the George Washington of Philippine independence

**William McKinley**, the 25th President of the US, led the nation to victory in the Spanish-American War

- “Open Door” policy aimed at supporting American commercial interests in China and ensuring a strong US position in world markets
- Raised protective tariffs to promote American industry
- Allowed industrial combinations or “trusts” to develop rapidly

**John Hay** (1838–1905) The author of the Open Door notes graduated from Brown University and served as one of President Abraham Lincoln’s secretaries, Secretary of State under McKinley and Roosevelt

- Hay’s support of the Open Door policy underscored the confidence Americans had in their ability to compete in the globalizing economy.
- Gave the US exclusive rights to build a canal in Panama.

**Open door notes**, to protect China from dismemberment. In the 1890s, European powers and Japan divided China. China rendered helplessly in the Sino-Japanese War. => American interests in China were threatened.

Sept 1899 Open door first note: John Hay sent the note to European powers and Japan to call for equal level playing field for trade. Before the 1890s, the US was lacking global economic and economic status to have a voice.

- The US wanted economic advantages without bringing its military to Asia.

1900 Boxer Rebellion: Chinese nationalists murdered hundreds of Christian missionary
- US send troops to Philippine.

July 3 1900, Open door second note: call to respect the sovereignty of China. Imposed US as the protector of China.

**The Philippine-American War (1899–1902)**: exemplified American imperialism. Believing Philippine was not fit to govern themselves. Philippine served as a trading point with China.
- Won by “carrot and stick”: America provided education and slowly transformed Philippine.

**b) Chapter 2: Policing Empires**

**Theodore Roosevelt** (1901–1909)

**Roosevelt Corollary & Big Stick Diplomacy** The corollary states that the US will intervene in conflicts between European countries and Latin American countries to enforce legitimate claims of
=> reflect early, pessimistic concern for civilization and mankind with the use of the bomb.

**Key Conferences - Casablanca, Cairo, Tehran, Yalta, Potsdam**

+ **Casablanca Conference** Held in Casablanca, Morocco in **January 1943**, attended by FDR and Winston Churchill to plan the Allied European strategy for the next phase of WWII. Casablanca Declaration and "unconditional surrender," which became a unified voice for Allied will.

+ **Cairo Conference November, 1943**, held in Cairo, Egypt, outlined the Allied position against Japan during World War II and made decisions about postwar Asia.

+ **Yalta Conference**: Yalta (2/1945), was the WWII meeting of the heads of government of US, UK, USSR to discuss postwar reorganization of Germany and Europea, placing emphasis on the grand alliance against Hitler.

+ **Potsdam Conference** Held in **Summer 1945**, USSR (Stalin), UK (Churchill), and US (Truman) to decide how to administer Germany, which had agreed to unconditional surrender nine weeks earlier.

**United Nations** The United Nations (UN) is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. In April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations.

**Bretton Woods Conference** was the gathering of 730 delegates from 44 Allied nations at the Mount Washington Hotel in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire to regulate the international monetary and financial order after the conclusion of WWII, held in **July 1944**.

=> The creation of the IMF and the World Bank, which would stabilize exchange rates and international currency, wanted to get rid of competitive devaluations

**b) Chapter 7: Cold War**

**Long Telegram, X Article** Long Telegram was a 1946 cable telegram by U.S. diplomat George F. Kennan during the post-WWII administration of U.S. President Harry Truman that articulated the policy of containment toward the USSR. The X Article was an article written by George F. Kennan under the pseudonym "Mr. X" and published in Foreign Affairs magazine in July 1947.

=> outlined the US policy on controlling the Soviet Union, through the policy of Containment and outlined US foreign policy for the next 40 years.

**Iron curtain speech (March 1946)** A year after the Yalta Conference, Winston Churchill condemns the Soviet Union’s policies in Europe and declares that an “iron curtain” had fallen across Eastern European.

=> signaled a definitive end to cooperation between the Soviet Union and its Western allies and the beginning of the Cold War
=> Made the US question its global position and increasing demand at home and abroad for containment.

