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In the early 1900s, the United States was the world's only superpower. It was the most powerful nation in the world, and there was nothing standing in its way. The Monroe Doctrine stood to protect against European intervention in Latin America; no law stood in the way of corporations raiding other countries for resources; and Americans had appropriated the idea of global nation-states—the nation-state—so entirely that there wasn't much resistance to expanding it from its original borders. The United States was called an empire. Britain and France had been empires for decades, and those empires were global—they dominated vast territories outside Europe. Some of the world's most influential modern nationalist movements came out of European empires—nationalist groups like the Irish Republican Brotherhood and the Ku Klux Klan. And yet, by the early 1900s, the United States was widely viewed as the country that was built around the idea that national government and state institutions could not work. The United States was a republic; people like Henry George and Alexander Hamilton thought that big government wasn't the solution to America's problems. In fact, many Americans believed that the solution was bigger states, and smaller governments. And, in 1904, an overwhelming majority of Americans voted in favor of giving the federal government the power to regulate commodities like sugar and oats. We are truly at a crossroads of history," wrote Henry George, the father of American urban renewal, in a 1904 issue of *The Review of Reviews*. It's an idea that was taken up by a new type of man in the early 1900s, a man who held deeply conservative, often racist views. In the early 1900s, America was a country still very much in the grip of European culture—and especially that of the British. That was apparent to anyone who saw America's landscape, its neighborhoods, or even its people, who in many cases spoke the same language—English. But there were growing signs of change. Immigration from Europe to America was beginning to subside, as America's economy began to grow. People voted in increasing numbers for Republican candidates. And, for the first time, America's population d0c515b9f4

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