

## **STUDY GUIDE: “NATIVISM, JIM CROW, AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA”**

### **Using this study guide**

The following document has all of the terms, quotes, lists, and ideas contained in the most recent powerpoint presentation (note: I change these frequently so some variations may exist). As a result, you should not feel that you need to copy any of this information while in class.

The following questions are addressed in this section of the lecture. You should be able to answer these questions by the end of this section. If you can't, see me during my office hours or talk with your seminar leader:

### **Questions Addressed in the Lectures that will help you to prepare for the exam:**

- What is nativism? Is this a concept of the Republican Party? How are the ideas of “race” and ethnicity addressed by progressives? How can science be used to justify such beliefs?
- Using examples from prohibition, Scopes, Sacco & Venzetti, and/or the new KKK, how was nativism expressed during the era?
- What connection did the NAACP and people like DuBois have to the growth of nativism? Was Plessy v. Ferguson and accidental legal case? Who won and what did this case say?
- In class I discussed the “tragedy” of American diplomacy. What is this? How does it affect American expansion during the Progressive Era? How do the examples of Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines fit into this thesis?
- How can Americans see such expansion as “good” ? Is this progressive? Do we seem to care about less developed countries? Do the American people believe they are exporting misery or democracy?

### **Sample Exam Questions from Previous Exams:**

- In class we discussed how racism and American imperialism were seen by many as logical, scientific, “progressive” policies. (i) Briefly describe the rationale used by Nativists to support this claim. (ii) Discuss one specific example from both racial and imperialist policies that (they believed) were justified as progressive.
- Why does the case of Plessy v. Ferguson arise during this era rather than right after the end of the Civil War? What was the NAACP founded and what did its leaders hope to accomplish?

### **Selected Terms for Nativism and Jim Crow**

- “Nativism and Jim Crow”
- Nativism
- Chinese Exclusion Act (1882)
- “New Immigrants”

- Immig. Restriction Leagues
- Prohibition (1919)
- Immigration Laws (1921, 1924)
- Scopes Monkey Trial (1925)
- Sacco & Venzetti
- Ida B. Wells
- Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896
- W. E. B. DuBois
- Marcus Garvey

### **General Lecture Outline “Race and Nativism”:**

- I. “Race” as a Historical Topic
- II. “Race” and Nativism as Political Topics
- III. Progressive Racism/Nativism
  - a. Prohibition
  - b. Immigration Reform
  - c. Scopes Monkey Trial
  - d. Sacco & Vanzetti
  - e. Revival of KKK
- IV. Revival of Civil Rights Movement
  - a. Leadership: Booker v. W. E. B. DuBois
  - b. Jim Crow Laws
- V. Conclusions to Nativism and Jim Crow

### **Powerpoint Notes:**

What is “Race?”

Scientifically meaningless

Human Genome Project finds that 999/1000 base pairs identical

Greater variation for blood type than melanin content

“Race” is to “species” what “breed” is to “dog”

Race is a Social Construct

“Race” gains parlance in 15th c. with rise of slave trade

“Natural Selection” and “eugenics” give scientific cover for this social construct

Race as Social Construct

Linnaeus in Systema naturae (1758):

Native-Americans: “red, ill tempered, harsh, ruled by custom”

Whites: “serious, strong, active, very smart, inventive, ruled by laws”

Asians: “melancholy, greedy, ruled by opinion”

Africans: “impassive, lazy, slow, foolish, ruled by caprice [whim]”

In 1920s, “standard” IQ tests show 83% of all European immigrants to be “morons”

Today, of course, we are much more civilized with our terms...

### Race and Nativism, 1880-1930

Important to understand meanings:

“Nativism” – Refers to distrust by “native born” whites of immigrants, people of color, and non-Protestants

“Xenophobia” – The fear by Nativists of foreign nations and foreign-born citizens and/or residents

“Jim Crow” – Refers to a practice of legal segregation based on racial categories

“De facto segregation” – Refers to a practice of non-legal behavioral segregation based on racial categories

### Nativism and the Republican Party

1896 Election

Laissez-Faire Federal Government

High Tariffs

Gold Standard

Demographics

Capitalists and upper M/C

Skilled W/C

Nativism

Explains unrest in terms of “undesirables”

American Party

### “Chinese Model”

Chinese Culture

Anti-Chinese Response

### Rise of Immigration and the Nativist Backlash

“New Immigrants”

Poorer

Illiterate

Uneducated and un-skilled

Jewish and Catholic

American Protective Ass’n

Dependent

### “Scientific” Progressive Response

Immigration Restriction Leagues

Literacy Testing

Ellis Island (1892)

(Other entry points: SF, Galveston, and El Paso)

Control flow of Immig.

