

# TWENTY-SEVEN

## THE COLD WAR

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Twenty-Nine should enable the student to understand:

1. The background of United States relations with the Soviet Union before World War II.
2. The extent of collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union during World War II and the differences of view that developed between the two nations concerning the nature of the postwar world.
3. The meaning of the doctrine of containment and the specific programs that implemented containment.
4. The problems of postwar readjustment in the United States, especially controlling inflation.
5. The nature of the Fair Deal—its successes and failures.
6. The significance of China's becoming communist to American foreign policy in Asia.
7. The circumstances that led to United States participation in a "limited" war in Korea.
8. The reaction of American public opinion to President Harry Truman's handling of the "police action" in Korea, including his firing of General Douglas MacArthur.
9. The nature and extent of American fears of internal communist subversion during the early Cold War years.

### Main Themes

1. How a legacy of mistrust between the United States and the Soviet Union combined with the events of World War II to cause the Cold War.
2. How the policy of containment led to an increasing United States involvement in crises around the world.
3. How World War II ended the Depression and ushered in an era of nervous prosperity.
4. That the turbulent postwar era climaxed in a period of hysterical anticommunism.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

#### **Cold War**

#### **Yalta 1945**

"Revisionist Interpretation"

United Nations

Security Council

"Zone of Occupation"

#### **Potsdam Conference**

Chiang Kai-Shek

Mao Zedong

"China Lobby"

#### **Containment Doctrine**

**George F. Kennan**

#### **The Marshall Plan**

Atomic Energy Commission

National Security Act of 1947

Central Intelligence Agency

#### **North Atlantic Treaty**

#### **Organization**

#### **Berlin Airlift**

Warsaw Pact

Formosa (Taiwan)

NSC-68

Servicemens Readjustment Act

1944

Coal Strike 1946

#### **"Fair Deal"**

Traditional European Balance of Power

Casablanca, Morocco

States Rights' Party

Thomas E. Dewey

#### **Korean War**

Gen. Douglas MacArthur

#### **House Un-American Activities**

"the Hollywood Ten"

Agler Hiss

Richard M. Nixon

J. Edgar Hoover

McCarran Internal Security Act  
1950

#### **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg**

#### **Joseph McCarthy**

Red Scare

Adlai Stevenson

Dwight D. Eisenhower

"checkers speech"

# TWENTY-EIGHT

## THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Thirty should enable the student to understand:

1. The strengths and weaknesses of the economy in the 1950s and early 1960s.
2. The changes in the American lifestyle in the 1950s.
3. The significance of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and the early civil rights movement.
4. The characteristics of Dwight Eisenhower's middle-of-the-road domestic policy.
5. The new elements of American foreign policy introduced by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.
6. The causes and results of increasing United States involvement in the Middle East.
7. The sources of United States difficulties in Latin America.
8. The reasons for new tensions with the Soviet Union toward the end of the Eisenhower administration.

### Main Themes

1. That the technological, consumer-oriented society of the 1950s was remarkably affluent and unified despite the persistence of a less privileged underclass and the existence of a small corps of detractors.
2. How the Supreme Court's social desegregation decision of 1954 marked the beginning of a civil-rights revolution for American blacks.
3. How President Dwight Eisenhower presided over a business-oriented "dynamic conservatism" that resisted most new reforms without significantly rolling back the activist government programs born in the 1930s.
4. That while Eisenhower continued to allow containment by building alliances, supporting anticommunist regimes, maintaining the arms race, and conducting limited interventions, he also showed an awareness of American limitations and resisted temptations for greater commitments.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