NSC-68 (presented to Truman in 1950) National Security Council Paper NSC-68 was a Top-Secret report completed by the U.S. Department of State’s Policy Planning Staff on April 7, 1950. The document was a terrifying, bleak assessment of the world situation in which Communists will take over the world and thus US need to increase military spending, partly fueled by the onset of the Korean War.

=> provided the blueprint for the militarization of the Cold War by advocating for large expansion of US military budget, development of hydrogen bomb, increase military aid to Allies.

Executive Order 9835 – Truman’s Loyalty Review Boards: Signed on 03/21/1947, Executive Order 9835, sometimes known as the "Loyalty Order" established the first general loyalty program in the US to root out communist influence in the US federal government by Truman. The problem was created to rally public opinion behind Cold War policies and quiet right-wing critics who accused Truman of being too soft on Communism

=> established a wide area for the departmental loyalty boards to conduct loyalty screenings of federal employees and job applicants

=> allowed the FBI to run initial name checks on federal employees and authorized further field investigations if the initial inquiry uncovered information that cast someone in a negative light.

=> Main impetus for the creation of the Attorney General’s List of Subversive Organizations (AGLOSO).

(Important stuff: Korean war (1950-1953), East German uprising (1953), CIA covert operations in Iranian oil (1953) and Guatemala (1954), the New Look (1953), Geneva (1954), Massive retaliation, Rollback) Heyday of the CIA

Hydrogen Bomb: Oct 1953, Soviet completed its first device to make the hydrogen bomb.

“The New Look” (Ei approved on Oct 1953) The New Look was the name given to the national security policy of the United States during the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, reflected Eisenhower’s concern for balancing the Cold War military commitments of the United States with the nation’s financial resources, emphasizing reliance on strategic nuclear weapons to deter potential threats because it is more cost-effective. Also the policy emphasize the reduction of troops stationed abroad because run-away defense spending could pose a greater threat to the US than Soviet. Stressed covert operations, for example Ajax and PBSuccess), psychological warfare and reliance on Alliances such as SEATO and NATO.

=> Reflect a desire to go to nuclear brinkmanship.
=> signified Eisenhower administration’s reliance on the nation’s nuclear arsenal to defend against communist aggression as part of the New Look

**Rollback** The ultimate goal of containment: roll back the advance of communism and reclaim as many as they could for the Western capitalist system. Rollback is much more aggressive, push back Communist influence in Eastern Europe, aimed at Soviet Union.

Under Eisenhower: did not exercise.

Example: Uprising in East Berlin (1953) Ei did not publicly support nor intervene.

Hungary uprisings (1956): the US did not prevent Soviets from crushing the revolts.

**Eisenhower Doctrine** US foreign policy pronouncement by President Dwight D. Eisenhower that the US would intervene in the Middle East if any government threatened by a communist takeover requested aid, proposes to deter the Soviets by economically helping Middle Eastern ‘nations’ keep their independence, military assistance to those states, send US troops to combat communist aggression there should the case call for it

=> Enabled President to take military action without Congress for consent

=> Extension of containment.

**Operation Ajax (Iran) 1953**: Operation Ajax was when the CIA overthrew Muhammad Mossadeq’s democratic government in 1953 and reinstated the Shah to the throne of Iran.

=> forced out Mossadeq and established a pro-Western Iranian government

**Operation PBSuccess (Guatemala) 1954**: was a covert operation carried out by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) that deposed the democratically elected Guatemalan President Jacobo Árbenz and ended the Guatemalan Revolution of 1944–1954. It installed the military dictatorship of Carlos Castillo Armas, the first in a series of U.S.-backed authoritarian rulers in Guatemala.

**Missile Gap**: A Cold War term used to describe the difference of nuclear missile count and power between the United States and USSR.

=> used as a political tool, an example of “policy by press release,”

**MAD** In the 1960s, the doctrine of massive retaliation developed into the concept of “mutual assured destruction”, or MAD. MAD’s viability depended on each side’s “second-strike capability”: the ability to absorb a first strike and still destroy the attacker with a retaliatory or second strike. The ability of both the US and the Soviet Union to inflict damage so severe on the other that neither is willing to initiate a nuclear attack.