Italian power; American Communists told to work on a “Popular Front” to oppose fascism and push for American involvement in WWII [SYNTHESIS: in the 50s McCarthy witch hunts, those who had come out against Hitler “too soon” were accused of being communist]; Popular Front backed Loyalists against Franco in Spanish Civil War [as did Ernest Hemingway in *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, which showed the Spanish Civil War as a rehearsal for WWII]
- * FDR began pushing to at least help arm the Allies; he got the 1939 Neutrality Act pushed, which allowed the purchase of weapons on a cash-and-carry basis
- * By the time France fell in June 1940, FDR had already asked Congress to increase defense spending a billion dollars to prepare defenses against a possible Nazi attack on US (mostly spent on military aviation); FDR then began receiving requests for aid from Winston Churchill, so he traded 50 WWI American destroyers for right to build American military bases on British possessions in Western Hemisphere; public opinion began shifting to support for Britain and a belief Germany was a threat to US; in September 1940, first peacetime draft in American history instituted;
- * William Allen White and Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies called for more intervention
- * America First Committee, led by Nye and Charles Lindbergh, opposed all involvement with WWII; William Randolph Hearst and Robert Taft also prominent isolationists (isolationists also attracted anti-Semites and pro-Nazi Americans); summer of 1940 saw debates between interventionists and isolationists heat up; isolationists often cited Washington’s Farewell Address, which warned against “foreign entanglements”
- * FDR ran for unprecedented third term, trying to find a moderate path between isolationism and intervention (he promised “I have said this before, but I shall say it again and again and again; *your boys* are not going to be sent into any foreign wars.”
- * After he won third term, FDR stepped up aid: started lend-lease program (“fire-hose” analogy) to get weapons and supplies to a bankrupt Britain; US Navy began defending convoys to Britain halfway
- * When Germany invaded USSR in June 1941, FDR extended lend-lease to Soviets as well; in September, 1941, US Navy ordered to sink all German subs; merchant vessels armed
- * FDR and Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter in August 1941, effectively created the alliance which would fight the Nazis (and ended isolationism as American foreign policy permanently)

	<p>* July 1841 – US institutes an oil and trade embargo as well as freezing Japanese assets in the US, to protest Japan’s continuing assaults on China and the Far East</p> <p>* Attack on Pearl Harbor happened while Japanese were apparently still pursuing diplomatic discussions to resolve conflicts with US; “sneak attack” on a “day which will live in infamy” enraged US and public opinion swung immediately to support war (Hitler declared war on US, which was met in turn by US declaration)</p>
<p><i>III. U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.</i></p>	
<p>A. Americans viewed the war as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies. This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust.</p>	<p>* WWII was the “good war” fought by the “greatest generation”; we were the forces for freedom, the light blazing against the dark and evil Hitler and Tojo and Mussolini; Americans were “citizen-soldiers” fighting for a noble cause, to preserve freedom</p> <p>* vast numbers of Americans united together, as never before, behind a single cause: to win the war</p> <p>* news of Nazi concentration camps and the Holocaust began to leak to the public {US had a wide streak of anti-Semitism, going back for decades; in 1939, the worldwide (and American) refusal to accept the Jewish refugees aboard the <i>St. Louis</i> condemned many of them to being returned to Europe, and many ended up in the camps); anger and determination built from the horrors, which went fully unappreciated until the first camps were liberated</p> <p>* Japanese brutality, both to the conquered and to prisoners of war, was unprecedented in the American experience; Japanese were portrayed as inhuman, as monkeys, as animalism as sneaky and untrustworthy (take a look at the Superman cartoon <i>Japoteurs</i> for a good example of common attitudes)</p>
<p>B. The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country’s strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops.</p>	<p>* By the summer of 1941 – before Pearl Harbor, but after we started gearing up for war – unemployment was gone and the economy was booming; the war killed the Great Depression, not the New Deal, which simply hadn’t gone far enough in deficit spending to kick-start the economy back to life (federal budget went from \$9 billion in 1939, to \$166 billion in 1945, and national debt went quintupled to \$259 billion, but GNP almost doubled in the same period) [consumer spending vanishes, but savings skyrocket – which helps avoid the usual postwar crash after 1945, in Period 8]</p> <p>* labor shortage due to 15 million men and women being in the military, and was filled by groups formerly underemployed: teenagers, women, elderly, minorities</p> <p>* unions vastly expanded during WWII, but strikes largely kept under control, as were wage increases, but in exchange, unions were guaranteed new workers would be in unions (major exception to no-strike promise: 1943 United Men Workers under John L. Lewis, which led Congress to pass Smith-Connally Act</p>

