**Unit 9**

**Chapter 35:**

**FDR Foreign Policy:**

* London Conference (1933) – International response to global depression, FDR withdrew.
* Recognition of the Soviet Union (1933) – trade and counterbalance against Germany and Japan.
* Good Neighbor – Western Hemisphere countries help their neighbors.
* Reciprocal Trade Agreement – Lowered tariffs for a country that would lower theirs.

**Totalitarianism – dictatorship, complete control over the state.**

* Fascism – Extreme nationalism, suppress opposition, dictator.
  + Nazi Germany under Adolf Hitler.
  + Italy under Benito Mussolini.
* Communism – Economic equality, eliminate private property, Karl Marx’s Communist Manifesto
  + Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin.

**American Response to Totalitarianism**

* Neutrality Acts – Designed to keep us out of war, cannot sail on ships, sell weapons, or loan money to countries at war.
* FDR’s Quarantine Speech (1937) – Condemned Japan and Italy, argued for embargos.
* Fascist Expansion – Francisco Franco Spanish Civil War, Italy invaded Ethiopia, Japan attacked China, Germany took over everything.
* Appeasement – peace for the aggressors. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Hitler promised to not take any more land.

**World War II (1939) – Germany invades Poland**

* Axis Powers – Germany, Italy, Japan.
* Allied Powers – Great Britain, France, America, USSR.
* German non-aggression pact with USSR.
* Nazi Domination – France and Britain attacked.

**US response**

* Neutrality Act of 1939 – Cash and Carry weapons.
* Committee to Defend America – support the Allies.
* America First Committee – isolation, build a fortress of America.
* Starts to support the Allies – “Arsenal for Democracy”, supply the Allies.
* FDR gives 50 destroyers for 8 naval bases.
* Election of 1940 – FDR breaks 2 term tradition.
  + FDR vs. Republican Wendell Willkie
* Four Freedoms Speech – FDR says all should have Freedom of Speech, Freedom to Worship, Freedom from Fear, and Freedom from want.
* Lend-Lease Act – any nation can be loaned weapons and supplies.

**Europe:**

* Operation Barbarossa (1941) – Hitler’s Biggest Mistake, attacked USSR.
* Atlantic Conference – 1941 FDR and Churchill talk about post-war security.
* Tension Building with Japan – US embargoes, closed Panama Canal, froze assets.
* Tripartite Pact – Japan joined the Axis Powers.
* Pearl Harbor – 1941
  + American Blood on American Soil! WAR!

**Chapter 36**

**The American Home front – Military Mobilization**

* Selective Service Act – men ages 18-65 must register for draft.
* Over 150,000 women in the Women’s Army Corp. and Women’s Appointed for Voluntary Emergency Service.
* African Americans – almost 1 million served. Tuskegee Airmen – first African American Fighter Pilots.
* Native Americans – Navajo “Code Talkers”
* 16 million men and women served.

**The American Home Front – Economic Mobilization**

* War Production Board – increase production through regulation of resources.
* Funding – taxes, war bonds.
* Rosie the Riveter – motivated 5 million women to work in the workforce.
* War Labor Board – Eliminate strikes and conflict between labor and companies.
  + Office of Price Administration – set prices to stabilize economy.
* Manhattan Project – 1942 to build and research an atomic bomb – J. Robert Openheimer.
* National Debt – cost of the war 10 million dollars an hour.

**The American Home Front – Discrimination**

* African Americans
* A Philip Randolph – father of the civil rights movement. Equal access to defense industry jobs.
* Fair Employment Practices Commission – FDR wants less discrimination in war industries.
* Double V Campaign – Victory over the Axis Powers and discrimination.
* Mexican Americans – Farm labor shortage – migrant workers
  + Bracero Program – permits to Mexican workers.
  + Zoot Suit Riots (1943) – Sailors and Marines attack and arrest Latinos.
* Japanese Americans – 1942 – FDR issued Executive Order 9066 forced into internment camps.
  + Korematsu v. U.S. – internment camps are constitutional.

