

Diplomatic History of the United States

- In the US, as in any democracy, public opinion helps to shape basic foreign policy decisions and actions.
- Foreign policy represents the needs, interests and hopes of the American people.

Among the important traditional and fundamental foreign policies of the American experience are the following:

1. Isolationism
2. Freedom of the Seas in peace and wartime
3. The Monroe Doctrine
4. Pan Americanism (Good Neighbor) toward Latin America
5. The Open Door (China Trade)
6. Promotion of peaceful settlement of disputes in international relations
7. Promotion of Disarmament
8. Promotion of Human Rights and Democracy
9. Imperialism and Territorial Expansionism
10. Nonrecognition of nations seen as "evil"
11. Containment of Communism (1947-2002)
12. Pre-emption---overcome threats before they occur (foreign policy of George W Bush (2002-?).

- The key point to remember is that the mainspring of all foreign policy is **NATIONAL SELF INTEREST**--so the nation becomes involved in contradictions that otherwise are unexplainable.

The Creation of U.S. Policy and Government

I. Fundamental factors which influence foreign policy:

Geographical Positions

- 2 oceans
- only 2 direct neighbors
- Helps promote growth/prosperity

Weak Neighbors

- Canada and Mexico
- Only Fidel Castro in Cuba is a possible threat

Room for Expansion

- U.S. started with Colonies
- Had ability to move West
- Easy to overcome Mexico and expand

Hyphenated – Americans (Diverse ethnic groups)

Promoted trade early on, getting involved in business ventures overseas

Idealism about Democracy

Sympathetic about Democracy elsewhere in the world

Primacy of Domestic Affairs

1789 – 1815 ; 1914 – 1918 ; 1939 – present – only times U.S. has dealt with foreign issues

Until WW2, U.S. didn't have to worry about having Europe gang up on U.S. Europe was always having fighting conflicts, so the U.S. felt it could stay isolated.

II. President and Foreign Affairs

- A. Makes Treaties w/ foreign nations (2/3 vote required from Senate)
- B. Can Make Executive Agreements (agreement between 2 world leaders)
- C. Able to establish Diplomatic Relations (can recognize a country)
- D. Can break off Diplomatic Relations
- E. Has the ability not to deal with a country
- F. Nominates ambassadors (must be confirmed by Senate)
- G. Can renounce a treaty
- H. Mouthpiece of foreign policy
- I. Commander in Chief of Armed Forces
 - 1. Can decide to go to war with a declaration
 - 2. Can send troops to foreign soil
 - 3. Last formal declaration of war – WW2
 - 4. War Powers act was intended to limit President's powers, but after president decides to go to war, Congress has never pulled troops out

III. Presidential Experience

- A. Most Presidents enter Presidency without ever being on National level
- B. Most Presidents enter Presidency with no information on world/ no background

IV. Treaty of Paris, 1763

- A. Treaty which ends Seven Years War (French and Indian War)
- B. French are expelled from North America after losing at the **Battle of Quebec**
- C. After 7 years War, George III starts to crack down on Colonist acts, but leaves French people alone
- D. Colonies want to remain loyal to King, but they want autonomy – to run their own affairs

V. Benjamin Franklin

- A. Goes to France after Declaration of Independence to seek aid for the Colonies in the War for Independence
- B. Had love affair with Marie Antoinette
- C. Helped to bring French aid

VI. Aid to the Colonies

- a. 1779 – Spaniards publicly signed on to help United States
- b. 1780 – Dutch signed on to help United States

VII. (2nd) Treaty of Paris, 1783

- a. Treaty signed between the United States and Great Britain, which recognizes United States independence
- b. For the U.S. government, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, and John Adams negotiate the treaty

<u>US Demands</u>	<u>British Demands</u>
Wants British to withdraw from 7 military forts in Wisconsin/Michigan	Want all debts to British citizens paid (80,000 Loyalists/Tories flee to Canada after US wins Revolution b/c they are traders to America)
Wants New Finland Fishing Grounds	

VIII. Original United States boundaries

- a. South – Florida/Georgia boundary
- b. West – Mississippi River
- c. North – Canadian Boundary
- d. East – Atlantic Ocean

IX. Second Continental Congress

- a. 1776 – 1781 – no national government
- b. Second Continental Congress acts as the National Government until the Articles of Confederation are established as the government in 1781

X. Confederation Congress

- a. After signing the Treaty of Paris, the Confederation Congress orders Franklin, Jay, and Adams to rip up the treaty b/c they don't want to repay Loyalists for lost property because they were traders

XI. Depression in the U.S.

- a. In retaliation for ripping up the Treaty of Paris, the British dump the U.S. market with goods
- b. The Articles of Confederation did not give the Federal Government the power to put a tariff on foreign goods, so the goods could not be kept out
- c. But while the British send their goods to America, the British won't buy any American goods

XII. Shay's Rebellion

- a. Scares elite into calling for a Constitutional Convention

XIII. Troubles with Spain

- a. After Revolution, Spain starts to give U.S. trouble
- b. Spain interferes w/ Navigation along the Mississippi River (the U.S. controlled the East side and the Spanish controlled the West side of the River)
- c. Also, there was a boundary dispute between Florida and Georgia
- d. Florida, which was Spanish, was inhabited by Seminole and Micosukee Indians
- e. As a result, Georgia was created as a buffer zone from Indian attacks.

XIV. Constitutional Convention

- a. May 1787 – Sept. 1787 (16 weeks)
- b. Hot Summer in Philadelphia
- c. White Males
- d. Each Delegate get his own vote
- e. 12/13 states attend – R.I. did not attend
- f. No info on close to half of signers of Constitution

XV. Federal Government under Constitution

- a. Creates office of the Presidency (leader of Federal Government)
- b. Government Can Tax citizens directly
- b. Controls money supply
- c. Controls Tariffs
- d. **Elastic Clause** (Article I, Section 8) – Congress Shall make all laws which are necessary and proper and Congress shall provide for the common defense and general welfare

XVI. Federalist Era, 1789 - 1801

- a. George Washington (1789 – 1797)
- b. John Adams (1797 – 1801)
- c. In Federalist Era, the first political party system is created
- d. Washington's Secretary of State – Thomas Jefferson
- e. Washington's Secretary of the Treasury – Alexander Hamilton
- f. 1794 – Jefferson quits cabinet position and forms Democratic-Republicans

XVII. Hamilton (Federalist) – Father of Modern Liberalism

- a. Broad Interpretation of Constitution (Elastic Clause – Art. 1, Sec. 8)
- b. Strong National Government
- c. More Business, Industry, Commerce (Diverse Economy as well as agriculture)
- d. Wants to be close to Britain b/c of common ancestry
- e. Distrusts French b/c they are in the midst of their own Revolution
- f. Gets the backing of John Adams
- g. Washington was never a Federalist, but sides w/ Hamilton on most issues

XVIII. Jefferson (Democratic-Republicans) – Father of Modern Conservatism

- a. Strict Interpretation of Constitution
- b. More State and Local Control (Changes View as President)
- c. Against Industrialization b/c it brings corruption
- d. Wants a Nation of Farmers – “Farmers are God’s Chosen People”
- e. Distrusts British
- f. Wants to wish the French the best in their Revolution
- g. Gets the backing of James Madison

XIX. French Revolution (September 1789)

- a. France had been in an economic mess
- b. The Bourbon Royal family was getting weaker
- c. By 1789, French government goes Bankrupt

XX. Louis XVI

- a. Calls estate general meeting w/ representatives from all classes present
- b. May/June 1789 – Mid 1792 – moderates start taking over power

XXI. Reign of Terror (June 1793 – July 1794)

- a. Time of massive purges by the Jacobins
- b. Jacobins used Madame Guillotine to commit mass murder on high clergy, nobility, peasants, anyone who had a grievance against the government
- c. Basically, the Jacobins killed anyone who got in their way and who they didn’t like

XXII. Europe Declares War on Reign of Terror

- a. Spain, Netherlands, Britain, Russia, and Austria unite
- b. They are afraid of a government being able to work without a King
- c. **French united in Nationalism behind Jacobins b/c they didn’t want to be invaded**

XXIII. Directory Stage (early 1795-99)

XXIV. Napoleon takes power (November 1799)

Napoleon is defeated for a 2nd time in Battle of Waterloo, June 1815

Desire for Neutrality and Security Concerns

I. Alexander Hamilton

- a. Pro - British
- b. Doesn't trust French
- c. Sees that the French were enemies before the Revolution and always considers the French to be the enemy
- d. Forms Federalist Party

II. Thomas Jefferson

- a. Supports the French in French Revolution
- b. Thankful to French for the support they gave in American Revolution

III. Washington's View of Political Parties

- a. Washington deplors Political Parties, but sides w/ Hamilton on most issues

IV. Federalist Era (1789 – 1801)

- a. Washington and Adams – 2 Presidents of Era
- b. Washington was inaugurated late – 8 weeks and 1 day late)

V. French Revolution

- a. May 1789 – beginning of French Revolution
- b. Looking back, there were 3 stages to the French Revolution

VI. Moderate Stage of French Revolution (May 1789 – Mid 1792)

- a. Louis XVI lost power and became a figure head King
- b. Storming of the Bastille
- c. This was the constructive stage of the Revolution

VII. Radical Stage (Mid 1792 – Early 1795)

- a. In this stage, the Jacobins (Robespierre, Danton, and ?) take power
- b. Jacobins are totalitarian and commit massive purges (Reign of Terror)
- c. King Louis XVI is executed
- d. Marie Antoinette is murdered
- e. Christianity was banned
- f. Jacobins started the calendar over with the year ONE
- g. Royal titles were ended
- h. Everybody became known as a "citizen"

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X. Conservative-Counter Revolution

- a. Radicals are overcome
- b. Military government restores law and order
- c. The Directory government to stay in power, uses a young Colonel, Napoleon Bonaparte

XI. Napoleon Bonaparte

- a. November 1799 – Napoleon seizes power, ending the French Revolution
- b. Declares himself emperor
- c. Conquer Europe (except for Britain and Russia)
- d. Tried to blockade Britain and starve them out (but it doesn't succeed)
- e. Invaded Czarist Russia, which was his downfall
- f. By 1814, Napoleon is exiled, but escapes
- g. 1815, Napoleon is exiled again after losing Battle of Waterloo

XII. Hamilton

- a. Born illegitimately in British W. Indies
- b. Never knows his father
- c. Grows up in poverty
- d. Migrated to NY – Went to Columbia University
- e. Made Good Connections
- f. Married Wealth – Elizabeth Skyler
- g. Moves up in social status as a result of marriage
- h. **Didn't Trust Masses – Feared the Masses**

XIII. Washington's 2nd Term

- a. Starts March 4, 1793
- b. Washington and Federalists are concerned about Jacobins and Reign of Terror
- c. Jefferson wasn't concerned, feeling that it was an internal conflict

XIV. “Citizen” Edmond Janney

- a. New Jacobin ambassador to U.S. shows up in May 1793
- b. Arrives in Charleston, South Carolina
- c. Travels up to Philadelphia
- d. Makes public speeches before speaking w/ government
- e. In his speeches, he says that he’s here to ask for help b/c France helped U.S. in their Revolution and they want the favor returned. (However, it was a different government that helped the U.S.)

XV. Washington Wants Neutrality

- a. Washington wants to stay neutral
- b. He doesn’t want to commit troops b/c U.S. was just starting to recover from Depression of 1780s
- c. Washington wants to trade with all nations and have U.S. ships uninterfered with

XVI. Janney Appeals to the Masses

- a. Janney tries to appeal to masses to help France before speaking w/ government
- b. An ambassador has no right to talk to the public

XVII. (Early 1794) End of US-French Diplomatic Relations

- a. Washington gives Janney a tongue lashing, saying that he must cease and desist his appealing to the public
- b. Early 1794, Washington demands that Janney be recalled
- c. France then recalls U.S. ambassador in France

XVIII. France and Great Britain interfere with U.S. Ships

- a. France then starts interfering w/ U.S. ships
- b. Great Britain then starts to stop U.S. ships b/c they feared that U.S. was helping France

XIX. Impressment

- a. In addition to cargo, Great Britain when it stopped U.S. ships, started to take American sailors who were born before the Revolution and putting them into the British military (w/ Great Britain claiming that b/c they were born British, they don’t lose their British citizenship)
- b. British impress Americans throughout 90s
- c. 1805 – British revive impressments
- d. During War of 1812, Brits say it doesn’t matter where a person was born b/c they still speak English

XX. Directory Starts (Early 1795)

- a. Jacobins fall
- b. Washington wants to start diplomatic relations with the new French government
- c. Early 1796 – Relations are restored

XXI. “Citizen” Pierre Adet

- a. Directory ambassador to U.S.
- b. In public, Adet publicly endorses Jefferson, as the candidate that France wants to become the next U.S. President
- c. Washington see this as interference w/ the U.S. government
- d. Adet is recalled
- e. Diplomatic relations are broken after just a few months of relations

XXII. John Adams as President (1797 – 1801)

- a. French started interfering w/ U.S. cargo ships once again after relations were broken
- b. War Hawks wanted to start War, but Adams realizes that the U.S. isn't ready to go to war

XXIII. XYZ Affair

- a. Adams sends 3 unknown diplomats to Paris, hoping that they will be accepted by French government
- b. American diplomats want to meet w/ French foreign minister – Toleran
- c. Toleran says that the diplomats can stay, but he won't meet with them b/c they are not on his rank level
- d. Toleran sends 3 equivalent lower level rank diplomats
- e. After days of negotiating, it was decided that the French would speak first

XXIV. French Demands

- a. Apology from U.S. government for horrible treatment of Janet and Adet
- b. French government wants a loan (which would mean U.S. was taking sides and not being neutral)
- c. Wants the U.S. to pay Toleran a \$250,000 bribe just to make the deal
- d. After the French speak, the U.S. side walks without speaking, thinking that the French are crazy for their demands

XXV. “Quasi-War” – Undeclared Defensive Naval War

- a. Adams decides to arm all U.S. merchant ships
- b. But ships are to assume friendship and not fire, unless they are fired upon
- c. Lasts for 2 ½ years
- d. Quasi war doesn’t please people who want to go to war and doesn’t please people who want to stay neutral
- e. There was some loss of life and some cargo was still taken

XXVI. Convention of 1800

- a. Late 1800, Napoleon proposes that the Quasi War end
- b. Napoleon pushes Spanish out of Louisiana Territory (Mississippi to the Rockies)

XXVII. U.S. Views on Great Britain

- a. Great Britain doesn’t keep Treaty of Paris (from U.S. perspective)
- b. Great Britain was starts stealing cargo and impressing Americans
- c. U.S. is convinced that G. Britain is behind organizing Indian attacks from the West

XXVIII. John Jay Meets w/ British, 1794

- a. Washington asks Chief Justice, John Jay to go to Great Britain to negotiate a treaty

XXIX. Terms British Will Not Address with Jay

- a. Seizure of ships
- b. Would not stop confiscating cargo or impressments
- c. Claimed that British are not involved with Indian attacks

XXX. Jay Treaty, 1795

British Concessions	British Demands
They will leave Michigan and Wisconsin forts	Want Revolutionary war debts paid to British citizens who lost their land after the Revolution (Loyalists)
Will allow U.S. to fish in New England fishing grounds	Want Most Favorite Nation (MFN) status – no tariffs
Will pay for damages caused to perishable cargo and seized cargo	

- a. Treaty prevents war w/ Great Britain
- b. Jay returns in 1795, not overly happy
- c. Washington doesn’t want treaty revealed publicly until Senate voted on it
- d. He wanted Senate to keep quiet, but Senators do speak out and public is informed
- e. Demonstrations start, claiming that treaty is unacceptable

XXXI. Jay Treaty Humiliates Jay and Washington

- a. Jay and Washington are hanged w/ effigy
- b. They are humiliated
- c. Treaty diminishes Washington's popularity
- d. Senate ratifies treaty and prevents war

XXXII. U.S. – Spanish Borders

- a. Spain – owned West bank of Mississippi River
- b. U.S. – owned East bank of Mississippi River

XXXIII. Pinckney Treaty

- a. In 1795, at the time the Jay Treaty was ratified, the Spanish didn't know what the details of the treaty between the U.S. and Great Britain were
- b. Spain feared that the U.S. and Great Britain had entered into an alliance and that the U.S. would push the Spanish, who were weak (but stronger than the U.S.) out of North America
- c. 1796, Thomas Pinckney, who was the Federalist nominee for Vice President w/ Adams signs a treaty w/ Spain
- d. **Spanish claim they:**
 - 1. Will not interfere w/ Mississippi River
 - 2. Will Control Indian Troops
 - 3. Concede on Georgia/Florida boundary line
- e. Jay Treaty stopped war w/ Great Britain, and directly led to Pinckney Treaty
- f. U.S. did not have to concede anything in Pinckney Treaty

XXXIV. Spain Relations under Adams

- a. By the time Adams becomes President, Spain learns about the details of the Jay Treaty
- b. Spain once again starts interfering along the Mississippi River
- c. Leaves GA/FL boundary problems unresolved
- d. Indian attacks start up once again

XXXV. Napoleon causes Liberation in Latin America

- a. During Napoleon's takeover of Europe, Revolutions started taking place all over Latin America
- b. Between 1810 – 1825, all of Latin America gains their independence
- c. Spanish lose all their colonies in Latin America
- d. Spanish keep Cuba, Guam, and Puerto Rico until Spanish-American War, 1898

XXXVI. War of 1812

- a. After War of 1812, France is gone in North America
- b. Resolutions for peace w/ Great Britain have started
- c. By 1817 – U.S. starts kicking Spanish around
- d. U.S. built up their military during War of 1812

XXXVII. Jefferson Wins Election of 1800

- a. Jefferson wins election in 1800
- b. Aaron Burr tries to steal election, claiming a tie
- c. House of Representatives intervenes, making Jefferson the President

XXXVIII. Jefferson's Views on France and Great Britain

- a. Jefferson sees both Napoleon and Great Britain as trouble makers
- b. As President, Jefferson had a chance to go to war w/ Great Britain, but chooses not to
- c. He therefore changes his views while in power

XXXIX. Haitian Independence, 1797

- a. Haiti was controlled by France
- b. Haitian slave uprising for freedom
- c. France gives up Haiti in 1804, which wasn't a big loss

XXXX. Napoleon sells Louisiana Territory, 1803

- a. The French had been gone from North America for 37 years, but returned when Napoleon took the Louisiana Territory back from Spain in 1800
- b. Napoleon needs more money for his plan to take over Europe
- c. Napoleon sells Louisiana Territory b/c it would be too hard to defend after he conquered Europe
- d. The Louisiana Territory is purchased by U.S. for \$15 million (a few cents/ acre)

XXXI. Discussions Over Purchasing the Louisiana Territory

- a. Federalists – believed in elastic clause
- b. Democratic Republicans – believed in a strict interpretation of Constitution and the Constitution did not specifically state that the U.S. could acquire new land

XXXXII. Benefits of Acquiring the Louisiana Territory

- a. Doubled the size of the U.S. without having to go to war
- b. U.S. now spanned 2/3 of the continent
- c. Prevents another country from taking over the land
- d. Good for security
- e. More farmland
- f. Created a great nation

XXXXIII. Quids

- a. Old-line Jeffersonians
- b. Oppose purchase b/c Constitution doesn't say that U.S. can purchase land
- c. Jefferson disregards Quids and decides that he wants the land
- d. Jefferson, as President turns into Hamilton, following a loose interpretation of the Constitution

