The United States did not go to war while Roosevelt was president. He believed he must show the world the U.S. was prepared to fight if provoked, however. Roosevelt sent America's "Great White Fleet" around the globe to display the country's huge, modern battleships. His political critics complained that the ships and the voyage cost too much government money, and that they might alarm world leaders. The argument for and against military readiness continues today.

Not everyone agreed with the Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka outcome. In 1956, Senator Strom Thurmond from South Carolina helped write the "Southern Manifesto," which criticized the Supreme Court's ruling in the case. The document said that the Court had overstepped its power and that the decision was creating problems in the South. It further stated that the two races had friendly relations for 90 years and now they felt hate and suspicion. Nineteen U.S. Senators and 77 U.S. Representatives signed the document.