Josiah Strong was a Protestant minister who had intense prejudices against things such as Catholics and immigrants.

He wrote in “Our Country” that:

- The Anglo-Saxon is the race destined to be the dominant one
- America is full of Anglo-Saxons, and it is the “principal seat of his power, the center of his life and influence”
- Anglo-Saxons have great “money-making power” as well as “a genius for colonizing”
- Because the Anglo-Saxon is so good at colonizing, he should expand into other countries now since there is no more room in the west of America
- He believes that there will ultimately be a final competition between the races and that people will be competing for lands which are already occupied, but since Anglo-Saxons are superior, they will be able to gain land
- He predicts that the Anglo-Saxon will move down to Mexico and then to Central and South America, then to Africa and over the whole earth

“Our Country” is a manifestation of the idea of imperialism, since Strong expresses faith in the Anglo-Saxons of America and encourages and approves of US expansion into other countries.

“Albert Beveridge Trumpets Imperialism” 1898

- He says that:
  - America has too many products and too many workers — “industrial society is congested” and there is “more capital than there is investment”
  - America must find more markets for its produce
    - Because of the surplus of money, workers, and products, it is good that America has just gained Hawaii and Porto Rico since the excess people will need to and want to spread there
  - America will also save the Philippines if it goes in and installs a democratic government. They will also get rid of “anarchy and tyranny” of Cuba when a “government of law” replaces it
  - These new additions to the US mean that there will be new opportunity for the young people of the US and the world will improve because Americans will monopolize Cuban and Porto Rican resources and replace the “Spanish Sloth”

- Beveridge “Trumpets Imperialism” because he expresses the idea that new countries mean new opportunities. He also expresses the belief that American expansion into newly acquired countries such as Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines will help both Americans and the people already living there – American influence and form of government = good

**Reasons for US expansion:**

- Believed Anglo-Saxons (white, Protestant, from northwest of Europe) were the most powerful race – they have:
US intervention in Columbia 1898
- US helped create a revolution in Columbia – there were rebels in Columbia who wanted to separate from it and form Panama
- US helped them since they wanted Panama to be independent because then they could negotiate with the Panama gov’t to cede a strip of land to the US (and then US would build the Panama Canal)
- Rebels won w/ US help and US signed a treaty
- Panama ceded a strip of land and US built the Panama Canal from 1902 – 1914

US reasons to annex the Philippines:
- Spread Christianity
- Spread Democracy
- God chose the US
- US will protect Filipinos from Spain
- Will get trade benefits – Philippines are close to China so trade is easier
- Filipinos will advance and improve with US influence
- US will also guard Philippines and restore peace and order
- Filipinos are used to tyranny which is why they don’t understand the presence of US

US reasons not to annex the Philippines
- US doesn’t have the right to take them over
- Filipinos won’t have the same privileges even if they are annexed
- Filipinos can govern themselves
- There are religion, race, and language differences

Open Door Policy
- In 1890’s, there were spheres of influence in China (different countries were controlling and influencing sections of China)
- European countries had military control and control over sections of China’s trade
- US went ahead and announced that all nations should have equal trading influences in China – US felt left out since we didn’t have any spheres of influence in China
- They didn’t consult anyone, and technically they didn’t have the right to make an announcement like that

Monroe Doctrine – 1823
- Written by John Quincy Adams
- Was directed at European nations:
US must join WWI not for selfish gains such as conquest or dominion but to champion the right of mankind – demonstrates how US wants to extend its aid to other countries to restore their rights (talking about the countries which Germany has begun to take over)
- It is less selfish than the Roosevelt Corollary since he talks about how the US will need to extend its aid
- Theme is about democracy, liberty, self-determination, and doesn’t talk about material gains
- Soon afterwards, the US joined WWI

Wilson’s 14 Points
- Were his ideal of what he wanted
  o Independence for countries
  o Open covenants (no secret deals/understandings between countries)
  o League of nations
  o Freedom of navigation on the seas
  *as a result of self-determination, many countries became independent

