• Would invest very little money in improving the company, but gave it the appearance that it dramatically improved
  • He could then sell the company and make a ton of profit
    ○ One of the first of the robber barons
    ○ Anyone who acquired wealth through scrupulous means
    ○ Used the profits to bribe politicians and advance his wealth
    ○ Didn’t care about the well being of others
    ○ Died from tuberculosis
• John Rockefeller *OIL
  ○ Grew up in poverty
  ○ Obsessed with order and control
  ○ Standard oil company: refining crude oil into kerosene
    • Did this in 1870
    • Eventually controls 95% of industry.....targeted by monopoly laws
  ○ Bought out his competitors
    • Drove them out of business and then bought them up
  ○ Vertical integration: bought up other services and means of production they needed
    • Standard oil had their own barrels, their own equipment, everything
  ○ Philosophy: don’t give any money away to other companies
  ○ He believes wealth is a trust given to people by God to use to themself, others
    • Father of modern philanthropy
    • Founded university of Chicago, also a school for black women
    • Made donations for medical research
• Andrew Carnegie
  ○ Believes that the reason you have wealth is to invest it in the public bid and build up society
• Labor side of Industrial revolution
  ○ Had to endure some awful conditions
  ○ Explosion of child labor (could squeeze into small spaces in mines)
    • 1 in 6 children put to work
  ○ Child laborer half as likely to reach the age of 20 than a non worker
  ○ Long days, extremely low wages
  ○ Lived in crowded tenements
  ○ A lot of times they were not paid with actual money
    • Ex: railroad towns. They would pay their people in credits so the people could ONLY shop at the stores in the community and then they would rip off the people
  ○ Jobs dangerous
    • 35,000 workers killed every year
  ○ No form of retirement, no disability insurance
• Social Darwinism
  ○ One of the reasons it was so hard to change labor conditions
  ○ Based off of charles darwin's origin of species
    • Life forms evolve into other forms
  ○ Survival of the fittest
    • Some people are more fit for one way, and others more fit for a different way
• William Graham Sumner- society faces a stark choice between survival of the fittest and survival of the unfittest
  ○ Sociologist at Yale
• Advocated strongly against government interference in regulating hours, child labor, conditions
  • He says this gives unnatural advantages to those that are really just unfit
• The social classes owe each other nothing
• FEAR
  • Another idea hindering support for the workers plight
• Karl Marx
  • The Communist Manifesto (1848): treatus where he argues that inevitably there would come a day where the working classes would rise up and overthrow the capitalist classes. The workers would then control the means of construction
    • They would topple governments
    • Universal society of workers governing themselves
  • People are scared! The working class is the biggest group in society
• 1873 - financial panic
• Great railroad strike of 1877
  • First incident of workers rebelling because they cannot survive off of what they are being paid
  • Martinsberg Strike- the first one
    • Walked off jobsite and blocked the tracks to prevent the trains from running
  • Peaceful protests about why this is wrong
  • Strikes ultimately failed because....
    • Disorganization: there was no leader, no one to negotiate on their behalf with railroad executives
    • Violence: within a short time, workers ended up burning railroad property and rioting
      Federal troops came in to restore order
      Millions of dollars of property damage, 100 killed
  • Molly Mcguires- miners in west penn
    • Name based off an irish patriot
    • Rose up in response to brutal conditions in the mines (mining was one of the most unsafe industries)
    • Also in response to the suppressing of unions and wage cuts
    • They tried to intimidate the officers and foremans....they would kill them
    • Pinkerton Detective Agency
      • Captures the ring leaders and puts an end to this uprising
    • Result: Coal Miners Union completely dissolved
      • Wages lowered even further
• Episodes demonstrated the need for organized unions that could achieve legitimacy, allow for negotiation with owners
  • No violence
• Knights of Labor (1886): had over 800,000 members making it largest union in the world
  • All inclusive- Men, women, blacks, whites, skilled, unskilled
  • If all workers come together, have leverage to press for major reforms
  • Terrence Powderly- temporary head of this
    • Says that the Emancipation Proclamation freed one type of slaves, but there are still slaves
• AFLCIO- union of skilled laborers
○ Movement built on an extensive history
  • 1820s - temperate societies that promote moderate use of alcohol
○ Begin making states on state by state level
  • Saloons closed on Sundays
  • Restricting amt of alcohol sold, difficult to get liquor license, gradual chipping away
○ Based on the idea that it causes men to neglect their families
○ Alcohol seen as something that clouds judgment
○ Seen as the decadence of the rich
○ Carrie Nation - her and her band of temperance advocates
  • Enforced prohibition in Kansas
  • Went into saloons and went up to patrons and yelled at men. They tried to shame them and guilt them, asking them why they weren't with their families
  • Alternate- came in with axes and broke all of the alcohol bottles
    ▪ This backfired......great publicity for the saloon because it was free advertising. Owners then started writing to Carrie and asking her to come to their saloon
○ Movement picks up steam in early 1900s as the muckrakers are getting out the living conditions
  • Sense that alcohol is contributing to all of this
○ January 17, 1920- 18th amendment passes. Bans the use of alcohol
  • This causes secret behavior. This amendment is hard to enforce
  • Despite being passed, there remains a small group of americans who don’t agree with it
○ Any success of government, controlling alcohol that leads to more organized crime
  • Al Capone
○ 1931 - 21st amendment
  • Declares that the 18th amendment no longer exists
  • This is a failure, in general...BUT
    • We still have liquor licenses, you can only drink at certain times, etc
  • Progressive era changes ways of thinking
    ○ Health and safety standards for EVERYTHING
    ○ Social work
    ○ Child welfare

