

Reconstruction

13th Amendment Emancipation Proclamation

“10% Plan” Wade-Davis Bill

“pocket veto” John Wilkes Booth

“Black Codes” Joint Committee on Reconstruction

“Radical” Republicans

Thaddeus Stephens Charles Sumner

Freedmen’s Bureau Civil Rights Act of 1866

14th Amendment Command of the Army Act

Military Reconstruction Acts Tenure of Office Act

“Redeemers” Carpetbaggers & Scalawags

Knights of the White Camellia Night Riders

Secret Order of the Christian Knights of the
Ku Klux Klan (KKK)

General Nathan Bedford Forrest

Enforcement Acts 1870 – 1871

1876 election: Rutherford B. Hayes vs. Samuel J. Tilden

Compromise of 1877

13th, 14th & 15th Amendments

The “New South” & the “New West”

Post-war South =

Defeat, Despair & Devastation

Slaves equaled 45.8% of pre-war portable wealth

Cash-crop farming

Price drops

Contract labor

Sharecropping

Business Plantations

Tenant Plantations

Yeoman (small) farmers

Crop Liens

Union Leagues =

Carpetbaggers + Scalawags + Freedmen

Hiram Revels (MS)

Joseph Rainey (SC)

Jefferson Long (GA)

Francis Cardoza Antoine Debuclet

P. B. S. Pinchback

Mexican War

Sutter’s Mill

Compromise of 1850

Gold, Railroads & Cattle

“49 ers”

San Francisco

Pike’s Peak, Colorado

Oregon, Chisholm & Santa Fe Trails

Butterfield Overland Express 1858

Pony Express 1860

Transcontinental telegraph 1861

Railroads

Central Pacific & Union Pacific

Promontory Point, Utah May, 1869

American Bison (Buffalo)

Cattle

“Long Drives”

Sioux, Kiowa & Apaches

Frederick Jackson Turner

The Frontier in American History 1893

The “Turner” Thesis

Big Business

Steam Power Industrial labor force

Production 1839 – 1899: increased 50%

Population 1869 – 1899: increased 300%

Urbanization & the growth of cities:

Population of New York:

1790: 33,000 1890: 1,505,301 1990: 7,071,639

Railroads Iron & Steel Henry Bessemer

Iron Converter, 1856 William Siemens

“Open Hearth” Method, 1866

U. S. Steel Production:

1870: 77,000 tons 1900: 10,000,000 tons

Andrew Carnegie The Gospel of Wealth 1889

J. Pierpont Morgan United States Steel 1901

“Upward Mobility” Organized Labor

Commonwealth v. Hunt 1842

Boston Journeyman Bootmaker’s Society

Molly Maguires Miner’s National Association

Railroad Strike 1877 Haymarket Strike 1886

Homestead Strike 1892 Pullman Strike 1894

National Labor Union 1866

National Labor Reform Party Uriah Stephens

Noble & Holy Order of the Knights of Labor 1869

Jay Gould American Federation of Labor (AFL)

Samuel Gompers Karl Marx

Industrial Workers of the World (“Wobblies”)

Syndicalism

The Gilded Age & the Progressive Era

Alexis de Toqueville

Democracy in America

James Bryce

The American Commonwealth

Percentage of Popular Vote in Presidential Elections: 1876 – 1900:

Year	Republican	Democrat	Other
1876	48.0 (won)	51.0	1.0
1880	48.3 (won)	48.3	3.5
1884	48.2	48.5 (won)	3.2
1888	47.8 (won)	48.6	3.6
1892	43.0	46.1 (won)	10.9+
1896	51.0 (won)	46.7	2.3

Mark Twain The Gilded Age & Other Novels 1873

R. B. Hayes (R) James Garfield (R)* Chester Arthur (R)

Grover Cleveland (D) Benjamin Harrison (R)

*assassinated by Charles Guiteau, 1881

“passive Presidents” “Spoils System Pendleton Act 1883

Civil Service Commission McKinley Tariff

Sherman Silver Purchase Act 1890 Sherman Anti-Trust Act 1890

The Populist Party 1892

(+ 8.5% of the vote for Populist James B. Weaver)