XXXXIV. Louis and Clark Expedition (1804-06)

- a. Jefferson wants to map Louisiana territory after Purchase
- b. Louis and Clark bring back a lot of information
- c. Louis and Clark map out the Louisiana Territory, although travel to the area would still be difficult
- d. Jefferson, an adventurer would have loved to go with Louis and Clark, but he was busy being President

XXXXV. Barbary Pirates

- a. In Jefferson's 1st term, U.S. begins troubles w/ Middle East
- b. Barbary Pirates (Arabs) attack U.S. ships, killing sailors
- c. Jefferson decides to build up Navy
- d. Jefferson starts an unofficial war against the Barbary Pirates
- e. By 1809, Barbary Pirate issue ends

XXXXVI. Napoleon Declares War on Europe, 1805

- a. U.S. wants to be neutral
- b. France and Great Britain seize American cargo and board U.S. ships
- c. British again impress U.S. citizens

XXXXVII. Chesapeake Affair, 1807

- a. An American ship, the Chesapeake was stopped in the high seas and confronted by a British Leopard Ship
- b. Leopard ship wanted to board Chesapeake
- c. Chesapeake commander refuses to allow the ship to be boarded
- d. Leopard commander opens fire, sinks the ship, and takes sailors

XXXXVIII. Democratic-Republicans Want War

- a. Argue that this was a reason to go to war against Great Britain
- b. But Jefferson realizes that the U.S. has no way to defeat Great Britain

II. Embargo Act, 1808

- a. Jefferson stops all trade with all nations of Europe (including France and Britain)
- b. U.S. wants to punish them and have them come beg the U.S. for trade

L. British Don't Change Policy

- a. After Embargo Act, British still don't change their policies b/c Napoleon was winning the war
- b. U.S. economy collapses w/o trade
- c. 80% of trade was dropped with the Embargo Act
- d. The U.S. economy goes into a depression

LI. Madison as President

- a. Becomes President March 4, 1809
- b. Realizes that Embargo Act is a failure and asks for its repeal
- c. Jefferson understands that Embargo Act had to be repealed
- d. Madison would lead the U.S. into war with Great Britain in the War of 1812

U.S. Starts Controlling Western Hemisphere

I. Madison Repeals Embargo Act

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- b. Realizes that Embargo Act is a failure and asks for its repeal
- c. Jefferson understands that Embargo Act had to be repealed

II. Non-Intercourse Act, 1809

- a. Law that says that U.S. should start trade w/ Europe, except for Great Britain and France

III. Non-Intercourse Act Repealed, 1810

- a. Non-Intercourse Act was a failure because Great Britain and France would still stop U.S. ships
- b. The U.S. after all its troubles with Britain and France was still pretending that they would allow the U.S. to remain neutral

IV. Macon's Bill #2, 1810

- a. Nathaniel Macon, a Quaker from North Carolina, introduces Macon's Bill #2, 1810
- b. Wants to bribe Britain and France that whichever stops interfering with U.S. ships first, the U.S. would trade with them

V. France Stops Attacking U.S. Ships

- a. Napoleon, who was on the offensive against Britain, having nothing to gain by stopping U.S. ships, decides to stop attacking U.S. ships
- b. By 1811, U.S. starts trading with France
- c. Britain continues to impress U.S. soldiers
- d. Idea of Armed battle against Britain becomes stronger b/c the U.S. can't stand being attacked by the British anymore
- e. Feelings toward British are worsening

VI. Gen. William Henry Harrison, 1811

- a. Defeats Indian Chief Tecumseh in battle of Tippecanoe (present-day Indiana)
- b. From defeat of Indians, Harrison got a confession that the British were behind Indian attacks
- c. In the 1790s, the U.S. had only strongly believed that the Indians were financed by Great Britain, but now they knew for sure

VII. “Young Turks”

- a. Young Congressmen in the House of Representatives, who are in their 30s who want to go to war with Great Britain after finding out that they financed Indian attacks
- b. They want to go to war for maritime grievances and the Indian problems
- c. The Warhawks were led by Felix Grundy, John C. Calhoun (SC), Henry Clay (KY)

VIII. Henry Clay

- a. 1811 – elected to House of Representatives
- b. In Freshmen year, elected by colleagues to be Speaker of House
- c. Youngest and only freshmen to ever be Speaker of the House

IX. War Hawks Pressure Madison into War

- a. War Hawks pressured Madison, who was the weakest of the founding father Presidents to this point (not an assertive leader), into declaring war against Great Britain
- b. June 1812 – U.S. declares war on Great Britain
- c. The vote in Congress was only 60% in favor of going to war

X. War of 1812 (June 1812 – January 1815)

- a. Nicknamed “The Sorry-Little War”
- b. 2 days before U.S. declared War, British announced that they were going to stop impressments, but since news traveled very slowly, they did not learn this until the war was underway

XI. British Invade Washington D.C. , August 1814

- a. Aug. 1814 – British invade the U.S. capital and burn the White House
- b. Jefferson’s book collection was taken to Baltimore, where everyone fled to, and became the basis of the Library of Congress
- c. On the day of the burning of the White House, there was a heavy thunderstorm, which was the only reason that the White House didn’t burn down

XII. Treaty of Ghent, January 1815

- a. British don’t want to fight anymore
- b. They are tired of fighting anymore after Congress of Vienna exiled Napoleon
- c. U.S. jumped at the chance for the truce
- d. British want to keep things status quo, as they were before the war, giving back the land they seized in the War of 1812
- e. In annual message in 1815, Madison apologizes for the mistakes of the war

XIII. Battle of New Orleans, January 1815

- a. After War ended, Andrew Jackson, not knowing that the war was over, won the Battle of New Orleans, the only American victory in the War

XIV. Madison's Domestic Advancements

- a. Democratic-Republican who admits that Hamilton's views worked
- b. Accepts creation of a Second National Bank
- c. Accepts tariff
- d. As Madison leaves office, since Madison as a Democratic-Republican accepted Federalism, the Federalists died out

XV. Era of Good Feelings

- a. James Monroe becomes President March 4, 1816 when there is only 1 party in the country
- b. Monroe was not a good President

XVI. John Quincy Adams

- a. Secretary of State for Monroe
- b. At 14, in 1781 – went to G. Britain w/ his father, John Adams
- c. Got a great education by traveling through Europe
- d. Became Ambassador to 5 countries in Europe, including the Netherlands and Prussia
- e. He was very good with learning new languages
- f. Served in the Senate
- g. Then became Monroe's Secretary of State
- h. Then became President, although he wasn't appreciated as President
- i. 1830, after Adams has left office, he returns to be a congressmen b/c he feared Jackson
- j. Adams was a great man, but not a great President
- k. Comes in under Monroe for 8 years

XVII. Treaties and Doctrine of Monroe

- a. 2 treaties w/ Great Britain
- b. 1 treaty w/ Spain
- c. Monroe Doctrine

XVIII. Rush – Baggett agreement, 1817

- a. Richard Rush was the U.S. ambassador to Great Britain
- b. Baggett was the British foreign minister
- c. Agreement involved territorial waters on Great Lakes between U.S. and Canada
- d. Decides that Great Lakes belong to both Canada/Britain and U.S.
- e. Only a couple of minor occurrences have occurred since this agreement was created

XIX. Convention of 1818

- a. There is a new land boundary up to the Rocky Mountains after addition of Louisiana Territory
- b. The Convention of 1818 agreement/treaty makes 49° the U.S./Canadian boundary line on the map
- c. Most peaceful, long-term agreement in history

XX. Andrew Jackson Takes Over Florida, 1817

- a. Monroe and Adams want to get rid of Spanish Problem in Florida
- b. Spain is weak at this time and were losing land all over Latin America from 1810 – 1825 with all of Latin America gaining their independence
- c. Andrew Jackson is given directions to cease the panhandle of Florida
- d. Jackson slaughters as many Indians as possible
- e. Jackson finds 2 British Nations in Florida, A.R. Buothnot and Ambrister and has them executed b/c they were financing Indians
- f. British were angry that the 2 didn't get a trial

XXI. John C. Calhoun

- a. Secretary of War for Monroe, who says that Jackson has gone beyond his orders and must be reprimanded
- b. Adams, the Vice President, doesn't want Jackson reprimanded
- c. Before becoming President, for a decade, Jackson thought that it was Adams who wanted to have him reprimanded
- d. Jackson only learned that it was Calhoun who was out to get him after he seized Florida, when Calhoun was his Vice President
- e. Jackson did go above his orders, but Monroe and Adams were happy with Jackson's accomplishments

XXII. Adams – Ónis Treaty, 1821

- a. U.S. told Spain that they had seized Florida
- b. Adams told Spain that they could accept \$5 million dollars as payment for Florida or else the U.S., which already had it in its possession would just keep it and give them nothing
- c. Spain agrees to part with Florida and accepts the \$5 million since they were now a weak country
- d. 1821 – Florida becomes part of the U.S. as a territory
- e. Jackson becomes 1st military governor of Florida
- f. 1845 – Florida becomes a state

XXIII. Monroe Doctrine

- a. Called the “Monroe-Adams” doctrine by scholars
- b. 2 inconsecutive paragraphs in Annual Message of President Monroe
- c. (Jefferson – Taft did not deliver message in person before Congress)
- d. “We do not want outside powers coming into Hemisphere. Western Hemisphere is off limits to future colonization”
- e. “No military intervention by forces in Europe in Western Hemisphere.”

XXIV. Great Britain to Enforce Monroe Doctrine

- a. Adams told Monroe that Great Britain wouldn’t want competition in Western Hemisphere, so it is in their best interests to stop invaders in Hemisphere b/c they want to trade w/ Latin America
- b. Monroe only included new doctrine in annual message at Adams’ insistence
- c. Adams is right – He is a visionary
- d. British enforce Monroe Doctrine, except during U.S. Civil War when the French seize Mexico (1862 – 1867)
- e. U.S. doesn’t have to worry about testing Monroe Doctrine, which it would not have been able to enforce
- f. T.R.’s Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine claims that only the U.S. has the right to intervene in W. Hemisphere and nobody else. Claims that U.S. will protect W. Hemisphere (at least until 1959)

XXV. No foreign affairs issues after Monroe, until Van Buren in 1837

- a. 1837, while Martin Van Buren is President, people in Canada want to rebel against British control
- b. Individuals in America back Canadian rebels, sending them ammunition

XXVI. The Caroline Affair, 1837

- a. On Niagara River, British Loyalists attack “The Caroline” ship and some Americans are killed
- b. Ship was bringing supplies to Canadian Rebels
- c. U.S. helping Canadians was not official policy
- d. U.S. considers revenge, but decides against war with Great Britain

XXVII. Alexander McLeod, 1840

- a. Canadian nation who comes into U.S., goes into a saloon, and claims to be one of the people who attacked the Caroline ship
- b. He was subsequently arrested
- c. 1841, a jury found him not guilty of murder and arson
- d. McLeod was drunk at the time he confessed and was not really involved in the incident
- e. Although, it’s possible that his brother was involved and he put himself in his brother’s place when telling the story
- f. Tension with the British decreased after he was found not guilty

XXVIII. John Tyler

- a. First President to succeed to the Presidency after the death of William Henry Harrison
- b. Under President Tyler, the Maine – New Brunswick boundary dispute is settled

XXIX. Daniel Webster

- a. 1842, Tyler’s Secretary of State
- b. Only member to William Henry Harrison’s cabinet to stay on when Tyler succeeds to the Presidency

XXX. Webster – Ashburton Treaty, 1842

- a. Daniel Webster – U.S. Secretary of State
- b. Ashburton – British foreign minister
- c. Settles Maine – New Brunswick boundary dispute
- d. U.S. gets 7000 square miles of land and Canada gets 5000 square miles
- e. U.S. gets some land around Minnesota – Ontario border
- f. Britain also admits error and pays for damages of Caroline Affair

XXXI. Under Tyler

- a. Desire to expand into Texas
- b. Texas is part of Spanish empire
- c. 1810 – Latin American Revolutions begin
- d. 1821 – Mexico gains its independence (today’s Mexico + Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California)

XXXII. Largest U.S. States

- a. 2. Texas
- b. 3. California
- c. 5. Arizona
- d. 6. New Mexico
- e. 7. Nevada
- f. Under James K. Polk, U.S. gets Montana

XXXIII. Manifest Destiny

- a. Term coined by Journalist **John ‘O Sullivan**
- b. Manifest Destiny was spreading in 1840s
- c. Sullivan spread the idea that U.S. is superior to Indians/ Mexico and that God wants U.S. to expand to the Pacific Coast
- d. The idea of racial supremacy was prevalent
- e. Also, people who didn’t need much more justification for adding land to the country concluded that if U.S. doesn’t take territory from Mexico, it will be taken by Great Britain or others

XXXIV. Tyler Wants Texas

- a. Wants to take over Texas
- b. Texas had allowed Americans to move into Province of Texas and live under Mexican Law
- c. Americans went to Texas because they could buy property for very cheap
- d. Not long after, Americans started outnumbering Mexicans in Texas, and so, Americans in the majority in Texas pushed for independence from Mexico

XXXV. Texas War of Independence (Mexican Civil War), 1835-36

- a. Sam Houston tried to seize control in Province of Texas

XXXVI. The Alamo, Feb 1836

- a. Slaughter of Revolutionaries in Texas by Santa Anna’s troops in San Antonio, TX
- b. Davy Crockett and Jim Boowey were killed

XXXVII. Texas Republic, May 1836

- a. May 1836 – Texas becomes independent
- b. President John Tyler, being a slave owner from Virginia, wanted to be nominated for full term, but Tyler wanted to be known for Texas

XXXVIII. Treaty with Texas?, 1843-44

- a. 1843, Tyler sends Secretary of State, John C. Calhoun as a representative of the U.S. government to talk with Republic of Texas about adding Texas to the U.S.
- b. Calhoun negotiates treaty to add Texas to U.S., but it was vetoed in Senate
- c. In Senate, Martin Van Buren vetoes bill, thus losing his chance to come back and once again be President
- d. Southerners now wouldn't allow Martin Van Buren to be the Democratic Nominee (b/c they had hopes to make Texas a slave state)

XXXIX. James K. Polk, 1844

- a. Wants 54° - 40 or fight as the Canadian – Alaska border
- b. Wants to take Texas and add it to U.S.
- c. Wants to buy California from Mexico for its ports

XXXX. Henry Clay

- a. Originally, decides against adding Texas to U.S., b/c he believed it would mean war with Mexico
- b. After seeing public opinion in favor of adding Texas, he changes his mind in favor of Manifest Destiny

XXXXI. 1844 Presidential Election

- a. Henry Clay – Whig Nominee
- b. James K. Polk – Democratic Nominee

XXXXII. Liberty Party

- a. Received 15,000 votes in New York
- b. Decides who wins State of New York and the election
- c. Before Clay changed his mind and decided that he would accept Texas, the Liberty Party supported Clay
- d. If Clay hadn't changed his mind, the Liberty Party would have supported him and the 15,000 votes the party received in New York would have been enough for Clay to win the state and the Presidency
- e. Liberty Party considered Clay to be a turncoat for changing his mind and they got even with him

XXXXIII. Tyler Gets Texas

- a. Polk, as President-elect, wanted President John Tyler to get credit for adding Texas
- b. March 3, 1845, one day before Polk becomes President, a Joint Resolution in Congress (by majority vote) annexes Texas, adding it to the United States

Manifest Destiny and the Creation of Civil War

I. James Knox Polk as President, 1845

- a. March 4, 1845, Polk becomes President
- b. Gained more land for U.S. than any other President, except for Jefferson
- c. Wants to buy California from Mexico
- d. Shy, reserved, not aggressive public speaker
- e. Nicknamed “New Hickory”
- f. Seemed like an Andrew Jackson character – who was nicknamed “Old Hickory”
- g. Polk defended slavery
- h. Very hard worker for most of his life

II. Polk’s Presidential Diary

- a. Kept a diary while in office
- b. Polk wanted to keep a diary b/c he was a workaholic and wanted to be able to justify himself in history
- c. Doesn’t tell the whole truth in his diary
- d. Polk is trying to influence history and people’s thoughts in the future – manipulating public opinion

III. Polk’s Health

- a. Gets intestinal troubles and headaches
- b. Troubles undermine his health
- c. Early in his term, says that he was not going to seek reelection
- d. Died within a few months after leaving office b/c he was a workaholic – worked himself to death
- e. Dies at 53-54 years old
- f. Youngest President to die naturally at the time

IV. “53° - 40 minutes or Fight”

- a. In the Pacific NW, Polk wants land North of Mexican controlled California
- b. British and Americans both settled on the 49th Parallel as the U.S./Canadian border in the Pacific NW
- c. Polk gains Oregon, Washington (State), Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho
- d. Polk settled w/ Brits in Canada b/c he didn’t really think that the U.S. could defeat Great Britain and wouldn’t more territory by fighting

V. Events leading to Mexican-American War

- a. Polk, during his Presidential campaign didn't talk about war w/ Mexico
- b. On Tyler's last day as President, Texas was added to U.S. – 3/4/1845
- c. Mexico broke of diplomatic relations w/ U.S. in fury after Texas was added to U.S.
- d. Mexico hoped that somehow Texas would return to Mexico, although they never attempted to recapture Texas after it gained its independence
- e. After Mexico broke relations with the U.S., Polk said that Mexico must except Rio Grande as the Mexico – U.S. boundary line
- f. Mexico wants Nueces River to be the boundary line
- g. Polk wants Mexico to sell California as well
- h. Polk sends delegate John Slidell to Mexico to negotiate

VI. John Slidell

- a. State Department employee, given title Minister plenipotentiary
- b. Goes to Mexico to negotiate with Mexico (after diplomatic relations had been severed)
- c. Slidell, even though he's an uninvited delegate, speaks to lower level people in Mexican government
- d. Polk wanted Slidell to purchase New Mexico and California for \$25 million (but not more than \$40 million and wanted Mexico to accept Rio Grande as boundary
- d. Slidell's offer isn't accepted graciously
- e. Mexico's leaders believed that accepting money for land would be seen as treasonous by the people
- e. Slidell's mission was doomed to fail b/c there were no diplomatic relations

VII. Mexico is belligerent

- a. Polk, in his diary, writes that Mexico was belligerent and hostile towards Slidell
- b. Polk builds up case that Mexico is a hostile country

VIII. Rio Grand enforcement

- a. By the end of 1845, beginning of 1846, Polk sent Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott to lead troops to enforce the Rio Grande Border
- b. Polk says to commanders that if there's any military incident to let him know

IX. Shots fired

- a. April 1846 - In a shallow area (close to border), maybe as close as 20 feet, where opposing military forces were facing each other, shots are supposedly fired

X. Declaration of War

- a. Nobody knows where the shots came from or if there really were shots, but after being told that U.S. troops were fired upon, Polk rushes to ask Congress for a Declaration of War
- b. Polk builds up the case that Mexico is being aggressive
- c. House of Representatives: 174 – 14 vote for war
- d. Senate: 40 – 2 vote for war
- e. War officially starts
- f. May 1846 – U.S. is definitively winning the war
- g. Spring 1847 – War is over

XI. John C. Fremont

- a. U.S. army commander who seized California during Mexican War

XII. Debate and Division in Congress

- a. Why is U.S. gaining land?
- b. South – Wants Expansion of Slavery, which was advocated by John C. Calhoun
- c. Calhoun said that anything gained from Mexico should be slave territory

