

Period 8: 1945-1980
Conflict at Home and Abroad

Period 8 Test Date: April 18/19

Key Concept 8.1: The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

Key Concept 8.2: New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

Key Concept 8.3: Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

Period 8 Reading Questions (due April 18/19 and should be handwritten in complete sentences):

Chapter 25:

1. What was America's policy of "containment?" The American Foreign Policy of containment was the idea that the US needed to keep communism from spreading.
2. What was the purpose of the Marshall Plan? How was it different from the Truman Plan? The Marshall plan was going to give Europe millions of dollars in order to save its economy. The Truman Doctrine was more on the basis of protecting physical threats of communism rather than economically.
3. Why did America choose to enter in the North American Treaty Organization? The US saw this Alliance as countries not turning over to communism.
4. Why did the United States refuse to recognize The People's Republic of China as a legitimate nation? THE US DID NOT RECOGNIZE COMMUNIST CHINA BECAUSE THEY SAW COMMUNISM AS A RIVAL NOT A THING THAT COULD BE LIVE NEXT TO.
5. Why was Truman's use of American troops in Korea so controversial? Korea was so controversial because it was of the way we fought. We got pushed all the way to a tiny peninsula then pushed them all the way to the border then everything evened out and wasted 3 years of our lives.
6. What did Truman's "Fair Deal" involve, and was it successful? The Fair Deal involved equal rights, Minimum wage and health insurance. I would say minimum wage was very successful because this is what families were guaranteed and couldn't be paid less.
7. Why did a Second Red Scare break out following WWII, and what role did Joseph McCarthy play? It broke out during WWII because Russia had just flipped to communism and was thriving. McCarthy created HUAC and hunted down all communists in a massive witch hunt in an era of fear.
8. Why did the US and the USSR continue the arms race through the 1950s and 1960s? What was the result? Both countries continued the arms race far beyond reasonability because they didn't want to be seen as the weaker military.
9. How did John F. Kennedy's approach to the Cold War differ from Eisenhower's and Truman's? JFK set 1 goal and put all of the country's resources into achieving that goal. Such as he said that he would put a man on the moon by the end of the century.

Chapter 26:

10. What was the American Military-Industrial Complex? The military-industrial complex is an informal alliance between a nation's military and the defense industry that supplies it, seen together as a vested interest which influences public policy.
11. What effect did the Soviet's launch of Sputnik have on the US? The Soviet Union's first space launch sent the US into panic mode because they realized that the Soviet Union had technology that the United States didn't have.
12. What struggles did WWII veterans face in the 1950s? How did the US Government attempt to help? Veterans after WWII faced mass unemployment and were receiving no financial help from the government. The federal government passed an act after the March on Washington.
13. Why did American consumerism increase during the 1950s? Consumerism increased because the veterans were getting back to work but the women kept working along with the men and since more people had jobs more people bought things.

14. How did the affordable television set affect American society? Making the TV affordable made it easier and more reliant to get news and watch things the government wanted you to see like launching rockets into space or Duck and cover.
15. How did women change their economic role through the 1950s and 1960s? Women were not only reliant and stuck in the kitchen. They expanded slightly into the workforce even though the majority was still at home.
16. What features defined the Sunbelt states? Sunbelt states usually include the states of warmer climate and dryer air. Including Texas, Florida, Arizona.

Chapter 27:

17. What was the significance of *Brown v. Board of Education*? Ended segregation of schools.
18. Why was the Montgomery Bus Boycott significant? What role did Martin Luther King Jr. play in it? Blacks refused to ride city buses for a year and Martin Luther King led this saying it was their peaceful protest.
19. What methods of protest were common during the 1950s and 1960s? Provide one example not mentioned here. During the 50s and 60s lots of protests were peaceful because of Martin Luther King. Montgomery Bus Boycott.
20. Why was Birmingham referred to as the most segregated city in the US? Because of where it was located and its history and hatred of blacks.
21. What was the significance of the 1963 March on Washington? Largest march in history with over 300,000 people going to support blacks and women's civil rights.
22. What happened during "Freedom Summer"? This was the attempt to get as many African American voters as possible.
23. How did Malcolm X's approach to civil liberties differ from MLK's? Malcolm thought we needed to fight and murder our way through while MLK was peaceful.
24. Explain the Chicano movement and its significance. This was a civil rights movement that extended to the Mexicans.

Chapter 28

25. What was the goal of Lyndon Johnson's "Great Society"? End Poverty
26. Why was America's involvement in the Vietnam War so controversial? Because the US was constantly lying about their meaning and involvement in the war.
27. What was the goal of the New Left, and how did it differ from the Students for a Democratic Society? The new left was a bunch of feminists and other LGBTs while the democratic society was filled with progressive young minds not specific to sexuality etc./..
28. How did political assassinations of the 1960s affect American politics and society? This showed that communism might be killing our leaders and this scared the American people.
29. Why did Nixon win the Election of 1972? What was his strategy? Nixon said he had the most bad ass paln ever but he wouldn't give it to you unless he was elected.
30. What effect did the Stonewall Inn raid have on American society? Stonewall Inn raid led to mass protests because there was a large section of Americans that supported the LGBTQ community and they saw this as a spit in the face.
31. What was Nixon's policy towards the Vietnam War? Vietnamization and blow up the Transforn routes through Cambodia.