Pullman Company Strike 1894	Eugene V. Debs
Bi-metallism	William Jennings Bryan
Spanish-American War 1898	William McKinley
Theodore Roosevelt	Cuba, Philippines, Guam, & Puerto Rico
Elkins Act 1903	Hepburn Act 1906
Interstate Commerce Commission	Standard Oil Company
The “Square Deal”	National Conservation Commission 1908
Upton Sinclair <u>The Jungle</u> 1906	Pure Food & Drug Act 1906
Panama Canal 1904	Treaty of Portsmouth 1906
William Howard Taft 1908	Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act
Robert LaFollete	National Republican Progressive League
Bull Moose Party 1912	Woodrow Wilson
	1912 Election:
	Wilson 41.8%
	Roosevelt 27.4% (both Republicans) Taft 23.2%
	Debs 6.0%
Wilson’s “New Freedom”	Underwood Tariff Act 1913
Federal Reserve Act 1913	Federal Trade Commission 1914
Clayton Antitrust Act 1914	Federal Farm Loan Act 1916
World War One	Treaty of Versailles League of Nations

World War One

"The War to end all Wars"
 The Great War
 The War in Flanders

Why is there a war in 1914?

Who stands to gain from conflict?

Russia
 Serbia
 France
 Great Britain

Austria-Hungary
 Germany
 Turkey
 Italy

United States?

This war is fought by schedule - very time-critical

28 June 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand
 Assassinated in Sarajevo.

The "July Crisis"

The "Blank Cheque"

25 July: Serbia Mobilizes

28 July: Austria declares War on Serbia

29 July: Russia mobilizes against Austria

30 July: France mobilizes against Germany before Germany can mobilize
 in support of Austria

01 August: Germany declares war against Russia

07 May 1915: **Lusitania** sunk with loss of
 128 Americans. A legitimate target attacked by
 illegal means - technology outruns maritime law.
 Germany apologizes again.

**"What can she do? She cannot come over here!...
I do not give a damn about America."**

Gen. Erich von Ludendorff
German Chief of Staff

31 January 1917: Germany announces resumption of unrestricted Sub warfare, believing Britain can be starved into surrender in six weeks.

03 February 1917: Wilson breaks diplomatic ties with Germany. British Secret Service releases the "Zimmerman Telegram" to the press on 24 Feb.

Most Secret

For Your Excellency's personal information and to be handed on to the Imperial Minister in Mexico

We intend to begin unrestricted submarine warfare on the first of February. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of an alliance on the following basis: Make war together, make peace together, generous financial support, and an understanding on our part that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The settlement detail is left to you.

You will inform the President [of Mexico] of the above most secretly as soon as the outbreak of war with the United States is certain and add the suggestion that he should, on his own initiative, invite Japan to immediate adherence and at the same time mediate between Japan and ourselves.

Please call the President's attention to the fact that the unrestricted employment of our submarines now offers the prospect of compelling England to make peace within a few months. Acknowledge receipt.

Zimmerman

March 1917: Germans sink Algonquin, Nicosia & Cypress.

02 April 1917: Wilson asks for declaration of war.

"I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it....We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts - for democracy, for the rights of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

President Woodrow Wilson,
Address to Joint session of Congress, 02
April 1917

American mobilization for war

1916: National Defense Act

Defines U.S. military land force structure

- Regular Army
- Army Reserves
- National Guard (when in Federal Service)
- "National Army" to be raised in wartime
- Reserve Officer Training Corps "ROTC"

06 April 1917: Regular Army strength - 108,399

Reserves - 16,767

National Army - 0 troops

How do you raise a modern "National Army"?

Sect. of War Newton D. Baker proposes conscription

Army JAG Gen. Enoch Crowder develops the plan

18 May 1917: The Selective Service Act **The Draft**
 applies to all males 21 to 35 years old
 Administered through 4,557 local Draft boards
 Never applies to the Navy or the Marines.