Spanish-American War and Birth of American Imperialism
• 1815 on.....the US is focused on continental expansion. Gaining control of what is now the continental US
  ○ They do not want to get into the affairs of Europe
• Monroe doctrine
  ○ Further efforts by any European power to set up colonies or to interfere in north or south america would be perceived by the US as a threat and would require intervention
  ○ Ultimatum to Europe to stay out of the western hemisphere
  ○ Great Britain and the royal navy back this up until the US builds up enough military power to back this themselves
• Dominant power in this hemisphere and would maintain this dominant status so that no one else can gain a foothold
• Process of US going from an inwardly focused nation to an outwardly focused nation starts to occur
Honest, upright, correct business practices
- Uphold the law and provide fair treatment for everyone involved
- He likes labor unions, but he does NOT like when they are rioters and violent
  - He also does not like when capitalists take over as in a monopoly

- Middle course between unfettered capitalism and unrestricted support of labor unions

**Meat Inspection Act**
- Regulation of the meat packing and production industry
- Roosevelt read "The Jungle" by Upton Sinclair and this convinces him to make a difference after people from the executive branch investigated this problem
- Pure food and drug act: accurate labeling on drugs and foods. Prohibited use of toxic chemicals
  - Drugs have to be tested before they can be released

**Conservation**: concerned that nature was not being preserved, wants to preserve national resources
- National park system: created by him
  - Yellowstone national park
- Certain land being preserved and set aside for the public
- He was a bigtime hunter
- Game preserves: animals live free of the threat of being killed out
  - Regulations with how many animals can be killed on a single hunting trip

**Foreign policy**
- Strongly supportive of spanish-american war
- Thought that anti-imperialists were wrong
- Mr. Imperialism- US has only to be a major force for good. Needs to exercise that responsibility

**Big stick diplomacy** - US has the resources that if anyone attacks, they are ready. But they are not going to go attack
  - "speak softly and carry a big stick"
  - Live peacably and honorably with all nations, but the US needs to be ready to intimidate other powers at all times and they need to win a war if necessary.
  - Back up peaceful intentions with force
- Great white fleet: he initiates this late in his presidency
  - The US battle fleet is sent out to circumnavigate the globe. The ships were painted white to show peaceful intentions. Stop at other ports and tell these places that the US has nothing but good will
  - At the same time, the other countries were supposed to look at the size of the ships, the guns, and all that....this serves as intimidation. The US is a force to be reckoned with
  - Dealings with the US should be taken seriously

- **1904** - Japan and Russia go to battle. Japan destroys the Russians in the water (navy)
  - Theodore Roosevelt offers to mediate the conflict
  - Portsmouth treaty of 1905- treaty signed
    - Roosevelt negotiated an end to the conflict
    - Achieved his goal of signaling US presence in international affairs

