



THE RED SCARE

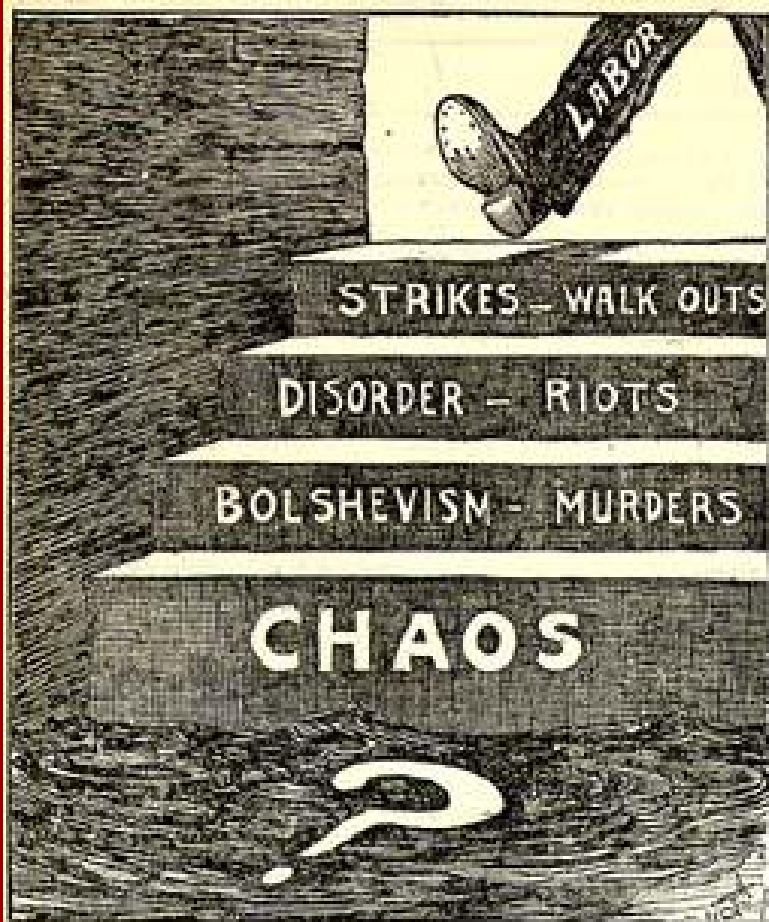
Lizzie Boyer - 6th Period



AMERICA UNDER COMMUNISM!

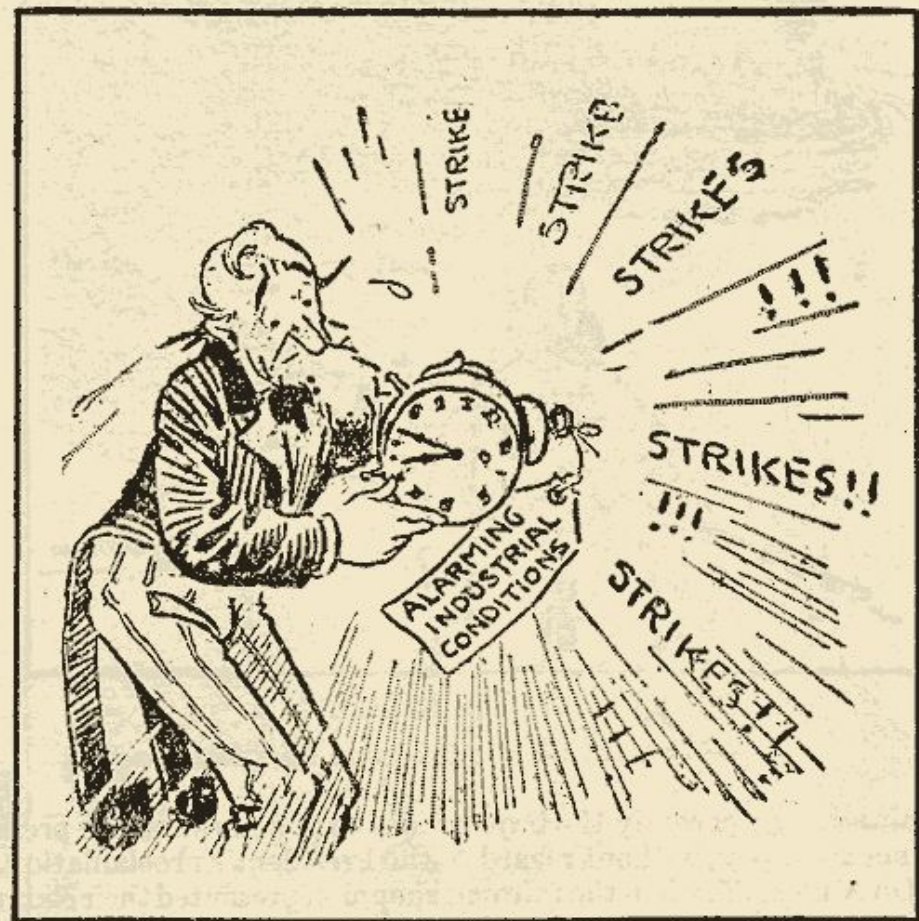
THESIS / WHAT WAS THE RED SCARE ?