20 July 1917: Sect. Of War Baker draws #258 of
 10,500 draft numbers, enlisting 1,374,000 men.

You have the manpower - what about the tools?
 U.S. Forces employ 2,250 artillery pieces -
 100 of them American made, the rest bought
 from the French.

5,000 American pilots & aircrewmen in
 45 combat squadrons - with 1,029 aircraft -
 all French manufactured.
 250 American tanks - all made by Renault.
 Total supplies used by the AEF: 18 million tons
 10 million purchased in Europe.

July 1917: War Industries Board created -
 administered by Bernard Baruch - He decides
 what goes where and to whom.

August 1917: Food Production Act
 Food & Fuel Act
 Increases production and encourages domestic
 Conservation (rationing)

Railroad board administered by William McAdoo -
 Coordinates rail schedules between civilian,
 Military and industrial requirements.

National War Labor Board - run by Samuel Gompers
 And William H. Taft. Do what you have to do
 To maintain production schedules - if labor
 wants a raise, then give it to them -
 the Government will foot the bill.

Preferred draftees Single white males 18 - 22 yrs. Old
 Same profile as the primary labor force.
 Who runs the factories?
 Women and Blacks enter the work force

Propaganda & Home Front security

Committee on Public Information
 George Creel - 75 million posters printed

1917: Espionage Act
 1918: Sabotage Act
 1918: Sedition Act

Public opposition to the war becomes a crime-
 Criticism = crime

Supreme Court Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes
 Issues the decision in **Schenck v. United States**
 Regarding the constitutionality of these acts,
 Specifically the Espionage Act:

"The question in every case is whether the words used are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a *clear and present danger* that they will bring about the substantive evils that Congress has a right to prevent....When a nation is at war many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight and that no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

These acts are essentially directed against Socialists.
 Eugene V. Debs is jailed for sedition.

We have the troops & the tools, How about training?

ROTC produces Reserve Officers

OCS trains qualified candidates in three months,
 The "90 Day Wonders"

The most experienced Army Officer was
 Gen. John "Black Jack" Pershing - his largest
 Command to date was 16,000 troops. Now he
 Has over four million. Pershing decides to conduct Basic training in
 America and save advanced infantry training until the troops arrive in
 Europe.

**"The eyes of the world will be upon you, because you are in some
 special sense the soldiers of freedom."**

Woodrow Wilson
 03 September 1917

When the Doughboys arrive in France where do they
 deploy, and in what capacity?

Option #1: Employ Americans as replacements in
 the French and British positions. This is what the
 French & British want, as they are almost bled
 out. The French lost 200,000 in the Nivelle
 offensive, while the British have staggered
 under titanic losses at **Arras** (158,000)
3rd Ypres (380,000) & **Messines** (108,000)

**"The French really wanted us to send small, untrained units for
 incorporation into their divisions."**

-Gen. Pershing-

Option #2: Deploy the Americans as a single unit -
 but where do we place them?

The British hold the north end of the line - close to
 the English Channel

The French must hold the center because of national
 pride, the region closest to Paris.

The AEF thus deploys to the south, from Verdun to
 the Swiss border.

The German High Command is meanwhile positioning the largest offensive of the war - 210 divisions with 1,559,000 men, renewing their attack on the Somme and by 27 May broke through the Allied lines and raced for the Marne River, where the first battle of the war was fought.

Pershing deploys the 2nd Division, (with the Marine Brigade attached) to hold Belleau Wood, while the 3rd Infantry Division held the river crossings at Chateau-Thierry.

"Have your men prepare entrenchments some hundreds of yards to rearward."

-French commander at Chateau-Thierry-

"We dig no trenches to fall back on. The Marines will hold where they stand."

-Captain Lloyd Williams, USMC-

The battle raged for three weeks, with the Allies pushed to within 30 miles of Paris, but the Allied, and especially the American lines did not break, and inflicted 1,000,000 German casualties, suffering 800,000 of their own, 9,500 of them Americans.

With Marshal Ferdinand Foch in overall command of the Allied Forces, he adopts a policy of attacking multiple positions simultaneously, using their steadily increasing numerical superiority against the Germans, whose army has dwindled to 80 full strength divisions, facing 220 Allied divisions.