90% of all Immigrants

5,000 people/day!

Progressives argue as forcefully for Immigration restrictions as they do for Child Labor Laws

## Nativism Unleashed (1910-1920s)

### 1. Prohibition

Saloons

Populated by working class, owned and controlled by former workers

Forms

Occupational saloons - a particular trade or factory, closely connected to unions

Ethnic saloons - closely connected to immigrant celebrations (wedding), holidays, and fraternal organizations

Neighborhood saloons - multi-ethnic, closely connected to local politics/politicians

Activities (besides drinking)

Singing, storytelling, jokes, sports (prize fighting and animal contests)

Meeting place, short-term lodging

Solidarity: "treating" "toasting" "equality before the bottle"

### 2. Immigration Restrictions

1919 Red Scare

Quota Act of 1921

Annual quotas based on % in 1910 census

Increases limited to 3% per year

Johnson-Reid Act (1924)

Limit of 165,000 immigrants per year

Each country limited to 2% of annual totals based on 1890 census!

By 1927:

Great Britain allowed 66,000

Russia allowed 2,700

All Asians excluded

### 3. "Scopes Monkey Trial" (1925)

Protestantism and Racial Purity (Divine guidance)

Darwinian Theory (Natural Selection as chief agent of evolution)

### 4. Nicola Sacco & Bartolomeo Venzetti

According to trial judge Webster Thayer, defendants were simply "anarchist bastards"

Executed in 1927 for being Immigrant radicals

### 5. Revival of KKK

KKK still active but minor in the South before 1910

Seen as a legitimate political wing of Democratic Party (IRA/Sein Fein; PLO/PA)

Ironically, democratic reforms of populism and progressivism allow poor whites to disenfranchise most blacks

Need to demonize blacks in order to feel good about these laws

Shiftless, dishonest, etc.

Concerned with “uppity” behavior by free-born children of former slaves  
Uncle Remus  
Whites very sensitive to any act of defiance or perception of racial equality  
Violent and immediate response  
Psychology 101  
Racism is un-American and everyone knows it  
“Justify” racism by projecting fears onto minority (sex, violence, culture, etc.)  
Violence therefore becomes “necessary” to prevent these fears from becoming reality

#### “The Great Migration”

Combined events led to massive shift of population  
Mechanization of southern agriculture  
Jim Crow laws and revived racial violence in the South  
Chicago Defender: “To die from the bite of frost is far more glorious than at the hands of a mob.”  
WWI  
4 million men go into service  
Immigration almost stops  
[Also an active period of Mexican immigration and Mexican-American migration]

#### Leads to Split in Black Leadership and Tactics

Booker T. Washington  
Accommodationist  
Southern realist – “cast down your bucket”  
Too easy to dismiss his message out of hand  
Atlanta  
Seemed to justify approach  
Growing Black M/C  
Colleges, hospitals, etc.

#### W. E. B. DuBois

Harvard Ph.D.  
“The honor, I assure you, was Harvard’s”  
Historian, reconstruction  
1903, *The Souls of Black Folks*  
Directly rejects “Bookerism” and assimilation  
Rejects black separatism, they are Americans and must act as citizens  
Advocates multi-cultural acceptance (with African-Americans as model/test case)  
1909, Niagara Movement leads to NAACP  
Founded on the heels of 1908 race riot in Springfield, Illinois  
Demands equal rights as American citizens  
Demands of blacks that they fulfill their “duty” to fulfill their responsibilities as citizens  
Focus on the “talented tenth”  
A. Philip Randolph and Chandler Owen in this class as well (SPA)

Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896

Active opposition to legal segregation

Active challenge to U.S. to stand by promises made in 14th and 15th Amendments

Supreme Court holds it “cannot change social conventions and customs”

SCOTUS: “Legislation is powerless to eradicate racial instincts or to abolish distinctions based on physical differences, and the attempt to do so can only result in accentuating the differences of the present situation. If the civil and political rights of both races be equal, one cannot be inferior to the other civilly or politically. If one race be inferior to the other socially, the Constitution of the United States cannot put them on the same plane.”