**Wartime Diplomacy**

* Tehran Conference (1943) – Churchill, FDR, and Stalin met about the future of Europe.
* Yalta Conference (1945) – Divide Germany after War
* Potsdam Conference (1945) – Discuss Post-War world, Japan is given an ultimatum
  + “Prompt and Utter Destruction”

**Europe – Hitler First**

* 1942 – Allies were in hot water.
* Battle of Stalingrad (1942) – Germany defeated in USSR in the bloodiest battle ever.
* Invasion of Italy – led by George Patton, Rome liberated in 1944.
* D-Day (1944) – commanded by Dwight Eisenhower, Allies converge on Germany from two sides.
* Battle of the Bulge (1944) – Germany’s last major counter attack
* Allies converge on Berlin, Hitler commits suicide, V-E day (Victory in Europe)

**The Pacific – Japan**

* Battle of the Coral Sea (1942) – Prevents Japan’s invasion of Australia.
* Battle of Midway – Turning point, Japanese fleet severely damaged.
* Island Hopping – Work way slowly to Japan.
* Iwo Jima and Okinawa (1945) – Bombing raids of Japan now possible.
* Atomic bombs – Fat Man dropped on Hiroshima (80k die) – Little Boy dropped on Nagasaki (60k die).
  + Why? Intimidate Soviet Union, save American lives, and end the war.
* V-J Day, Victory in Japan

**Legacy and Impact**

* Deadliest War – 60 million deaths. 400k Americans died. Europe and the Pacific are destroyed.
* The Holocaust – 6 million Jews and millions of gypsies, homosexuals, and prisoners of war killed.
* Nuremburg Trials – 22 Nazi Leaders tried for war crimes.
* End of the Great Depression and economic boom.
* 22nd Amendment – FDR elected to 4th term, POTUS can only get 2 terms.
* Permanent End of Isolationism – U.S. enters the world of Collective Security.
* The Start of the Cold War – US v. USSR are the two superpowers, West v. East.

**Chapter 37:**

**Postwar Economic Boom**

* US after WWII had 40% of the world’s wealth.
* Economic prosperity driven by military spending.
* Mass Consumerism – American people like to buy stuff.

**Postwar Demographics**

* Baby Boom – 1946 – 1964, Unprecedented population growth.
* Suburbs spring up.
  + Levittowns – cookie-cutter houses for suburbs – closed to African Americans.
* Sunbelt – 15 states in the south and west, new industries, sunbelt gains political strength.

**Harry Truman’s Domestic Presidency**

* Taft-Hartley Act (1947) – Restricted power of labor unions.
* Truman desegregated the military (1948).
* Election of 1948 – Truman beats Dewey (R) and Strom Thurmond (Dixiecrat party).
* The Fair Deal (1949) – Expanded New Deal in economy and society.
  + Social Security and minimum wage raises.
  + Entrenched old New Deal programs.
* G.I. Bill – Designed to help veterans get loans and education.

**The 2nd Red Scare – fear of Soviet spies in the system.**

* HUAC – Committee on Un-American Activities. Led by Nixon, accused Alger Hiss, mostly yellow journalism.
* Truman’s “Loyalty” Committee – investigated 3 million federal employees, 300 removed.
* McCarran Act (1950) – required registration of Communist organizations, denied passports and could be detained.
* Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (1953) – executed for giving nuclear information to Soviets.
* McCarthyism – Joseph McCarthy – unsubstantiated list of known communists in fed.
  + Witch hunt
  + Arthur Miller’s The Crucible – 1950 play about the Witch Trials and Red Scare.
  + McCarthy’s Downfall – attacked the army for communist ties.

**Postwar World**

* Bretton Woods Conference – meeting for economic stuff.
* International Monetary Fund and World Bank: promote economic recovery.
* The United Nations – assembly designed to maintain peace. US, USSR, France, Britain, China have veto power.