18 July - 03 August: 2nd Battle of the Marne

08 August: The British attack in Flanders

14 September: Pershing's American 1st Army of six oversized Divisions pushes the Germans out of the Saint-Mihiel salient near Verdun, suffering another 7,000 casualties but capturing 16,000 Germans.

26 September: Marshal Foch's "Victory Offensive" begins with 660,000 French and 220,000 Americans along the Meuse River valley and into the Argonne forest pushing the Germans out one month later. On the same day another 4,000,000 Americans registered for the Draft.

11 October: American 18th Infantry took the Ardennes Forest. One battalion began the day with 1,000 men, 285 survived.

01 November: American 1st Army and French 4th Army prepare to assault Sedan.

11:00 AM, 11 November 1918 - the guns fall silent.

Legacies & Lessons Learned

Russia:	1,700,000 dead
France:	1,357,000 dead
Britain:	908,000 dead
Germany:	1,800,000 dead
Austria-Hungary:	1,200,000 dead
Turkey:	325,000 dead
America:	130,174 dead, 200,000 wounded

Total non-combatant war-related deaths: 20,000,000

American expenses in the war: \$32,000,000,000.

Legacies & Lessons Learned

Political:

-Total Home Front mobilizations -

Industry, Finance and propaganda
(manipulation of the corporate mindset)

1914: Everyone (except maybe Belgium) believed everyone would still be there at the end.

1918: Four Empires are gone -
Germany, Russia Turkey and Austria-Hungary

Without U.S. involvement, it is not certain that Germany would win, but it is certain that Germany wouldn't lose, and Versailles will be sufficiently harsh to make the losers seek revenge, and sufficiently weak to allow it.

Technological:

Mechanization & Mobilization-IC engines & steel, poison gas, subs, tanks, aviation, machine guns. Telegraph's limitations leads to improved radios used mainly by the Navy, still too heavy for individual ground forces.

Military Organization:

Contingency Plans - poor or non-existent.
When the plan stalled, the war stalled.

The Peace

1918 - 1919: Versailles. Wilson attends with his "Fourteen Points" calling for an intl. Governing Body to prevent future wars and a variety of measures aimed at natl. self-determination for subject minorities. In order to get the League of Nations Wilson has to concede on colonial possessions. In any event it was a moot point - The new Republican Senate led by Henry Cabot Lodge refused to ratify the treaty.

"The United States is the world's best hope," Lodge once said, "but... if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her powerful good, and endanger her very existence... Beware how you trifle with your marvelous inheritance -- this great land of ordered liberty. For if we stumble and fall, freedom and civilization everywhere will go down in ruin."

-Henry Cabot Lodge-
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Wilson's Fourteen Points:

- 1) Open covenants, openly arrived at.
- 2) Freedom of the Seas in peace and war.
- 3) Open International trade.
- 4) Reduction of military stockpiles.
- 5) Adjust of colonial claims for national self-determination.
- 6) Evacuation of occupied Russian territory.
- 7) Evacuation & restoration of Belgium.
- 8) Return Alsace & Lorraine to France.
- 9) Adjustment of Italian borders.
- 10) Independence of Austro-Hungarian ethnic & national minorities.
- 11) Romanian, Serbian and Montenegrin independence.
- 12) Independence of the Ottoman national & ethnic minorities.
- 13) Recreation of Poland with access to the sea.
- 14) Creation of a League of Nations.

ARTICLE 231:

The Allied and Associate Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated Governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of Germany and her allies.

ARTICLE 232:

The Allied and Associated Governments realize that the resources of Germany are not adequate...to make complete reparation for all the loss and damage.

The Allied and Associated Governments, however, require, and Germany undertakes, that she will make compensation for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allied and Associated Powers and to their property...

ARTICLE 233:

The amount of the above damage for which compensation is to be made by Germany shall be determined by an Inter-Allied Commission.... The findings of the Commission as to the amount of damage defined as above shall be concluded and notified to the German Government on or before May 1, 1921.