Permits “separate but equal” facilities; invalidates the 14th Amendment

### Jim Crow Laws

Concern over new “uppity” blacks turns to legal remedies

Final nail in the coffin to formal disenfranchisement

Williams v. Mississippi, 1898

Residency req'ts

Poll taxes

Literacy tests

First passed in 1887

Everywhere by 1900

Social Cost of Formal Segregation

“Progressive” Racism Expands

African-Americans formally described as “degenerate race”

“Experts” argue that mixed marriages result in loss of “genetic vigor”

Mixed marriages banned, defined as a “Negro” if one of eight great-grandparents were black (“1/8th Negro”)

### Popular culture

AA entertainment was “child like”

Black men were lecherous, desired white women

Birth of a Nation (1915)

Based on Thomas Dixon novel The Clansman

National Sensation

Woodrow Wilson: “It is like writing history with lightning. And my only regret is that it is all so terribly true.”

NAACP, Jane Addams, and many others urge boycott of the movie

### Modern KKK

Revival in the South

Populist acceptance of blacks in Alliance system pushes merchants and planters into active KKK support

Northern anti-Immigrant and anti-Catholic bias

“Judge Lynch”

Anti-Lynching Campaigns

Ida B. Wells

## Nationalism: Marcus Garvey

Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)

Cultural pride, mass rallies, reject white culture (hair straighteners and skin-lighteners),

International focus

500,000 members or “Garveyites”

Mostly emerging middle-class (like Earl Little, father of Malcolm Little, later Malcolm X)

Attacked by U.S. Gov’t (young J. Edgar Hoover)

Garvey deported for mail fraud, 1927

## Effects?

Race Riots (1898-1908)

## Conclusions to Nativism and Jim Crow

1. Racial and Ethnic Discrimination is a social construction, therefore can find causes in the social pressures of the day

Political parties use the issue to further gains

Native-born use “logic” to justify fears of the era

2. Clearly, African American community was not the same as that of the 1870s

Freedman concerned with staying free

By 1900, young blacks not “Up From Slavery” (Booker Washington) but concerned with rights as citizens

Modern Civil Rights movement has begun

Conclusions (cont.)

3. Anti-Immigrant feelings really were never addressed

WWI and WWII end the on-rush of immigration, “irritant” removed

Nativist culture still has problems accepting “cultural pluralism,” still influenced by “progressive” notions of race

4. Nativism in the U.S. was closely linked to Progressive Era

Justified as “Scientific”

As American Empire grew, logic of race and ethnic segregation made even more sense

---

## **Terms for Imperialism and WWI**

- Alfred Thayer Mahan
- Great White Fleet
- “Yellow Journalism”
- Spanish American War (1898)
- Platt Amendment (1901)
- “Gunboat Diplomacy”
- Roosevelt Corollary (1903)
- Open Door Notes (1899-1900)
- Panama Canal (1903-1914)
- WWI (1914-1918)

- Lusitania (1915)
- “Preparedness”
- Zimmerman Telegram
- Espionage Act (1917)
- 14 Points
- Versailles Treaty

### **General Lecture Outline:**

- I. Basic Outline of U.S. Foreign Policy, 1789-present
- II. Foreign Policy to 1920
  - a. “Tragedy of American Diplomacy”
  - b. Alfred Thayer Mahan
- III. Where?
  - a. Pacific Rim: Hawai’i
  - b. Caribbean: Cuba
  - c. Latin America: Panama
- IV. The Great War: 1914-1919
  - a. Why WWI?
  - b. U.S. Response, 1914-1917
    - i. Preparedness
  - c. U.S. Response, 1917-1919
    - i. Propaganda
    - ii. Conservative Backlash to Internationalism
  - d. The Fourteen Points & Versailles Treaty
- V. Conclusions

### **PowerPoint Notes:**

#### American Foreign Policy 101

Early National Period: 1789-1815

“No foreign entanglements” was intended to isolate fragile nature of republican politics

Antebellum Period: 1815-1861

Internal Empire solidified (largely from Mexico)

Civil War ends expansion (for a bit)

Gilded Age: 1865-1890s

Indian Wars

Growth of international markets for manufactured goods and need for overseas naval stations

