With the greatest presidents in our history in our modern history yet when you look at economic policy because of the recession and inflation he was noted as a failure right if you even look at Joe Biden today many people look at Joe Biden and when he was elected we're very hopeful on the platform itself out but right now all anybody can think about is $5 a gallon for gasoline right and i mean i was at walmart on sunday buying batteries and the guy who threw it says grab these quick because they're being marked up $2.00 right now everything in the store is going up $2.00 right and this is what we dealing with

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no ver con la regret this is nato patín ella

They could attack what is considered our allies without fear of retaliation so we're going to create an organization like like NATO called cito which instead of the North Atlantic treaty organization it's the Southeast Asia treaty organization under the same concepts as native Skype communism is spreading and popping up in other places in the world right and the United states again not getting directly involved but is involved in a class in attempting to contain communism I'm sure you talked about this in global studies but in the 1950s right revolutionary things happening in the Middle East right you've got Egypt that is trying to consolidate you've got Nasser right you remember him the the nationalists that made Egypt that modern state right you've got him wanting to build a dam to control the the the flooding and things in in Egypt and he turns the United states for help and we didn't deem him this being really that important so we said no we're really not gonna help you So what did he do he turned to the Soviet Union right remember when I talked about the Marshall Plan it was about if we don't rebuild Europe then the Soviets will right so this is the Middle East if we don't help them build that dam then the Soviets do and that scares the United states because the Suez Canal is a very important place when talking about trade globally right it was cutting out the having to go around the Horn of Africa in order to trade now you can go through the Suez Canal and through the the Mediterranean much safer travel than going around the floor of Africa I also caught more cost effective cost effective so you're looking at a place that has importance to America maybe not necessarily militarily as much as economically but it still has a place so now you've got the Soviet Union being involved in Egypt you've got the Suez crisis or Egypt takes over the canal which at that point was owned by Britain and you start seeing these revolutionary things happen So what does the United states do well like I said we're not gonna commit to troops on the ground but we're gonna do whatever we can to ensure that the countries that we want or need or important to us stay friendly to us so this is where we're gonna start inputting dictators right the Shah of Iran I already told you we are the ones that put Saddam Hussein in power in Iraq were the ones that allowed al Qaeda well Osama bin Laden to gain power in Afghanistan because he was fighting communism or wasn't communist right so we're going to put these things and we're gonna do it in in central and South America we're going to do it in Africa This Is Us not having to put boots on the ground but us making sure that our influence is being felt they're not coming they're they might be bloody dictators but they're not comics and at this time remember it's team America or team Soviet Union right so we feel better supporting these poor dictators right then we do anything else to ensure the world does not become more common and we're gonna throw more money that way in the Eisenhower doctrine the same idea of the Truman doctrine being for Greece and Turkey the Eisenhower doctrine is money and aid for nations in the Middle East and of course why is the Middle East so important because of boy right and it it starts World War well actually after World War One but it's becoming a more and more important commodity and so the United states feels it has to have influence in that area so like I said we put a dictator in Iran we're gonna put a dictator in Iraq we're going to do these things because we wanna make sure that we have influence right mom like the space race and us getting punched in the gut we get another punch in the gut when dealing with spying at this time period the United states has these really fast planes that can fly really high so high we believe that they are out of the range of any technology to harm them right missiles or or anti aircraft and these planes had high powered cameras in them that would fly over the world and would take pictures this is how we do what's happening

By the Soviet Union of doing these things and we consistently deny it all this doesn't happen this doesn't happen this doesn't happen so we had shot down and then all of a sudden we're kind of there with pioneer right we're denying denying denying right like shaggy says wasn't me and boom here's a plane and your American pilot what do you say now and it's embarrassing so just like spotting it was embarrassing that the Soviets got to space first now this is embarrassing because we're caught in a lie you know we've ever been caught in a lie it's embarrassing right and you know you you don't want to look like you've been dishonest well here we are we have your pilot here right this is an embarrassment to the United states but again so the problem here is that it will increase Cold War tensions right it's not something that we want to increase tensions with we don't want war to become more tenants yeah that is going to happen because we're outlining if somebody lies to you you have a different opinion of them right your relationship with them is strange so that happens here as well right then of course the hatred of communism here in the United states right McCarthy the idea of trying to get rid of the communist influence in this country becomes very powerful during this time period and ruins many people's lives because of his empty threats about them being communist where they're communists in this country absolutely we're a free country where you're supposed to be able to have your own political thoughts we have communists in this country today we have communists have run for president every year right it happens but in in our country with the First Amendment we're supposed to be able to have those ideas and not worry about retribution well unfortunately the hysteria about communism and Soviet Union becoming you