**Venezuelan Crisis**
- Government of venezuela owed huge debts to Britain and Germany
- Roosevelt cannot allow a massive European battle fleet (Germany) to be in the western hemisphere. Germany has created a blockade
**Tuskegee Institute:**
- At 25 Booker became the President
- Provided academic and vocational study
- At first classes were held in a church, eventually they built a school on a plantation, students were expected to build the school and raise the crops/livestock
- Booker T. used this institute as racial accommodation through uplift within the black community
- He articulated his ambition for change known as Atlanta Address of 1895

**Atlanta Address of 1895/Atlanta Compromise:**
- Booker T's address to the community to rise up where you are and make the best of what you have at your disposal
- Social-economic betterment was preached first. He refused to fight segregation
- Later accused of cowardice, didn't accept segregation, but believed that segregation would die if there was a literate, productive, active black community
- White philanthropist would donate him money because he was seen as non-threatening

**W.E.B. DuBois:**
- Born a free black in Massachusetts
- Moved to Nashville, at Fisk University
- Experienced the poverty of the black community and the lynching's in the area around him.
- He became the first-African American to receive a PHD from Harvard University, his dissertation was the Philly Negro
- He became a prolific writer
- His most famous work was Souls of Black Folk

**Souls of Black Folk:**
- Depicted Reconstruction as a period in which the evil was done to the former slaves
- He would depict the similar writing of a black and white writer side by side, saying that if education was made available, there was no different between a white and black folk.
- Jim Crow south: refers to the south from reconstruction to civil rights movement
  - Segregation of schools, houses, businesses
  - Also a strict racial hierarchy....enforced legally through segregation laws and also physically (through lynching)
- There was opposition from the black community to the jim crow south
  - 2 means of opposing this
    1. Embodied in Booker T Washington
       - African American man emancipated as a child
       - Founded Tusgeagy Institute
         - Education and vocational training for African Americans
         - Wants them to become productive citizens
         - He believed that over time with patience and by proving themselves, whites would have to come around and embrace them as equal
       - 1895 - cast down your bucket where you are
         - Make the best of circumstances where you are now. Work with what you have
       - Did not call for immediate resistance to segregation...he felt that it would take time for this to change
         - A lot of people did not like this belief
• Idealistic
  • Believed American democracy was the pinnacle of the American government...should be spread across the globe
• 1912 election - Wilson is the Democratic candidate
  • Taft - Republican
  • Roosevelt - Progressive party
    • He is shot "Takes more than this to kill a bull moose"
    • Progressive party now known as the **Bull Moose Party**
  • Eugene Debs - Socialist party
• Bull Moose Party
  • Split the Republican party.....now Wilson is able to win a close election
• Aggressive Domestic reform agenda
  • Wants reform in American society and business
• Not interested in foreign policy
• Domestic agenda
  • Opposed big business
  • Didn't see a way to have large corporations without damaging the majority of Americans
    • Establishes reforms
  • Wants reduced tariffs (tax on imports)
    • This reduces competition on big businesses
  • 16th Amendment - creates a federal income tax
  • Federal Reserve - central bank to oversee bank supply and overall economy of US
    • Greater stability, safety net to prevent collapse
    • More stable money supply, greater control of inflation
  • Set up loans to farmers
    • Allows them greater ability to invest in land and crop supplies
• Not really into social justice issues
  • More content to let states handle child labor laws and regulations
• **Keating-Owen Act**: made it illegal for goods that were manufactured by child labor to be shipped across state lines
  • Eventually overturned by Supreme Court
  • BUT indicates the dramatic shift in public opinion when it comes to child labor
• Seamen's act: reduces power of captains over their crews, sets standards for food given to seamen, making sure they get their pay, etc
• Foreign policy
  • Little experience but...
  • Brought very strong idealism
  • US foreign policy should be based on morality...what is the right thing to do?
    • Made it difficult for Wilson to compromise and deal with other leaders
    • Made it difficult for Wilson to realize that we are in an imperfect world
• First test....Mexico (revolution breaks out in 1910)
• Victorio Huerta - general who seizes military power by force
  • Wilson believes that only legitimately recognized governments can interact with America
  • He stations the US navy all over
• **Occupation of Veracruz**
○ You have a ration card and it says how much of a particular good you can have for that week
○ Cartoons telling people to handover their scrap metal
○ Posters, victory gardens (people growing their own food...this could be for them, or also shipped oversees)
○ Meatless tuesdays- preserve meat for men on the front

