Part I: The Rise to Globalism

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I. Two Presidents – Two Visions

- Roosevelt the Realist
- Wilson the Idealist
II. America enters the World Stage

- The Spanish–American War (1898)
- Grabbing an Empire (Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Philippines, Guam, Wake Islands, Samoa [Hawaii])
- The ‘Open Door’ Policy toward China
- Construction of the Panama Canal
- Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
  - US ‘police power’ over Western Hemisphere
  - Interventions in Latin America
III. World War I and Versailles

- American Neutrality
- Submarine Warfare and the *Lusitania*
- America turns the tide
- Wilson’s ‘Fourteen Points’
  - Self-determination
  - League of Nations
- Wilson at Versailles
- Intervention in Russia

Allied Leaders at Versailles
Europe in 1914
IV. Interwar Isolationism

- Demobilization
- Washington Naval Conferences (1921-22)
- Kellogg-Briand (1928)
  - Renouncing the use of war as a tool of policy
- Great Depression
  - Massive decrease in production, employment, prices
  - 25-30% unemployment rates
- Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930)
- FDR and the New Deal
- The ‘Good Neighbor’ Policy toward Latin America
V. World War II

- Unresolved Issues of World War I
- German Power in Europe
  - Division between Britain and France
  - ‘Revisionist’ Powers in Germany, Italy, Japan
  - US and USSR ‘Outside’ of the System
- Failure of Collective Security
  - Manchuria (1931)
  - Ethiopia (1935)
The Outbreak of War in Europe

- German Rearmament (1935)
- Reoccupation of the Rhineland (1936)
- Anschluss with Austria (1938)
- Sudetenland Crisis and Munich Conference (1938)
- Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939)
- Invasion of Poland (1939)
- US Response to war in Europe
The Outbreak of War in Pacific

- 1931: Invade Manchuria
- 1933: Invade rest of China
- 1937: ‘Rape of Nanking
- 1940: Occupy French Indochina (Vietnam)
- 1941: Take Dutch East Indies (Indonesia)
- Dec. 7, 1941: Pearl Harbor
Main Events in the First Half of War

- Phoney War (September 1939-May 1940)
- Battle of France (May-June 1940)
- Battle of Britain (July 1940-June 1941)
- Invasion of Russia (June 1941)
- Pearl Harbor (December 7, 1941)
- Midway (June 1942)
- Battle of Stalingrad (Summer-Winter 1942)
German Advance When US Enters War
Turning Points in War

- North Africa Invasion (Nov. 1942)
- Italy Invasion (Sept. 1943)
- Normandy Invasion (June 1944)
- Battle of the Bulge (Dec 1944 - Jan 1945)
- Okinawa (April 1945) and Saipan (June 1945)
- Atomic Bombs (Hiroshima/Nagasaki) August 1945
Normandy Invasion (D-Day) June 6, 1944
Part II: America as a Superpower

I. The Origins of the Cold War
II. Institutionalized Cold War and Détente
III. Reagan and the End of the Cold War
IV. The ‘New World Order’
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I. Origins of the Cold War

- The Postwar Geo-Strategic Situation
- Problems during the war
- Fate of Poland and East Europe
  - Coup in Czechoslovakia (Feb. 1948)
- Division of Germany
  - Disputes among Allies
  - Berlin Airlift (June 1948–May 1949)
The Division of Germany
Europe in 1947
The Cold War Spreads

- **Far East**
  - Division in Korea
  - China becomes communist (Oct. 1949)
- **Middle East (Iran)**
- **Mediterranean (Greece)**
- **Atomic Bomb**
  - US in 1945
  - USSR in 1949
America’s Response

- **Truman Doctrine (March 1947)**
  - “I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.”


- **George Kennan’s ‘X Article’ (July 1947)**
  - Containment Policy

- **Formation of NATO (April 1949)**
Cold War Goes Hot in Korea

- **NSC 68 (April 1950)**
- **Korea (June 1950)**
II. Institutionalized Cold War

- Eisenhower (1953–61) and ‘New Look’
- Khrushchev replaces (1953), denounces Stalin (1956)
- Hungarian Uprising (1956)
- Sputnik Launched (1957)
- U-2 Spy Plane Shot Down

Khrushchev: “We will bury you!”
Kennedy and Cuba

- JFK becomes President (1961)
  - “…we shall pay any price, bear any burden...to assure the survival and success of liberty.” (Inaugural Address)
- Cuban Revolution (1959)
- Bay of Pigs Invasion (April 1961)
- Berlin Wall (August 1961)
- Cuban Missile Crisis (October 1962)
III. Vietnam and Detente

- Vietnam Divided
- Tonkin Gulf Resolution (1964) and Escalation
- Tet Offensive (1968)
- Bombing and Cambodia
- Paris Peace Accords (1973)
- North Vietnamese Victory (April 1975)
Nixon Tries Détente

- The Logic of ‘Détente’
- SALT I
- Opening to China
- Kissinger’s ‘Linkage Strategy’
- Problems with Détente
Carter’s ‘Moral Foreign Policy’

- Carter and Human Rights
- Jackson-Vanik Amendments
- Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (December 1979)
- Carter Doctrine: US commitment to defend Persian Gulf region from dominance by outside forces

A Carter Success: The Camp David Accords (1979)
IV. Reagan & the New Cold War

- ‘Peaceful Coexistence’ to ‘Evil Empire’
- Massive US military build-up
- Invasion of Grenada (1983)
- Intermediate missiles in Europe
- Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI or ‘Star Wars’-1984)

“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall.”
Gorbachev and the Collapse of Communism

- Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-91)
  - Glasnost: increased openness and dissent
  - Perestroika: restructuring of the economy
  - ‘New Thinking’ on Foreign Policy
- Tiananmen Square (June 1989)
- Berlin Wall Down (November 1989)

The dustbin of history for poor Mikhail...
V. The ‘New World Order’

- Iraq Invades Kuwait (August 1990)
- First Gulf War (Jan-Feb 1991)
- Humanitarian Interventions
  - Somalia
  - Bosnia and Kosovo
  - Rwanda
- Saddam Lingers
- Al-Qaeda Attacks and Retaliation
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- The US Case Against Iraq
- Division among the Allies
- Invasion and Toppling Saddam
- Insurgency
- A Democratic Government for Iraq?

George W. Bush tries to convince the UN