Treaty of Versailles
- Results:
  o German military was reduced
  o Germans had to pay reparations
  o Germany loses some territory to France
  o Rhineland becomes demilitarized
  o Poland was created
  o Germany gets the blame for starting the war
  o League of Nations is created
- Back in the US senate, they don’t approve of this treaty – the Treaty of Versailles had to get 2/3 approval from the Senate, and it didn’t
  o One of the reasons they didn’t approve was because under Article 10, members of the League of Nations have to go to war for each other if one is attacked
    ▪ Senate argues that this is unconstitutional since US can only declare war and go to war if Congress approves.
    ▪ Congress was also against this since Congress didn’t want to be obligated to go to war
- This rejection is a manifestation of isolationism since US is deciding to withdraw from foreign affairs
  *From the end of WWI to WWII isolationism and neutrality were the dominant sentiments

America in the 1920’s
Was one of Roosevelt’s most popular New Deal Programs

- It employed young males (18-25) to do physical labor such as reforestation and other conservation projects, as well as building new highways and bridges across the country.
- The young men were paid with federal money.
- The Civilian Conservation Corps contributed both to the nation’s welfare as a whole as well as to individual families, whose income was increased.

- Works Project Administration (WPA) 1935
  - Spent nearly $5 billion on emergency relief.
  - Put the unemployed on a federal payroll so that they could earn enough for their basic needs and stimulate the stagnant economy.
  - It also provided work for the many unemployed artists, actors, and writers by paying them to practice their craft.
  - However, the WPA was not enough to overcome the depression because most people believe that Roosevelt did not spend enough on emergency relief, forcing people to look for more radical alternatives, which shifted the New Deal to the left.

2nd New Deal 1935 - 1938
- Social Security Act 1935
  - Aided individuals who were unemployed, old, or disabled by giving them welfare.
  - Provided old-age pensions to people over 65 which were financed by a tax on employers and workers, with no government contributions.
  - Set up a system of unemployment compensation on a federal-state basis, with employers paying a payroll tax and each state setting the benefit levels and administering the program locally.
  - Provided for direct federal grants to the states for welfare payments to handicapped, needy elderly dependent children.
  - Was criticized because it took much-needed money to stimulate the economy out of circulation and did not provide pensions to everyone (farmers and servants were excluded).

- Fair Labor Standards Act
  - Established minimum wages and maximum hours of work.
  - Although it had many loopholes, it did succeed in causing pay raises for millions of workers who were earning less than the minimum wage.
  - It set up a system which the Congress could build on in the future to reach even more generous and humane levels in businesses.

- National Labor Relations/Wagner Act
  - Outlawed company unions and other unfair labor practices.
  - Allowed and recognized labor unions’ right to organize and bargain with their employers.
  - Established the National Labor Relations Board.
- Many people in the Senate, however, were afraid to sign the petition to censure McCarthy because they were afraid of being labeled as a communist – it was a very fearful time - and even in the Senate people did not want to cross him
- When the public saw his hearings, they finally realized that McCarthy’s hearings were unfair and wrong, and they became angry which caused the senators to finally attack McCarthy
- Welch, who was the army’s Chief legal representative, was one of the first people to stand up to McCarthy. He accused McCarthy of accusing people without evidence
- Margaret Chase Smith was also one of the first people to stand up to McCarthy as well

“If I’d Stood Up Earlier” (not an ID)
- Was written by Mark Goodson
- Talks about the 2nd Red Scare
  - It shows the unfairness of blacklisting and how it really effected people’s lives (negatively)
  - It says that there were not many procedures
  - Accusations and blacklisting were secretive and done mostly behind people’s backs
  - People were afraid to employ blacklisted people because of:
    - Protest letters that employers sometimes received when they hired someone on the blacklist
    - They feared advertisers taking away businesses’ customers by purposely not advertising them if they hired a blacklisted person