XIII. Wilmot Proviso

- a. To the opposite extreme, David Wilmot (PA) said that any land from Mexico must be “free soil”
- b. Proviso was not passed into law
- c. Southerners won’t settle for any new land being “free soil”

XIV. Thomas Hart Benton (Missouri) – slave state

- a. Convinced that war was immoral
- b. Believed that war with Mexico was imperialistic and it was wrong
- c. Only voted for war with Mexico because he believed that Rio Grande should be the U.S. – Mexico boundary line

XV. John Quincy Adams

- a. Former President serving in House of Representatives
- b. 1830 – elected to House of Representatives (faces reelection every 2 years)
- c. Elected by people of Boston (1830 – 1848)
- d. Voted NO on Mexican War
- e. Said that Mexican War was a war to spread slavery
- f. Said that there was no justification for war
- g. Attacked for not supporting President
- h. Some in House of Representatives want Adams silenced and reprimanded
- i. 1848 – While speaking against Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the middle of his speech, drops dead in House of Representatives

XVI. Ralph Waldo Emerson

- a. Intellectual, who in 1846 said that the U.S. is now planting the seeds of a Civil War

XVII. Henry David Thoreau

- a. Intellectual who went to jail, saying that he wasn't going to pay any taxes to support war
- b. Preached Civil Disobedience

XVIII. Religious opposition to Mexican War

- a. Quakers
- b. Unitarian Church
- c. Methodist Church

XIX. Spot Resolution

- a. Abraham Lincoln served in House of Representatives from 1846-48
- b. Introduced "Spot Resolution" asking to know the exact spot on the Rio Grande that the bullets flew, which started the Mexican War
- c. Spot Resolution was defeated
- d. Lincoln was an obscure figure from 1848 – 58
- e. Comes back under the newly formed Republican party in 1858 to campaign for Senate seat against Stephen Douglas, but legislature remained Democratic, so Douglas won the seat b/c his party won the election
- f. Lincoln's speeches in his debates against Douglas gained notice in National Newspapers and started a national following
- g. 2 years later, in 1860, Lincoln becomes the Republican Candidate for President

XX. Opposition movement to war in Congress

- a. Vast majority in Congress voted for war, but then they started deteriorating from their original position

XXI. Nicholas Trist

- a. Mid-1847, Polk sends Trist to negotiate treaty with Mexico
- b. Polk demands California, New Mexico, Arizona, and that Mexico accept the Rio Grande boundary line in Texas for \$15 million
- c. Trist has a very hard time convincing the Mexicans to sell away half of their country

XXII. Polk wants more land

- a. In Congress, fighting is going on
- b. Calhoun wants to take more land
- c. Adams, Lincoln Benton fear the creation of a slaveocracy
- d. Polk changes his demands and wants more land
- e. Trist is sent a new message, demanding more land and no more money
- f. Trist, who was already having a hard time negotiating a treaty w/ Polk's previous demands ignores his later direction

XXIII. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 1848

- a. Trist tells Mexico to sign now b/c treaty isn't going to get better
- b. February 1848 – treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is signed

XXIV. Trist is fired

- a. Polk, who had believed he could manipulate Trist, was shocked that he had ignored him
- b. Polk fired Trist for his disobeying him as President
- c. 25 years later, in 1873, U.S. Congress passes a joint resolution giving Trist a lump sum payment of \$25,000
- d. Congress in 1873 believed that even though he had disobeyed Polk, he was still responsible for helping the increase the size of the United States, and so they felt Polk was wrong for having fired Trist
- e. Polk's deception in his diary and to Congress that Mexico was an aggressor makes him look bad
- f. War hurt Polk's health
- g. Polk died 3 months after leaving office in June 1849
- h. Polk was the youngest President to die naturally at time -- 53-54 years old

XXV. 1848 Election

- a. What to do with new Territory?
- b. Democrats and Whigs split
- c. 3rd Party – Free Soil Party

XXVI. Free Soil Party

- a. Runs with former President Martin Van Buren
- b. Charles Francis Adams (son of JQ Adams) – runs for Vice President
- c. Gets 10% of the vote

XXVII. Zachary Taylor

- a. Victorious general in Mexican War
- b. Never registered to vote – therefore did not vote for himself
- c. Elected for being victorious in the war

XXVIII. Popular Sovereignty

- a. Taylor doesn't go along with Wilmot Proviso or Calhoun's plan for a slavocracy
- b. Taylor decides to let the people in the new territory decide whether to be a slave or free state once they had enough people to become a state

XXIX. Compromise of 1850

- a. Absolute Pro Slavery – Absolute Abolitionism wasn't accepted
- b. California – Free State (w/ Gold Rush in 1848 – became a State by 1850)
- c. Arizona, New Mexico – Left to Popular Sovereignty once they became states
- d. Taylor is a slave owner who doesn't want to compromise over the issue of slavery, but was willing to preserve the Union
- e. Taylor died July 1850 before Compromise Bill passed.
- f. Signed into law by Millard Fillmore (who didn't get Democratic nomination in 1852)

XXX. Fugitive Slave Act, 1850

- a. Federal Marshalls will now go into North to gain cooperation for southern slave owners to help them capture their slaves and any northerner who refuses to cooperate with the Marshalls would be arrested

XXXI. Gadsden Purchase

- a. U.S. wanted more land from Mexico
- b. U.S. bought a small area (Southern New Mexico and Southern Arizona) because Mexico was weak

XXXII. Irish Potato Famine, 1846

- a. British had been oppressing the Irish for a long time
- b. Irish (Catholics) migrate to U.S. in large numbers
- c. Irish were stereo as low lives who were drunks
- d. People in U.S. feared that the Pope would come over to the U.S.

XXXIII. 1848 Revolution in Europe

- a. There were Revolution attempts in Germany, Austrian empire, France, Italy
- b. The Revolutions were attempted to try and democratize their respective countries and overthrow the monarchs
- c. In France, Louis Napoleon III takes power in France and becomes emperor
- d. Many Germans, Hungarians migrate to U.S. after 1848 Revolutions

XXXIV. American Party, 1856

- a. Party, which believed that the immigrants coming into the U.S. were undesirable
- b. Wanted to stop immigration
- c. Believed that the people coming in were inferior because they were of WASP background
- d. Millard Fillmore, who finished out Zachary Taylor's term ran for President under the American Party
- e. They were nicknamed the "Know-Nothing Party"
- f. Wins the original Catholic colony, Maryland
- g. Protestants in Maryland don't want more Catholics b/c they were already inundated w/ Catholics and didn't have tolerance for them
- h. But, at the time, there was no talk of starting anti-immigration legislation

XXXV. Latin America

- a. U.S. was interested in building a Canal to facilitate trade between the Atlantic and the Pacific
- b. U.S. didn't want to have to go around South America to reach the other side of the country by sea
- c. Great Britain, who had the world's leading navy, wanted a Canal as well
- d. U.S. feared that problems would arise as to who would control the canal

XXXVI. Clayton – Bulwer Treaty, 1850

- a. Agreement between U.S. Secretary of State Clayton and British Foreign Minister to cooperate in a future building of a canal across Central America
- b. Helps to prevent any future problems
- c. Root of creating the Panama Canal before there was an actual plan to build a canal

XXXVII. Cuba

- a. Pearl of the Antilles
- b. 90 miles from Florida Keys
- c. Jefferson had considered taking over Cuba

XXXVIII. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

- a. Allows slavery into Kansas and Nebraska
- b. Slave owners and Abolitionists fight over the principle of slavery in Kansas, which causes *Bleeding Kansas*
- c. Allows slavery in principle to spread to Kansas
- d. President Franklin Pierce, a northerner, was not sure if he should sign this act, but does because he feared the South breaking away from the Union

XXXIX. Ostend Manifesto

- a. Declaration by James Buchanan, U.S. ambassador to Great Britain, John Mason, U.S. ambassador to France, and Pierre Sulet, U.S. ambassador to Spain
- b. Declared that the U.S. should offer Spain \$120 million to buy Cuba, but if they don't accept it, U.S. should seize Cuba
- c. Pierce knew about Manifesto ahead of time, but never said anything
- d. Manifesto starts an uproar in Congress about the slave issue
- e. There were imperialistic ideas w/ Cuba

XXXX. Interest in Asia

- a. 1840s, U.S. starts to pay attention to China after they lost the Opium War to Great Britain and France
- b. Great Britain / France / U.S. all want special rights in China
- c. U.S. sends an ambassador to China to establish diplomatic relations

XXXXI. Cayleb Cushion

- a. U.S. sends Cayleb Cushion on a "Cushion Mission" to China
- b. Gets Most Favorite Nation (MFN) status with China
- c. U.S., Britain, and France get extraterritoriality – U.S. laws rule in a particular area of China
- d. Chinese emperor becomes powerless
- e. U.S. takes advantage of the Chinese, who are weak to control their land

XXXXII. Burlingame Treaty, 1868

- a. Anson Burlingame is the U.S. ambassador to China
- b. Creates a treaty with China, whereas U.S. citizens can travel to China, reside anywhere they want in China and live under U.S. law
- c. U.S., Britain, and France wanted land near the coastlines
- d. Allowed free immigration between the U.S. and China and for Chinese consuls to be set up in U.S. to look after the Chinese people

XXXXIII. Japan

- a. Japan is more isolated than China
- b. 1542, Portuguese discovered and were the 1st Europeans in Japan
- c. 1542 – 1638 – Portuguese/Spanish went to Japan to start trading
- d. 1638 – Japanese shogun slaughters all foreigners and shuts the door to trading
Japan closes contact w/ outside world and has foreigners executed

XXXXIV. Millard Fillmore, 1852

- a. Decides to open up trade w/ Japan, either peacefully or by force

XXXXV. Kanasawa Treaty, 1854

- a. **Commodore Matthew Perry** is sent to open up trade w/ Japan
- b. In 1854, after Pierce becomes President, Perry makes it clear to the Japanese that the U.S. was ready to fight, but all they wanted was to open up trade
- c. Japan was caught off guard by invasion and was forced to open up diplomatic relations
- d. 1868, Shogun (military chieftain, who has an emperor as figurehead) is overthrown b/c Perry had undermined his power

XXXXVI. Meiji Restoration

- a. Restore emperor
- b. Japanese learn new techniques from the outside world (Westernize), flattering the foreigners to become better than other countries

XXXXVII. Japanese learn fast

- a. Japan – has the all-time record for quick change in a country
- b. Within 50 years, by 1905, Japan wins Russo-Japanese war against the #8 power in the world, Russia

XXXXVIII. Townsend Harris, 1858

- a. Harris is sent to follow up Perry's gains in 1856
- b. By 1858, Japan agreed to open ports, provide for freedom of trade, and create a tariff schedule for Americans
- c. U.S. citizens who traveled to Japan also wouldn't have to live under Japanese law
- d. U.S. was granted Most Favorite Nation (MFN) status
- e. U.S. believed Asians were inferior

XXXXIX. Various Names for the Civil War

- a. War for Southern Independence
- b. War between the States
- c. War against Southern Aggression

L. Issues of the Civil War

- a. Civil Liberties
- b. End of Slavery/Slavery Issue
- c. How to Reconstruct Union?
- d. Civil War began without being declared

LI. Copperheads

- a. Northerners who wanted to let the South go free
- b. Don't support the South, but don't want a war

LII. Great Britain

- a. Under Queen Victoria during the U.S. Civil War
- b. Doesn't have absolute power (Constitutional Monarchy)
- c. More democratic than any other country in Europe

LIII. France

- a. Under emperor Louis Napoleon II in France during the U.S. Civil War
- b. Napoleon III stays in power until 1870 when he is overthrown after the Franco-Prussian War

LIV. Commoners in Great Britain during U.S. Civil War

- a. Common people in Great Britain backed the Union
- b. Commoners liked the Emancipation Proclamation
- c. The book *Uncle Tom's Cabin* made people more sympathetic to the North
- d. Public Opinion supported the North

LV. Ruling Class in Great Britain during U.S. Civil War

- a. Ruling class of Britain were nobles
- b. Upper class didn't want to democratize too fast
- c. Looked and saw that the South's leadership was a Plantation aristocracy
- d. The Southerners in charge were seen as being in the same class as those in the ruling class in Great Britain
- e. Many British merchants, as well wanted cotton from the South
- f. The nobles see that Abraham Lincoln in the North was born poor
- g. They see Lincoln as a crude pioneer
- h. Nobles didn't want to relate w/ Lincoln
- i. Nobles liked the aristocrats in the South

LVI. William Seward

- a. Secretary of State for Lincoln
- b. Seward had opposition at Republicans Convention in 1860 so he didn't win nomination
- c. Doesn't consider Lincoln his equal
- d. Lincoln asked him to be his top cabinet advisor to keep the Republican party together
- e. Lincoln also didn't want Seward speaking against him
- f. Seward stays on with Andrew Johnson after Lincoln's death and is responsible for the purchase of Alaska

LVII. Charles Francis Adams

- a. Son of John Quincy Adams
- b. Vice Presidential Candidate in 1848 for Free Soil Party
- c. Strong-willed personality
- d. Father (JQ Adams) and grandfather (John Adams) had been ambassadors to Great Britain
- e. Knew a lot about diplomacy from traveling with his father
- f. The Adams family were an aristocratic family
- g. The Adams were in the same class as the British aristocrats
- h. As ambassador, helps the British aristocrats to understand the Union side

LVIII. What if Great Britain had recognized Confederacy?

- a. Great Britain came close to recognizing the Confederacy when they were on the offensive, after successful battle wins
- b. If Great Britain would have recognized the Confederacy, the U.S. would have had to break diplomatic relations with them and go to war b/c the United States couldn't accept losing half of its country

U.S. and the Creation of an Empire

I. Why didn't Great Britain recognize Confederacy?

- a. Great Britain was mainly neutral in US Civil War
- b. Antietam (MD) victory by the Union turned British toward Union side
- c. January 1, 1863 Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln turned Great Britain completely toward the Union
- d. Emancipation was a pledge to free slaves in areas of rebellion if North won the Civil War
- e. 1863 – British gave up on possibility of recognizing the Confederacy

II. Trent Affair

- a. USS *San Jacinto* stops British mail steamer, *Trent* in Havana and kidnaps 2 Confederates who were going to G. Britain to gain support for the Confederacy
- b. There were thoughts that Great Britain might start war with Union, but US ambassador to Great Britain, Charles Francis Adams smoothed out the matter thanks to loopholes created by Prince Albert in Great Britain
- c. John Mason and John Slidell were released after being kidnapped – ending the Trent Affair

III. Great Britain helps Confederacy

- a. During early years of Civil War, Britain built ships for the Confederacy
- b. GB builds *Florida*, *Shenandoah*, and *Alabama*
- c. 3 ships were involved in sinking 250 Union ships

IV. Lad Rams

- a. New Generation of Ships built by Britain
- b. Could have stopped Union blockades
- c. B/C of public opinion for Union and Emancipation, British didn't hand ships over to Confederacy

V. France

- a. Napoleon III – elected President in 1848, crowns himself emperor in 1852
- b. 1862, Napoleon III takes over French Indo China
- c. Gets involved in N. Africa, Lebanon

VI. Prince Maximilian (Rules as emperor in Mexico from 1862 – 1867)

- a. Napoleon III wants to take over Mexico and needs someone to run Mexico for him
- b. There were too many German - Austrian nobles and not enough principalities
- c. Maximilian was installed by French military

VII. Poor Communication

- a. There was poor planning in invasion
- b. Army was French; Maximilian was German
- c. Army couldn't communicate with Maximilian
- d. People in Mexico couldn't understand Maximilian b/c they spoke Spanish
- e. Benito Juarez liberates Mexico on May 5, 1867

VIII. Monroe Doctrine

- a. U.S. was living with Civil War and a hostile neighbor in South
- b. Great Britain didn't enforce Monroe Doctrine b/c they were preoccupied

IX. Franco – Prussian War

- a. France is defeated
- b. Napoleon III is overthrown
- c. Democratic Republic emerges in France
- d. Republic lasts from 1871 – 1940 when Hitler took over France
- e. 1871 – 1940 (longest democracy in French History)

X. Alexander II (1856 – 1881)

- a. Russian Czar who was said to be a fearful man, smart, but not intellectual
- b. Started to make reforms b/c he knew that peasants and serfs would start rebellion
- c. Greatest Reformer since Peter the Great
- d. Wanted to sell Alaska to U.S. because he needed money for reforms

XI. Seward Purchases Alaska, 1867

- a. People made fun of Secretary of State, William Seward for wanting to buy Alaska
- b. Purchase gets Russians out of Hemisphere
- c. Prevents others from getting the territory
- d. 1st line of defense in Hemisphere
- e. Seward believed that there had to be something valuable in Alaska
- f. Opposition to the purchase called Alaska, "Seward's Folly"
- g. Oil was later found in Alaska
- h. Seward gets 2/3 vote in Senate to approve \$7.2 million purchase
- i. Saved U.S. from Soviet threat later on
- j. It is a peaceful switch of property
- k. Seward is 1st expansionist to get territory, not connected to US mainland
- l. 1959, Alaska becomes 49th state after getting 250,000 people
- m. Greatest accomplishment of President Andrew Johnson

XII. U.S. Grant

- a. During Presidency, Grant considers taking over Dominican Republic and Cuba, which were in the middle of Revolutions in their countries
- b. Grant decides against taking over the countries

XIII. Gilded Age

- a. Time of exploitation of labor
- b. Decimation of North Americans
- c. Minimal Diplomacy in 1870s, 1880s
- d. Age of Imperialism culminates in 1890s

XIV. Chinese Exclusion Law, 1882

- a. 1882, Chinese immigration is ended
- b. Bill passes into law over President Chester Alan Arthur's veto
- c. Chinese, mostly men had been working in mines, competing for jobs against white, ethnic immigrants (Irish)
- d. U.S. already had problem with blacks, Indians, Catholics, Jews
- e. Chinese, who worked cheaper than other immigrants and took more of their jobs
- f. Chinese were seen as yellow and inferior Asians
- g. Under this law, the U.S. would only allow Chinese tourists and travelers, and students into the United States
- h. No Chinese were allowed to reside as permanent residents
- i. Law was set up for 10 years and renewed every 10 years
- j. Ends in 1943

XV. Japanese

- a. Japanese replaced Chinese, becoming the cheap labor that the Chinese were
- b. After 1924, Japanese immigration was banned

XVI. Why the growing desire for Expansion after Civil War?

- a. Growth of Industrial Capitalism (Need for an International Market)
- b. U.S. wants natural resources from overseas (to preserve U.S. natural resources)
- c. Growing international competition for Empires (countries in Europe wanted to expand and U.S. wanted to take over some underdeveloped areas)
- d. U.S. wanted to build up modern navy so that U.S. could expand into islands in the Pacific – Modern Navy begins in 1883, under President Chester Alan Arthur
- e. Missionaries wanted to expand to spread the word of Jesus Christ, at gunpoint if necessary, believing that it was God's "mission" to spread Christ's word to the heathens and civilize the natives
- f. Missionaries believed that Caucasians from Europe were superior to all other races
- g. **Economic, Natural Resources, International Competition**

XVII. Josiah Strong

- a. Religious leader, an imperialist who believed that U.S. should expand to spread the word of Christ
- b. Protestant minister who believed that Caucasians were superior
- c. When U.S. was ready to go to war w/ Spain for Cuba, Strong said “We must help our Cuban brothers...our poor little brown brothers.”