The Red Scare of 1919 after WW1 was the first of two major periods in American History when fear of communists, anarchists, and socialists grew into the persecution and deportation of Americans thought to be radicals. It's an example of how stereotypes and fear of radicalism can have disastrous consequences, mitigating the effects of peace and prosperity of any culture.



STEP BY STEP

-- Greene in the New York Evening Telegram



"HOW'D YOU STOP IT?"

—Orr in the Chicago Tribune.

WHAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE RED SCARE?

- Russian Revolution influence
- Labor Strikes
- Immigrants were feared to be anarchists and communists.
- Also, unions were seen in a negative light.
- The association of communism with unions would continue to be a hindrance for labor and the advancement of labor reforms.



WHAT IS COMMUNISM?

- A theory or system of social organization based on the holding of all property in common, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state.

WHO WERE THE BOLSHEVIKS?

- A member of a wing of the Russian Social - Democratic Workers' Party
- **Founded by Vladimir Lenin**
- Focused around the ideas of Alexander Bogdanov
- The Bolsheviks continued to **insist upon a highly centralized, disciplined, professional party.**
- **Gained power after the October Revolution**, eight months after the revolution that the **Czar abdicated the throne on March 15th.**
- They appealed to the public's basic needs with Lenin's slogan "peace, land, and bread."
- **Bolsheviks were in power until its fall in 1991**





“Kill It NOW!”, May 6th, 1920.

The American Federation of Labor strove to affirm its loyalty to American democracy and capitalism and to distance itself from the radical Marxist ideology of the International Workers of the World

RISE OF VLADIMIR LENIN

- Was drawn to the revolution after his brother's execution after attempting to murder Alexander III
- Lenin was exiled to Siberia in 1895 and came back to Russia when his sentence ended in 1900.
- He **founded the Bolsheviks**
- Was the first **head of the Soviet State from 1917- 1924**
- Known as one of the greatest and most practical revolutionists of all times.





ЛЮБИМЫЙ СТАЛИН-СЧАСТЬЕ НАРОДНОЕ!

PROBLEMS WITH RUSSIAN MONARCHY

- Czar Nicholas was **considered to be a weak czar** because he tried to resolve problems by signing manifestos
- Then took everything he did away like it never happened.
- Caused an uproar
- Revolutionary groups such as the Bolsheviks began to gain massive support
- In 1914, Nicholas led Russia into another costly war
- Things in Russia became devastating for common people