Eisenhower 1952
- He was president at the time and had two major ideas:
  - Massive retaliation:
    - The way to deal with the communist threat was to threaten massive military retaliation
  - He created the Domino Theory:
    - When he was asked why he thought the US should help the French in South Vietnam to defend South Vietnam against communism
    - Was the theory that guided the US interference in Vietnam:
      - If one country falls to communism, then the rest will begin to fall, too – if South Vietnam falls, the rest of Southeast Asia will fall (France controls Indochina at the time)

“Eisenhower Explains Domino Theory” 1954
- When he was asked why he thought the US should help the French in South Vietnam to defend South Vietnam against communism, he responded with this document:
If one country falls to communism, then the rest will begin to fall, too – if South Vietnam falls, the rest of Southeast Asia will fall like dominoes (France controls Indochina at the time)

- Millions and millions of people as well as resources would be lost to Communism if the countries in South Asia all fell
- “The possible consequences of the loss are incalculable to the free world”

- Was the theory that guided the US interference in Vietnam since Kennedy, nine years later in 1963, fully believed it and feared the consequences of not going to war in Vietnam

Bay of Pigs Fiasco 1961
- Ever since the Spanish-American War, Cuba had been an ally of the United States.
- US had developed strong business interests in Cuba and had also stationed troops over there from time to time
- Fulgencio Batista, who had been a long-time ally of the United States, was overthrown by Fidel Castro in 1959, who proclaimed himself to be a communist. He took over some of the American companies which had been established in Cuba
- US was fearful of such a radical government. It was believed that Cuba would begin to spread communism to the surrounding Latin American and South American countries with the help of the Soviet Union
- The Bay of Pigs Fiasco:
  - CIA had begun training anti-Castro Cubans to invade Cuba at the Bay of Pigs and overthrow Castro
  - Kennedy, who became President in 1961, approved of this plan, and four months later in April, the invasion took place
  - Kennedy had hoped that the Cuban people would rise up and overthrow Castro when the battle started, but the Bay of Pigs turned out to be a disaster
  - The US was accused of openly trying to overthrow a neighboring government

Cuban Missile Crisis
- In 1961, the Russians began posing a threat because they began to threaten to seal off the Western section of Berlin (which was controlled by the French, British, and Americans) much like the Berlin Blockade of 1948. They then created the Berlin Wall which split Berlin into the Soviet (communist) side and the Western Democratic side. They also started sending military aid to Cuba to help Castro and began to install missile sites which would have been capable of reaching American soil.
- Kennedy responded by building up the US military. NATO, which had missiles installed in Turkey in order to contain or respond to any military threat posed by the Soviet Union. By this time (1962), these missiles were obsolete (weren’t really useful militarily). However, they were useful since the Soviet Union still felt threatened by them.
- It is up to the state to decide about segregation
- When the 14th amendment was adopted, there were segregated schools at the time, so there still can still be segregated facilities now
- The court is overstepping its bounds – the federal judiciary should not be interfering
- Northern “agitators” are coming in to change their public school system
- Before the court’s decision, there were good relations between blacks and whites

- This document illustrates the white southern sentiment of the time that they don’t want to change their way of life – don’t like northerners or blacks interfering with the status quo
- It also demonstrates the southern white senators’ desire to resist changes which have begun to happen to their society
- Reflects/foreshadows the extent of white southern resistance to the Civil Rights Movement when it comes into full bloom in the 60’s

**NAACP 1910**
- Was the oldest civil rights organization – it started in 1910
- Was a national organization
- Manly black members
- Dealt with legal challenges with segregation and pressured employers, labor unions, and the government on behalf of blacks
- It relied on court action to bring about change

**SNCC 1960**
- Stand for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- Was created in 1960
- Operated exclusively in the south
- Made primarily of young black people
- Started out as nonviolent, but then it started advocating Black Power and became more violent and radical when Stokely became the new chairman.
- It eventually broke with MLK