XVIII. John Fiske

- a. Yale professor of Sociology
- b. Talks about Manifest Destiny
- c. Fiske was a respected scholar, who wore a suit
- c. Spread the same message as KKK
- d. Fiske was a racist dressed in civilian clothing

XIX. Alfred Thayer Mahan

- a. Wrote *Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
- b. Said that U.S. had to compete to be a great power
- c. Said that U.S. had to have a great navy for expansion

XX. People in Government see expansion as a positive

- a. **Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.**- Senator from Massachusetts
 - Great friend of T.R.
 - Promotes Imperialism
- b. **Albert Beveridge** – Senator from Indiana
 - Accomplished scholar
 - Writes biography on John Marshall

XXI. Teddy Roosevelt – Pro-Imperialist

- a. Assistant Secretary of Navy under McKinley
- b. At age 40, Leads Rough Riders in Battle of San Juan Hill (Cuba) in Spanish – American War
- c. Toots his own horn, making his win more miraculous and great than it really was
- d. After win, becomes governor of New York
- e. T.R. was a pest to Republicans
- f. Becomes Vice President in 1901 under McKinley to shut him up
- g. Becomes President after McKinley is fatally shot

XXII. James G. Blaine

- a. Secretary of State, 1889 – 1893 under Benjamin Harrison
- b. 1884, named Republican Nominee
- c. Mudwump Republicans abandon Blaine because he was openly corrupt
- d. Mudwumts side with Grover Cleveland
- e. Blaine pushed to build a Canal through Central America (1st talks of a Canal since Clayton – Bulwer treaty)
- f. Within a decade, under T.R. by 1903, agreements were made about a Canal
- g. Blaine had suggested a Canal through Nicaragua

XXIII. Why canal through Nicaragua would have been bad?

- a. Earthquake zone (people at time were not aware of this fact)
- b. Not as narrow to Pacific as Panama
- c. 1980s, Nicaragua had a Communist government during Reagan's administration

XXIV. Hawaiian Islands

- a. Blaine pushed for taking over Hawaiian Islands
- b. Late 18th century – Hawaii was founded by Europeans
- c. 1820s – Missionaries went to Hawaii
- d. By 1850s, U.S. had economic investments in **sugar and pineapples** in Hawaii
- e. 1870s – U.S. signs a Commercial treaty w/ Hawaii
- f. 1887 – U.S. gets Naval base at Pearl Harbor
- g. 20 yrs later, in a private letter, T.R. says that he fears a Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

XXV. Uprising in Hawaii, 1891 – 1897

- a. Once Americans go into a country, they don't leave
- b. 1891 – New Monarch, Queen Liliuokalani (Lil)
- c. Uprising starts in Hawaii by Americans from 1891 – 97
- d. US Secretary of State James G. Blaine wants to take over Hawaii
- e. President Benjamin Harrison agrees w/ Blaine
- f. After Queen Lil was deposed, Presidential Election of 1892 occurred before Harrison could sign to add Hawaii
- g. Lame duck Harrison doesn't get a chance to sign
- h. Grover Cleveland, the next President rejects the treaty to add Hawaii
- i. Cleveland is an anti-imperialist

XXVI. Joint Resolution adds Hawaii, July 1898

- a. During Spanish American War, 1898, McKinley asks Congress for a joint resolution in Congress to add Hawaii as a territory
- b. July 1898, when the mood for expansion and patriotism were high, during War, Congress passes the joint resolution and Hawaii is added as a territory

XXVII. Push for War with Spain

- a. Spain has been weak since Napoleonic Wars
- b. Spain still controls Cuba, Puerto Rico, Filipino Islands
- c. 1895, Cubans rebelled against Spain
- d. Cuban Junta had a need to get U.S. involved, so they spread propaganda through Yellow Journalism

XXVIII. Yellow Journalism (not quality Journalism – tabloids)

- a. William Randolph Hearst – owned *New York Journal*
- b. Joseph Pulitzer – owned *New York World*
- c. Hearst and Pulitzer competed against each other and 7 others
- d. Hearst and Pulitzer built up a case for war against Spain
- e. Cleveland, being anti-imperialistic didn't go for the bate
- f. McKinley, who was not as stubborn as Cleveland, is pressured by the likes of John Fiske, William Hearst, and Joseph Pulitzer to go to war

XXIX. Spanish Ambassador Letter

- a. Early February 1898, tabloid publishes a private letter by the Spanish ambassador to the U.S. – “DaLome Letter” – critical of U.S. government and President McKinley
- b. Letter was a private communication to Cuba
- c. Letter was illegally intercepted

XXX. USS Maine Explosion, February 1898

- a. Explosion in Havana Harbor of USS Maine
- b. New Media (Yellow Journalism) claim that Spain blew up the ship
- c. People didn't believe that it was an accident

XXXI. Spanish American War

- a. A case was built up by imperialists and tabloids that Spanish had insulted U.S. (DaLome letter) and now they blew up a U.S. ship
- b. McKinley was being pushed into war
- c. The timing of the *Maine* explosion was perfect for hawks who wanted to go to war
- d. April 19, 1898 – McKinley got a Declaration of War from Congress
- e. August 12, 1898 – War ended with a truce
- f. 379 people were killed in combat (5,462 deaths all together)
- g. February 1899, U.S. and Spain signed a treaty giving the U.S. a sphere of influence in Cuba, Guam, Puerto Rico, Philippines for \$20 million

XXXII. Should U.S take over Spanish Colonies?

- a. Imperialists say yes
- b. Anti-imperialists – Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schertz, Grover Cleveland, William Jennings Bryan, Mark Twain
- c. Carnegie offered to pay U.S. \$20 million to buy the Filipinos their freedom
- d. Carnegie accepted imperialism, although he didn't believe that land should be taken by force
- e. Anti-imperialists believed that people had the right of self-determination
- f. Anti-imperialists also believed that the U.S. shouldn't govern them b/c they were inferior and would then be allowed to spread to the mainland U.S., adding more inferior people to the U.S.
- g. Imperialists believed that the U.S. should govern them b/c they were inferior

XXXIII. Filipino Insurrection, 1899 – 1902

- a. Led by Emilio Aguinaldo – wanted independence
- b. Aguinaldo and his rebel forces had helped to take over most of the Philippine Islands from Spain by the end of the War
- c. Aguinaldo believed that b/c he and his forces sided w/ the U.S. in the War with Spain that they would gain their independence
- d. McKinley believed that Filipinos were not capable of self-government, believing that they were inferior to the U.S.
- e. Guerilla war, fought in jungles of Philippines starts by Aguinaldo's forces against the more powerful U.S. Army
- f. March 1901 – Aguinaldo is captured
- g. McKinley and Teddy Roosevelt oppress the Filipinos

Teddy Roosevelt's Foreign Policy

I. President William McKinley (1897-1901)

- a. McKinley is starting to create an empire after Spanish American War
- b. William Jennings Bryans runs as an anti-imperialist against McKinley and loses
- c. Many great intellectuals opposed imperialism
- d. In McKinley's 2nd term (1901), he selects a new vice president
- e. Garrett Hobart – 1st Vice President dies in office during his 1st term
- f. Republican Governor of NY T.R. becomes his 2nd VP

II. Governor Roosevelt

- a. After winning the Battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish American War, T.R. resigns his post as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and becomes (Republican) Governor of NY.
- b. After a short time, NY political machine wants T.R. out b/c he is too outspoken
- c. They wanted him to be Vice President for McKinley
- d. Roosevelt said, "If nominated, I will not accept; if elected, I will not serve."
- e. But he accepts

III. McKinley's Death, 9/1901

- a. September 6, 1901 – An anarchist, **Leon Czolgoz** shot McKinley and 8 days later, on September 14, 1901 he passed away
- b. Czolgoz wanted to kill the King of England and the Pope as well
- c. Secret Service is created at the end of 1901 as a result of his death

IV. T.R. – The Progressive

- a. T.R. was put as Vice President to keep him quiet
- b. NY politicians didn't count on him succeeding to the Presidency
- c. T.R. said he wasn't going to sit idly by
- d. He said he was prod to be a Progressive – making the word fashionable
- e. He always wanted to be a boy; he didn't want to grow up

V. Teddy Bear, 1902

- a. January 1902 a Manufacturer creates a brown Teddy Bear in his honor
- b. Teddy would become world famous
- c. Roosevelt is ranked #4 in most scholarly polls

VI. Filipino Insurrection (1899-1902)

- a. T.R. comes in w/ a reputation as an imperialist
- b. 1902, TR wins Filipino Insurrection from Emilio Aguinaldo
- c. TR sends William Howard Taft to be military governor of Philippines

VII. Boxer Rebellion, 1900

- a. Chinese rebels rise against foreign embassies
- b. Foreign nations intervene to put down rebellion in a weak China

VIII. Open Door Policy - China

- a. Policy created by McKinley
- b. US is going to preserve its rights in China, making sure US has the same input in China as everyone else
- c. This is an imperialist policy
- d. People in US didn't think Chinese were smart
- e. US believed it had to lead the way
- f. 1882 – Chinese Exclusion Act – banned Chinese Immigration to US

IX. T.R. Racial Views

- a. TR believes that whites are the superior race
- b. TR doesn't promote Civil Rights
- c. TR tries to win the South over to the Republican Party

X. Latin American Intervention – “The Big Stick Policy”

- a. TR believed he had the right to intervene in Latin America, being the leader of the most powerful country in the Western Hemisphere
- b. TR intervenes in Cuba and Dominican Republic

XI. Cuba

- a. US liberates Cuba from Spain
- b. US imposes Platt Amendment to Cuban Constitution, 1903, making Cuba a protectorate of the US
- c. This allows US intervention to overthrow unstable governments
- d. US gets the right to a base in Guantanamo Bay
- e. US overthrows several Cuban government until 1959

XII. Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine, 1904

- a. US has the right to maintain law and order in the Western Hemisphere and has the right to use force
- b. US doesn't want Britain intervening
- c. Latin America is critical of Roosevelt Corollary
- d. TR sees Latin America as the backyard of the US

XIII. "Big Stick Policy"

- a. TR in political cartoons was shown as a man who was holding a stick to discipline the inferior Latin America

XIV. Panama Canal

- a. 1850s, Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
- b. James G. Blaine wanted to build a canal through Nicaragua
- c. 1901 – idea develops to build Canal in Panama (part of Colombia at the time)

XV. Hay – Pauncefort Treaty, 1901

- a. Repeals Clayton-Bulwer Treaty
- b. British agree that since the US has a decent Navy that they have a free hand to build, control, and fortify a canal

XVI. Hay – Herran Treaty

- a. John Hay – US Sec. of State; Herran – Colombian Ambassador to US
- b. US and TR want to negotiate a treaty w/ Colombia to build a canal
- c. Colombia votes "NO" on treaty

XVII. Revolution in Colombia, Mid-Nov. 1903

- a. US has warships present, but they are not involved
- b. US encourages a Revolution (Civil War) in Colombia with the presence of the warships
- c. US Warships served to warn the Colombian military to stay out of the battle

XVIII. Hay – Bunea Varilla Treaty, 11/18/1903

- a. Philippe Bunau Varilla – French businessman – made temporary Foreign Minister of Panama
- b. US gives Panama \$10 million down, \$250,000/yr for canal through Panama
- c. Canal – 10 miles wide
- d. US gets total control of the Canal

XIX. Opening of the Panama Canal, 1914

- a. Canal started to be built in 1904
- b. Opened in 1914 under Wilson
- c. TR spent the rest of his life bragging that he built the Canal
- d. Canal remained under American Control
- e. Panama was treated as a colony, even though Panamanians wanted their independence
- f. 1921, President Harding gave Colombia \$25 million dollars to recompense for the loss of Panama

XX. Panama Canal Returned to Panama

- a. 1964 – On the 50th Anniversary of the Canal, Panamanians started riots in the Canal Zone
- b. LBJ started negotiations to return the Canal
- c. Nixon and Ford continued negotiations
- d. Carter, 1977, gets **Canal Treaty** passed in Senate to return control of the Canal back to Panama
- e. Former governor Ronald Reagan was against giving the Canal back
- f. **S.I. Hayakawa** (senator/CA) – “We stole the canal fair and square”
- g. Canal was returned as scheduled on January 1, 2000
- h. Panama gets Canal, but US reserves the right to intervene militarily to keep Canal open
- i. TR becomes known as a “cowboy” for Latin American Relations

XXI. T.R. and China (The Open Door)

- a. Imperialistic Policy in China, looking down on the inferior Asians

XXII. Commodore Matthew Perry, 1854

- a. Opened Japan to trade from the West in 1854
- b. Perry’s surprise entry leads to the fall of the last Shogun
- c. Leads to the return of an emperor – Meiji Restoration

XXIII. Meiji Restoration

- a. Emperor is restored to power
- b. Japanese ask Europeans for help
- c. Japanese copy techniques from the best Navy (G. Britain), the best Army (Germany), promote a system of mass literacy
- d. Japanese use the West to catch up and modernize
- e. Try to do better than the Europeans
- f. 1894 – 95, Japan wins Sino (China) – Japanese War b/c Chinese are weak
- g. Japanese get rights in China to waterways, natural resources
- h. Victory wasn’t seen as a big deal b/c it was one Asian country vs. another

XXIV. Russo – Japanese War, 1904-05

- a. In this war, TR notices that the “Japs” are a major power
- b. Japan – has the most rapid modernization in history
- c. War nearly causes downfall of Russian government
- d. Czar Nicholas II – forced to create Duma w/ reforms after war to avoid Revolution
- e. Russians were backward, but they a large country, had a massive military, and they were European
- f. How could a European country lose to “inferior” Asians was wondered
- g. TR intervenes as mediator for a treaty between Russia and Japan
- h. TR wants to learn about the Japanese mind b/c he thought they were inferior

XXV. Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905

- a. TR can't quite figure out how Japanese could defeat Russia b/c they were WASPs
- b. Treaty ends Russo-Japanese War
- c. Japanese get a sphere of influence over Korea
- d. Russia cannot make another attempt to conquer Korea

XXVI. T.R. gets Nobel Peace Prize, 1906

- a. TR becomes the 1st President to win Nobel Peace Prize for treaty negotiations
- b. Woodrow Wilson and Jimmy Carter are the only other US Presidents to win the prize

XXVII. Taft – Katsura Agreement

- a. Japan is to leave the Philippines alone
- b. US will allow Japan to have a sphere of influence over Korea

XXVIII. School Boy Crisis, 1906

- a. San Francisco is the largest Japanese city for immigration
- b. Many Californians didn't like Japanese, feeling that they were dangerous
- c. Under pressure from the general public, San Francisco School Board decides to segregate Japanese School Children
- d. Japanese protest that Japanese-Americans are being insulted
- e. TR was concerned that this was going to antagonize Japan
- f. TR invites San Francisco School Board to the White House for a Grand Tour
- g. TR tells School Board that they are antagonizing the Japanese government and they are compromising foreign relations
- h. TR couldn't make the school board, but he brought pressure on them, saying it would be patriotic to end segregation of Japanese-Americans
- i. They ended the segregation, but Californians still didn't like Japanese
- j. 1913, **Japanese Land Law** in California prevents Japanese from ever owning land

XXIX. Great White Fleet (12/1907 – 2/1909)

- a. TR sends an American Naval Fleet around the world, near Japanese Naval Islands without Congressional Appropriations to show them that the US cannot be pushed around
- b. There was an uproar
- c. TR says, if Congress doesn't want to support the Navy, they can stay out there

XXX. T.R.'s Concerns about Japanese Power

- a. 1908 – a private letter, TR expressed fear that the Japanese could one day attack the US Naval Fleet at Pearl Harbor

XXXI. Root – Takahira Agreement, 1908

- a. Root – US Sec. of State
- b. Agreement to promote status quo in Pacific
- c. US and Japan agree to obey Open Door, but not to intrude on the other's view point
- d. Promotes trade and cultural exchanges (live and let live)
- e. TR plays a balancing act, but treats Japan as an equal
- f. TR respected Japanese after winning Russo-Japanese War
- g. This agreement reinforced the Taft-Katsura agreement

XXXII. Czar Nicholas II and the Pogroms

- a. Since 1880s, Jews in Russia started migrating to the US b/c of Pogroms
- b. Pogroms attacked Jewish populations

XXXIII. Germany – Kaiser Wilhelm II

- a. TR distrusts and is worried about Kaiser Wilhelm II in Germany
- b. TR believes Wilhelm II is dangerous
- c. In a private letter written in 1906, TR expressed his belief that Wilhelm would one day start a World War b/c he was a mad man
- d. At 57 yrs old, TR asks Wilson to go into war, 1915, so that he could bloody the Kaiser's nose
- e. Wilson wouldn't allow TR to enter War and TR hates Wilson for the rest of his life as a result of that

XXXIV. Moroccan Crisis

- a. 1904 – Britain joins Franco-Russian alliance
- b. Alliance makes British and French allies for the first time – b/c they saw Germany as a great threat
- c. 1905 – German Kaiser threatened to take over French colony in N. Africa (Morocco)

XXXV. Algeciras Conference

- a. As a result of Moroccan crisis, there is an international conference in Algeciras, Spain
- b. Europe and US send delegates
- c. Conference backs France
- d. Germany is isolated
- e. Wilhelm believes he has been made a fool of
- f. Only Austria-Hungary emperor **Franz Joseph** supports Germany

XXXVI. German – Austrian Alliance Begins

- a. Wilhelm wants to thank Franz Joseph for supporting him
- b. Wilhelm says that if any crisis arises in the future, Germany would help Austria-Hungary
- c. This gives a “black check” to Austria-Hungary

XXXVII. US Relations with Great Britain and France

- a. TR is suspicious of Germans and Russians
- b. TR is close to Britain and France
- c. By TR’s era, Americans were willing to forget about past troubles w/ Britain
- d. US becomes very close w/ the British (but not Allies)
- e. US trade w/ Britain increased
- f. British praise TR
- g. The relationship came about that if the US was going to get involved in an impending war, US should support Britain and France
- h. TR got US involved like no other President on the World Stage

XXXVIII. British Ambassador’s Praise for T.R.

- a. British Ambassador to US said, “You know, you people in the States have 2 great natural wonders: Niagara Falls and Teddy Roosevelt”

XXXIX. Characteristics of T.R.

- a. Statesman
- b. Peacemaker
- c. Imperialist

Taft and Wilson Foreign Policy

I. Taft as President

- a. Sec. of War for TR – William Howard Taft – picked by TR as his successor
- b. Jackson had anointed Van Buren in 1837
- c. Reagan anointed G. H.W. Bush
- d. As President, Taft antagonized TR and Progressives
- e. Taft was a Progressive, but not on the environment (like TR)

II. “Dollar Diplomacy”

- a. Imperialistic policy of Taft in China
- b. US gives aid to help Chinese economy

III. Chinese Revolution, 1911

- a. Last Chinese Emperor – overthrown at 6 yrs old
- b. **Puyi** (emperor from 3 –6 yrs old)
- c. Civil War begins between military who wants zones of occupation & Democracy

IV. Roosevelt Corollary – Big Stick Policy Continues

- a. Invasion of Nicaragua until 1916
- b. US was still isolationist, except in the Western Hemisphere, where there were no formidable challenges
- c. In Europe, US was willing to have diplomatic relations, but not any military alliances

V. 1910 Mexican Revolution

- a. Mexico becomes a problem for the 1st time since Mexican War for the US
- b. Revolution had radical leaders and created instability in Mexico
- c. Led to lots of bloodshed
- d. In 1910, in jest, dictator **Porfirio Diaz** who had seized power in 1877, said that he welcomed a challenge to his power
- e. 1911 – **Diaz** is overthrown by Madero