This is the justification for a \$200 Billion reparations bill against Germany, a nation that laid down its arms based on the promise of Wilson's Fourteen Points. Do the Germans have a grievance?

Is there a balance of power in the world in 1919?

The “Roaring Twenties”

American Expeditionary Force

Xenophobia

The 'Red Scare'

Bolshevik Revolution

Warren G. Harding

Warren G. Harding

'Normalcy'

Washington Naval Conference of 1921

The National Origins Act of 1924

Calvin Coolidge

XIX Amendment

Ku Klux Klan

'Scopes Monkey Trial'

Evolution

Creationism

XVIII Amendment

Volstead Act

1928 presidential elections

Alfred E Smith

Herbert Hoover

Leveraged Buying,

Margin

Stock Bubble

The Wall Street Crash

Depression

The Great Depression

Revenue Act of 1926 Adkins v. Children's Hospital credit

Agricultural Credits Act of 1923

Dawes Plan 1924

Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922

Hawley-Smoot Tariff 1930

New York Stock Exchange (NYSE)

Early 1928 to September 1929: the Dow Jones Industrial Average rose
from 191 to 381

RCA Corporation

Buying on margin

John Doe could buy 1 share of the company by putting up \$10 of his own, and borrowing \$75 from his broker. If he sold the stock at \$420 a year later he would have turned his original investment of just \$10 into \$341.25 (\$420 minus the \$75 and 5% interest owed to the broker). That makes a return of over 3400%!

Black Thursday, 24 October 1929

industrial production fell by more than 90% between the market
crashes in October and December, 1929

Unemployment grew to five million in 1930, and up to thirteen million
in 1932

The New Deal

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)

Civil Works Administration (CWA)

Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

Public Works Administration (PWA)

National Recovery Administration (NRA)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

Banking Act of 1935

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Wagner Act of 1935

National Labor Relations Board

Fair Labor Standards Act

Social Security Act of 1935

Some of the Consequences of the New Deal:

Ida May Fuller of Ludlow, Vermont

Began paying social security when the system went into effect in 1935

Retired in 1940 at age 60, having paid in a total of **\$24.75**.

First Social Security check amount - **\$22.54**.

Ida May Fuller lived to the age of 100 years – collecting **\$22,888.92**.
(924.80 times her total amount invested)

1940: Ratio of workers/contributors to retirees – **42:1**

2001: Ratio of workers/contributors to retirees – **3.4:1**

And the ratio continues to shrink...

World War II

Is this a result of WW I?

Is this a continuation of WW I?

Are the combatants the same?

What has changed? What has stayed the same?

1931: Japan invades Manchuria, inaugurating the **Japanese East-Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere** the LON condemns Japan's actions, Japan withdraws from the LON in March 1933.

October 1933: German Chancellor Adolph Hitler withdraws from the LON in violation of Versailles Treaty.

March 1935: Hitler repudiates Versailles and begins to openly rearm Germany, violating every interwar arms treaty signed by the Weimar Govt.

April 1935: LON condemns Hitler's actions, and the French govt. signs a mutual defense agreement with the Soviet Union.

March 1936: Germans reoccupy the Rhineland DMZ

Benito Mussolini, *Il Duce* of Fascist Italy, invades Ethiopia. Both are LON members, but France & Great Britain hope to recruit Mussolini into a pact against Germany, and remain silent. Italian troops use aircraft, MGs and mustard gas against the Ethiopian cavalry.

July 1936: The Spanish Civil War erupts between Monarchists/political conservatives led by Gen. Francisco Franco and the socialist/left coalition that won the 1936 national elections.

September 1936: France & GB initiate mild sanctions against Italy under article XVI of the LON charter.

October 1936: Mussolini signs an alliance with Hitler, and withdraws from the LON in December 1937.

07 July 1937: Japanese & Chinese troops skirmish on the Marco Polo bridge near Peking. Japan responds by invading southern China, quickly seizing Peking and Shanghai (Who owns Hong Kong?)

March 1938: Hitler annexes Austria w/o firing a shot.