**Montgomery Bus Boycotts 1956**
- Montgomery buses were segregated, and blacks living there decided to boycott all buses
- Blacks organized other carpools with each other.
- They also brought a legal challenge to the court about buses by suing the bus companies. The court ruled that segregation on buses was illegal.
- Blacks were the main occupants of the buses, so when they stopped riding, bus companies lost money.
- The boycotts showed blacks that:
  - They had a lot of economic power
- Hundreds of children skipped school in order to march in Birmingham
- 700 Children were arrested by the busload only to come back the next day and march again
- The police eventually brought out hoses and dogs to attack the children
- The brutality of police response shocked the public and won the attention and sympathy of the nation. The news media was very helpful in showing everyone what was going on in Birmingham
- When the police got involved, the national government had to get involved. Kennedy got on TV and said that it was a moral issue. Soon after, the Civil Rights Bill was created, but it would still require the March on Washington DC to motivate Congress to sign it

**March on Washington DC 1963**
- Major civil rights march – was used as a means of putting pressure on Congress to sign the Civil Rights Bill
- MLK gave his famous “I have a Dream” speech
- Malcolm X did not approve of the March on Washington, calling it the “farce on Washington”; he believed it to be too passive to have any effect

**Letter from a Birmingham Jail 1963**
- Written by MLK as a response to a group of white clergymen who had criticized him.
- He explains the purpose of direct action:
  - Direct action brings attention to issues; it creates tension and brings the issue to the forefront.
- He makes a distinction between just and unjust laws. A law is unjust if:
  - If the majority passes a law and it is only binding to the minority
  - If the minority doesn’t have a say in the making of the laws
  - If the law is unjust in its application
    - With permits – if permits aren’t given to black people but are given to whites
- He also explains why he is not an outsider:
  - One can’t be an outsider if one is concerned with the problems there too
- He voices his disappointment for moderates
- His “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” reflects many Civil Rights Leaders’ of the times that people should take action to change their situation (because of what he says about direct action) even if his ideas are not exactly the same as Stokely Carmichael’s or Malcolm X’s – all three advocate immediate/direct action

**Civil Rights Act 1964**
- Was passed by Congress, who gets the power to do so because of the commerce clause and the Necessary and Proper Clause
- Why will segregation in a restaurant or hotel affect interstate commerce?
Black Nationalism: blacks should control the politics and the politicians in their own community and the time when blacks will let a white person come into their community who will control them is long gone

Wants blacks to live in their own “black community” – his ideas are different from MLK, who advocates integration – Malcolm X wants separatism

Blacks also have to control their own economy by buying from each other – keeping the money in their own community and supporting black businesses. He blames whites for making the black communities slums because he says all of the money that used to be there has been spent at white men’s stores

Doesn’t think that picketing or boycotting or sit-ins are going to help the black community since they aren’t truly forms of action

He believes in self-help and immediate action to improve the black community and says that Black Nationalism is a self-help philosophy

Compares the situation of the blacks in the US to the countries in Asia and Africa who have already gained their independence through nationalism

Blacks have to unite and work together through Black Nationalism and in organizations which are designed to make black nationalism materialize such as the NCAAP

Says he is for freedom, not separation or integration

“What We Want” Stokeley Carmichael / Black Power 1966

- It meant one thing to blacks and one thing to white — whites interpreted black power as being aggressive and violent. Blacks, on the other hand, saw it as something positive

- According to Stokely Carmichael who was the leader of the SNCC, (who wrote “What We Want” in 1966) blacks need to take control of their own community. Black power means:
  o Where blacks are the minority in a community, they should have proper representation and sharing of control
  o Blacks should come together to vote for representatives and force those representatives to speak to their needs

- Like Malcolm X, he rejects the idea of integration as a way to achieve equality. Instead, he advocated that blacks need to have their own community

March from Selma to Montgomery 1965

- Was the last time civil rights were all together before there was a split in the Civil Rights Movement
  o Stokely Carmichael took over the SNCC, which changed it to become more violent
  o Many young blacks had less subservient attitudes than the older generations did, and as a result, they advocated a much more confrontational approach to achieving Civil Rights
  o Some Civil Rights Activists wanted to split from white society while others wanted to stay