Henry McNeal Turner

- “Anything to please white folk”
- Born to free black parents
- Believed in literary requirements to vote
- Licensed to preach
- Began believing in racial harmony
- Supported emigration to Africa and Liberian Exodus
- Believed God was black
- Voice of Missions- newspaper- criticized lynching
  - Get guns and attack white predators
  - Grew older and angrier

Washington vs. Du Bois

- Washington
  - Born a slave
  - Save Plantation
  - Hard childhood
  - No formal schooling
  - Shaped by industrial work ethic
- Du Bois
  - Born free
  - Massachusetts
  - Happy childhood and acceptance
  - Very educated

Organizations

- NAACP
  - DuBois becomes the editor of their newspaper: The Crisis
  - Early years: militant organization led and funded by white men
- NACW
  - Goal: "Lifting as we climb"
  - Stressed moral, mental, and material advancement
  - Eradicate poverty
  - End racial discrimination
  - Promote education
- Fraternities and Sororities
  - Black elite
  - Alpha Phi Alpha (frat)
  - Alpha Kappa Alpha (sorority)
- The Urban League
  - Goal: Alleviate conditions black people encountered as they moved into cities
  - Improve: Housing, Medicare, Rec Facilities

Reading- P. 165-172
Many smaller wars over territory
  - Nationalism (N)
    - French-German border conflicts
    - Ethnic nationalism in the Balkans

America Joins the War

- Most of America is isolationist
- President Wilson campaigns on keeping America out of war
- Sinking of the Lusitania
  - Germany declares "unrestricted submarine warfare"
  - Lusitania sunk by German U-boat in 1915
  - Kills 1,000 & 130 Americans
  - Germans must apologize, stop targeting peaceful ships and America will stay neutral
- The Zimmerman Telegram
  - Secret message from Germany to Mexico
  - Proposes an alliance against the US
  - Mexico would declare war on America and get lost territory after victory
  - Causes an outrage in America
  - Mexico says, "No," and shows the United States the letter
- Congress declares war on Germans in April 1917
  - Defend traditional allies
  - Defend democracy

America Enters the War

- 2.8 million "doughboys" (drafted soldiers)
- Fresh American troops turn the tide for the Allies
- Within months the war was over

The 14 Points

1. Woodrow Wilson’s plan for a long lasting peace
2. Conflicts with Europeans desire to punish Germany

14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike

The Treaty of Versailles

- Germany...
  1. Forced to accept full responsibility for war
  2. Loses all its territories
  3. Must pay reparation payments to the Allies
  4. Must only have a very limited military

The Mandate System

1. Great Britain and France divide up Middle East
Criticism of the Movement

- Could not escape its history and culture to create a new one
- Relied on white publishing houses and white owned magazines
- A movement for the black middle class
  - If you were part of the lower class (most blacks), you weren’t apart of this because you didn’t have the time to think about it

Marcus Garvey

- Inspired by Booker T. Washington
  - Very energetic/charismatic leader
  - Take pride in your race- "Up You Mighty Race"
- Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)
  - Largest mass movement of black people in American history
  - Mostly worked with urban communities
- “Black Messiah”
- “Christ died to make men free, I shall die to give courage and inspiration to my race.”
- Black Star Line- Steamship company to take people back to Africa
  - Doesn’t have the money to do this
  - He has 2 ships, and neither ship goes to Africa
- Outside of his followers, people tried to deport him
- Giving pride can be threatening
  - Because blacks would try to fight harder for their rights
    - Unsettling for whites

Marcus Garvey & DuBois

- Hated each other
- Garvey mocked DuBois and the NAACP
  - National advancement of certain people
- DuBois to Garvey
  - “Little fat black man, ugly, but with intelligent eyes and big head”

Garvey & White People

- According to Garvey:
  - White & black people have separate destinies
    - Interracial cooperation is absurd
  - Met with the KKK and respected them
    - Believed that every white person was a clansman
  - Years later, Malcolm X is inspired by Garvey

Pan Africanism

- People of African descent from around the world should come together to share their heritage, discuss their ties to the continent, and explore ways to moderate- if not eliminate- colonial rule in Africa
Send funds to local relief agencies
Hopkins put men to work instead of giving them charity
Within 2 hours of the new law, $5 million was given out

- **Civil Works Administration (CWA)**
  - Gave jobs to unemployed building roads, parks, airports, and so on
  - The CWA provided a psychological and physical boost to its 4 million workers

- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**
  - This Environmental program put 2.5 million unmarried men to work
    - The CCC taught the men of America how to live independently

- **National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)**
  - The decline in the industrial prices of 1930s caused business failures and unemployment
  - The NIRA to boost declining prices, helping business and workers
  - Made codes regulating wages, work conditions, production and prices