Chapter 29

32. Why did the environmental movement begin in the 1970s? Because of the Energy crisis.
33. Why did American industries shrink during the 1970s? Stagflation.
34. Why was the Watergate Scandal so significant? It got the first ever president impeached.
35. How did affirmative action affect American society during the mid-late 20th Century? What was the backlash? This got the education of previously discriminated groups and the White American society was having none of it.
36. Who was Harvey Milk, and why was he significant? First openly gay American politician that was elected.
37. What struggles did working families encounter during the 1970s? The high inflation was hard for them to deal with.
38. What were three major consequences of the sexual revolution in the 1960s and 1970s? Women got playgirl and this is the single worst thing to ever happen in history.

39. Why was evangelism in the 1970s referred to as the 4th Great Awakening? What was it a reaction to? This was during a time of feminism and women empowerment and this was the largest revival in a very long time.

NATIONAL LAWS 1945-1980

LAW / TREATY	YEAR	OUTCOME / RULING
1. Taft-Hartley Act	1947	Restricts the activities and power of labor Unions.
2. National Defense Education Act	1958	Provided funds to the United States education at all levels.
3. <i>Shelley v. Kraemer</i>	1948	State action doctrine includes equal protection clause and prohibits racially restrictive housing covenants.
4. National Interstate and Defense Highway Act	1956	20 billion dollars would be spent to build a national highway.

5. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka	1952	Blacks couldn't be discriminated in the education system. Not educational segregation.
6. Civil Rights Act of 1964	1964	Ended segregation in public places.
7. 24 th Amendment	1964	no tax on voting
8. Voting Rights Act of 1965	1965	Overcome legal barriers that prevented Blacks from voting.
9. Economic Opportunity Act	1964	Authorized the formation of the local community action agencies as part of the war on poverty.
10. Medicare	1966	anyone over the age of 65 is provided health insurance by the government.
11. Medicaid	1965	protected the health insurance of medicare.
12. Equal Pay Act	1963	paying discrimination of the same job couldn't be discriminated by race gender or religion.
13. Title IX	1972	No person in the united States based on gender be excluded from participation in the education system.
14. War Powers Act	1973	federal law to check the president's power
15. Freedom of Information Act	1977	full or partial disclosure of previously unreleased public documents.
16. Ethics in Government Act	1978	in response to the watergate scandal.
17. Bakke v. University of California	1978	Upheld affirmative action allowing race to be on several factors in college admission.
18. Roe v. Wade	1973	States Supreme Court on the issue of the constitutionality of laws that criminalized or restricted access to abortions
19. Miranda v. Arizona	1966	When arrested the police officer must read the citizens rights.
20. Engel v. Vitale	1962	Unconstitutional to conduct a public school class prayer.
21. Clean Air Act	1963	First environmental law in constitution.
22. Clean Water Act	1972	Government controlling water pollution.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

YEAR	PARTIES/NOMINEES	WINNER
1948	Democrat: Truman Republican: Dewey Dixiecrats: Strom Thurmond.	Truman
1952	Democrat: Stevenson Republican: Eisenhower	Eisenhower
1956	Democrat: Stevenson Republican: Eisenhower	Eisenhower
1960	Democrat: JFK Republican: Nixon	JFK
1964	Democrat: LBJ Republican: Goldwater	LBJ
1968	Democrat: Hubert Humphrey Republican: Nixon American Independent: Wallace	Nixon
1972	Democrat: McGovern Republican: Nixon	Nixon
1976	Democrat: Carter Republican: Ford	Carter
1980	Democrat: Carter Republican: Reagan	Reagan

Document 1: Joseph R. McCarthy, Speech to the Women's Club of Wheeling, West Virginia, February 1950

"The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is... because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation. It has not been the less fortunate or members of minority groups who have been selling this Nation out, but rather those who have had all the benefits that the wealthiest nation on earth has to offer – the finest homes, the finest college education, and the finest jobs in Government.

"This is glaringly true in the State Department. There the bright young men who are born with silver spoons in their mouths are the ones who have been the worst... In my opinion, the State Department... is thoroughly infested with Communists.

"I have in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card-carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist Party, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy."

Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author's POV, purpose, or audience.

Macarthur was on the fear of communism with the red scare and also had created Huac. He was preaching to the Women's club of this danger of communism in the government and how they need to be stopped. Mcarthur's point of view was simply to scare the American public of a possible threat.