The Twentieth Century

Progressivism applied to Foreign Policy

U.S. takes control over Caribbean and access to Pacific Rim

U.S. develops “moral tone” for world leadership

Wilsonian Principles of 14 points (League of Nations)

Rejects unilateral action

Rejected by Isolationists, 1919-1939

A critical factor in the cause of WWII was refusal by U.S. to take active role in international affairs

#### WWII (1939-1945)

Undermines Isolationist position; Germany and Japan could “defeat” U.S. economic interests abroad

Constructs U.S.-led multi-national agencies

U.N., World Bank, IMF

Modern Foreign Policy

#### Cold War (1945-1992)(5 Dem, 5 Rep Pres.)

U.S. constructs bi-partisan policy to battle U.S.S.R., wins through multinational containment and deterrence

Avoid escalation, “proportionality” if conflict erupts

#### Post-Cold War (1992-present)

Single superpower

Oddly situated in multi-national world which the U.S. created from 1945-1991

“Global War on Terror” (1973-present)

1973 Yom Kippur/Ramadan War; Israel seen as vulnerable to unified Arab attack, turn to fundamentalist Islam to unify

1979 Iranian Revolution

1981 Anwar Sadat Assassination by Islamic Jihad, members of plot form Al Qaeda

#### First Post-Cold War Policy: Colin “Powell Doctrine”

Based on experiences in Vietnam, Lebanon (1983), and Gulf War I

1991 Chair JCS, intended to limit U.S. involvement in world affairs (neutralize criticism of U.S. as super power)

War only if:

Clear risk to U.S. security

All diplomatic options are exhausted (U.N. support assumed)

When force used, it must be overwhelming (no gradual build-up or “proportionality” like Vietnam and Cold War)

U.S. public must be informed before the conflict and in strong support of action

A clear exit strategy for military personnel must be established before they are sent in

#### First Post-9/11 Policy: George W. “Bush Doctrine”

Following 9/11/01, GWB defined chief U.S threats coming from:

Terrorist organizations with a global reach (Al Qaeda)

Weak states that harbor global-reach terrorists (Afghanistan)

Rogue States seeking WMDs that they or terrorists can use (Iraq, Korea, Iran)

Critical assumption (agree or disagree): Will Cold War-style containment work against these threats?

Multinational U.N. (which the U.S. built) says “yes”

Bush Administration says “no”

Argues for rapid, unilateral action

Bush at West Point, 2001: “If we wait for threats to materialize, we will have waited too long.”

Not afraid of angering multi-national agencies (as was intent of Powell Doctrine and Sec’y State Powell speech to U.N. in 2003)

Termed “Preventative War” by Critics (like Japan at Pearl Harbor)

Termed “Preemptive War” by Supporters (stopping Hitler in 1939)

#### Questions for HIST-1302

Where and why did the U.S. expand overseas? Is this imperialism?

How did progressivism provide a logic for U.S. expansion? What about Progressive racism and nativism?

How does the U.S. react when progressive European nations collapsed into a pointless and destructive “civil war” (First World War)?

#### U.S. Foreign Policy to 1920

“Tragedy of American Diplomacy” Why?

Why should the U.S. expand?

Continuation of past practice (Manifest Destiny)

Civil War Legislation

Over-Production and Export income (\$1B by 1890; remember that Capitalism is radical)

Growing Threats

Psychological Factors

Social Darwinism (“A Place in the Sun”)

Frontier

National Honor

#### Alfred Thayer Mahan

Influence of Sea Power Upon History (1890)

A concrete policy (naval construction) to wrap around these psychological fears

The “Great White Fleet”

#### Where to Expand?

Pacific Rim: China, Japan, India

Latin America and Caribbean (“The American Lake”): Cuba

Canal Zone: Nicaragua, Panama/Columbia

#### Pacific Rim, Hawaii

1854 Annexation plans proposed

1875 “Special status” granted to sugar exporters

1887 Pearl Harbor naval treaty signed

1891

Queen Liliuokalani

Support native democratic government?

Fight white plantation owners?

1898

Hawaii annexed as US Terr.

### “Hawaiian Model”

- U.S. begins to take an active interest in world economic affairs
- U.S. government begins to take a direct role in domestic politics of another country
- U.S. proves willing to act
- U.S. public does not seriously examine the consequences of these actions
- U.S. no better than Great Britain in 1776
- “Tragedy of American Diplomacy”
- U.S. demonstrates inability to accept non-Anglo people and nations as equals
- Statehood (& Const. equality) for Hawaiian natives!?