know more advanced than us now we're worried about them dropping bombs on us when we've got exposed these these people and what you're looking at is a circus right it becomes very very popular for a time being it's basically a tribunal people come in and they're forced to give evidence against other people or incriminate themselves right and you're gonna say well So what so I say economist well back then that meant you lost your job you lost your livelihood you may be lost your home or your family right if you're if you're a communist nobody wants to be associated with you know you could even lose your children they could say that you're a bad influence on your children and take them away from you and this happened to people because they were up cusd of being communist when that should be OK in this country but because of our hysteria against it wasn't so much OK and understand that eventually McCarthy will be censured by Congress and like you saw in the video on he eventually gets run out of Congress becomes now Pollack guys early you know but the damage done you know the rosenbergs were executed because they were accused of selling American secrets to the Soviet Union that's something you can't take back you know there are people in Hollywood and it took them their entire lives to gain back the status they might have had before because of what McCarthy did and he didn't really have any basis for it OK alright so now that we've talked about the 1950s OK we're gonna move towards away from Eisenhower and towards the civil rights movement so I have a a short video for you to watch about the civil rights movement I'll be going through here at 8 and he was starting to start talking about civil rights in here in this video. So there's some of the foundations of the civil rights movement in the 1940s in the 1950s and then they'll play their video over and it comes back to the civil rights movement and then 19 Cole basically trying to do rights movements developed and expanded from 1945 black American Civil War into the reconstruction those promises included right further remember so many of those promises were suppressed with the advent and crow laws and voter suppression tactics like total factors literacy tests in Supreme Court decisions like plessy versus Ferguson which are built racial segregation as the law of the lake so during the 1940s and 1950s civil rights activist stuff will be pressure on the American government very good it's all three branches of federal government actually did make gains with respect to Russia for example president Truman who had been early supporter of civil rights issued executive order 9981 with banned segregation in United States on divorce you know that is good but why he signed that order in 1948 years later when the Korean War at the end of the day he was still a politician and feared that if he went too far with civil rights inclusive supportive southern members of the Democratic Party and get the idea to desegregate the armed forces recommendation of the committee on civil rights created by Truman 1946 and was passed with examining the real conditions of civil rights in America and give recommendations for how to address those problems the committee recommended the desegregation of the armed forces and they also recommended the abolishment of poll taxes and the encouragement of federal protection from alternative care of many of these recommendations through executive orders he also urged Congress to make these into lock by 1962 Congress proposed the 24th amendment which abolished the poll tax so it's got two branches of federal government working for civil rights how about we check in with the Supreme Court in here we talked about the landmark case of brown versus the Board of Education this is actually a conglomeration of cases simplicity let's just talk about it as one case and one decision the brown case had to do with the racial segregation of schools the brown referred to in the case file was Oliver brown young daughter had to attend a black school over a mile from her house instead of being admitted to a white school around the corner the argument was that segregated schools violated the provisions of the 14th amendment which granted all citizens equal protection under the law I see what the president those seeking integration were turned down in the lower courts then in 1964 the case wound up on the dock of the Supreme Court and the court overturned plessy versus Ferguson in a unanimous decision arguing that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal and that meant that schools would now be integrated however there was a downside when the court ruled that segregation in schools was unconstitutional they ordered that schools be integrated with both all deliberate speed now you and I we know what that means it means like do it now that southerners who opposed this measure found just enough vagueness in that phrase to stop like think about it all deliberate speed do it now but deliberate or you do I look I wanna integrate these as fast as possible I wanna do it now but there's no Chief Justice Earl Warren don't need to be deliberate about how fast I go so I'm just gonna sit here and deliberate about we give that 10 years get back anyway as you can imagine it's other states resisted this decision with great sounding you re in their congressional representatives wrote out their arguments in something called the southern manifesto it argued that the Supreme Court had engaged in a gross abuse of power in the brown decision and in order to uphold their rights in the face of such abuses of power you come in southern state shut schools down rather than have them integrated another minute station at this came in 1956 when Arkansas governor Bob is called in the states National Guard to prevent black students from entering Little Rock high school these students became known as the Little Rock 9 and then responds to provinces and transitions president Eisenhower sent federal troops to protect these nine students as they entered the school so the point is that starting the 40s and 50s there were certainly some momentous strides made in the cause of civil rights how much composition too and so efforts like school integration made only small gains over the next decade alright that wasn't email by unit 8/6 anymore videos or in case so like you said at the beginning of the video we're touching on the 40s and 50s and then we're gonna go back to civil rights and talk about the 60s so let's talk about the civil rights movement in the early days and what happened with that we have in Malcolm