- **Works Progress Administration (1935)**
  - The WPA built/repaired schools, hospitals, airfields, etc.
  - Decreased unemployment

- **Social Security Act (1935)**
  - Provided retirement pensions for workers
  - Helped millions of Americans feel more secure in their golden years

- **National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)**
  - Legalized previously illegal labor practices such as closed shops in which only union members can work and collective bargaining
  - Many conservatives criticized the Act for being too anti-business and pro-worker

- **Farm Security Administration**
  - The FSA was set up to rehabilitate poor farmers and sharecroppers
  - Set up programs to purchase land owned by poor farmers and resettle them in group farms on land more suitable for efficient farming

- **The Labor Standards Act**
  - Banned child labor and set a minimum wage
  - This law was a long awaited triumph for the progressive-era social reformers

- **Fair Labor Standards Act (Reform)**

- **Farm Security Administration (Recovery)**

**First Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)**

- Purpose: The recovery of agriculture
- Paid farmers who agreed to reduce production of basic crops such as cotton, wheat, tobacco, hogs, and corn
- Money came from a fax on processors such as flour millers and meat packers who passed the cost on to the consumer

**Rural Agency Help**

- **Drought Relief Service (DRS, Relief)**
  - This was in response to the Dust Bowl
  - Purchased cattle at risk of starvation due to drought conditions in the middle of America
Victory gardens were replaced
- Industries switched to war production very quickly

**Japanese Americans During WWII**

**Pre WWII**
- Asians began migration in the mid 1800's
  - Once here, they were used as cheap labor
  - Japanese Americans were then discriminated against
  - They were called the "yellow peril"
  - The more success they had, the more hate they got

**Aftermath**
- Hours after the news of the bombings was spread, the FBI went to work
  - They started to seize all of the notable Issei in Hawaii
  - Such as teachers, priests, community organizations, and newspaper editors
  - Issei- First generation Japanese Immigrants
  - They were arrested and treated as POW's
  - The next couple days, even more Japanese immigrants were arrested
  - Even Nisei were restricted, even being birthed in America
  - Nisei- U.S. children born of Issei
  - All the Japanese had work, travel, and social restrictions
  - They were deemed “Dangerous to public peace”

**Nisei**
- A Nisei is a Japanese America born in the United States
  - Many male Nisei were recruited for specific war regiments
  - They were used as translators, for intercepted messages and communication between the battling nations
  - Also used as spies sent over to Japan to find out their war strategies

**Japanese Interment**
- After the Pearl Harbor incident many actions were taken
  - Interment- The removal of Japanese Americans from the pacific coast
  - President Roosevelt signed an order that passed this law
  - The signing of this order is referred to as the order 9066
  - Interment happened because hysteria for Japs was growing
  - Due to the bombing of pearl harbor, whites were fearing every Jap to be a traitor or a spy
  - This hysteria caused Roosevelt to sign the order for Japanese Interment

**Internment Camps**
- The Japs in America that were not deported, were sent to internment camps
  - Internment camps were prison camps for Japanese Americans
  - More 110,000 men, women, and children were put into these camps
• They were given a week’s notice to sell their homes and belongings before they would be shipped off to these camps
• Camp prisoners were kept under guard at all times
• They were not similar to camps in Europe, there was no mindless killing
• In these camps, families lived in single rooms with little privacy
• 2/3 of camp prisoners were born in the US
• Prisoners often did labor work throughout imprisonment
• In 1988 congress apologized for the treatment of Japanese Americans during WWII and awarded such camp survivor with $20,000

Yuri Kochiyama
• She was an internment camp survivor
• She and her family were among 20,000 Japanese Americans in the camp in Arcadia, California
• While she was in the camp she believed that it would only last a few weeks
• She was in the camp for 2 years
• She compared the camp to concentration camps in Europe
• The only comparison she made was that it was all a concentrated group of people, Japanese
• She said that those camps were death camps, internment camps were nowhere near as cruel as those

The Atom Bomb
• The first Atomic Bomb was dropped in Hiroshima, Japan on August 6th
• The second was dropped on August 9th, in Nagasaki
• There was 166,000 casualties in Hiroshima
• There were 64,000 casualties in Nagasaki
• Around 300,000 total casualties between both bombs
• America first tested it in the New Mexico desert
• 13 pounds of the explosive
• Disintegrated a tower 60 feet high
• Created a crater 6 feet deep and 1,200 feet in diameter
• Knocked over a steel tower ½ a mile away
• Knocked men down 10,000 yards away

President Truman of the Atom Bomb
• Stated that "We have discovered the most terrible bomb in the history of the world"
• "A way to disintegrate an atom"
• He also said that they would only target soldiers and sailors, not innocent women and children
• Also, he issued a warning asking the Japanese to surrender and save lives, but they did not cooperate