Document 2: Mr. X (George F. Kennan), State Department professional, "The Sources of Soviet Conduct," *Foreign Affairs*, July 1947

"It is clear that the main element of any United States policy towards the Soviet Union must be that of a long-term, patient but firm and vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies... It is clear that the United States cannot expect in the foreseeable future to enjoy political intimacy with the Soviet regime. It must continue to regard the Soviet Union as a rival, not a partner, in the political arena. It must continue to expect that Soviet policies will reflect no abstract love of peace and stability, no real faith in the possibility of a permanent happy coexistence of the Socialist and capitalist worlds, but rather a cautious, persistent pressure towards the disruption and weakening of all rival influence and rival power."

Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author's POV, purpose, or audience.

This paragraph is setting the precedent for the cold war. This is saying that the USSR is an enemy and that that can not be reasoned with. The author is trying to say and strike fear into the american people saying that the USSr is a threat.

Document 3: Walter Lippmann, journalist, essay written six days after Sputnik, October 1957

"Why is it that in the twelve years that have passed since the end of World War II, the United States which was so far in the lead has been losing its lead to the Russians..."

"Our people have been led to believe in the enormous fallacy that the highest purpose of the American social order is to multiply the enjoyment of consumer goods. As a result, our public institutions, particularly those having to do with education and research, have been scandalously starved.

"With prosperity acting as a narcotic... our public life has been increasingly doped and without purpose. With the President in a kind of partial retirement... we drift, with no one to state our purposes and to make policy."

Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author's POV, purpose, or audience.

The author is trying to get across the point that the United States is slowly getting caught up to by the Soviet Union. Like he previously does its striking fear into the American people and also showing that the USSR is evolving beyond belief.

Document 4: William E. Leuchtenburg, historian, *A Troubled Feast*, 1973

“The young felt a special sense of deprivation at Kennedy’s death. The slain President had broken through the middle-aged complacency of the 1950s to give a feeling of hopefulness about American society and a free field to the idealism of young people. They had admired, too, the President’s gallantry and the impression he conveyed of being a valorous adventurer.

“Richard Neustadt commented less than a year after the President’s murder, ‘He left a broken promise, that “the torch has been passed to a new generation,” and the youngsters who identified with him felt cheated as the promise, like the glamor, disappeared. What do their feelings matter? We shall have to wait and see.’”

Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.

In this passage they talk about all the build up and hope the youth of America had for President Kennedy and essentially they got screwed because of his death. But this is implying that the new generation needs to carry out the thoughts that Kennedy started.

Document 5: Supreme Court, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, May 17, 1954

“Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race even though the physical facilities and other ‘tangible’ factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal education opportunities? We find that it does.

“In finding that a segregated law school for Negroes could not provide them equal education opportunities, this court relied in large part on ‘those qualities which are incapable of objective measure but which make for greatness in a law school.’

“Such considerations apply with added force to children in grade and high schools. To separate them from others of similar age and qualifications solely because of their race generates a feeling of inferiority as to their status in the community that may affect their hearts and minds in a way unlikely ever to be undone...

“We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs... [are] deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.”

Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.

The purpose of this document is to inform the United States of the new amendment and show that this discrimination and segregation was coming to an end. This was also trying to show that you need to go along with these changes.

Document 6: Lyndon B. Johnson, State of the Union Message, January 12, 1966

“We will stay (in Vietnam) because a just nation cannot leave to the cruelties of its enemies a people who have staked their lives and independence on America’s solemn pledge – a pledge which had grown through the commitment of three American presidents.

“We will stay because in Asia – and around the world – are countries whose independence rests, in large measure, on confidence in America’s word and in American protection. To yield to force in Vietnam would weaken that confidence, would undermine the independence of many lands, and would whet the appetite of aggression. We would have to fight in one land, and then we would have to fight in another – or abandon much of Asia to the domination of Communists.”

Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.

This is written by LBJ and was shaking that communism was spreading and the US was practicing containment. This is a response to the domino theory that thought if one country flipped to communism then they all would end this play the US’s fear factor.

Document 7: Jimmy Carter, *Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States*, 1979

“Our people are losing faith, not only in government itself but in their ability as citizens to serve as the ultimate rulers and shapers of our democracy.

“We were sure that ours was a nation on the ballot, not the bullet, until the murders of John Kennedy and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King Jr. We were taught that our armies were always invincible and our causes were always just, only to suffer the agony of Vietnam. We respected the Presidency as a place of honor until the shock of Watergate.

“We remember when the phrase ‘sound as a dollar’ was an expression of absolute dependability, until ten years of inflation began to shrink our dollar and our savings. We believed that our Nation’s resources were limitless until 1973, when we had to face a growing dependence on foreign oil.”

Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.

The United States thought that its national security was i great because they were being essentially murdered. All the leaders in the United State were being killed rather than saying they would be lead by the people.