• Coercive element reduced
  ○ Propaganda cartoons are done voluntarily....there is a lot less government involvement
  ○ No sedition act....
  ○ There is voluntary patriotic fervor
  ○ All of these personal sacrificing ideas are ideas by the citizens, not enforced or enacted by the government

• Government did not go in and restrict citizens
  ○ There is no hyper-patriotism and hyper-propaganda like in WWI

• This is because FDR has learned from Woodrow Wilson
  ○ He saw that Wilson overstepped with restriction of civil liberties......and he so he wants to be careful
  ○ Relationship is very good between the public and the government due to FDR.......BUT race relations problems

• Widespread voluntary support for the war
• Clearcut good and bad guys in WWII
  ○ Hitler and Japanese are the bad guys

**Race Relations**

• Internment camps
  ○ After pearl harbor, there was a large japanese population in the united states
  ○ People fear that these japanese in california are going to try and mess up the US efforts. Theories that these japanese were spies and were going to report back to Japan
  ○ Pearl harbor raises up the tension of race relations
  ○ 1942
  • Executive order 1906
  • War relocation camps- camps further in the interior where japanese can be kept under captivity and under observation during the time of the war
    ▪ These were US citizens
    ▪ They were forced to sell their homes, businesses, and property....but they were ripped off in this process
    ▪ Exploited by their neighbors
  ○ Camps were POW camps....not nice place to live
  ○ 1983- US realizes this was unjust and that compensation needs to be made
  ○ Example that proves the rule that wartime excesses were generally constrained in the US during WWII
  ○ Extreme measures taken against japanese in the west

• Native americans
  ○ Overwhelming support by native americans....the tribes support war against Japan and Hitler
  ○ Remarkable because native americans have not had full citizenship for that long
  ○ Genuine patriotic fervor
- Revulsion taken by the axis governments
- Native americans flocked off of the reservations into industrial centers to work in manufacturing
- Economic boom for native americans
  - Reservations had been hotbeds of poverty, but the war provides real opportunity
- Flocked to enlist and draft in the war
  - Native american men served in the armed forces and they were integrated into the white units
- **Code-talkers**: the Navajo are the most well known, but there were several tribes that were able to create codes based on their indian language
  - They could transfer messages via radio and the japanese were not able to decode these messages
  - These indians are bilingual...they know native language and they know english
  - Communication among US military is made a lot easier
- **African americans**
  - About 1 million serve in the war
  - They serve in segregated units
  - Most army camps were segregated....certain resources only for white men
  - In the navy, african americans were only stewards and cooks
    - Extreme racism.....life in the navy is miserable for them
  - Submarines
    - There was more equality....solidarity. It's dangerous underwater. Life was easier in terms of racial tensions
  - Soldiers from north and west are sent to training camps in the south
    - Experienced segregation first hand
  - Outages as african american troops are barred from entering segregated facilities in the south
    - Extreme: african americans required to stand on railroad cars if there was not enough room in the railroad cars
    - In some cases, african americans required to give up seats to german prisoners of war
  - Outrage and backlash of african americans
  - BUT there were some significant gains made by activitists
    - Membership of NAACP grew from 50,000 to 500,000 by the end of the war
- **Double V Campaign**: argument made by african americans that V for victory over germany and japan is not enough. Also need V for victory over segregation
  - **Widespread effort to promote racial advances in response to the war**
  - **V for victory was a popular slogan**
  - **Insistence that victory over germany and japan must also be accompanied by victory against segregation and discrimination at home**
- There were protests
- FDR signs an order banning discrimination in defense industry due to this protest
- WWII marks the beginning of the modern civil rights movement
  - African american leaders point out that a lot of the treatment of african americans is like how hitler and the nazis treat the jews
  - Red cross refused to mix blood donated by whites and blacks....implicit affirmation of nazi ideology
• Everyone angry with Truman's handling of labor
• Left wing democrats angered when Truman fired a liberal
• Republicans win a massive victory and DEFEAT Truman
• 1948 election
• Republican party unified with one candidate
  o **Dewey**: the other candidate
• Democrats
  o Propose a mild civil rights platform
  o Truman
• **Dixiecrats**: the party that is created
  o Thurman of south carolina is their candidate
  o Highlights Truman's strong civil rights beliefs
• Third individual candidate
• Whistle stop campaign: he goes through america and gets off at all the different train stops
  o Truman uses this
• Truman blasts the "do nothing" congress
• "Give em hell harry"- truman's slogan
  o Truman gives them the truth
• People assume that Dewey is going to win
• BUT Truman wins a narrow victory over Dewey
  o One of the biggest upsets in american history