VI. Francisco Madero (1st Stage of Revolution – Moderate)

- a. Leader of peasants – becomes leader
- b. Creates some stability
- c. Most Revolutions start moderate and become radical

VII. Victoriano Huerta

- a. Overthrows Madero
- b. Madero is taken prison until Jan-Feb 1913
- c. Shortly after, Madero is shot

VIII. Wilson – “Missionary Diplomacy”

- a. March 4, 1913 – Wilson becomes US President
- b. Wilson believes in Morality and righteousness
- c. Wilson refuses to recognize Huerta b/c he is not a moral leader
- d. Wilson believes it is his “mission”(from God) to make the world better
- e. US provides weapons to opponents of Huerta

IX. Carranza and Pancho Villa

- a. US helps these 2 overthrow Huerta

X. Tampico Incident, April 9, 1913

- a. US Navy ship is surrounded and arrested by Huerta’s crew and displayed through the streets
- b. US demands that Mexico apologize and are not going to stand for the embarrassment
- c. 12 days later, US invades Mexico and seizes Veracruz, Mexico
- d. Huerta is overthrown

XI. Carranza becomes leader

- a. Carranza replaces Huerta as leader
- b. US recognizes Carranza as leader

XII. Pancho Villa Becomes a Bandit

- a. Villa soon rises up against Carranza – wanting to be leader himself
- b. Villa becomes a bandit
- c. January 1916 – 18 American Mining Engineers are slaughtered by Villa b/c US is helping his enemy, Carranza
- d. March 1916 – Villa crosses into Columbus, New Mexico and burns the town and kills 17 Americans

XIII. Punitive Expedition - General John J. Pershing

- a. Wilson sends General Pershing into Mexico on a Punitive Expedition w/ 12,000 men
- b. Mexico protested that US broke international laws by invading
- c. US spends 1 year searching for Villa until early 1917
- d. US wants Villa arrested or killed, but never found him
- e. US withdrew from Mexico b/c of growing tensions w/ Carranza
- f. Trouble w/ Mexico was a factor why US got involved in WW1 – **Zimmerman Note**

XIV. 1912 Election

- a. Ultimate Triumph of Progressivism
- b. Wilson beat TR and Taft
- c. Republican Party was divided between Taft and TR
- d. TR's "Bull Moose" Party won 27.5% vote

XV. Wilson wants Reforms

- a. March 4, 1913 – Wilson becomes President
- b. Wilson comes in wanting domestic and political reform
- c. Wilson came from a background of Progressivism
- d. Accomplishes more domestic reform than any previous Presidents
- e. Wilson was an educated, college professor from Princeton
- f. Wilson believed that the US was going to stay isolated

XVI. Greatest Domestic Presidents

- a. #1 – FDR – New Deal
- b. #2 – LBJ – Great Society
- c. #3 – Wilson – The New Freedom (included TR's "New Nationalism" from 1912)

XVII. Archduke Francis Ferdinand is Killed, June 28, 1914

- a. Archduke is the heir of Austral-Hungarian Empire
- b. Franz Joseph, 84 – emperor of Austria-Hungary since 1848 Revolution (became emperor at 18 yrs old)
- c. Archduke is killed in Sarajevo, Bosnia by a Serb
- d. Austria-Hungary claimed a sphere of influence over Serbia
- e. Serbia had the backing of Russia

XVIII. Austria-Hungary invades Serbia, July 28, 1914

- a. Austria-Hungary decided to invade Serbia in retaliation for the Archduke's murder
- b. Austria-Hungary asked Kaiser Wilhelm II in Germany to repay the favor from the Algeciras Conference and help them
- c. Kaiser Wilhelm II agreed to support Austria-Hungary if Russia got involved
- d. Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary after invasion of Serbia
- e. Germany followed by declaring war on Russia
- f. France and Britain declare war on Germany and Austria-Hungary
- g. Germany reciprocates declaration, declaring war on France and Britain
- h. Italy saw France as a threat before war started, but doesn't get involved early on

XIX. Triple Entente

- a. Britain
- b. France
- c. Russia

XX. Triple Alliance

- a. Germany
- b. Austria-Hungary
- c. Italy

XXI. Europe is at War, August 4, 1914

- a. By August 4, 1914, all of the major nations of Europe are at war against each other

XXII. Most Americans morally support British and French

- a. Majority of Americans were on the side of the British and French
- b. Most Caucasians were of British origin
- c. US and Britain became closer under TR
- d. France had mainly been a good friend

XXIII. German-Americans

- a. Most German immigrants moved to the Midwest
- b. They wanted to support their "fatherland" and so they wanted the US to stay out of war

XXIV. Easter Rebellion, 1916

- a. Ireland wanted independence from Great Britain
- b. 1922, Irish defeat the British
- c. 1923, Republic of Ireland is established (does not include N. Ireland: 6 counties – British Anglican Church)
- d. Irish-Americans were against Britain b/c they were in the middle of the Easter Rebellion, and so, they were pro-German

XXV. American Groups Against British/French

- a. Many Americans didn't see France/Britain as much better than Germany b/c they were imperialist and oppressed their people (Easter Rebellion)
- b. **Socialist Party** – “They're all capitalist warmongers and imperialist”
- c. **Quakers** – Anti-war – didn't favor anyone
- d. **Pacifists** – Believe that all war is evil

XXVI. U.S. Neutrality

- a. Wilson says that the US is going to stay totally neutral, 1914
- b. Wilson says, “US must be neutral in thought and action.”
- c. However, it's hard to be truly neutral; US had investments of \$2.3 billion between Britain/France, while trade w/ Germany was only \$27 million
- d. 1915 – US was only beginning military readiness
- e. Is neutrality keeping the same trade pattern as before the war? (this would favor Britain/France) Or
- f. Is neutrality not showing an edge to Britain and France and making trade equal? (this would help Germany)
- g. If you cut off trade w/ everybody, is that neutral? (this hurts Britain/France and favors Germany)

XXVII. Lusitania, May 1915

- a. Lusitania – British Passenger liner that has ammunitions on board
- b. German embassy in US runs ads in American newspapers saying that the Germans are going to torpedo the *Lusitania*
- c. Filthy rich Americans go on the ship anyway and the ship is sunk
- d. 1198 killed total, including 128 Americans

XXVIII. German apology

- a. TR wants to lead troops into war at 56 years old, but Wilson won't allow him
- b. Wilson accepts an apology for the sinking of the *Lusitania*
- c. Germans give reparations to the descendants of the filthy rich people on board the ship
- d. Germany was not anxious to see the US get into the war
- e. Did Wilson accept the apology b/c he was waiting for the right timing to get into the war? Possibly after the election of 1916?
- f. Or, Maybe Wilson didn't want to go to war?

XXIX. Arabic is sunk, August 1915

- a. 2 Americans are killed when *Arabic* is sunk

XXX. Sussex is sunk, 1916

- a. French liner w/ ammunition on board
- b. 70 Americans are killed when the ship is sunk

XXXI. Sussex Pledge, April 1916

- a. In the future, when Germany is ready to attack a ship, they will announce their presence and give people an hour to get off the ships and into life rafts
- b. Then they would torpedo the ship
- c. Germany fears US getting involved

XXXII. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare, 1/31/1917

- a. Germany declares unrestricted naval warfare – anyone is a fair target
- b. Germany wanted to end stalemate in WW1
- c. Germans provoke US into war b/c of unrestricted submarine warfare (change of policy)

XXXIII. 1916 Election

- a. Wilson runs on policy that he kept US out of war
- b. Wilson faces Progressive Republican Charles Evans Hughes (who left Supreme Court to run for President)

XXXIV. What if Wilson had lost 1916 Election?

- a. In a private letter written by Wilson, he said that if he lost the election he would have:
 1. Secretary of State resign
 2. Name Charles Evans Hughes as Sec. of State
 3. Wilson would then ask the VP to resign
 4. Wilson would then resign
 5. This would make Charles Evans Hughes the President earlier b/c Wilson felt that there should not be a lame duck President during a war

XXXV. Zimmerman Telegram, 3/1/1917

- a. In January, the German Foreign Minister Zimmerman sent a telegram to Carranza in Mexico, stating that if he causes trouble for the US, Germany would reward Mexico by helping them get back territory that they lost in the Mexican War

XXXVI. Could the U.S. Trust Great Britain?

- a. Could the US trust British?
- b. Wilson - anglophile
- c. Wilson's Sec. of State - anglophile
- d. Walter Hines Paige, ambassador to G. Britain - anglophile
- e. Wilson's cabinet was surrounded by anglophiles

XXXVII. Media in America

- a. Northeast - Anglophiles
- b. Midwest - Sides w/ Germans

XXXVIII. Wilson Arms Merchant Ships

- a. Wilson believed Zimmerman Telegram was real, although he never knew for sure
- b. In 1930s, US learned that telegram really was real
- c. Wilson ordered merchant ships armed in March/April 1917 without Congressional approval

XXXIX. Declaration of War on Germany, April 2, 1917

- a. Wilson follows by asking for a Declaration of War on April 2, 1917
- b. 373-50 – House of Representatives
- c. 82-6 – Senate
- d. Jeannette Rankin (Pacifist from Montana)– votes “NO” on WW1 and only “NO” vote on US entry into WW2
- e. US decides to go to war, although they are not really ready to go to war
- f. US begins a draft at this point
- g. US mobilizes and trains troops

XXXX. Sedition Act, 1918

- a. If anyone speaks publicly against war, advocate not joining draft, or participate in anti-war demonstrations, then the person is subject to arrest, trial, and conviction
- b. Pacifists wound up in Jail

XXXXI. Overman Act, 1917

- a. Gives Wilson control to reorganize Government in any way that he wants
- b. Gave Wilson power to suspend Congress’ opinion and override them
- c. Basically, it gives Wilson the power to do anything that he has to do to win the war
- d.

XXXXII. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)

- a. In January 1918, General Pershing leads the AEF into battle
- b. Between January – November, 1918 there were 125,000 American deaths in war

XXXXIII. Armistice Day, November 11, 1918

- a. WW1 ended at 11am on 11/11/1918
- b. Day was made a national holiday to pay tribute to those lost in WW1
- c. After WW2, it became Veteran’s Day to commemorate Veterans lost in all wars

Diplomacy Between the 2 World Wars

I. American Expeditionary Force

- a. In January 1918, General Pershing leads the AEF into battle
- b. Between January – November, 1918 there were 125,000 American deaths in war
- c. War ends November 11, 1918

II. Wilson's 14 Points

- a. We must prevent future wars (This should be the War to End All Wars)
- b. Peace without victory – no vindictiveness or revenge
- c. No more secret diplomacy
- d. Freedom of the Seas
- e. No tariff barriers
- f. Reduction of Armaments
- g. Right of nationalities to self-determination (in Europe -- Asians were still inferior)
- h. Adjustment of colonial claims
- j. An international organization for peace – League of Nations
- k. (These were some of Wilson's 14 points delivered in a war message to Congress – Message came across as a lecture b/c Wilson was a former Professor)
- l. Also, Wilson was the first President to have Press Conferences
- m. 14 points were very idealistic and inspiring, but most of the treaty was not accepted by the Senate

III. Versailles Peace Conference

- a. Conference after WW1 between the “Big 4” Countries
- b. France – George Clemenceau
- c. Britain – Lloyd George
- d. Italy – Vittorio Orlando
- e. US – Woodrow Wilson
- f. (Wilson becomes the 1st US President to travel overseas)
- g. The US President was loved abroad until George W. Bush

IV. British/French/Italian Demands at Versailles

- a. Britain – not about to give up their empire
- b. France – not about to give up their colonies, had tremendous losses
- c. Italy – out to gain territory in Adriatic (That's why they entered the war)
- d. Treaty of Versailles is vengeful against Germany – Wilson can't change their minds not to be vindictive
- e. The only part of the 14 points that they did agree with was the creation of the League of Nations

V. Republican Congress

- a. Wilson's delegation at Versailles only included 1 low-level Republican – made him look very partisan
- b. 1918-19 – Congress during mid-term elections becomes Republican
- c. Wilson often seemed to be lecturing people too much (b/c he was a former teacher)
- d. This made many Republicans not like him

VI. Isolationists Resist Wilson's International Policy

- a. Republicans believed Versailles Treaty was going to force the US to follow International Law and they didn't like that
- b. Republicans, were mainly nationalistic and isolationists
- c. Wilson wanted an International Policy

VII. Henry Cabot Lodge (Sr) - Massachusetts

- a. An isolationist and the Head of Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- b. As chairman, since he doesn't like treaty, Lodge decides that the treaty must be read out loud and each point discussed
- c. Reading the treaty out loud delays a vote and allows Lodge to build up further opposition to the treaty
- d. Wilson wants treaty to be quickly accepted
- e. Lodge doesn't want US to be a part of League of Nations
- f. Summer 1919 – opposition continues to grow

VIII. Opposition to Versailles Treaty

- a. Irish – Americans opposed – too pro British (Irish in the middle of Easter Rebellion since 1916)
- b. Italian – Americans opposed – don't get what they want
- c. German – Americans opposed – feel that their country was treated unjustly
- d. Progressives opposed – feel that treaty is unjust (Hiram Johnson, William Borg, Robert La Follette, George Norris)
- e. Lodge always condemned Wilson
- f. Wilson and Lodge hated each other for years
- g. People don't like Wilson b/c he talk about God too much
- h. Many people had personality conflicts w/ Wilson

IX. Wilson Fights for Versailles Treaty, Late August 1919

- a. Wilson travels out into the country by train to build support for the Treaty
- b. Wilson wants to pressure Senate into approving Versailles Treaty
- c. Wilson travels w/ Secret Service, the White House physician, and his 2nd Wife

X. Wilson's Stroke

- a. During his travel into the country, Wilson begins to lose his voice and begins to wear himself out
- b. White House physician tells Wilson that he needs to rest, but Wilson continues the tour
- c. Wilson suffers a stroke from overworking
- d. He is rushed back to Washington
- e. September 1919 – March 1921 (the rest of Wilson's term), he could not speak – he could only nod

XI. Edith Wilson

- a. Edith Wilson, the President's wife, takes over a lots of the duties Wilson had
- b. She holds cabinet meetings
- c. Unofficially served as President for Wilson for 1 ½ years

XII. 1920 Election

- a. Woodrow Wilson said Presidential election should be about League of Nations and Versailles ratification
- b. The people decided against internationalism – Republicans won the White House
- c. Wilson was at Warren G. Harding's inauguration
- d. Wilson retired to Washington D.C., living on South Street for 3 years until his death at 67 years old
- e. Wilson's own stubbornness and inflexibility helped defeat his agenda and harm his health
- f. Edith Wilson – unofficially served as President for Wilson for 1 ½ years

XIII. Could Versailles Treaty have been Modified?

- a. Wilson never liked Treaty of Versailles, but he accepted it b/c the League of Nations was part of it (which added collective security)
- b. Britain, France – Were unwilling to modify treaty b/c the public opinion in their country demanded vindictiveness towards Germany
- c. Germans were made out to be monsters b/c of propaganda during war
- d. 2 Votes in Senate on Treaty: 11/19/1919: 55-39 (didn't get 2/3 vote)
- e. 2nd Vote: March 1920 – Even Wilson supported voted against it b/c of changes and modifications to the original treaty (which probably would not have been accepted by Britain and France)
- f. But its possible that if Wilson didn't suffer a stroke, he could have worked out a further compromise w/ Britain and France

XIV. New Terminology created During WW1

- a. Frankfurter became Hotdog
- b. Hamburger became chop meat
- c. Sauerkraut became Liberty Cabbage
- d. German Bread became French Bread
- e. Propaganda portrayed people who spoke German or wanted to study German history as being un-American

XV. Soviet Union

- a. November 7, 1917 (Western calendar) – Lenin declared war against capitalism
- b. 1918 – 1921: War Communism in Russia
- c. US, Britain, Japan sent troops and supplies to help the “Whites”
- d. Allies didn’t send enough translators – they couldn’t speak Russian
- e. Intervention was hidden – made Soviets suspicious of US
- f. Wilson felt that he had to fight the Soviets b/c it was God’s mission, since the Soviets were anti-Religion

XVI. Wilson and the Japanese

- a. At Versailles Peace Conference, Wilson doesn’t take Japan as being equal (like Teddy Roosevelt) and antagonizes them

XVII. Ho Chi Minh

- a. Vietnamese nationalist, who visits Wilson at Versailles
- b. Minh wants Wilson to do something about French colonialism in Indochina
- c. But Wilson doesn’t want to antagonize the French b/c they are Allies
- d. As a result, Wilson doesn’t agree to see Minh (who was 25 at the time)
- e. In 1950, Minh led the fight to take Indochina from the France

XVIII. Wilson Segregates Washington D.C., 1913

- a. Wilson was educated, but he was a racist
- b. Wilson leaves office, having failed to eliminate the Soviets

XIX. Presidents of the 1920s

- a. Harding – Weak, inept President, dies in office, disobeys prohibition
- b. Coolidge – Finishes Harding Presidency, not a creative leader
- c. Hoover – Bright, but tragic b/c he presides over Great Depression

XX. U.S. Promotes Peace

- a. US wants to be isolated and avoid entering all wars
- b. US doesn't even want to join World Court
- c. In 1920s, US raises tariffs and lowers trade
- d. US wants to promote peace, but no (military) alliances
- c. Quest for peace leads to Washington Naval Agreements: Naval Disarmament Treaty, 4 Power Treaty, 9 Power Treaty

XXI. Naval Disarmament Treaty, 1922

- a. 5 (Great Naval) Nations: Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, US
- b. US didn't want to deal w/ Soviets even though they had a powerful navy
- c. Treaty arranged for a cutback in arms – agreed to keep a balance of arms
- d. US had the best navy
- e. All nations cut down on building battleships
- f. Agreement lasted 9 years until Japan broke treaty by invading Manchuria in 1931
- g. President Harding gets credit for Treaty

XXII. 4 Power Treaty

- a. US, Great Britain, France, Japan agree to respect each other's rights in the Pacific
- b. Keeps things status quo until Japan breaks the treaty in the 1930s

XXIII. 9 Power Treaty

- a. Naval agreement between Belgium, Portugal, Netherlands (Holland), China, US, Great Britain, France, Japan, Italy
- b. All agree to respect territorial integrity and to promote the sovereignty of China
- c. 8 powers, besides China agree to help China during their Civil War and create stability
- d. The treaty works until the short term – Japan invaded China in 1937
- e. Sec. of State Hughes gets credit for the treaty

XXIV. Charles Evan Hughes

- a. Hughes stays on as Sec. of State w/ Coolidge after Harding's death
- b. 1923 – Coolidge appoints Hughes as Chief Justice
- b. As Chief Justice, he said, "The Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is."