<p>B) cont.</p>	<p>over FDR's veto: 30-day cooling off period before strike, and president can take over a factory if need be) * Depression deflation gone, but now inflation was a major concern as too much money started chasing too few goods – so Congress passed Anti-Inflation Act, which allowed president price-setting powers, and inflation was put under control * government rationing also in place, and it wasn't voluntary as it had been under Herbert Hoover's guidance in WWI (Wheatless Mondays, Porkless Thursdays) – ration books controlled sugar, coffee, meat, butter, tires, shoes, gasoline, etc. (black market rampant) * Revenue Act of 1942 raised top tax bracket to 94%, and 1943 saw paycheck deductions for taxes as a patriotic measure [and then they were never removed after the war] * WPB (War Production Board) oversaw production for war (never as successful or highly organized as Bernard Baruch and the WWI War Industries Board) – despite difficulties, the nation's manufacturing expanded to meet demands of war, and the West became a manufacturing center overnight; nation produced twice what all the Axis countries did – combined!</p>
<p>C. Mobilization and military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans.</p>	<p>* Rosie the Riveter a symbol of women taking jobs in defense industry, which for many, were the first high-paying jobs they'd ever had (although men still made considerably more for the same work); end of war meant end of jobs, but many women decided to pursue employment outside of home (unlike WWI, where almost all women returned to the home) – permanent change began * WACS, WAVES, and WASPS all served in military, but not in combat duty (nurses got closest to combat zones) ; military used most of them in the kinds of jobs women dominated in civilian life – secretaries, file clerks, telephone operators, nurses * African-Americans put into segregated groups, led by white officers [as they had since the Civil War], and often put to menial tasks instead of combat, but some black officers and black soldiers were able to challenge those limitations (Tuskegee Airmen, for one famous example); “A Jim Crow army cannot fight for a free world” – comparing Hitler to racists was an effective tactic; A. Philip Randolph used threat of march on Washington to get Executive Order 8802 prohibiting discrimination in defense industry; NAACP expanded; James Farmer founded CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), which began using sit-ins to desegregate theaters and restaurants; Supreme Court in <i>Smith v. Allwright</i> ruled white primaries were unconstitutional * over 100 race riots broke out; worst was in Detroit 1943; Zoot Suit Riots in LA saw white servicemen roaming Mexican-American neighborhoods attacking Latinos, while police either watched – or arrested the kids who were being attacked (zoot suits were then banned). * gay subculture thrived in the military, despite having to remain</p>

	<p>hidden (homosexuality was classified as a mental illness at that time)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Navajo Code Talkers – Native Americans used throughout both theaters to provide unbreakable communications * Japanese-American internment camps authorized by FDR in Executive Order 9066 – West coast paranoia, and longtime discrimination against Asians, particularly in California, led to over 100,000 Japanese-Americans being rounded up and sent to the interior; property largely lost; here’s how stupid it was: in Hawaii, where Pearl Harbor was assaulted, not a single Japanese was ever interred (they were the labor force); Japanese could get out of camps to go work on farms, or to go to college in the eastern US; Nisei Battalion formed to fight in Europe (most highly decorated American unit in the war); Supreme Court ruled in <i>Hirabayashi v. US</i> and <i>Korematsu v. US</i> that it was allowed
<p>D. The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women, and campaigns such as Pacific “island-hopping” and the D-Day invasion. The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * British and Americans and Soviets worked closely together, with FDR, Stalin, and Churchill personally meeting several times to work out strategy; Americans financed and supplied our allies, while they did the brunt of the fighting in Europe until we could get there (Japan largely fought by US, although British were involved on the periphery); Britain and US formed Atlantic Charter alliance, which USSR was not a party to; Soviets also wanted an immediate second front, but Churchill opposed until Allies were ready [SYNTHESIS: Stalin’s suspicions, Churchill’s opposition, and FDR’s belief he could work with Stalin (and FDR’s death) would form the basis for the Cold War after WWII; Stalin’s promise to allow elections in exchange for maintaining control of eastern Europe, and his promise to help in war on Japan, largely worthless]; D-Day invasion opened up a second front, and was an expensive but magnificent success * British development of radar, and refinement of WWI sonar, made early detection of air and submarine attack possible * British cryptography, and capture of ULTRA machine, allowed Allies to break German and Japanese codes * American aircraft designs advanced over Axis and Allies, because they came so late to the game they could benefit from most recent R&D (while Germans largely had to continue with pre-war models, despite technological leaps like jet engines; German V-1 and V-2 rockets were cutting edge, but Germans never consistently put these technologies to work effectively to change the course of the war; Hitler didn’t develop the bomb, at least in part, because Einstein was Jewish, so Hitler refused to believe an atomic bomb could work) * Allied development of proximity fuses radically improved anti-aircraft defenses * Japanese defeated by US Navy, whose aircraft carriers had been out on exercises on December 7, leaving US with a viable strike force, which allowed US to protect Australia and win the Battle of Midway; “island-hopping” policy let Americans take crucial

<p>D) cont.</p>	<p>islands to be used as airstrips to launch next attack, while avoiding heavily fortified islands that would have cost too many lives</p> <p>* Manhattan Project was the single greatest American scientific achievement; atomic bombs ended the war in Japan, although the project's scientists protested its use against Japan (many of them were European refugees who were terrified of Hitler getting the bomb first); even today, questions abound about the use of the bombs on civilians, especially the bomb on Nagasaki; those who argue it was the right thing to do point at the estimates of a million casualties in invading mainland Japan (attacks on Iwo Jima and Okinawa were particularly bloody and brutal); Truman never hesitated, but at least some of his rationale was to put Stalin on the defensive (didn't work – Stalin's spies had already given him complete copies of all the Manhattan Project plans – only reason it took until 1949 for Soviets to get bomb was the difficulty in refining fissionable materials [SYNTHESIS: that remains the main reason terrorists haven't built and used atomic bombs – relatively easy to build otherwise])</p>
<p>E. The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.</p>	<p>* At the end of the war, only the US was relatively unscathed; Depression was over, population had large savings, economy was ready to boom; US took over far larger share of world market as a result [SYNTHESIS: led to Fifties economic boom, but as both Allies and Axis recovered, disproportionate share of world market slowly slipped away in Sixties and Seventies]</p> <p>* unconditional surrender of Japan and Germany allowed US to remake defeated enemies into new allies; Soviets controlled Eastern Europe</p> <p>* nuclear weapons, control of Japan and Pacific, dominant role in Western Europe and control of Atlantic, economic power, leader of United Nations, control of 1944 Bretton Woods System: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, GATT</p>