**The Cold War**

• International origins of the cold war
• Allied powers immediately begin thinking about the shape of the postwar world
  o How do we keep this from happening again?
  o 1st step in more peaceful world
  o **United Nations**: something that FDR had hoped to see for a long time, now 98% of senate votes to put US in the group
    • Allied powers met in CA in 1945 (when Nazi Germany was in its last days)
    • Solution for more security
    • Body of two parts
      • General assembly: all member nations had delegates that met once a year...approve budgets, receive reports for smaller agencies
        • Select members for security council
      • **Security Council**: the key to establishing the mission
        • Primary responsibility for maintenance of international peace and security
        • 11 initial members....now there are 15 in 1960
          • Rotating members. Nations rotate in and out
          • 5 permanent members: exercise global leadership
            • These are the victorious powers in WWII
            • US, Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, China
        • Has authority to declare military action
        • Any one of the 5 members can veto legislation
  o US needs to take a larger role in global affairs....they can no longer remain isolationist
    • Fate of US and nations in the pacific is too intertwined
They stop segregation in schools
Some blacks aren't happy with this
  • Placed stigma of inferiority on those who got education from an all black school
  • Black teachers don't have jobs anymore
  • Black parents had to watch their children go into schools where they were pretty much not wanted

*** marks the beginning of the end of segregation in the south
Segregation has no place in the constitution
Signals changes in social and government attitudes

**Massive Resistance:** the southerners are very angry and are trying very hard to resist integration

  • Physical violence: the KKK revived and gained numbers
    • Burned crosses, wanted to intimidate, bombed homes and churches, would attack and assault activists, shot people
  • Nonviolent resistance
    • **Citizens' Councils**
    • These were the middle and upper class people; bankers, lawyers, businessmen
    • They had resistance to integration
    • Relied on economic and social cohesion to try and say that they should keep segregation
      • They said that when this happens, blacks will no longer get help or aid for anything
    • Southern politicians: southern states changed their state flags to more closely resemble the confederate flag

  • Local action takes off from...
  • City ordinance required any black person to give up seat to a white person if ordered to do so
  • The case of Rosa Parks (1955) did not spark the bus boycott

**Montgomery Bus Boycott** organized in a church
  • African americans refused to use buses for 381 days to prove that they would not put up with this
  • They walked, some of them used carpool systems
  • Gave frustrated african americans to strike back at institutionalized segregation that was less risky than for example, trying to vote at the polls
  • This was causing major financial loss for the government
  • The bus company was fighting to try and convince the government to change the rules
  • Supreme court rules that busing regulations violate the US constitution