### Caribbean and Latin America

- Monroe Doctrine (1823) revived (and first enforced) after the Civil War
- European powers more active in the Americas after 1865
- Unstable Latin American Republics create sense of impending disorder
- Chile
- Venezuela
- Mexico (under Juarez and before Porfirio Diaz)
- Cuba

### Cuban Independence

- U.S. supports rebels like Jose Marti for its own ends
- Marti wisely targets U.S. property to maximize effects
- Spain “out of control”
- Spanish misrule
- Re-concentration Camps
- Atrocities
- “Yellow Press”
- William Randolph Hearst
- Joseph Pulitzer
- Enrique De Lome Letter leads to USS Maine sent to Cuba to project force
- “Remember the Maine. To Hell with Spain”
- “Yellow Journalism”
- “A Splendid Little War”
- U.S. Responds with an attack on the Philippines!
- 11,000 U.S. troops occupy the islands
- Aided by Filipino rebels
- Emilio Aguinaldo

### Cuba

- Naval Campaign a complete mismatch:
- Spain loses around 2K men
- U.S. Navy loses 1 in battle; 15 total

### Impressive Expansion (by 1900)

Is this Imperialism?

No

Teller Amendment – Cuban independence guaranteed by U.S.

Health benefits conferred by U.S. occupation

Occupation intended to “reconstruct” Cuba as independent nation

Yes

Platt Amendment (1901) – Cuba does not have sovereignty

U.S. troops deployed in Cuba in 1906, 1912, & 1917 as part of “Gunboat Diplomacy”

“Gunboat Diplomacy”

Roosevelt: “Speak softly but carry a big stick”

Tainted by Racism and Cultural Bias

The Panama Canal

An old issue: how to best connect a two-ocean country like the U.S.

1898 War with Spain revives national debate (U.S.S. Oregon)

Nicaragua (already developed by US interests)

Columbia (which owned Panama)

By 1888, French Canal project falters

1901, US and UK agree to US-constructed canal

1902, US and France agree to sell Panama equipment

One big problem: No one asked the people living in Central America

The Colon Revolt (1903)

TR approaches Columbia to permanently lease the canal zone. Rejected.

Columbians are “a corrupt pithecoïd community” and “inefficient bandits” to Roosevelt

French investor Phillippe Bunau-Varilla convinces wealthy Colon residents to declare independence

U.S. parks 9 modern warships off both coasts

“Panama” born in 1903

U.S. Sec’y State John Hay signs treaty with Bunau-Varilla (French man who never once sets foot in Panama!) making it all “legal” (1903)

TR proclaims “Roosevelt Corollary” to Monroe Doctrine (1903)

“Tragedy” of American Foreign Policy

Philippine occupation cost 250,000 Filipino lives; placed 70,000 U.S. soldiers in harms way (3.2k Americans killed, 2.8k wounded)

Gunboat Diplomacy sets US against the spread of democracy in favor of profits

Platt Amendment (1901) in Cuba

Roosevelt Corollary (1903) in Latin America

Open Door Policy (1899-1900) in China

Hay-Banau-Varilla Treaty (1903) in Panama

Policy termed “non-colonial imperial expansion”

Not “evil” but certainly “tragic”

Conclusions to 1914

1. Panama Canal most lasting symbol of U.S. policy  
Impressive show of power  
Driven by economic necessity  
Leaves lasting scars between U.S. and local citizens
2. Is this Imperialism?  
Self-rule granted in Phil., Cuba, Guam, PR, Hawaii: NO  
Is this economic coercion? Clearly YES
3. “Tragic” diplomacy?  
U.S. public believes it is exporting democracy!  
But US creating “banana republics,” dictators, and seeds of revolution (1950-present)
4. U.S. public largely isolated from these decisions  
People think they are in isolationist country, but their economy was (and is) deeply  
reliant on world markets
5. “Progressive” Racial Ideology was key to making exploitation easier to tolerate  
TR: Central Americans were our “little brown cousins”  
TR: “All the great masterful races have been fighting races... No triumph of peace is  
quite so great as the triumph of war”  
Kipling: Empire was “White Man’s Burden”