<b>Baby boom</b>	<b>Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)</b>	"Culture of poverty"
<b>Keynesian economics</b>	Jackie Robinson	"Urban renewal"
Jimmy Hoffa	Federal Highway Act, 1956	"Juvenile delinquency"
Disneyland	J. Robert Oppenheimer	John Foster Dulles
"Levittown"	<b>Army-McCarthy Hearings</b>	"Roll back"
<b>Dr. Benjamin Spock, <i>Baby and Child Care</i></b>	<b>Challenger</b>	"Massive retaliation"
Jonas Salk	National Defense Education Act	"Brinkmanship"
<b>Sputnik</b>	"Multiversity"	"More bang for the buck"
NASA	William H. Whyte, Jr., <i>The Organization Man</i>	Thirty-eighth parallel
<b>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, 1954</b>	David Riesman, <i>The Lonely Crowd</i>	Ho Chi Minh
<b>Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896</b>	"Beats"	Dien Bien Phu
"With all deliberate speed"	Allen Ginsberg	Zionists
"Massive resistance"	Jack Kerouac, <i>On The Road</i>	Shah of Iran
"White citizens' councils"	Saul Bellow	Gamal Abdel Nasser
<b>Rosa Parks</b>	J. D. Salinger, <i>The Catcher in the Rye</i>	Suez Crisis
<b>Montgomery bus boycott</b>	Michael Harrington, <i>The Other America</i>	Fidel Castro
<b>Martin Luther King, Jr.</b>		Third World
Passive resistance		Hungarian Revolution
		Nikita Khrushchev
		U-2 Incident
		"Military-industrial complex"

# TWENTY-NINE

## CIVIL RIGHTS, VIETNAM, AND THE ORDEAL OF LIBERALISM

### Objectives

A thorough study of Chapter Thirty-One should enable the student to understand:

1. The new directions of domestic reform manifested by John Kennedy's New Frontier program.
2. The new elements added to Kennedy's program by Lyndon Johnson's Great Society proposals.
3. The reasons why the movement for African American civil rights became increasingly assertive in the 1960s.
4. The significance of Martin Luther King, Jr., to the civil rights movement and the importance of other forces, including the Nation of Islam.
5. The new elements that Kennedy introduced in both the nation's defense strategy and its foreign policy.
6. The background and sequence of events leading to the Cuban missile crisis.
7. How the United States became committed to defending the government in the southern part of Vietnam and the reasons why United States involvement in Vietnam changed both quantitatively and qualitatively in 1965.
8. The reasons why the 1968 Tet offensive had such a critical impact on both policy toward Vietnam and American domestic politics.

### Main Themes

1. How Lyndon Johnson used the legacy of John Kennedy plus his own political skill to erect his Great Society and fight the war on poverty with programs for health, education, job training, and urban development.
2. How the civil rights movement finally generated enough sympathy among whites to accomplish the legal end of segregation, but the persistence of racism gave rise to the black power philosophy and left many problems unsolved.
3. How containment and United States preoccupation with communism led the nation to use military force against leftist nationalist movements in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and, most disastrously, Vietnam.

### TERMS, CONCEPTS, NAMES

Televised presidential debates, 1960	Birmingham	"Wars of national liberation"
"New Frontier"	Governor George Wallace	"The green berets"
"The Kennedy Round"	"I Have A Dream"	"Alliance for progress"
Warren Commission Report	National Liberation Front (NLF)	Peace Corps
"The Great Society"	Viet Cong	The Bay of Pigs
Senator Barry Goldwater	Gulf of Tonkin Resolution	Nikita Khrushchev
Medicare and Medicaid	Robert McNamara	Berlin Wall
Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)	"Ho Chi Minh Trail"	Cuban Missile Crisis
Head Start	"Teach-ins"	Leonid Brezhnev
Food Stamps	Senator J. William Fulbright	Dominican Republic
Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 1965	"Guns and butter"	The First Indochina War
Immigration Act of 1965	"Freedom Summer"	Vietminh
Greensboro Sit-Ins	Selma	Ho Chi Minh
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)	Civil Rights Act 1965 (Voting Rights Act)	Geneva Conference
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)	De jure and De facto segregation	Ngo Dinh Diem
"Freedom Rides"	"Affirmative Action"	Tet Offensive
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)	Watts	Eugene McCarthy
James Meredith	"Black Power"	Robert Kennedy
	Black Panther Party	Hubert Humphrey
	Black Muslims	James Earl Ray
	Malcolm X	"Kennedy legacy"
	Alex Haley, <i>The Autobiography of Malcolm X</i>	"The whole world is watching!"
	"Flexible response"	George Wallace
	"Missile gap"	Silent Majority
		Richard Nixon
		"Peace with honor"