Right after this

**Martin Luther King:** he sat down in the front of the bus next to a white man to end the boycott (1956)
  • He is the pastor of the church where the boycott was first organized
  • Ordained minister and also educated
  • Deeply influenced by the gospels and christ, also by thoreau who was an abolitionist, also ghandi
  • Committed to nonviolent resistance to segregation
  • Use the weapon of love
  • Told opponents he will wear them down by their ability to suffer
  • His hope: through peaceful protest they could touch the hearts of the south and bring about change directly
• During WWII Vietnam becomes conquered by Japan
• France returned to Vietnam and tried to return its colonial status
  - US in tricky situation
  - US currently in process of withdrawing from Philippines
  - US putting pressure on Britain to remove their colonies
• US wanted nations to manage their own affairs....they did not want countries adding on colonies
• BUT the US needs French support for the Cold War and to effectively resist soviet expansion
  - Therefore the US stayed out of this Vietnam and France situation
• France determined to have a colonial empire. Bloody war in Vietnam....but unsuccessful
• Vietnam hoped to gain US support for independence
• Ho Chi Minh: nationalist leader
  - Vietnamese declaration of independence is created by him
    - He copies the US declaration of independence
  - They want to rally US support
  - US doesn’t respond......
    - So then he starts to switch and lean toward communist government to get Soviet support.
• North= communist
  - Under rule of Ho Chi Min
• South= NOT communist
  - Under rule of Kno den Diem
• Geneva Accords of 1954: vietnam was to hold free and fair election which would unify the country.
  - Vietnam was partitioned into north and south vietnam
  - People were scared that it would be ...in a faction
  - South vietnam AND the US refuse to sign the accord
• Battle of Dien Bien Fue (1954)
  - Between France and Vietnam
    - France begs Eisenhower and the US to intervene. Eisenhower refuses
    - France loses and has to withdraw
• Viet Cong / National Liberation Front (NLF): organized forces within south vietnam that hated diem and therefore wanted to be a part of the north
  - They were loyal to Ho Chi Min and they were also nationalist since they wanted a unified vietnam
  - They wanted a united Vietnam with a communist government
• Eisenhower authorizes the CIA to secretly investigate and try to stop the Vietcong in the south
• Kennedy is president....he has to deal with Vietnam
  - Committed to preventing the spread of communism. So he is in support of south vietnam
  - He sends military advisors into south vietnam
    - To help train south vietnamese forces and build up their own military so they could defend themselves against the north
  - Also continued the covert operations of the CIA in south Vietnam
  - Authorizes the CIA to back a military coup in Vietnam
    - Wanted Diem out. Because they do not think that he is going to be successful...he is an autocratic ruler (military ruler). He said that he wasn’t communist, but this really was not true.
      - In the mind of the US at first, they were thinking that dictator is not as bad as communist
  - They THEN realized that Diem is not going to workout
    - Corrupt ruler, oppressive.
  - He is deposed and killed under the Kennedy administration
Vietnam
  - **Vietnamization**: the name of his secret strategy that becomes released
    - Increase using bombing raids and especially among the ho chi min trail
    - Massive efforts to train and equip the south vietnamese army
    - And slowly withdraw american forces in the process of this
  - Decent interval....they want this not to take too long

- North launches a second big front
  - South vietnam did great in resisting...even better than the tet offensive
  - There was hope that this could work...the US could just keep maintaining air support

- **Paris peace accords**: (1973) signed by the US, south Vietnam, and north Vietnam
  - Agree to a cease fire
  - Not a peace treaty, just an agreement to stop fighting
  - America agrees to remove all remaining troops
  - Officially speaking, the war is over as far as americans are concerned

- **Watergate scandal**: ends his presidency
  - Officially began in june 1972
  - Illegal activity by the nixon administration and there were many of these instances, but this is the one where they get caught
  - Always very concerned about leaks that could ruin foreign policy, so he creates something to help with this
  - Special investigative unit
    - This is known as the plumbers
    - Ex-CIA and ex-FBI officers
    - Their job was to prevent leaks...to prevent sensitive information from getting out to the american public
  - Plumbers start to do more and more illegal things to gain information for Nixon
  - There was no congressional oversight in this
  - This all happened because of Nixon's paranoia that he had enemies and threats all around him
    - So he signed off on more operations
  - 1972 Watergate hotel break in
    - Apparently he signed off on this
    - The plumbers were caught and arrested

- Nixon launches into an elaborate coverup
  - The vice president resigns during the investigation

- The senate is leading an investigation
  - They wanted the tapes of what was going on

  - 1974 - Supreme court orders nixon to hand over the tapes
    a. Smoking gun
    b. Nixon ordered the CIA from preventing the watergate breakin

