Wilson's foreign policy: "What can US do to establish, maintain, and protect democracy around the world?"

- We remained a neutral nation
  - Kept economic ties
  - Negotiating peace
- Wilson's Several Peace Attempts:
  - January 1916
    - Colonel House has secret peace talks
  - May 27, 1916
    - Wilson's foreign policy speech
    - Introduced idea of League of Nations
  - Early 1917
    - Wilson sent letters to warring nations
      - "Send me your points."
  - January 22, 1917
    - Wilson's speech to Senate
      - Outlined his Fourteen Points for Peace

America's neutrality was challenged:
- Lusitania - May 7, 1915
- Britain's blockade in Baltic Sea, Sept. 1915
- Zimmerman telegram: Feb 25, 1917
- Germany sunk 5 US merchant vessels, March 1917

Wilson's went to war to protect democracy at home and abroad:
- Russia had a coup d'etat, March 1917
  - Czar Nicholas abdicated
  - Alexander Kerensky est'd a democracy
- Wilson voted to the war without violating his foreign policy
- April 1917 US declared war on Germany
  - House voted 373 to 50
  - Senate voted 82 to 6

US Involvement in the War:
- Associated Power, not an ALLIED POWER
- Rescued Britain from near starvation
- Too late to protect Russian democracy
  - 11/17/1917 Russian fell to Lenin
- US General Pershing & A.E. F. rescued Paris
- Allied forces pushed Germans into Germany
- Germany asked for a "cease-fire" (Armistice)
- Armistice declared
- NOV 11 1918
- Peace talks to be based on Wilson's 14 points

Politics of the 1920s

Objective question: Why did American voters consistently elect Republican presidents in the 1920s instead of Democrats?
American voters continued to elect Republicans because:
+ They were fed up with Demo "idealism"
+ They wanted to build America back up again

William Harding
+ Personal history
  Conservative, old-fashioned
  Nice guy
+ Politics
  Campaign promise "Return to normalcy"
  1921 - 1923; died in office
  Cabinet members
  Charles Hughes, Sec. of St.
  Herbert Hoover, Commerce Dept.
  Andrew Mellon, Treasury
  Rest = his "Ohio gang"
+ Harding's Administration
  Encouraged post-war economy with a pro business platform
  Dismantled many Progressive industrial reforms
  Issued injunctions against labor unions
+ Scandals
  Teapot Dome Scandal (tapped into oil reserves illegally for profit)
+ Promoted diversity and civil rights
  Attacked KKK, wanted to outlaw lynching
  Appointed Jews to office positions
  Women's rights advocate

Calvin Coolidge
+ Personal history
  Conservative, simple, New Englander
+ Politics
  1923 - 1929
  "The best gov't that governs the least"
+ Administration
  Pro big business
  Reduced gov't controls on economy
  Revenue Act, 1926
  Curtailed power of Federal Trade Commission

Herbert Hoover
+ Personal history
  Conservative, Quaker
+ Campaigned on "Republican prosperity"
  "No fears"
  Served 1929 - 1933
+ Political
  Associationalism
  Cooperation works better than competition
+ Limited gov't intervention in industry
Communist leader of N Korea

Syngman Rhee
- US supported leader of S Korea

June, 1950 - Kim Il-sung invaded S Korea
- Wanted to re-unite Korea under Communists

UN agreed to aid S Korea
- US volunteered General Douglas Mac Arthur

Repercussions of Korean War
- US redirected policy of Containment
  - Re arm West Germany
  - Increase NATO military forces
  - Create US Japanese security pact
  - Acquire bases in Saudi Arabia and Morocco
  - Offer military aid to Latin America
- Became fearful of Communist infiltration
  - Era of McCarthyism

Conclusion:
- The US policy of Containment was our revised foreign policy, based on the Truman Doctrine. It outlined our objectives in the Cold War as we attempted to contain the spread of Communism
- The methods and objectives of Containment intensified as events in the Cold War became increasingly tense

The Eisenhower and Kennedy Years
How did the Cold War evolve during the presidencies of Eisenhower and Kennedy?

The Eisenhower Years: 1952-1960
- Shifted Cold War tactics
  - Reduced ground tactics
    - Focused on airpower, nuclear power, and covert action
- Expanded US alliances: SEATO and CENTO
- Nikita Khrushchev replaced Stalin (died 1953)
  - Talked of "peaceful co-existence"
- Series of summit meetings, 1955-1960
- Troubles in Cuba, 1959
  - Fidel Castro toppled Batiste's dictatorial government
  - US placed economic sanctions against Cuba
  - Castro appealed to Soviets for economic alliance
  - CIA developed a plan to "eliminate Castro"
- The Kennedy Years, 1960-1963
- JFK's campaign focused on:
  - His Catholic religion
  - TV debates
  - Social reforms