XXV. Calvin Coolidge

- a. Pacifist, isolationist
- b. Believes in intervention in Latin America
- c. Sent troops into Nicaragua

XXVI. Kellogg – Briand Pact, 1928

- a. Kellogg – US Sec. of State ----- Briand – French Foreign Minister
- b. France is not an ally, but is seen as a friendly nation
- c. Pact **outlaws war** – makes war illegal
- d. It was considered moral leadership to outlaw war
- e. France and US invite nations that aren't colonies to sign it – All independent nations sign the treaty
- f. US still doesn't recognize Soviets
- g. Pact makes it clear that it was only legal to go to war in self-defense
- h. Japan and Germany both said they went to war out of self defense
- i. Treaty is very naïve in its belief that it could end wars

XXVII. Herbert Hoover

- a. Pacifist and Quaker
- b. Against US entry into WW2 until the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor

XXVIII. Japan Invades Manchuria, Sept. 1931

- a. Japan invades Manchuria in Sept. 1931, claiming that the invasion was for self-defense
- b. Early 1932 – Japan installs a Japanese puppet government in Manchuria
- c. **Puyi** – the last Chinese emperor becomes emperor of Manchuria
- d. Japanese rename Manchuria, calling it Manchukuo

XXIX. Stimson Doctrine

- a. Henry Stimson – Sec. of State for Hoover
- b. Stimson says that the US condemns the takeover of Manchuria by Japan and refuses to recognize the puppet government installed by the Japanese
- c. But the US was not willing to intervene militarily to defend the *Kellogg-Briand* Pact, making the US look like a paper tiger
- d. What was the purpose of condemning them and not doing anything about it?

XXX. U.S. Isolationism Continues

- a. US was very isolationist and pacifist when FDR becomes President
- b. Great Depression forced most countries to turn inward and deal w/ nationalistic problems

XXXI. FDR opens relations w/ Soviets, Nov. 1933

- a. FDR became President on March 4, 1933 during the Great Depression
- b. November 1933 – FDR decides to open diplomatic relations w/ Soviets
- c. US believed that the Soviets wouldn't cause the US trouble
- d. Soviets had pledged that they wouldn't cause trouble and agreed to pay foreign debts
- e. Soviets agreed to cooperate w/ US and the West at the time because Hitler had just come to power in Germany and vowed to destroy Communism
- f. Stalin in the Soviet Union was trying to make Fascism/Nazism look like a bigger threat than Communism
- g. FDR didn't believe that Stalin was going to keep his agreements, however, he believed that trade was important
- h. FDR also didn't believe that the US could ignore 1/6 of the Earth's land
- i. He felt it was better to deal w/ the Soviets BECAUSE they were a dangerous country

XXXII. Good Neighbor Policy

- a. US gets out of Nicaragua
- b. FDR pledges to end intervention in Latin America
- c. He gets rid of the Roosevelt Corollary
- d. Although, under Hoover, in 1930, the **Clark Memorandum** from **Jay Rubin Clark**, a diplomat in the State Department, repudiates the Roosevelt Corollary before FDR did
- e. There would be no intervention in Latin America until LBJ intervened in the Dominican Republic in 1965
- f. (1954 – Guatemala intervention, but it was organized by CIA w/ no US troops)
- g. (1961 – Bay of Pigs was organized by CIA w/ Cuban exiles)

XXXIII. Juan Perón

- a. Perón in Argentina gives moral support to Italy, Germany
- b. Calls himself a fascist
- c. US was secretly working to overthrow Perón b/c he was a threat to democracy in the Western Hemisphere (according to the Monroe Doctrine)
- d. Perón allows German war criminals to escape to Argentina

XXXIV. Reciprocal Trade Agreements, 1934

- a. Promotes Low Tariffs
- b. Ends High Protective Tariffs (Reed-Smut Tariff) – Highest tariffs in US History

XXXV. Buildup of Events

- a. US is getting out of Roosevelt Corollary
- b. US begins trading w/ the Soviets
- c. Japan takes over Manchuria in 1931
- d. Japan invades China in 1937
- e. Italy becomes a threat under Benito Mussolini (takes over Ethiopia in 1935-36)
- f. 1/30/1933 – Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
- g. (FDR died 4/12/1945) --- (Hitler died 4/30/1945)

XXXVI. Hitler Takes over the Rhineland

- a. Defying the Versailles Treaty, Hitler takes over the Rhineland
- b. Britain and France only protest Hitler's action but don't act

XXXVII. Spanish Civil War, 1936

- a. General Francisco Franco forces a Civil War in Spain, which begins in 1936
- b. War is between Communists and Fascists
- c. Franco wants to turn Spain into a fascist country
- d. Franco is Catholic, and so, the American Catholic Church supported Franco

XXXVIII. Abraham Lincoln Brigade

- a. America did not intervene in Spanish Civil War
- b. However,, a group of US citizens, labeled the *Abraham Lincoln Brigade*, went to fight in Spain, with the purpose of trying to prevent fascism from triumphing in Spain
- c. The people in the Brigade were anti-Fascist Americans, however after the war ended and they returned to America, they were linked as being Communist because of the fight between Fascists and Communists in Spain

XXXIX. Pablo Picasso - Guernica

- a. Guernica was a city in Spain that was destroyed as a result of Spanish Civil War
- b. Pablo Picasso created an abstract painting of the destruction in Guernica
- c. Hitler helped Franco destroy the city
- d. Picasso fled Spain with his paintings, saying that he would never return to Spain again until it was a free country – he returned at end of his life after Spain was free
- e. Picasso always had young women around him

XXXX. Catholic Church

- a. The American Catholic Church supported Franco's fascist leanings b/c Franco was Catholic

XXXXI. Hitler Seizes Austria, 1938

- a. In 1938, without being fired on, German forces roll into Austria (Blitzkrieg warfare) and seize Austria
- b. Hitler claimed that he wanted Austria b/c they had a similar heritage and language as Germany – He sees Austrians as being Germans

XXXXII. Munich Conference, September/October 1938

- a. European Conference between Britain, France, Germany, Italy
- b. This purpose of this conference was to try and avoid war with Germany
- c. Hitler wanted half of Czechoslovakia (The Sudetenland), which was the **industrial** part of Czechoslovakia
- d. Hitler made this demand, claiming that the half that he wanted had a similar heritage and language as Germany – He sees Sudetenland Czechs as being German

XXXXIII. Neville Chamberlain - Appeasement

- a. At the Munich Conference, Hitler is given the Sudetenland, because he promises that it is his last demand
- b. Hitler also wanted to sign a 20 year peace agreement at the Conference
- c. Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister says, “We will have peace in our time.”
- d. Spring 1939, Hitler takes the rest of Czechoslovakia

XXXXIV. Nazi-Soviet Pact and the Invasion of Poland, 1939

- a. Hitler then says that he wants Poland
- b. Western Europe tells Hitler that if he invades Poland, it would lead to war
- c. In the Soviet Union, Stalin was not ready to go to war and abide by his agreements w/ the West because he had purged his military
- d. Stalin also made demands to the West to have Polish territory up to the Curzon line as was suggested in the 1920 (the ethnic division between Slavs and Poles)
- e. The West couldn't give Stalin the territory he wanted in Poland because they had threatened a war against Hitler if he invaded Poland
- f. Hitler promised Stalin the land he wanted, plus much more land if he remained neutral
- g. B/c Stalin was not ready to enter a war b/c his army had been purged, he had his Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov sign the **Nazi-Soviet Pact** w/ Germany
- h. Hitler and most historians believe that the Nazi-Soviet Pact gave Hitler legal permission to invade Poland

U.S. Neutrality in WW2

I. FDR's Background

- a. 1933 – FDR comes into office w/ background as an internationalist
- b. Former Assistant Sec. of Navy during WW1
- c. Ran for VP in 1921 w/ Cox
- d. Developed Polio in 1922

II. Isolationism

- a. Isolationism increased after WW1
- b. Isolationists gave FDR a lot of trouble
- c. Once Hitler and Mussolini came to power, it was wondered whether US could be safe w/ them around

III. Argument 1 – WWI was a mistake

- a. Powerful Isolationist Organizations and Congress did not want to go into a war in the 1930s
- b. Isolationists claimed US had already gone into war (ww1) and it caused economic problems and a massive loss of life – and the US gained nothing
- c. Getting into WW1 was a mistake and they never again want to go to war

IV. Argument 2 – Sympathy for the Axis Powers

- a. Some people argue that Hitler is just trying to revive German greatness
- b. Italy and Mussolini are no worse than anybody else – they are just trying to spread Nationalism
- c. Does it matter what happens w/ Japan or China
- d. Japan just needs more land for its people – they are not a threat to the US

V. Argument 3 – There are no good guys

- a. What's so great about the so-called Democracies?
- b. Great Britain is suppressing nationalistic uprisings in their colonies
- c. French are repressive in the colonies as well
- d. If US gets involved, they are supporting imperialism in some way
- e. There are no good guys

VI. Argument 4 – 2 Oceans Protect America

- a. God has blessed America with 2 surrounding oceans to protect America
- b. US will protect Western Hemisphere, but there is no need to get involved in Europe or Asia b/c it is impossible for anyone to cross the oceans for an attack on America
- c. Deal w/ Problems in America first, like poverty
- d. Dealing w/ foreign problems and getting into WW1 was argued to be the cause of the Great Depression by many

VII. Nye Munitions Committee

- a. (Progressive) Republican Senator **Gerald P. Nye** (S.D.) supported FDR's New Deal
- b. Nye started an investigation of the Munitions and the Banking industry
- c. From the onset, Nye had a set view that powerful Munitions and Banking industrialists conspired to bring the US into the Great War for profit
- d. Nye berates witnesses to try and prove his point
- e. Nye is the Joseph McCarthy of his time
- f. Nye came in with his view and he was intent on trying to prove it
- g. He stayed convinced throughout his whole life that FDR brought US into WW2
- h. Nye also believed that the British were terrible

VIII. Neutrality Laws (Passed in 1935, 36, 37)

- a. When a war breaks out in the world (declared or undeclared), the US will immediately cut off trade w/ both sides
- b. The US will cut off all bank loans to nations at war (credits) to either side
- c. The US government will warn Americans not to travel on a belligerent ship in a war zone or to land to their land b/c if anything happens, the US will not go to war to defend their honor (this warning was a recommendation to citizens, not an order)
- d. In 1937, US added that they would cut off trade w/ any country in the middle of a Civil War as well
- e. 1st term of FDR, lots of neutrality legislation is passed

IX. Why Did FDR sign Neutrality Laws?

- a. FDR signs neutrality laws even though he doesn't like them and does not say anything about them
- b. FDR felt that he would lose support for New Deal if he said anything b/c a lot of isolationists voted for the New Deal
- c. He had to deal w/ Great Depression first, b/c it was NOW
- d. Privately, FDR had concern for hostility in Europe, but from 1935-37, it was only troubling and not of great concern to him

X. Quarantine Speech, Oct. 1937

- a. By late 1937, with Japan's invasion in China and further trouble in Europe, FDR decides to test the waters
- b. FDR goes to Chicago (center of Isolationist America – lots of Germans in Chicago)
- c. Gives *Quarantine Speech* – Oct. 1937
- d. FDR talks about diseases and what to do about them (leprosy, tuberculosis)
- e. People who had diseases were quarantined w/o any questions in the 1930s b/c it was believed that the masses mattered more than the individual
- f. The rights of the person with the disease did not matter
- g. FDR said, “**Should not peace loving nations quarantine hostile nations?**”
- h. That quote made people accuse FDR of trying to break neutrality laws and people in Chicago turn against him, so he backs off for the time being

XI. Isolationists Condemn Quarantine Speech

- a. Isolationists see FDR as a threat b/c of Quarantine Speech
- b. Louis Ludlow, a liberal Democrat and isolationist introduces **Ludlow Amendment** (Spring 1938) – Before US can go to war, there should be a referendum by the people
- c. FDR publicly opposes Ludlow Amendment and it fails to pass in the House of Representatives, so it was a victory for FDR

XII. FDR wants Neutrality Laws Repealed

- a. FDR continues to be upset by the events in Europe
- b. FDR is upset about Munich Conference agreement, giving half of Czechoslovakia to Hitler
- c. In Spring 1939, after Hitler takes the rest of Czechoslovakia, FDR calls a special meeting of Congress into session and says that there's going to be a war in Europe soon and says that neutrality laws have to be rescinded
- d. Congress doesn't believe that a war in Europe is imminent, so they object to repealing laws

XIII. World War 2 Begins, Sept 1, 1939

- a. September 1, 1939 – WW2 begins
- b. FDR calls a special session of Congress into session and says that the US must modify neutrality laws so that the US could help “Freedom Loving Nations”

XIV. “Cash and Carry,” Nov. 1939

- a. FDR suggests that if Great Britain wants to come over to the United States with their ships and pay cash for US goods, it would be helping a freedom loving nation without committing any US ships or troops
- b. Critics say this is a move to get US into the war
- c. FDR fights for this
- d. FDR was a charming aristocrat who promised to campaign for people who voted to allow Cash and Carry
- e. FDR used threats and cajoling to get what he wanted when people resisted him
- f. November 1939 – after behind the scenes maneuvering, a majority of Congress approves Cash and Carry
- g. Isolationists are furious and say that FDR is trying to get US into war

XV. America First Committee, Jan 1940

- a. Greatest Pressure group of the time – made up of ordinary Americans and Stars
- b. Had constituents write letters to Congress, voicing opposition to entering WW2
- c. Committee wanted America to stay neutral in war
- d. Believed that U.S. could stay neutral and safe b/c of 2 Great Oceans
Wanted to help solve domestic problems in America First
- e. Every Sunday night at 7pm, the America First Hour was broadcast from Chicago
- f. They had a famous figure speaking against the war every Sunday night, such as Charles Lindbergh who said that Hitler was a great man

XVI. Lindbergh’s Son was Kidnapped

- a. In the early 1930s, Lindbergh’s son was kidnapped
- b. People felt bad that his kid was kidnapped and so he was able to convince many people to become isolationists as well
- c. Lindbergh had wined and dined w/ Hitler before WW2 and said that he was a great man

XVII. Star Figures in America First Committee

- a. Gerald Nye
- b. Robert Lafollete Jr.
- c. Hiram Johnson
- d. Robert Taft (OH)
- e. Burton Wheeler (MT)
- e. Lillian Gish
- f. Robert Wood (head of American First Committee/ CEO of Sears Roebuck)
- g. After being fired as US Ambassador to Great Britain, **Joe Kennedy** spoke for America First Committee
- h. John F. Kennedy and Gerald Ford were young isolationists in the 20s in the America First Committee
- i. Isolationists were a mixed group with no common bond
- j. Isolationism was the only thing that many of these people agreed with each other on

XVIII. Selective Service Act, Summer 1940

- a. After Hitler defeats France in the Summer of 1940, FDR calls for a military draft and just barely gets Selective Service Act passed in Congress
- b. FDR believed that if the US was forced to go to war by chance, they had to be ready

XIX. Destroyers for Bases Deal, Summer 1940

- a. FDR sets up Executive Agreement that he would give Churchill “Destroyers for Bases”
- b. FDR gave to Great Britain what he called 50 “old age” Naval Destroyers
- c. In reality, destroyers were new – FDR also claimed that the Destroyers were surplus
- d. US gets leases to British bases in the Caribbean
- e. US didn’t really need leases on bases in the Caribbean – It was just an excuse that FDR gave so that he could help Great Britain
- f. Critics were upset at deal, feeling that FDR was trying to get US into the war

XX. FDR campaign speech

- a. In Summer 1940, FDR says that if Democrats want to draft him for a 3rd term, he would be available
- b. Wendel Wilkie – Republican nominee – Business man and a great orator who had never been in politics
- c. Wilkie backed FDR on foreign intervention
- d. In his last campaign speech before the election at Madison Square Garden in NY, FDR said, “I promise I will not send your boys off to warr...”

XXI. Lend-Lease Act, Mar. 1941

- a. Jan. 1941 – FDR says, “We must Lend and Lease equipment to peace loving nations...If you’re neighbors house was on fire, would you not lend him your hose.”
- b. Privately, FDR knew it was a grant
- c. Critics said that the US would never get anything back
- d. FDR manipulates Congress into passing Lend-Lease in March 1941, saying that the US is the “Arsenal of Democracy”

XXII. U.S. Ships are Attacked

- a. U.S. ships begin getting attacked by German U-Boats in the Atlantic because US is trying to help Great Britain
- b. FDR did not ask for a declaration of war b/c he did not think he would get it
- c. Common arguments were “Of course the ships were attacked, they weren’t being neutral”

U.S. Diplomacy During and After WW2

I. Lend-Lease Act, 1941

- a. March 1941, Lend-Lease Act is passed
- b. U.S. ships begin getting attacked by German U-Boats in the Atlantic because US is trying to help Great Britain

II. US Ships that were torpedoed

- a. April 1941 – *Robert Moore* Ship
- b. Oct. 1941 – *Greer, Kearney, Ruben James* Ships

III. FDR doesn't ask for Declaration of War

- a. Even with US ships being torpedoed, FDR doesn't ask for a declaration of war b/c he doesn't think that he can get it
- b. Congress says that of course US ships are getting attacked b/c they are not staying neutral
- c. FDR extended Lend-Lease to Soviets after they were attacked in June 1941

IV. Tension with Japan

- a. US feared Japan moving further southward
- b. US and Great Britain believed that Japan could attack colonies
- c. US colonies: Philippines, Guam
- d. July 25, 1940 – Oil loopholes were closed – US cut off oil to Japan – making them feel that they were being encircled
- e. July 25, 1941 – US froze Japanese funds in the US to make sure that they couldn't get any US oil and to pressure them into stopping their southward movement toward American and British colonies

V. Pearl Harbor and Entrance into WW2

- a. December 7, 1941 – 7:30 am Hawaii time, 1:30 pm EST, Japan attacks US Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor and attacks other colonies as well
- b. December 8, 1941 – only Jeanette Rankin votes NO on entry into WW2
- c. December 8, 1941 – US declares war on Japan
- d. December 11, 1941 – Germany and Italy declare war on the US – and it is reciprocated by the US
- e. December 11, 1941 – last formal declaration of war in US

VI. United Nations

- a. Exile government and democracies that are remaining agree to a **Declaration of United Nations** to fight Nazism and defeat Hitler/Mussolini
- b. After they are defeated, they will then go after and defeat Japan

VII. Americans support WW2

- a. US had draft going, but there were many volunteers as well
- b. Many people believed it was their patriotic duty to fight to save democracy
- c. People were behind the war effort
- d. Until late 1942, US wasn't winning
- e. Late 1942. Hitler started to go on the defensive

VIII. Time Magazine

- a. In 1943, *Time* Magazine said that Stalin was misunderstood
- b. In 1946, they became anti-Stalin

IX. Summit Diplomacy

- a. Becomes a normal thing for the US
- b. Big 3: Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin
- c. WW2 Conferences: Tehran (Iran) – Nov-Dec. 1943
Yalta (modern Ukraine) – Feb. 1945

X. FDR's Health

- a. FDR has visibly and rapidly aged between Tehran and Yalta Conferences
- b. When FDR returned from Yalta, he was filmed in his wheelchair before Congress, admitting for the 1st time that he was crippled
- c. FDR looked like he was on his deathbed

XI. Tehran (Iran) Conference, Nov-Dec 1943

- a. Hosted by the Shah of Iran
- b. There are talks about when the US is going to open a 2nd Front so that they can free the French and take the pressure off of the Soviets
- c. FDR said a 2nd Front would be opened in May 1944
- d. June 6, 1944 – Eisenhower invaded Normandy, France – D-Day – opening a 2nd Front on the beaches
- e. Idea of splitting Germany into areas of occupation began
- f. There was talk about what to do with freed E. European countries
- g. There was talk of creating a new international organization
- h. There were also preliminary talks about what to do about Japan after the war in Europe ends

XII. Yalta Conference, Feb. 1945

- a. It was decided that Germany and Berlin would temporarily be divided into 4 zones of occupation
- b. Soviet forces in e. Europe would have free elections (never happened)
- c. It was also finalized that the BIG 3 would accept nothing but unconditional surrender from Germany/Italy and Japan
- c. Once war in Europe is over, Soviets would enter war in Japan 90 days later

XIII. War in Japan

- a. 5/8/1945 – Victory in Europe (VE) Day
- b. 8/8/1945 Soviets enter War in Japan
- c. But on 8/6/1945, US had dropped 1st atomic bomb on Hiroshima
- d. By declaring war against Japan, the Soviets overran the Japanese colony of Korea (under Kim il sun) and made N. Korea Communist
- e. Attacking Japan was the only agreement from Yalta that Stalin kept
- f. E. European countries became Satellites of Soviets
- g. Conservatives jumped at FDR 2 months after his death, saying that he gave away half of Europe

XIV. United Nations

- a. Newly established international organization, which replaces the League of Nations
- b. In Security Council, Soviets are given veto power – they use veto very often
- c. In General Assembly, Soviets want 15 votes (1 for each republic they controlled)
- d. In the end, the US gets 1 vote and the Soviets get 3 votes in General Assembly (Soviets, Byelorussia, Ukraine)

XV. Atomic Bomb

- a. Truman believed that if U.S. was developing Atomic Bomb then it should be used
- b. Some scientists who worked on Manhattan Project believed that the atomic bomb was an evil genie – bad for the future
- c. Others who worked on Manhattan Project urged Truman to use it
- d. Truman, who never went past High School, had a tough decision to make
- e. Also, would using the atomic bomb blow up the earth?