END OF THE RUSSIAN MONARCHY

- After the February Revolution in Russia the **Army Garrison at Petrograd began to join workers in strikes demanding socialist reforms.**
- Nicholas was forced to abdicate and his family was imprisoned
- In July 1918, countries who tried to reestablish the monarchy caused the Bolshevik Council In Yekaterinburg to fear that Nicholas might be rescued.
- After a secret Bolshevik meeting, they passed a Death sentence on the royal family
- **On July 16th, 1918, the royal family and remaining servants were shot to death.**
- Over 300 Years of Romanov Ruling ended



REVOLUTION INFLUENCE IN AMERICA

- Americans feared the threat of communism in the United States.
- Fears were tied closely to the growth of the organized labor movement during WW1.
- Over 3,300 postwar strikes swept the nation.
- Americans who considered their country to be the “home of free business” were shocked by the protests
- People feared that we were going to have a Russian Revolution after Lenin warned the the Revolution would spread to workers in other countries.



REVOLUTION INFLUENCE IN AMERICA CON.

- A small group of radicals formed the Communist Labor Party in 1919.
- Several bombings occurred in 1919
- Police Strikes began with policemen demanding higher wages.
- Thieves began to take advantage of the unprotected homes and shops
- Coolidge finally called state troops to protect people's homes
- Most policemen lost their jobs



THE PALMER RAIDS

- On June 2nd, 1919, a series of bombings by suspected anarchists went off in eight cities.
- President Wilson's Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer's home was partially destroyed.
- Palmer blamed the 70,000 self-proclaimed communists for all of the problems in the country.
- Published Documents like "The Case Against the Reds" (1920)



PALMER, “THE CASE AGAINST THE REDS”

“ In the confused information that sometimes reaches the people, they are compelled to ask questions which involve the reasons for my acts against the “Reds.” I have been asked, for instance, to what extent deportation will check radicalism in this country. Why not ask what will become of the United States Government if these alien radicals are permitted to carry out the principles of the Communist Party as embodied in its so-called laws, aims, and regulations? There wouldn’t be any such thing left. In place of the United States Government we should have the horror and terrorism of bolsheviki tyranny such as is destroying Russia now. Every scrap of radical literature demands the overthrow of our existing government. All of it demands obedience to the instincts of criminal minds, that is, to the lower appetites, material and moral. The whole purpose of communism appears to be a mass formation of the criminals of the world to overthrow the decencies of private life, to usurp property that they have not earned, to disrupt the present order of life regardless of health, sex or religious rights. By a literature that promises the wildest dreams of such low aspirations, that can occur to only the criminal minds, communism distorts our social law.”

THE PALMER RAIDS CON.

- On November 7th, 1919, the first series of raids were launched
- **Federal Bureau of Investigation created** under leadership of J. Edgar Hoover
- 12 different cities conducted raids on anarchists meetings
- 600 workers arrested
- Government Deported people under the Sediton Act of 1918.
- **He deported 249 Russian immigrants without a reasonable cause - "Soviet Ark"**