29 September 1938: The Munich Conference - Hitler demands the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia, home to 3.25 million ethnic Germans, (and the Brno, Skoda and Czeka Zubrojevka arms factories). British PM Neville Chamberlain returns to London with a signed agreement by Hitler to take no further territories.

March 1939: Hitler annexes the rest of Czechoslovakia.

April 1939: German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop demands Poland surrender the Danzig Corridor. France & GB guarantee Polish territorial integrity on threat of war. Russia is the remaining wild card.

23 August 1939: Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact - a mutual non-aggression treaty between the Soviet Union and Germany.

01 September 1939: Germany invades Poland.

03 September 1939: Great Britain declares war.

In 1914, all the major powers expected all the major powers to still be there when the war ended. In 1939 you have a conflict of societies with political practices that are mutually exclusive -

Fascism vs. communism vs. capitalism

Authoritarianism/totalitarianism vs.
liberal democracy

World war II will be a conflict between societies -
A fight to the death.

World War II: the last "Great War"?

Four wars in one:

- 1) **The 2nd German War** 2) **The "Great Patriotic War"**
- 3) **The War for East Asia** 4) **The Great Pacific War**

Each starts at different times with different players-

- 1) U.S. & British Empire, France & Poland
vs. Germany Italy Romania & Hungary
- 2) Soviet Union Vs. Germany
- 3) Japan vs. China, Brit. Empire, Dutch & U.S.
- 4) Japan vs. U.S., Australia & New Zealand

Objectives:

Britain - survive and preserve the Empire

Germany / Italy - expand territorially

USSR - survive, the expand & create buffer states

Japan - Japanese East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere

World War II

Neutrality Acts

British & Dutch East Indies

U.S. Pacific Fleet

Pearl Harbor

Philippines

Lend-Lease Act March 1941

Casablanca Conference January 1943

North Africa

Italian Campaign

D-Day 06 June 1944

Operation OVERLORD

Gen. Bernard Montgomery **Gen. George S. Patton**
Battle of the Bulge December 1944
V-E Day 08 May 1945
Pearl Harbor 07 December 1941
Burma **Aleutians** **Solomons**
Battles of Coral Sea & Midway **Summer 1942**
Admiral Chester Nimitz **General Douglas MacArthur**
“Island Hopping” **B-29 Superfortress**
“Strategic” Bombing
Tarawa November 1943
Kwajelain & Eniwetok February 1944
Marianas Islands June 1944 **General Curtis LeMay**
The “LeMay Soution” **XX & XXI Bomber Commands**
Firebomb Raids Operation OLYMPIC September 1945
Manhattan Project **Atomic Bombs**
Hiroshima 06 August 1945 **Nagasaki 09 August 1945**
V-J Day 02 September 1945

- 1) **The cost of not being prepared to deter aggression**
- 2) **The cost of appeasement**
- 3) **Victory was an Allied effort, and only practical as such, thus we want Allied effort in the future**
- 4) **Economic instability is a primary cause of the war - after the war measures to ensure economic stability are established - World Bank, IMF**
- 5) **We have a monopoly on the Bomb**
- 6) **The Nuremburg Lesson: Nazi Germany provides the single most important case study for civilian control of the military - and a collateral fear that our govt. might someday do something equally horrible, (Vietnam)**
- 7) **"Pax Americana": American has NO industrial competition in 1945 - GB, France, Italy, Japan & Germany have devastated industrial bases, and we got nearly all of Britain's specie cash reserves before 1941.**

By the Numbers:

	Military dead	wounded	civilian dead
U.S.	292,100	571,822	0
U.K.	397,762	475,000	65,000
France	210,671	400,000	108,000
USSR	7,500,000	14,012,000	c.15,000,000
China	500,000	1,700,000	1,000,000
Germany	2,850,000	7,250,000	500,000
Italy	77,500	120,000	40-100,000
Japan	1,506,000	500,000	300,000
Misc.	1,500,000	NA	c.17,000,000
Total	15,000,000	c.34,000,000	