XVI. Atomic Bomb is Tested

- a. Truman had to decide whether to test the atomic bomb
- b. 7/16/1945 – Truman has the atomic bomb tested in the deserts in New Mexico
- c. Impact of explosion did not destroy Earth, which had been feared
- d. Started Radiation cancer – spread cancer
- e. U.S. had 2 more bombs left that were used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan (military centers)

XVII. Potsdam (Germany) Summit Meeting

- a. Truman meets Churchill and Stalin
- b. During Summit Meeting, Churchill ordered that a Parliamentary election take place because since the War in Europe was over, it was seen as the right thing to do
- c. Churchill's party lost in elections, so he was ousted as Prime Minister and the Labour Party's Clement Attley (1945-51) replaced Churchill in the middle of the Summit
- d. (Churchill would return to being Prime Minister from 1951-55)

XVIII. Truman Informs Stalin

- a. Truman hints to Stalin about a terrible weapon that he may use on Japan
- b. Stalin doesn't seem fazed, shocked, or interested in Truman's weapon
- c. Truman didn't know that Soviet spies had gotten Stalin the secret of the Atomic Bomb

XIX. Potsdam Declaration

- a. Truman warns Japan that he's going to use a terrible weapon against Japan if they don't surrender
- b. Truman gives the military control over the 2 atomic bombs that had been created after Japan doesn't surrender

XX. Hiroshima, 8/6/45

- a. The *Enola Gay* plane drops first bomb on Hiroshima (a military center) at 8:15 a.m.
- b. 43 seconds later, it exploded over Hiroshima, killing 80,000 men, women, and children instantly
- c. After the pilot of the *Enola Gay* released the atomic bomb, he looked back to see the effects and was shocked and troubled by the devastation
- d. Pilot goes through mental anguish with feelings of guilt for the rest of his life, even though he had been ordered to drop the bomb by his commander
- e. Effects of Hiroshima have not ended to this day
- f. People are still being victimized by the radiation it created, which is spreading cancer
- g. Hiroshima was wiped out

XXI. Russians enter War in Japan, 8/7/45

- a. August 7, 1945 – U.S. drops bomb on Hiroshima, Japan
- b. August 8, 1945 – Russia declares War on Japan
- c. Russia turns North Korea, which Japan had a sphere of influence over, Communist

XXII. Nagasaki, 8/9/45

- a. After attack on Hiroshima, the Japanese didn't respond to a U.S. demand for unconditional surrender b/c the Japanese emperor was not available
- b. 3 days after 1st attack, U.S. military decides to drop the 2nd and final atomic bomb on Nagasaki (another military center)

XXIII. Japanese Surrender, 8/14/45

- a. After the 2 atomic bombs and the Russian invasion on the Japanese empire, the Japanese emperor went on the radio, which was the first time many Japanese people had heard the emperor's voice, and agreed to an unconditional surrender
- b. 9/2/1945 – Douglas MacArthur on board the U.S.S. Missouri accepts the surrender of the Emperor of Japan

XXIV. Japan after WW2

- a. After WW2, Douglas MacArthur rebuilds Japan
- b. Japanese Emperor becomes a figurehead and becomes a friend of the U.S.

XXV. Tensions with the Soviets

- a. Soviets weren't obeying Yalta agreement
- b. Soviets refused to pull out of E. Europe, E. Germany and E. Berlin
- c. The Soviets wanted a buffer zone, fearing a future attack from Germany

XXVI. Cold War – Walter Lipman

- a. Term coined by Walter Lipman
- b. He sees constant struggles and confrontations w/ the Soviets

XXVII. Iron Curtain – (Winston Churchill), 1946

- a. 1946 – Churchill, after being ousted as Prime Minister goes to Missouri and says “an *iron curtain* has descended across Europe...”

XXVIII. Containment – George Kennan

- a. Idea developed by **George Kennan**, who works in the State Department
- b. In the Journal *Foreign Affairs*, Kennan publishes an article anonymously (Mr. X), where he develops the idea of containment
- c. **Containment is to stop the expansion of Communism**
- d. By 1947, Containment becomes Truman's foreign policy

XXIX. Truman Doctrine, 1948

- a. Truman scared the American people
- b. Truman said that if America doesn't support free people against Communist invaders, they will fall and will eventually be a threat to the people of the U.S.
- c. Doctrine served as a declaration of Cold War
- d. \$400 million in aid is given to Greece and Turkey to fight Communist invaders

XXX. Marshall Plan, 1948

- a. Truman realizes that the countries of Western Europe need to be rebuilt for U.S. security against the threat of Communism
- b. Soviets turned down economic aid given under the Marshall Plan, fearing that the U.S. was trying to take them over
- c. Truman wanted this plan named after his Secretary of State, George C. Marshall b/c he felt it would be too controversial if his name was on it (amidst turmoil over inflation, union strikes, and unemployment at home)
- d. Marshall Plan gives Europe \$13 billion to help Europe buy food from U.S. to prevent another U.S. depression

XXXI. Berlin Blockade, 1948-49

- a. Beginning in 1948, Russians blocked food from getting into West Berlin by sea
- b. Stalin said that all of the roads that led into W. Berlin were closed for construction

XXXII. Berlin Airlift, 1948-49

- a. Truman said that he would bring supplies to W. Berlin by airlift if the U.S. couldn't reach it by sea
- b. Stalin told Truman that if he went in the air, he would be occupying Soviet airspace and the Soviets would shoot down any plane that crossed into their airspace
- c. Truman told Stalin that, "You shoot down a plane, it'll be World War 3."
- d. Berlin Blockade ends after 11 months when the Soviets blink – 3 roads leading into W. Berlin are reopened without any signs of repairs having been done
- e. U.S. becomes convinced that a new crisis will arise

XXXIII. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- a. Truman leads the creation of a peace-time coalition of countries that are anti-Communist
- b. Includes U.S., Canada, and 13 European countries
- c. If any country in NATO is attacked by Soviets or a Soviet Satellite, it would be treated as an attack against the United States
- d. Spreads the idea of Containment

XXXIV. Soviets get Atomic Bomb, 1949

- a. 1949 – Russia exploded atomic bomb, making the U.S. realize that their monopoly over atomic bomb was over
- b. Led to the 2nd Red Scare with people fearing that there were Soviet spies all over the United States

XXXV. Mainland China becomes Communist, 1949

- a. Mainland China, was involved in a Civil War from 1945 – 1949 between:
 - Chiangkai Shek – leader of Chinese government
 - Maotse Tung - leader of Communist movement
- b. October 1, 1949 – Communist forces seize Peking, the Chinese capital
- c. Chiang-kai Shek and his government flee to Taiwan
- d. Mainland China, (taken over by Communists) becomes known as Red China

XXXVI. United Nations Seats China

- a. U.N. voted not to seat Mainland China as China, but to seat Taiwan as China
- b. Taiwan, where Chiangkai Shek fled to, becomes recognized as Nationalist China
- c. Chiang kai Shek's Taiwan is seated as China and becomes a permanent member of the Security Council
- d. 1972 – Red China becomes part of UN and the UN stops dealing with Nationalist China
- d. *Time Magazine* loves Chiang kai Shek

XXXVII. Korean War, June 25, 1950 – July 27, 1953

- a. 6/25/1950, North Korea invades S. Korea
- b. United Nations votes to send troops into S. Korea
- c. Soviets, upset that the U.N. was not recognizing the Communist takeover of China, had walked out of U.N. in protest and did not vote in the U.N. decision to get involved in stopping North Korea's invasion of South Korea in 1950
- d. Soviets could have vetoed and prevented U.N. action in North Korea if they had voted
- e. United States and 19 countries go into North Korea
- f. Kim Mu Sum's North Korea is on the offensive until September 1950
- g. General Douglas MacArthur is head of the UN command in the 3-year war
- h. As President-elect, Eisenhower visits S. Korea in Dec. 1952 and tells N. Korea that they better negotiate an ending to the war or else, as President, he was going to drop an atomic bomb on N. Korea
- i. July 27, 1953 – a truce is called

XXXVIII. Truman Decisions During Korean War

- a. At Wake Island, MacArthur suggested to Truman that the U.S. should do more and start a war against Mainland China, but Truman doesn't like the idea
- b. April 1951 – Truman fires him for defying him by publicly stating, in uniform, that the U.S. should attack Red China
- c. Truman considered running in 1952 for re-election, but the Korean War made it impossible
- d. 1948 – US and Soviets recognized the creation of Israel

XXXIX. Ho Chi Minh - Indochina

- a. French try to hold onto French-Indochina, which was occupied by the Japanese in WW2
- b. Ho Chi Minh (a Marxist-nationalist) leads the fight for independence beginning in 1950
- c. Minh tried to see Woodrow Wilson at Versailles Peace Conference to talk to him about French colonial claims, but Wilson wouldn't see him

XXXX. Truman Supports France

- a. Truman backed France's efforts in Indochina
- b. Truman paid 80% of the cost of France's war
- c. In the Cold War, US only spent money – no troops

XXXXI. Eisenhower

- a. Ended Korean War by threatening N. Korea with nuclear weapons

XXXXII. Jimmy Carter, 1994

- a. In 1994, N. Korean leader, Kim Mul Sun asked for a peace conference
- b. Former President Carter went to see him in 1994 and 1 week later, he dropped dead

XXXXIII. Battle of Dienbienphu, 1954

- a. Dienbienphu was a lost battle by the French to save their Indochina colony
- b. The French pulled out of Indochina after Battle of Dienbienphu
- c. US involvement in Indochina increased after the French pulled out

XXXXIV. Geneva Conference, 1954

- a. US Sec. of State John Foster Dulles attended Conference
- b. Dulles would not talk w/ the Soviets b/c he was a strong anti-Communist
- c. It was decided that Laos and Cambodia would be reestablished as independent nations
- d. Vietnam was going to be temporarily divided until internationally supervised elected could take place

XXXXV. Division of Vietnam

- a. North – governed by Ho Chi Minh
- b. South – Ngo Dinh Diem

XXXXVI. Diem

- a. Military man and a dictator
- b. Diem oppressed Peasants, but intellectuals supported him
- b. He was a Catholic in a Buddhist country
- c. He was a trader to the Vietnamese b/c he collaborated w/ the French in their fight to save Indochina (He was a “Benedict Arnold”)
- d. Diem was an anti-Communist
- e. Backed by US from 1954-1963

XXXXVII. US and Diem break Geneva Agreement

- a. Diem wasn't promoting democracy
- b. Diem didn't have the support of his people
- c. US and Diem break Geneva agreement b/c it was believed that if free elections took place, Ho Chi Minh would win

XXXXVIII. US sends advisors to S. Vietnam, 1957

- a. US sends advisors to S. Vietnam to help them train their Army to fight the Vietcong
- b. By the end of Eisenhower's term in office, the US has 2000 Advisors in S. Vietnam, but no casualties

II. National Liberation Front (Vietcong)

- a. S. Vietnamese who want to be Communist
- b. Supported by North Vietnam
- c. Vietcong form National Liberation Front, attempting to get diplomatic recognition

L. Bulganin

- a. Stalin dies in 1953
- b. Bulganin becomes Premiere for 1 ½ years
- c. Meets Ike at Geneva

LI. Geneva Conference, 1955

- a. Bulganin promotes Thaw (cultural exchange)

LII. Khrushchev ends rebellion in Hungary, 1956

- a. After Khrushchev allows Poland to become independent, but stay in the Warsaw Pact, Hungary pushes further
- b. Hungary wants to become independent and to break away from the Warsaw Pact
- c. After a false pledge of support from the US, Hungary is invaded by Soviet troops that end rebellion

LIII. Suez Canal Crisis, 1956

- a. US was distracted by Suez Canal Crisis at the time that the Soviets ended rebellion in Hungary
- b. Israelis, British, French invade Egypt b/c Egypt doesn't allow Israel use of the Suez Canal
- c. Crisis proves that Britain is no longer the most powerful nation
- d. US talks them into abandoning the invasion
- e. Suez Canal is destroyed

LIV. Fidel Castro

- a. July 26, 1953, Castro starts Revolutionary Movement in Cuba
- b. January 1, 1959, Castro comes to power
- c. Castro starts show trials and public executions of Batista supporters
- d. Eisenhower turns against Castro
- e. Castro becomes closer allied w/ Soviets at 1959 UN meeting
- f. Upper class Cubans flee the island
- g. Eisenhower is readying a plan to invade Cuba
- h. Ike believed that since there wasn't enough time in his term to carry out the invasion that VP Nixon would see it through, but he didn't win the election
- i. January 17, 1961, 3 days before leaving office, Ike places a complete embargo on Cuba – longest period of non-recognition (43 years)

60s and Beyond

I. U-2 Spy Plane, May 1960

- a. U.S. Spy Plane shot down over Soviet Union
- b. U.S. told Soviets and Americans that plane was a weather plane
- c. Pilot (Francis Gary Powers) survived – Paraded as P.O.W. in the USSR
- d. Powers was returned to US for Soviet Spies that the US caught in US

II. American Disillusionment

- a. 1960 - Eisenhower admitted U.S. lied about spies for Nat'l Security
- b. Americans couldn't believe that Ike, a grandfather type, would lie to them (That's what he had Nixon for)
- c. Americans started distrusting government as a result
- d. Ike was the first President to get caught in a lie by the public

III. Khrushchev at United Nations

- a. Refused to attend a planned Summit in Paris b/c of the U.S.'s spies
- b. But Khrushchev had spies, which were arrested in America too
- c. At UN, Khrushchev takes off his shoe, bangs it on the table in front of U.S. ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, points it at him and says "We Will Bury You"
- d. Khrushchev hugs Castro
- e. Khrushchev was Liberal for a Communist Leader (Less Murder)

IV. Shah of Iran is overthrown, 1953

- a. 1953 – Overthrown by Socialist Revolution
- b. Iran borders on the Soviet Union and so the U.S. felt that the Revolution was inspired by the Soviets
- c. As a result, Shah is reinstalled by CIA involvement
- d. CIA helped create SAVAK (secret police) – to exterminate enemies of Shah's gov. (especially religious opposition)
- e. Shah became good friends of the U.S. because he had oil
- f. Shah was a dictator, but he was the U.S.'s dictator
- g. Shah was friendly w/ Israel
- h. Shah moved to westernize Iran
- i. Shah is seen as a turncoat against his own faith (officially Islam, but he is really an atheist)
- j. Muslims don't like his educational reforms or that he gives women rights
- k. In the Muslim faith, Women do not have rights
- l. Shah says that women do not have to wear Islamic "covering"
- m. becomes more prosperous under Shah's leadership
- n. was good at economic and social reforms
- o. 1979 – overthrown by Komani – an Islamic Revolution

V. Kennedy

- a. Takes on plan to get rid of Castro – Bay of Pigs
- b. JFK wasn't ready to be President when he took on the job

VI. Bay of Pigs, April 17, 1961

- a. Geographic location of American Plot to oust Fidel Castro from Power in Cuba
- b. Half-Heartedly, JFK supported the invasion of Cuba
- c. Kennedy Okayed ground troops going into Cuba, but did send Air Troops for fear it would be discovered that American Government was behind plot
- d. Castro was ready for the invasion
- e. Ground Troops were captured and 140 killed
- f. Some troops were not released for 30 years, but most were released within 2 years
- g. Khrushchev condemned Bay of Pigs
- h. Leads to growing Soviet presence in Cuba and the installation of Soviet Missiles

VII. Kennedy takes the blame

- a. Kennedy accepted the blame for the failed mission
- b. Kennedy's ratings shot up after he accepted the blame
- c. After Americans had discovered that Eisenhower had lied to them, they were glad the President accepted responsibility
- d. As well, it was early on in JFK's term
- e. People wanted to see JFK succeed

VIII. Vienna Summit, June 1961

- a. The only JFK-Khrushchev meeting
- b. In a meeting, Khrushchev told Kennedy he was going to seize W. Berlin and join it w/ E. Berlin
- c. Meetings raised tensions w/ USSR
- d. Khrushchev is rude to JFK
- e. JFK is dazed after coming out of a meeting w/ Khrushchev
- f. Khrushchev did not respect JFK – he thought he could threaten JFK
- g. Khrushchev was old enough to be JFK's father

IX. Berlin Wall, August 13, 1961

- a. Russians in E. Berlin constructed a wall on E. German territory to keep E. Berliners from going to W. Berlin
- b. Wall made Russians look bad b/c they had to wall-in their people to keep them from leaving

X. JFK Commits to Vietnam, Late 1961

- a. JFK realizes that he has to make a major commitment in Vietnam after Berlin Wall is build b/c he wants to contain Communism

XI. Green Berets

- a. Go on Search and Destroy Mission in Vietnam
- b. Seek information from S. Vietnamese and if they didn't like the information they received, they would torture them and burn down villages
- d. U.S. loses peasant support as a result, but U.S. doesn't know how else to fight guerilla war
- e. Little Kids shook hands with G.I. and blew themselves up with grenades
- f. American aggression pushed people toward siding with the Vietcong
- g. 41 Americans killed; 16,500 men in Vietnam by JFK's death

XII. Diem

- a. Pro-American Catholic in a Buddhist country
- b. Collaborated w/ French after WW2
- c. Used Secret Police to be brutal
- d. But he was a US guy – a “Democrat”
- e. Created instability in S. Vietnam

XIII. Buddhist Monks

- a. Diem's actions caused many Buddhist Monks to commit suicide

XIV. Henry Cabot Lodge

- a. Early Fall 1963 – JFK sends Henry Cabot Lodge (former opponent of JFK) to S. Vietnam
- b. Within 2 months of his arrival, Diem is murdered, November 1, 1963
- c. Diem's death makes Vietnam increasingly unstable

XV. JFK interview w/ Walter Cronkite, Sept. 1963

- a. JFK tells Cronkite, “Ultimately the S. Vietnamese must win their own war”
- b. Kennedy supporters claimed that JFK would never have escalated war in Vietnam