## The Great War

### Culmination of Factors

- Alliance System (1815-1914)
- International Brinksmanship
- Elaborate Military planning
- Von Schlieffen Plan
- Personal Rivalries
- Lessons of the U.S. Civil War ignored
- “Short war” possible
- “Total war” avoidable

### Militarism

- Technologies
- “Use it or lose it”
- Mobility
- Instant decisions
- Hard to countermand

### “The Guns of August”

- June, 1914: Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated
- July, 1914
- Austria-Hungary threatens Serbia
- Germany backs Austria
- Russia backs Serbia
- France backs Russia
- England refuses to proclaim intentions

August 1, 1914  
Germany invades Belgium en route to France  
Alliances commence full scale war  
England enters on the side of Belgium

#### Horrors of Total War

Compare:  
U.S. Civil War  
4+ years  
625,000 fatalities  
WWI  
5,500,000 fatalities  
First 30 months  
e.g., Battle of the Somme  
60,000 dead first day!  
1.2M dead in 4 months

#### U.S. Response

Wilson appeals for “true neutrality”  
“impartial in thought as well as in deed”  
Emerging American sympathies  
Investments  
Cultural  
Fear of German militarism  
Submarine warfare against “neutral” commerce  
Germany declares British waters a war zone

#### Lusitania (May, 1915)

##### “Preparedness”

Wilson and U.S. in a corner  
Germans “must” stop U-boat attacks; but a failure to do so would be an act of war against US  
U.S. demands U-Boats surface to announce their attack!  
Critical: U.S. economy clearly linked to success of Allies  
1916 Election  
“He kept us out of war”  
“Peace without victory”  
Proposes League of Nations  
All the while, Wilson has to build a credible army and navy

#### U.S. Entry into WWI

Europe collapsing as a result of the war  
Germany plans final offensive, 1918  
German Strategy  
Delay U.S. deployment

“Unrestricted Submarine Warfare” (Jan., 1917)

Diffuse U.S. military power

Zimmerman Telegram (March, 1917)

Henry Cabot Lodge: “As soon as I saw it, I knew it would arouse the country more than any other event”

April 6, 1917, U.S. Declares War

The War “Over Here”

Committee on Public Information

Vilifies Germany as “Mad Brute”

Plays off of racist/nativist fears of foreigners

Rationale for direct U.S. Involvement

Flows very well with progressive logic of a strong central government and direct relationship with U.S. (rather than local communities, states, etc.)

“Patriotism” measured in how strongly one supports these efforts; not in how one practices or understands civic duty

It is patriotic to argue that U.S. has no role in this European/Imperialist conflict?

“Infantile patriotism:” Love country like a baby does its mother, not as adults love each other (critically)

Some Social Changes Accelerated

Women’s Suffrage

Prohibition

African-Americans as soldiers and citizens

But Strong Conservative Backlash

Espionage Act, 1917

Prison even for “casual or impulsive disloyal utterances”

2000+ prosecuted; Mostly labor leaders and radicals

1912 Presidential candidate Eugene Debs runs for office from prison in 1918

Sedition Act, 1918

Illegal to criticize the Government or Army

American Protective League

Vigilante justice acceptable in time of “crisis” (war in Europe)

7 African-American veterans lynched IN UNIFORM!!

1919 Red Scare

6000+ Arrested by Atty Gen’l A. Mitchell Palmer, 1919-1920

Sacco and Venzetti

1920s Immigration Restrictions

Peace

Fourteen Points & Versailles

No Secret Treaties

No accidental wars

Free Trade

No advantage for colonization  
Isolate the Soviet Union  
League of Nations

In trade, Wilson agrees:

German labeled as aggressor, guilty of causing the war!  
Reparations and humiliation

Conclusions

WWI opened the potential for U.S. to emerge as world leader

- Europe clearly battered (economically and psychologically)
- Wilson sees opportunity for US-led “New World Order”

WWI ends Progressive Era and begins conservative backlash of 1920s

- Patriotic fervor turns “social criticism” into “anti-American” thought or behavior

WWI provides greater acceptance for Nativism and Xenophobia

- All the more reason to keep people out

WWI encourages U.S. to grow its own federal surveillance methods

FBI (1908)

OSS (1918) ==> CIA

“Loyalty Oaths” for teachers, civil servants, professionals

With Russian Revolution, early Cold War emerging