America After The World War

Posted on September 2, 2019

View this essay online:
https://academic-master.com/america-after-the-world-war/

The Great Depression was the period in history when the entire United States and other countries experienced an economic crisis lasting for about ten years. It was during this period that traders sold 12.9 million shares of their stock in just a day, tripling the normal rate of sales. It happened when the stock market crashed, sending Wall Street into panic and wiping out millions of investors. During this period, ideas about the roles of women changed in various ways. It was during this period that women began keeping the family together as men tried to look for financial support for the family. This distracted women from school, and instead of pursuing their careers or higher education, they opted to keep their families together. Teachers worked for less pay just to keep the schools open. Many of them lost their jobs, and others were even forced out into the world looking for means of survival. Discrimination against married women began when men looked upon them as if they took men's jobs away. Family cohesion rested upon them, and those who never got personal satisfaction from the sacrifices they made were named masculine. Some postponed having children just to survive in American society.

What was the impact of the GI Bill of Rights on American society, including Minorities?

The GI Bill is just one of the major kinds of legislation in the US. It gave the returning soldiers an opportunity to attend college free of charge. This was of great benefit to the minorities. Under this law, the returning veterans from the Great War were allowed to attend colleges for free; they would also get mortgages besides receiving training for various jobs. However, the Black veterans who, on the other hand, expected such treatment were disappointed. This mostly happened to those from the South, as they were only able to get chances in segregated schools. They also received training for jobs, but the training was for jobs that required less training and offered lower earnings in society. They were not offered mortgages and loans as the whites were. From 1944, almost 9 million veterans received approximately $4 billion from the bill as an employment compensation program. The veterans were treated with great care, and in 1966, their benefits act was even extended, including those who started serving in the time when the United States was at peace.

How did the anticommunist crusade affect organized labour in the postwar period?

Anticommunist groupings developed in the United States after the 1917 Revolution in the USSR, and they eventually reached global dimensions in the period when the World War was going on. During the time of the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union were both under intense pressure. Anticommunism, for quite a while now, has been an element that holds movements from various political opinions. It also includes nationalists, social democrats and liberals, plus many other groups. During the period when it emerged, a labour backlash and the Red Scare swept the whole nation, catching union leaders in their grasp by the late 1940s and 1950s. This made union victories become fewer and fewer, making anti-labour politicians gain control, hence passing some legislation like the Taft-Hartley Act, which damaged the ability of the unions to compete with employers when it comes to organizing drives. Anticommunists rejected the beliefs of Marxists. Marxists believed that Capitalism would be immediately followed by socialism and communism.

How and why did the federal government's concern with U.S. relations overseas shape its involvement with the Brown v. Board of Education case?

Brown v. Board of Education is one of the landmark cases in the history of the United States. In this case, the court declared state laws establishing separate public schools for white and black Americans unconstitutional. The decision by the court also overturned the Plessy versus Ferguson decision in the year 1896, allowing state-sponsored segregation to apply to public education. Due to the United States' relations overseas, the Warren Court went ahead and handed down its decision unanimously. This decision overturned the earlier ruling, citing separate educational facilities for ethnic communities other than Whites, and that is how the government relations overseas shaped the court's ruling on that particular case. The decision paved the way for integration in the United States, and because of the influence the United States had overseas, they intervened in the case, which portrayed them negatively as a racist nation.

What were the main features of Nixon's policy of "realism" (Realpolitik) in dealing with China and

the Soviet Union?

President Nixon had two important features or rather policies that culminated in 1972. He visited Beijing and set in motion efforts to normalize the relationship between China and Russia. Later that same year, he travelled to Russia and signed several agreements containing the results of the very first treaty of (SALT I) and the new negotiations he made with those two countries, where he started to extend arms control and disarmament measures. His main features of realism included containment and détente. Improvements in relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of China signalled a possible defrost in the Cold War; they never really led to improvement in the general international climate. Nixon, being one of the best Presidents the US has ever had, used his psychology to ensure the two nations were at peace during the Cold War, even though the considerable instability experienced during that time led to the modification of the financial system internationally after the Second World War.

Identify the groups and their agendas that combined to create the new conservative political base in the 1970s & 80s.

Conservatism is categorically a broad system of political belief found in the United States, and it is characterized by respect for the traditions of America, support of the Judeo-Christian values, moral absolutism, free trade and markets, anti-communism and others besides the defence of Western culture mainly from the perceived threats like authoritarianism. The groups that made up the new conservative political base included the liberators, human rights activists and those who felt that people should be treated equally in society. Their political base began in the 1970s, and their agendas included finding liberty for the individuals conforming to the values of Anglo-Americans, freedom of the economy, social conservatism and the agenda of promoting Judeo-Christian values. Those were their core beliefs, besides their emphasis on making the free market strong and limiting the general size and scope of the federal government in society. They became even stronger in the 1980s after consolidating their support from several groups that opposed the government for any wrongdoing. (National Archives, n.d.) (Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State, n.d.) (OpenStax, 2014)

References

OpenStax. (2014). U.S. history. https://openstax.org/books/us-history/pages/1-introduction

National Archives. (n.d.). America's founding documents. https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs

Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State. (n.d.). Milestones in the history of U.S. foreign relations. https://history.state.gov/milestones