XVI. Cuban Missile Crisis, Oct. 1962

- a. U-2 spy plane photographed nuclear missiles in Cuba
- b. Leads to 13-day crisis - At the end, Soviets blink
- c. Soviets remove missiles from Cuba; US removes missiles from Turkey
- d. Came very close to nuclear war
- e. If JFK had not messed up Bay of Pigs, there would never have been the Missile Crisis
- f. Khrushchev respects Kennedy after handling the Missile Crisis

XVII. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Sept. 1963

- a. Khrushchev now respects Kennedy (after handling of Cuban Missile Crisis)
- b. Soviets – Americans – British - French agree not to test nuclear weapons under water, out in space, or in the atmosphere (not underground)
- c. Other countries, including France, India, Pakistan, China sign treaty, but break it
- d. France broke treaty in 1990s
- e. This treaty was a great accomplishment of JFK

XVIII. Barry Goldwater

- a. 1964 Republican Presidential opponent of Johnson
- b. Portrayed by media as extremely Right Wing and dangerous
- c. Talked about War in Vietnam, which wasn't a big deal by 1964 – most of the public didn't know about it
- d. Said that he would use nuclear weapons to end War in Vietnam
- e. LBJ runs a commercial (played only once) with a girl being surrounded by a cloud (nuclear weapons exploding) – with the message, “We need responsible leadership”
- f. Johnson was not willing to end war in Vietnam

XIX. Tonkin Gulf Attack, 1964

- a. U.S. Destroyer Maddox spies on N. Vietnamese and is shot at
- b. Johnson sends a 2nd Destroyer to accompany Maddox
- c. Destroyers report being shot at, but it is unknown whether they were really shot at
- d. Privately, LBJ thought that the shots were coming from fishermen
- e. Publicly, LBJ claimed Tonkin Attack by N. Vietnam was unprovoked, but it was provoked

XX. Tonkin Gulf Resolution, 1964

- a. Passed 416 – 0 in House w/ 19 not present (passed w/ only 4 hrs debate – quick decisions often lead to mistakes)
- b. Passed 89-2 in Senate after only a few days of debate
- c. Gave Johnson broad power to handle war in Vietnam
LBJ used Resolution to orders daily sustained bombing of N. Vietnam (2/7/1965 – 3/31/1968 after attack at Pleiku)
- d. LBJ bombed along Ho Chi Minh Trail, N. Vietnam Capital – Hanoi, and Port City – Hai Phong
- e. Attacks only stopped on Christmas Day – “Christmas Truce”

XXI. Pleiku, Feb. 1965

- a. Site in S. Vietnam where there was a major loss of American life
- b. There were 27,000 US troops in Vietnam at the time of Pleiku attack
- c. In retaliation, LBJ started **bombed along Ho Chi Minh Trail** (Laos-Camodia passage way from North to South Vietnam,
- d. Johnson also started **bombing N. Vietnam Capital – Hanoi, and Port City – Hai Phong**

XXII. Draft

- a. Dean Rusk tells Fulbright that LBJ doesn't need permission to bomb Vietnam or to Draft Americans b/c he was given the power by the Tonkin Gulf Resolution
- b. July 1965 – LBJ escalates the Vietnam War

XXIII. Casualties in Vietnam

- a. US bombs and continues to lose men, but N. Vietnam was
- b. 28,000 Men are lost by the end of LBJ's term in 1969
- c. General Westmoreland said the Vietnamese were suffering 4 x as many casualties as Americans – N. Vietnam was losing “thousands/week”
- d. Each arm/leg was counted as another persona killed according to Westmoreland's report

XXIV. Napalm

- a. US defoliated Jungles with Napalm
- b. Napalm burns skin/flesh off humans & kills/hurts anyone it comes into contact with
- c. Killed many innocent civilians
- d. Famous photograph of a young girl after coming into contact with Napalm

XXV. New Hampshire Democratic Primary, 1968

- a. 1967 – Johnson announced candidacy for 1968
- b. Eugene McCarthy challenged Johnson in anti-war campaign
- c. McCarthy and Johnson faced off in NH Primary
- d. McCarthy wins 42% of vote, showing that many in country are turning on LBJ

XXVI. Tet Offensive, Feb. 1968

- A. Lunar month in Vietnamese Calendar
- B. January 31, 1968 – Feb. 1968 – N. Vietnamese regulars and Vietcong guerillas attack cities and US embassy in S. Vietnam
- C. Heavy loss of life on both sides, although Gen. Westmoreland finally wins the battle

XXVII. TV Anchors to Vietnam

- a. Major television networks sent correspondents over to Vietnam after Tet Offensive (including CBS with Walter Cronkite) for the first time
- b. Cronkite says that the war is “unwinnable”
- c. After seeing Cronkite’s report, LBJ says, “well, it’s over”

XXVIII. Johnson Seeks Peace, March 31, 1968

- a. LBJ asks N. Vietnam to start peace talks
- b. To make N. Vietnam realize that Johnson was serious about seeking peace, he told Americans “I shall not seek and will not accept the nomination of my party for another term as your President
- c. Johnson – most popular President ever w/ 61.1% vote lost his popularity by 1968
- d. April 4, 1968 – Ho Chi Minh responded by saying that he was ready for peace

XXIX. Johnson-Kosygin Meeting, 1967

- a. Johnson met Kosygin at Glasburrow State College in N.J.
- b. Glasburrow is now called Rowen’s College
- c. Nothing was resolved in the Summit

XXX. 6 Day War, June 5-10, 1967

- a. Israel learned that Egypt, Syria, Jordan planned on attacking Israel
- b. Israel pre-emptively started 6 Days War
- c. From Jordan – Israel got the West Bank
- d. From Egypt – Israel got the Gaza Strip and Sinai Desert
- e. From Syria – Israel got Golan Heights
- f. War lasted from (June 5-10, 1967) Monday – Saturday
- g. Israel apologized to orthodox Jews for fight a war on the Sabbath (Saturday)

XXXI. Palestinian Liberation Organization

- a. After 6 Day War, the Egyptian-born Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat increased his determination to destroy Israel
- b. Palestinian Authority has been bankrolled by Saudi Arabia
- c. Neither the Palestinian Author nor Saudi Arabia recognize Israel
- d. Later on, Egypt gave Sinai Desert and parts of Gaza strip back to Egypt
- e. As a result, Egypt became one of the few Arab countries to recognize Israel

XXXII. Sirhan Sirhan – murder of Robert Kennedy, June 5, 1968

- a. After winning the California Primary, RFK gave a speech
- b. A minute after RFK finished his speech by saying, “on to Chicago,” he was murdered by **Sirhan Sirhan**
- c. Sirhan Sirhan murdered RFK b/c he had supported Israel one year earlier to the day in the 6 Day War
- d. It’s possible that if RFK wasn’t killed, RFK would have gotten Democratic Nomination and beaten Nixon

XXXIII. Dominican Republic Intervention, 1965

- a. First intervention in Latin America since FDR’s Good Neighbor Policy
- b. Free elections in Dominican elect President Juan Bosch
- c. Bosch is a Socialist friend of Castro
- d. 1965 – US invades Dominican to once again overthrow government
- e. Latin America is outraged, so Organization of American States (OAS) is allowed to run transition government
- f. In new free elections, Bolidair, who was a safe leader, was constantly re-elected
- g. US students protested intervention in Dominican and later Vietnam

XXXIV. Vietnamization

- a. Nixon wants to train S. Vietnamese to fight their own war, so that U.S. can withdrawal
- b. Nixon slowly withdraws U.S. troops, handing the war over to S. Vietnam
- c. Troops are withdrawn slowly, leaving the remaining troops more vulnerable to enemy attack, thus the number of American deaths doubled under Nixon (58,000)
- c. Nixon tries to bomb N. Vietnam into negotiating peace in Paris

XXXV. Henry Kissinger

- a. Just before the 1972 Presidential Election, Kissinger returned from Vietnam and said, “Peace is at hand”
- b. But it was a lie to get Nixon reelected
- c. Nixon starts Christmas Bombing in Dec. 1972 to get Vietnam to bargaining table

XXXVI. Anti-War Demonstrations

- a. Agnew attacks liberal media
- b. Nixon says his enemies are bums, commies
- c. Lots of anti-war rallies

XXXVII. Kent State University (Ohio)

- a. In Protest of Cambodia invasion, Students take over College Campuses with Violent protests
- b. Finals Exams had to be cancelled since invasion was near the end of semester
- c. At Kent State University (Ohio), Ohio governor called out National Guard (mostly young men)
- d. Students threw rocks and bottles at National Guard
- e. National Guard opens fire on protesters
- f. Most victims of Guard fire were not protesters, but people passing by
- g. 10 injured, 4 deaths (4 people who were killed were not involved in protest)
- h. Nixon said that the Bums got what they deserved
- i. Guard was found not guilty – because of Self Defense
- j. Country became more divided than under Johnson

XXXVIII. Nixon Leaves POWs and MIAs in Vietnam

- a. In March 1973 when Nixon pulled all remaining troops out of Vietnam, he said that all POWs and MIAs had been accounted for
- b. Kissinger and Nixon knew that people were left behind
- c. 58,000 Americans killed in Vietnam
- d. Nixon was very deceptive

XXXIX. S. Vietnam Falls, 1975

- a. N. Vietnam breaks Peace Accord, attacking S. Vietnam, but Congress refused to get back into War and S. Vietnam fell to N. Vietnam in 1975
- b. Vietnam is unified under Communism in 1975
- c. “Boat People” – Vietnamese refugees flee S. Vietnam

XXXX. Nixon goes to China, Feb. 1972

- a. US did not recognize China, since Communist takeover in 1949
- b. Kissinger secretly went to China in 1970-71 and they invited Nixon to visit China
- c. Space satellites allowed Live coverage
- d. Did not lead to diplomatic relations, but led to trade and cultural exchange
- e. Jimmy Carter recognized China in 1979
- f. Conservatives backed away from Nixon b/c they were upset that Nixon started any kind of relations with a Communist country
- g. China had also helped N. Korea and N. Vietnam in their wars against the US
- g. If Humphrey had been elected, he would have been called a Communist for opening trade relations w/ China, but Nixon as a Republican could get away with it
- h. US dealt with China, but did not recognize them
- i. Taiwan was still recognized as mainland China

XXXXI. SALT I, June 1972

- a. Brezhnev invited Nixon to Moscow and Nixon met with him
- b. Brezhnev and Nixon negotiated *SALT* – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
- c. Nixon did not deal with Human Rights in Soviet Union
- d. *SALT* – 1st cut back in nuclear weapons – agreed to by both sides
- e. Lessens tensions leading to nuclear war

XXXXII. Yom Kippur (Middle East War), 1973

- a. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt is friendly to Soviets
- b. Egypt gets Sinai Desert and part of the Gaza strip back that they lost in 6 Day War
- c. Soviets considered sending troops into Middle East to help Egypt
- d. Nixon threatens to use nuclear weapons if Soviets enter Middle East (b/c Soviets never leave any place that they send troops to)
- e. Nixon came across as Pro-Israel b/c he threatened Soviets with nuclear weapons
- f. Egypt becomes friendlier w/ Israel after war because they got most of their territory back and they responded by recognizing Israel's government

XXXXIII. India-Pakistan War

- a. India – Hindu and Largest Democracy; Pakistan – Muslim and Dictatorship
- c. Before 1947, G. Britain kept Hindus/Muslim separate
- d. In 1947, 2 independent countries were formed
- e. Pakistan – divided into 2 parts, with India separating the two parts
- f. 1971 - People of E. Pakistan revolted against W. Pakistan (government center)
- g. India backed E. Pakistan's revolution
- h. E. Pakistan wanted a Democracy, like India had
- h. US backed dictatorship of W. Pakistan because they hated Communists
- i. India was sort of friendly w/ Soviets
- j. E. Pakistan won revolution and became known as Bangladesh
- k. India hates US today b/c US was against them during E. Pakistan's revolutionary war

XXXXIV. Oil Embargo

- a. An oil embargo was placed on the US by Arabs for intervening in Middle East War
- b. High gas prices cause inflation

XXXXV. Revisionism on Nixon

- a. Domestic Policies are viewed better
- b. Not as good on foreign policy as originally thought
- c. Most creative Republican since Teddy Roosevelt

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XXXXVII. Cambodian Holocaust, 1975-78

- a. Communist Khmer Rouge seizes power in Cambodia
- b. Empties the cities and sends everyone to the countryside
- c. "The Killing Fields" – Rouge kills all of his enemies with no purpose in mind
- d. US is shocked, but doesn't want to get involved
- e. Greatest Holocaust since WW2
- f. 2 ½ million Cambodians were slaughtered by Communist regime

XXXXVIII. Mayaguez Affair, May 1975

- a. Before learning about killing fields, US ship w/ 39 people was taken hostage by Khmer Rouge
- b. All 39 are rescued, but 41 marines are killed in the rescue mission

II. Jimmy Carter and Human Rights

- a. Carter promotes human rights
- b. Condemns friendly and hostile nations on human rights
- c. Friendly nations Carter condemned: Chile
Nicaragua
Liberia
Philippines
Haiti
S. Korea
- d. Carter does not condemn Shah of Iran (b/c he had oil)

L. Governments of Friendly Nations that Carter condemned TODAY

- a. Nicaragua - Democratic
- b. Chile - Democratic
- c. Philippines – Democratic
- d. S. Korea – Democratic
- e. Haiti – Somewhat Democratic
- f. People criticized Carter for condemning friendly nations, but it turned out for the best

LI. Panama Canal Treaty

- a. US Senate voted 68-32 to return Panama Canal to Panama by 1/1/2000
- b. Senator Hayakawa (CA) – “We stole the canal fair and square and we shouldn’t give it back”

LII. Middle East Treaty (Camp David Accords), 1979

- a. President Sadat of Egypt becomes a close friend of US
- b. Sadat meets Israeli leader – Bagan at Camp David (Maryland)
- c. Israel and Egypt agree to recognize each other
- d. Israel gives territory back to Egypt (lost in 6 Day War)
- e. Egypt becomes the 1st Arab country to recognize Israel
- f. Sadat at gone to Israel before Camp David Accords

LIII. US Recognizes China, 1979

- a. After agreeing to trade relations in 1972, Carter recognizes China and stops dealing with Taiwan (which had previously been recognized as Nationalist China)

LIV. Mariel Boat Lift, 1980

- a. Cuban leader Fidel Castro empties his prisons, sending criminals and mental patients (bottom of the barrel) to Miami, FL
- b. They are sent over on boats
- c. Carter couldn't figure out a way to keep them out
- d. Left a bad image of Cubans, thinking that all Cubans were the same
- e. Miami got a terrible reputation b/c of all the crime that ensued

LV. SALT II

- a. Agreement between Carter and Breznev
- b. Not ratified b/c on Christmas Day 1979, Soviets invade Afghanistan
- c. In protest, US did not attend 1980 Olympics in Moscow
- d. 1984 – Soviets did not attend Olympics in Los Angeles
- e. Olympics, which are not supposed to be politicized, were politicized

LVI. Iran Hostage Crisis, 11/4/1979 – 1/20/1981

- a. Shah of Iran was overthrown by Islamic leader Khomeini in 1979
- b. Khomeini holds 52 US hostages for 444 days
- c. 8 hostages were killed in a botched rescue attempt by Carter
- d. Sec. of State Cyrus Vance resigns b/c he is upset that Carter used force – Edward Muskie becomes Secretary of State
- e. The failed rescue humiliated the US
- f. Hostages were released the day that Reagan was inaugurated 1/20/1981 b/c Khomeini thought that Reagan would deal harshly w/ them

LVII. Gorbachev, 1983

- a. Promotes Détente
- b. Has a birthmark (map of Italy on his forehead)

LVIII. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) – “Star Wars”

- a. Nicknamed “*Star Wars*” by critics
- b. Reagan told the Soviets that he put a shield in space that would prevent the US from being attacked by the Soviets, leaving the Soviets vulnerable to an attack
- c. Reagan kept building up US defense, forcing the Soviets to increase their spending (which helped lead to the Soviet decline)
- d. Reagan’s defense spending tripled the national debt
- e. 2nd Term – at Nancy Reagan’s insistence, Reagan became more of a peacemaker so that he would be remembered as a great leader

LIX. Invasion of Lebanon

- a. After 252 Marines were killed in Beirut by suicide bomber - US quickly withdraws from Lebanon

LX. Invasion of Grenada

- a. Reagan invaded Grenada b/c it had a medical school there and he had to “protect” the American students in the school
- b. 48 hours after Lebanon invasion

LXI. Bombings of Libya, 1981/1986

- a. Colonel Quaddafi of Libya challenged the mile limit on air space
- b. Libya said there was a 200-mile limit on air space and Reagan said there was a 12-mile limit
- c. US bombed Libya in 1981 and 1986

LXII. Edward Meese

- a. Bombed Libya in 1981 while Reagan was sleeping – nobody wanted to awaken Reagan
- b. Meese said that Reagan would have wanted to bomb Libya

LXIII. Contras in Nicaragua

- a. Nicaragua’s leader flees in 1979 and Nicaragua becomes Communist
- b. US is helping Contras in Nicaragua fight against Communist government
- b. Congress banned aid to Contras

LXIV. Iran-Contra Affair

- a. To get around the law, Reagan sold arms to Iran, who was battling Iraq (US backed Saddam Hussein in Iraq)
- b. Money earned from the sale of the arms was given to Contras in Nicaragua
- c. When asked about the scandal, Reagan claimed he had no recollection (possibly Alzheimers, or he was possibly lying)

LXV. Philippines and Haiti Revolutions

- a. 1986 – Philippine leader – Marcos is forced out of power
- b. Marcos goes to Hawaii w/ \$1 million
- c. 1986 – Haitian leader is overthrown

LXVI. Soviet Union Collapses (under George HW Bush)

- a. Under George HW Bush, Berlin Wall Falls in 1989
- b. 1991 – Soviet Union collapses

LXVII. Panama

- a. Dictator of Panama is overthrown

LXVIII. Tiananmen Square Massacre, 1989

- a. Chinese use force against their own people to put down rebellion against Communism

LXIX. Persian Gulf War, 1991

- a. Iraq invaded Kuwait
- b. Short war gets Iraq out and sanctions are placed on Iraq

LXX. Clinton

- a. Conducted Middle-East Peace Negotiations between Israel and Palestinians
- b. 1994 – Yitzak Rabin (Israel) and Arafat (Palestinian) share Nobel peace prize
- c. 1995 – Rabin is killed by a right wing Jew

LXXI. Barak

- a. 1998 – Israeli leader Barak was willing to give Arafat 98% of what he wanted to end Israeli-Palestinian wars, but Arafat wants Israel completely destroyed

LXXII. Rwanda Holocaust

- a. US does nothing

LXXIII. US/OAS take over Haiti, 1994

- a. Taken over by US and Organization of American States in 1994
- b. Sets up democracy in Haiti
- c. Instability in Haiti is as a result of having no natural resources

LXXIV. US Recognizes Vietnam, 1995

- a. US recognizes unified Vietnam
- b. Also in 1995, China gets Most Favorite Nation (MFN) status

LXXV. Bosnia, 1995

- a. 1995 – Clinton kept warning over and over again that he was going to intervene, but not taking action – finally he intervened and ended bloodletting in Bosnia
- b. Greatest bloodshed since WW2

LXXVI. Yugoslavia, 1998-99

- a. Clinton repeatedly bombed Belgrade to oust Milosevich from power and ended racial cleansing

LXXVII. Clinton's Leadership

- a. Weak and indecisive