  Nixon resigned in disgrace

  Replaced by new vice president Gerald Ford

North vietnam invaded south vietnam.....south vietnam collapses.
• End affirmative action (favoring disabled or lesser groups to try and help them)
• Overhaul the welfare system
  • 1980s and 1990s there was a lot of scrutiny of politicians’ private lives
  • In addition, there were charges of misconduct for Clinton from day 1
    ▪ The all republican congress was trying to fight against the democrat Clinton and accuse him of stuff
• Monica Lewinsky: white house intern
  ▪ The young woman that Clinton had an affair with during his presidency
• Impeachment charges are filed against Clinton, but when tried before the senate, he was not impeached

International front

• Somalia: war torn, deeply divided country, weak government in the early 90s
  ○ Violence between war lords
  ○ Deprived of basic things
• CNN: the first of the 24 hours news networks
  ○ New phenomena....dedicated to bringing news at all hours
  ○ Achieved fame in the first gulf war. The first war americans can watch live
  ○ Americans able to see the suffering of the Somalian people first hand...generated sympathy
    ▪ We need to help them!
  ○ UN is dispatched to Somalia to keep peace, prevent rival war lord fighting, and distribute food
• Muhammad Farah Adid: war lord who attacked peacekeepers and killed them in a gross way
• Clinton feels he has to deploy troops to the region to capture Adid due to the outrage of Americans and due to this horrible thing
  ○ He must go to trial in front of the UN
• CNN effect: Americans see the dead bodies of americans being carried away in Somalia
  ○ Americans unsure if it was worthwhile to send US troops in
  ○ Pressure is building for Clinton to withdraw from Somalia
• TIME magazine says "worst 100 days" ever for Clinton (they don’t think his presidency is starting off well)...and no one does
• Clinton forms a better policy for foreign affairs
  ○ More effective use of US military

• Balkans: area near Black Sea in Eastern Europe....were a former part of the Soviet Union
  ○ Ethnic tensions and religious hatred re-emerges when the Soviets withdraw
  ○ Incident in Serbia: crazy guy tries to remove all non-Serbs from Serbia
    ▪ There were a ton of Bosnians in Serbia at the time...uh oh
    ▪ Massive refugee crisis and humanitarian crisis. Thousands forced from their homes, abused by Serbian forces
  ○ Clinton initially tries to avoid US involvement
  ○ Ultimately decides to use US military to back UN efforts and try and stop this
• Clinton makes it clear that this it is NOT going to become a policy that every time there is a problem, the US flies in and serves as a police force
• Clinton says the US cannot do everything, but they need to do what they can
  ○ They will deploy force to some places
• Ambushes on american forces
• Civil war taking place between them
• These groups, some of each sided with US and some didn’t
  ○ Abu Garig Scandal
  ○ Videos and footage of human rights abuses surface
    • US is waterboarding and torturing innocent Iraqi people

• Afghanistan
  ○ The war lords are fighting for power
  ○ Hamid Karzai is the guy that the US backs up and wants to win and become president

• Iraq aftermath
  ○ Renewed civil war
  ○ The threat of Isis

At this point, US is having trouble with figuring out what to do foreign policy wise

US in the post 9/11 world

• The world today is based on 9/11 and things have changed based on that incident
  ○ Military power
  ○ Foreign policy

• Barack Obama
  ○ Promises that he will withdraw last soldiers from Afghanistan by the end of his presidency
  ○ Iraq- US withdraw complete
    • But now there is a renewed civil war, renewed sectarian conflict, and the rise of Isis

The islamic state of iraq
  ○ Goal: to establish islamic state over the sunni area of Iraq
  ○ Brutal regime. Performs mass executions, slaughtering of cities, behead hostages
  ○ Control substantial territory in the region
  ○ US uses air strikes to try and stop this
  ○ Future= ISIS remains major concern of US
  ○ Al Caida will also continue to remain a concern

• Domestic result of 9/11
  ○ Fears of domestic attacks
  ○ Heightened security on planes

• Patriot Act: passed immediately after 9/11 by Bush, created during time of heightened emotions and fears
  ○ Uniting and strengthening America by providing appropriate tools
  ○ Purpose: to allow fed gov and agencies to work together better
    • FBI, CIA, etc should share info and work together better
    • Freedom of gov to detain terrorist suspects
    • Gov can secure borders, can wire-tap, can attain suspects
  ○ Currently under debate
    • Does it undermine civil liberties?
    • Is it a necessity?
    • Does it go along with american morals and beliefs?