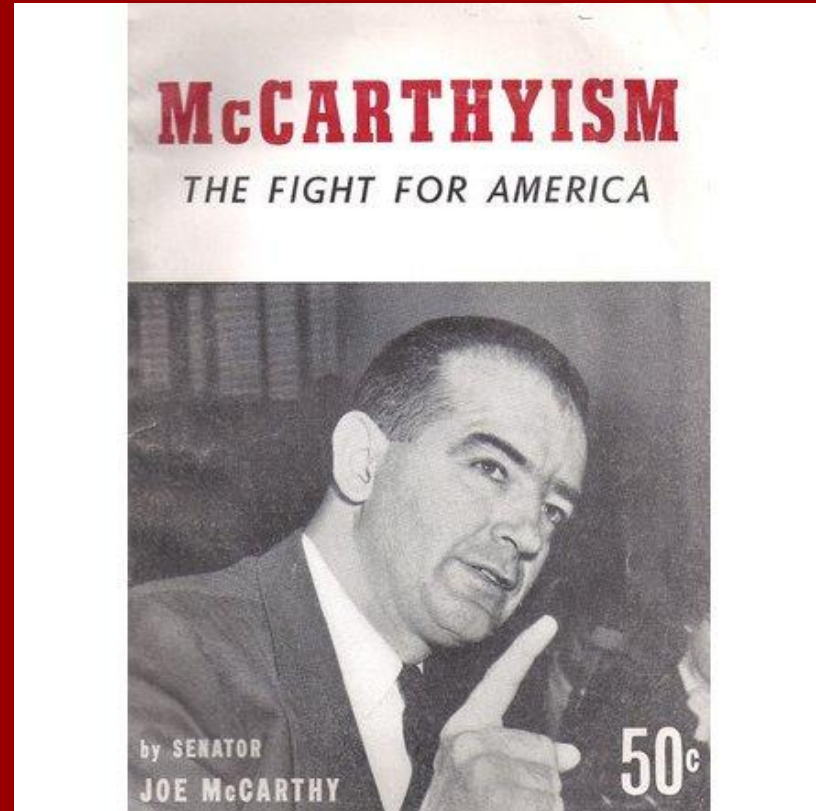
2ND RED SCARE 1947-1957

- Occurred during the start of the Cold War with the Soviet Union after the end of WWII.
- Communism spread in Eastern Europe, China, and the Korean War
- U.S feared that the Soviet Union and its allies could infiltrate their country.
- Soviet union became a world superpower
- Had Nuclear Bombs
- Americans were scared of anyone who sided with the communists and helped share secret information to the soviets



MCCARTHYISM

- Fear of Communism led to a national hunt for suspected communist supporters which was known as McCarthyism
- Joseph McCarthy - a U.S. Senator had aggressive anti-communist pursuits
- In 1950, McCarthy created a national sensation by claiming a list of 205 names of known Communists inside the state Department.
- Many of the accused were blacklisted or lost their jobs, although most did not in fact belong to the Communist Party.