Uroli i Nasledstva

- 1) **31,512,000 dead & wounded, and we still won**
- 2) **Communism obviously triumphs over Fascism**
- 3) **Therefore the "inevitability of Communism" is validated**
- 4) **We have NO allies - the West was perfectly content to contemplate a Russo-German war during the 1930's, and they opened the Second Front for their benefit, not ours.**
 The *Rodina* is surrounded by enemies whose Avowed purpose is our destruction.
- 5) **The solution to #4 is to make our own allies - in regions we liberated during the march on Germany. This will provide a buffer zone against western aggression, and allow us to rebuild our industrial base, to support the coming war.**
- 6) **We must fight that war, and we can afford massive casualties and still triumph.**

Demobilization, 1945 – 1946

Labor Management Relations Act, (Taft-Hartley Act) 1947

War Crimes	International Military Tribunal (IMT)
Bernard Baruch	Baruch Plan, August 1946
Atomic Energy Commission	National Security Act, 1947
Department of Defense	National Security Council
Central Intelligence Agency	Greece & Turkey, 1946 – 1947
Truman Doctrine	George Marshall
Marshall Plan, June 1947	Rio Treaty, 1947

Organization of American States, (OAS), 1948

Berlin Airlift, 24 June 1948

NATO, April 1949

1947 National Security Act

Central Intelligence Agency

National Security Council

Department of Defense

NSC-68 Summer, 1950

Deterrence & Containment

John Foster Dulles

“Massive Retaliation”

The “New Look” Defense, (More bang for the buck)

Korean War: 25 June 1950 – July 1953

Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard M. Nixon

Revenue Act of 1954 Senator Joseph McCarthy

“McCarthyism”

“Witch Hunts”

“Black Lists”

House Un-American Activities Committee, (HUAC)

CIVIL RIGHTS

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas 17 May 1954

Desegregation "separate but equal" *Plessy v. Ferguson* 1896

September 1957: Governor Orval E. Faubus

Central High School, Little Rock Arkansas

December 1955: Martin Luther King, Jr.

Bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

the Congress of Racial Equality

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

Malcolm X

Ralph Abernathy

Rosa Parks

the Civil Rights Act of 1957

Civil Rights Commission

1960 Election: John F. Kennedy vs. Richard M. Nixon

Fall, 1962: James Meredith enters the University of Mississippi.

University of Alabama

Governor George C. Wallace

Medgar Evers

Birmingham Church bombing

28 August 1963: Martin Luther King marches on Washington:

"I have a Dream"

1961: The Berlin Wall

October 1962: The Cuban Missile Crisis

The Vietnam War

Containment Policy **“Monolithic Communism”**

Domino Theory **French Indochina**

7 May 1954: Dien Bien Phu **1954 Geneva Conference**

1955: Republic of Vietnam (South) &

Democratic People’s Republic of Vietnam (North)

Ngo Dinh Diem **Ho Chi Minh**

National Liberation Front (NLF) **Viet Cong**

2&4 August 1964: USS Maddox & USS C. Turner Joy

7 August 1964: Tonkin Gulf Resolution

Operation Rolling Thunder **1968: Tet Offensive**

1968 Election: Richard M. Nixon vs. Hubert Humphrey

Vietnamization **Treaty of Paris 1973**

Watergate

America Since Vietnam

8 August 1974: Nixon resigns Gerald R. Ford

1976 Election: Jimmy Carter vs. Gerald R. Ford

Iranian Hostage Crisis Inflation & Interest rates top 20%

OPEC Petroleum Embargo

15 July 1979: Carter's "Malaise" speech:

"In a nation that was proud of hard work, strong families, close-knit communities and our faith in God, too many of us now tend to worship self-indulgence and consumption. Human identity is no longer defined by what one does but by what one owns."

1980 Election: Jimmy Carter vs. Ronald Reagan

Supply Side Economics Tax cuts "Reaganomics"

Strategic Defense Initiative "Star Wars"

Iran-Contra Affair

1988 Election: George H. W. Bush vs. Michael Dukakis

1991 Gulf War Operation Desert Shield / Desert Storm

Recession

1992 Election: George H. W. Bush vs. William Jefferson Clinton