**The Cold War**

* Capitalism and Democracy Vs. Communism.
* Iron Curtain – Churchill said that an “iron curtain” separated Eastern and Western Europe.
* NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization Vs. Warsaw Pact – USSR and its allies.
  + Collective security organizations – an attack on one is an attack on all.
* **George Keenan’s Containment Doctrine – USSR wanted expansion, US should stop them!**
* Truman Doctrine (1947) – support Turkey and Greece with money and military aid.
* Marshall Plan (1947) – European recover program, 12.5 billion given to Europe to rebuild and hold back communism.
* Berlin Airlift (1948 – 1949) – Denied West access to Berlin, Truman gave 2 million West Berlin captives supplies anyways.
* Fall of China (1949) – China is a communist Nation – 25% of people were now communist.
  + Truman “lost” China to the communists.
* **NSC-68 – build up the military to hold back communism.**
* Nuclear Arms Race – From Atomic to hydrogen to missiles, US and USSR competed.
* The Korean War – North vs. South
  + North Korea (communist supported by USSR), South democratic (supported by US.)
  + General Douglas MacArthur – pushed into the North.
    - Full-scale war against China and North Korea.
  + Truman fires MacArthur, Truman tries for peace.
  + Containment Policy, same as it started.

**Chapter 38:**

**1950s**

* The economy is doing great.
* Television – news, politics, entertainment, culture.
  + I Love Lucy, The Lone Ranger
* Teen Culture – rock n’ roll (Elvis Presley), drive ins.
* 1950s Cultural Icons
* Cult of Domesticity – baby boom and returning soldiers, stay at home moms again.
* Betty Friedan – feminist, “Feminine Mystique,” advocated roles of women outside the home, Women’s rights movement of the 1960s.
* Conformity vs. Dissent
  + Conformity – Socially conservative and consumerism – criticized by David Riesman.
  + Dissent – Rock n’ Roll, the Beat Generation (Jack Kerouac), Civil Rights, Women’s rights.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower – defeated Stevenson (D) in a landslide.**

* Modern Republicanism – accept New Deal programs, tries to balance the budget.
* Minimum wage $1.
* Interstate highway system (1956) – largest public works project ever. 42,000 miles, 90% paid by government.
* AFL-CIO merger (1955) – Strengthen labor movement.
* Alaska and Hawaii become states.
* 1956 election – Eisenhower wins again.

**Civil Rights Movement**

* Brown v. Board of Education (1954) – desegregated schools.
  + Thurgood Marshall – NAACP lawyer and SC justice.
  + The Warren Court – Very liberal, Earl Warren, Civil Rights.
* The Little Rock 9 (1957) – National Guard blocked black students, Eisenhower sends in military to escort students to class.
* Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955) – Rosa Parks arrested for sitting on the wrong seats.
  + Hundreds are arrested, bus segregation ruled unconstitutional.
* Martin Luther King Jr. – Empower Black churches.
  + Civil Disobedience – peaceful resistance, Henry David Thoreau’s book.
  + Sit-in Movement – sitting at a white diner counter.
  + Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) – Formed to give students a voice in the Civil Rights Movement.

**Cold War Stuff.**

* John Foster Dulles – Massive Retaliation and Brinksmanship (never back down).
  + Push back communism.
  + Vietnam (1954) – North, Communist – South, “Democratic.”
    - Domino Theory – if a country falls to communism, neighbors will too.
* Hungarian Revolution – against the USSR, crushed by USSR because US was too scared of WW3.
* Sputnik (1957) – first satellite in space, USSR won the space race.
  + Impact – NASA, space race
* U-2 Incident – USSR shot down US spy plane in 1960.
  + No peace between the US and the USSR.

**Eisenhower in the Middle East – Anti-Communism and Oil**

* Truman recognizes Israel in 1948.
* Eisenhower Doctrine – Economic aid to contain communism.
* Iran – CIA overthrew the government in 1953, Iranian Revolution 1979, Iranian Hostage Crisis.
* Suez Canal Crisis (1956) – Oil trade, Red Sea to Mediterranean Sea.
  + Britain, France, and Israel invade Egypt when Egypt lays claim. America does not intervene.
* Cuban Revolution (1959) – Fidel Castro – communist government.