here OK so my question is to you over the next two days how did the movement early 40s and 50s Martin Luther King differ from the movement 60s and 70s when we talked about Malcolm X or the black Panthers or the black power movement right it's kind of inherent in the question right how do you think it changes how does the civil rights movement change how will their philosophies different stop 60 I guess earlier on it was just trying to get like economic benefits I guess like the 50s and 60s they had more going for that so they were like first of all I'd say 40s and 50s as opposed to the 60s and 70s I agree with a little bit of what you said but not everything and everybody expound on that how were the philosophies different what's different about Martin Luther King and black power movement he kind of touched on it a little bit but it wasn't specific enough what's the difference between the two on marketing I guess not just people from general well I'm looking at philosophy so you're talking about black and white what looking for a word here not equality because it's what they want yes but it's not the philosophy OK that was his philosophy of how to deal with it right who is doing civil disobedience was it just black people no it was black and white and Asian and Hispanic and everything so it was inclusive kind of what you were talking about but it was nonviolent what's that what is nonviolent protest be and we talked about it in a multiple choice questions at the beginning what does it mean what is it's great to say nonviolent protest what does that actually mean what are you doing in nonviolent protest what are you doing you're breaking a law you're breaking a law you're protesting it by breaking a law it definitely is passively not doing anything other than breaking that law you're missing the most important part you're accepting the consequences of that and doing what bring attention to bringing attention to it you are not doing something actively other than protesting by breaking that law example Rosa Parks sitting on the bus did she do anything by did she react in any way when she was arrested no but it was to show the use the word beginning. The wrongness of the law right that's what civil disobedience is what is the black power movement that how is their philosophy different in the 60s and 70s what's that OK I I hate to say use violence like a lot of people look at and they'll say Oh yeah well Martin Luther King was nonviolent Malcolm X was violent I don't necessarily think that's the right way to put it but they weren't afraid to to have some sort of reaction that might have been violent right that's the difference is reaction what reaction is there in nonviolent protests there is none you let things happen to you it's the Bible verse turn the other cheek right that's what you do in nonviolent protests but in in more of a black power movement it's about a reaction you're not just gonna sit there and do things to us and not expect some sort of reaction back I say that Skype so we talked about civil rights and again you need understand that it doesn't start with Martin Luther King and we've talked about this before we you should know all of these people right Malcolm X and and and Martin Luther King yes that's the modern civil rights movement but it starts in the late 18 and early 1900s with people like Booker T Washington Marcus Garvey and WEB dubois this is where civil rights starts back when we talk about the modern civil rights movement another person that we don't talk about a lot of times is Jackie Robinson and if you don't know who Jackie Robinson is Jackie Robinson was the first black player in Major League Baseball which was all white and do any of you ever look at what's on my bulletin board because this is from when when they made Jackie Robinson day in the major leagues I don't know if you know this but I'm Jackie Robinson day every player in the major leagues wears #42 it's a number nobody can wear it's retired and have routine except on Jackie Robinson day but then it says imagine how alone he felt on the today that he started he was number 42 the only black player in a sea of whiteness but not only in whiteness but the idea that there was going to be backlash and what could he do we talk about Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks and we don't talk about people like Jesse for Jackie Robinson who had to take everything that was brought upon him and do nothing because if he did anything they would look succeed see what happens when you let black people out that's what happens they become violent they're gonna do this he was an example he couldn't act out and that was kind of the same theory that Martin Luther King believed in the idea of not acting out you're gonna bring more attention negatively if there's an act out so when we talk about the beginnings of the civil rights movement in the 40s and 50s we're talking about nonviolent protests and where we talk about it starting in the 50s is the Montgomery Bus Boycott right Rosa Parks was sitting on the bus and they told you Jim Crow on the bus that there was a line black sat in one place whites at another that was Jim Crow even if there were empty seats in the front and you were colored you went to sit in the back and Rosa Parks was sitting in the front and would not give up her seat to a white man right there were lots of ways that things were segregated right even down to drinking fountains like this was the reality of Jim Crow So what are you gonna do you're gonna break those laws and that's what the Montgomery Bus Boycott was about not only did Rosa Parks get arrested but they protested it by not riding the buses like I say well what effect is that gonna happen well it had a great effect 'cause the bus company almost went bankrupt because the majority of people that rode the bus were black when they stopped riding the bus for over a year the bus company was going broke and they had to either change or go out of business and they chose change it so 40,000 peaceful protesters walking or carpooling to work for over a year created the background for the success hobby nonviolence double rights movement because now what you have is it works look what we can do we don't have to have reaction this works and you're going to start seeing groups created that are going to do exactly that they are going to live in that idea of nonviolent protests and those things are going to be covered in the news you know why because the reaction by white America is violent those people in that picture right there are sitting at a segregated lunch counter and not