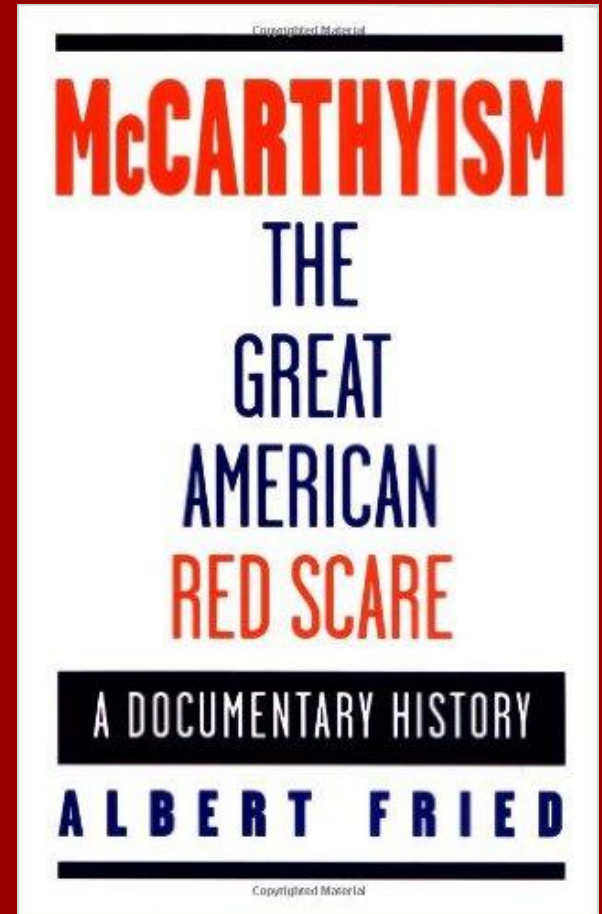


ANTI COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA IN 1948



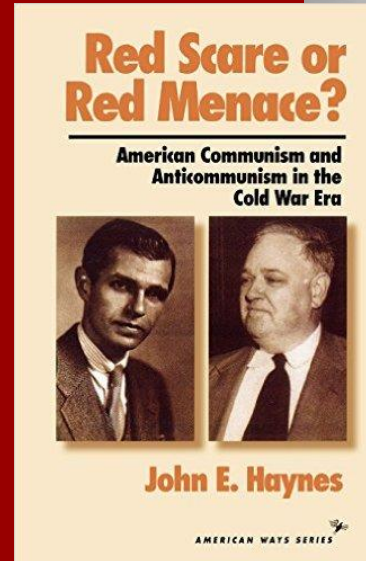
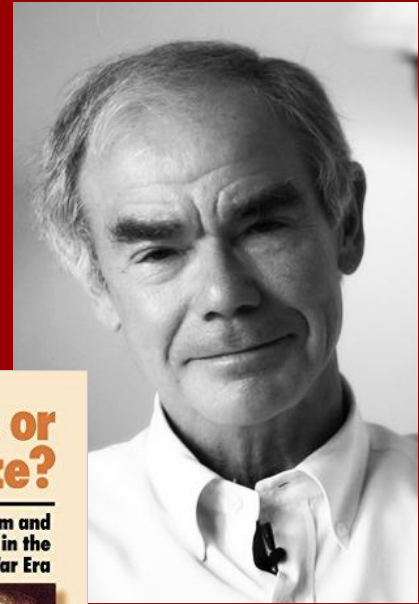
ALBERT FRIED

- Professor of History at State University of New York
- Twice nominated for the Pulitzer Prize
- Most Recent Works:
 - Communism in America
 - McCarthyism: The Great American Red Scare
 - The Rise and Fall of the Jewish Gangster in America



JOHN EARL HAYNES

- Specialist in 20th- Century political history in the Manuscript Division of the Library of Congress
- Born in 1944
- Known for his books on the subject of the American Communist and Anti-Communist movements, and on Soviet Espionage in America
- Began to write about the Soviet Union when it began to fall and sensitive archives were open to scholars
- Was the first to examine records of the Communist Party USA



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What was the cause of the Red Scare?
 - a. Fear of Russia ruling over the U.S.
 - b. Russia sending threats to the U.S. saying they would invade the country
 - c. American fear of Russian Revolution spreading to the U.S
 - d. Serious death rate in the 1920's from all of the raids leaving blood in the streets.

2. What form of government were people scared of during the Red Scare?
 - a. Dictatorship
 - b. Fascism
 - c. Monarchy
 - d. Communism

REVIEW QUESTIONS

3. Who were the Bolsheviks?
 - a. Workers under a democratic internal hierarchy
 - b. Vladimir Lenin's revolutionary group
 - c. The group to overthrow the Russian government and murder the Russian monarchy
 - d. All of the above

4. How long did the 2nd Red Scare last?
 - a. 10 years
 - b. 4 years
 - c. 19 years
 - d. 1 year

REVIEW QUESTIONS

5. Why did people fear the strikes?
 - a. Fear that a Russian Revolution was going to be repeated
 - b. They didn't want to get hit.
 - c. They feared that the government would retaliate against neutral citizens
 - d. U.S citizens were already content with wages and working conditions.

6. The leader of the FBI who helped to get information on people who were suspected communists?
 - a. Joseph McCarthy
 - b. A. Mitchell Palmer
 - c. J. Edgar Hoover
 - d. Mr. Fernandez

REVIEW QUESTIONS

7. What US Senator used gossip and hearsay to accuse people of being communist and against the government?
 - a. Richard Nixon
 - b. Franklin D. Roosevelt
 - c. Joseph McCarty
 - d. A. Mitchell Palmer

8. When did the second Red Scare Occur
 - a. In the 1940s-50s
 - b. During the Cold War
 - c. After WWII
 - d. All of the Above

REVIEW QUESTIONS

9. Who was Vladimir Lenin?
 - a. First leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
 - b. Leader of Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917
 - c. Leader of the Red Terror campaign
 - d. All of the above

10. What is the term used for the king of Russia?
 - a. Emperor
 - b. Czar
 - c. Coup
 - d. Serf

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