1947 Japanese Constitution
• General Douglas MacArthur wanted Japan to have a government like America’s, based off freedom, democracy, and equality
The Iron Curtain

- This stood for a sharp divide between the West and Eastern Europe
- Stalin uses the Iron curtain speech to prove that the West was threatening the USSR
- Gave reason to build up military and not countryside

Zero Sum Game

- Just as a chess game, if you lose a piece, you have to take a piece to keep an advantage
- So it was in the Cold war struggle to spread capitalist ideology and communist ideology

1950s America

- "Third world" was a Cold War term
- Any country that was not aligned with the capitalist West (first world) or with the Soviets in the East (second world) was considered to be part of the third world

Greece- The Rotten Apple

- Communist rebels threatened to overthrow a corrupt, British backed monarchy

Containment Policy

- Soviet Union also looked forward to the spread of communism around the world
- They also saw that the United States, with its capitalist ideology would eventually need to be overthrown to accomplish universal communism

The Truman Doctrine

- Truman asks congress for $500 million in aid for Greece and Turkey
- "It must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures... The free peoples of the world look to us for guidance and maintaining their freedoms"
- It is the U.S. responsibility to help nations who have a forced control by outside pressures

The Marshall Plan

- Poorer nations are more likely to support communism
- U.S. government believed the best way to prevent the spread of communism is to give money to western European nations
- The Marshall Plan gave aid to torn nations in order to create stable democracies
  - Eastern Europe and Soviet Union could take this money, but refused

Crisis in Berlin

- Germany and Berlin is divided by 4 zones (West U.S., France, Britain East- Soviet)
- In Berlin, the Soviets block traffic
- June 1948- Soviets blocked any rail, road, or water way into Berlin
- Berlin aircrafts- Flew to provide aid to Berlin
Civil Rights

4 Causes
• Jim Crow Laws
  o Laws that forced segregation in public places such as schools, trains, buses, bathrooms, and so on
  o Used the preserve ideas that blacks were inferior citizens
• Brown V. Board of Education
  o Brown vs. Board of Education was a court decision outlawing racial segregation of public education facilities
• Emmett Till’s Murder
  o Whistled at a woman while visiting an uncle in Mississippi, and was murdered by her husband and brother in law
  o Killers went free
• Montgomery Bus Boycott
  o Rosa Parks’ arrest triggered the Montgomery Bus Boycott
  o Lasted a full year, gained national attention, and ended when a federal ruling declared the bus segregation policy to be unconstitutional

4 Figures
• Marin Luther King
  o Brought change through non-violent protest and civil disobedience
  o Marches, sit-ins, speeches, demonstrations, and multiple arrests
• Malcom X
  o Contrast to non-violence since he called for the separation of the races
  o He believed in black superiority
• Lyndon B. Johnson
  o Vision for a “Great Society”, which included changes in healthcare, education, and Civil Right legislation
  o 1964 Civil Rights Act and 1965 Voting Rights Act

A Different Background- Martin Luther King
• Born in Atlanta, Georgia
• Father was a reverend
  o Strict
• First friend was white
• Tried to commit suicide at 12
• High School- Speaking skills and charismatic
• Entered Morehouse during Junior year of High School
• Entered the ministry while at Morehouse
  o President
• Nixon did not appear to be the only corrupt person in the White House
• Vice President Spiro Agnew
  o Accused of carrying out political favors for money and cheating on his taxes
• Ford
  o First person to become president without having been elected to president or vice president
• Ford pardons Nixon of all crimes
• Loss of presidential powers

Regan’s First Term

• The nation was sick of politics
  o Nixon and Watergate
  o The USSR invaded Afghanistan as the United States just watched
  o Iran took American embassy workers hostage
• Carter’s Malaise speech- he came across blaming Americans for current problems

1980 Election

• Regan’s focus- family, work, neighborhood, peace, and freedom
• Regan and his VP (Bush) beat Carter in a landslide

The Regan Revolution

• Regan is best known for his optimism
• Founded "The New Right"0 coalition that advocated major reversals in liberal government, economic, and social issues
  o Endorsed- School prayer, small government, low taxes, and the teaching of a biblical version of creationism
• Began to grow with televangelists
  o This idea of morality and politics went hand in hand under the New Right

Regan’s Economic Plan

• Reganomics
  o Reduce taxes to stimulate economic growth
  o Cut the federal budget
  o Supply-Side Economics- Tax cuts and business incentives stimulate investment
    ▪ This encourages growth

The 1988 Election

• George H. W. Bush is nominated as the Republican candidate
• "Read my lips, no new taxes"

The Opening of the USSR

• Mikhail Gorbachev sought to open the USSR to the West