

Yalta Conference

- At this meeting held between Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt in February 1945, Stalin agreed to assist the U.S. against the Japanese after Germany was defeated.
- Stalin also agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe.
- Critics said FDR trusted Stalin too much.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 438

Cold War

- Period between 1945 and 1991 of near-continuous struggle between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies.
- Cold War tensions were made even more intense by the existence of the atomic bomb.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 457

"Revisionist" History

- Historical interpretation not found in "standard" history books or supported by most historians.
- The revisionist history of the Cold War is the aggressive actions of the United States forced the Soviet Union to seize Eastern Europe for protection.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 458

Potsdam Conference

- July 1945 conference between new President Harry Truman, Joseph Stalin, and Clement Atlee, who had replaced Winston Churchill.
- Harry Truman took a much tougher stance toward Joseph Stalin than Franklin Roosevelt.
- Little substantive agreement took place at this conference.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 459

Satellite Countries

- Eastern European countries that remained under the control of the Soviet Union during the Cold War.
- Most were drawn together militarily by the Warsaw Pact.
- Satellite nations that rebelled, like Hungary in 1956, were crushed by the red Army.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 460

Iron Curtain

- In a March 5, 1946, speech in Fulton, Missouri, Winston Churchill used this term to describe the line that the Soviet Union had drawn between East and West in Europe.
- Churchill emphasized the need for the United States to stand up to potential Soviet aggression in the future.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 461

Containment Policy

- Formulated by George Kennan, this was a policy whereby the United States would forcible stop communist aggression whenever and wherever it occurred.
- Dominant American policy of the Cold War era, and led America to become involved in conflicts such as Vietnam.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 462

Truman Doctrine

- Created in response to 1947 requests by Greece and Turkey for assistance against communist threats.
- Stated the United States would be ready to assist any free nation trying to defend itself against "armed minorities or...outside pressures" fomented by communists.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 463

Marshall Plan

- Announced in 1947, the United States agreed to help rebuild Europe after the war.
- 17 Western European nations became part of the plan.
- The U.S. introduced the plan so that communism would not spread across war-torn Europe.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 464

Berlin Airlift

- After the Soviet Union blocked access to West Berlin, American and British pilots flew in food and fuel in late 1948 and early 1949.
- Joseph Stalin ended the blockade in May 199 after the airlift demonstrated the American commitment to protecting its Western allies in European during the early Cold War period.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 465

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

- Alliance of the United States and most of the Western European nations founded in 1949.
- An attack on one member is considered an attack on all.
- Many American troops served in Europe during the Cold War era because of NATO.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 466

Warsaw Pact

- In 1955, the Soviet Union created this defensive alliance with all of the loyal Eastern European satellite nations.
- Formed as a reaction against NATO and NATO's 1955 decision to invite West Germany to join the organization.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 467

Loyalty Review Boards

- Established in 1947 in an effort to control possible communist influence in the American government.
- Investigated "security risks" working for the government, and determined if they should lose their jobs because of political affiliations or sexual orientation.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 469

HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee)

- Beginning in 1947, this committee investigated possible communist infiltration of the entertainment industry and the government.
- Its most famous investigations were of the "Hollywood Ten" and Alger Hiss.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 470

Blacklist

- Prevented persons accused of being communists from getting work in entertainment and other industries during the period of anticommunist fervor of the late 1940s and early 1950s.
- Some entertainers waited the mid-1960s before working publicly again.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 471

McCarran Internal Security Act

- 1950 congressional bill that stated all members of the Communist party had to register with the office of the Attorney General.
- Made conspiracy to foster communism in the United States a crime.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 472

McCarran-Walter Act

- 1952 bill limited immigration from everywhere except Northern and Western Europe.
- Stated that immigration officials could turn any immigrant away that they thought might threaten the national security of the United States.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 473

McCarthyism

- Named after Senator Joseph McCarthy, this movement in American politics aimed to root out communist influence in the government, the military, and the entertainment industry during the late 1940s and early 1950s.
- Harsh tactics were often used.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 476

Domino Theory

- Major tenet of Cold War containment policy that held if one country in a region turned communist, other surrounding countries would soon follow.
- Convinced many that to save all of the Southeast Asia, it was necessary to resist communist aggression in Vietnam.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 479

Eisenhower Doctrine

- 1957 policy that promised military and economic aid to "friendly" nations in the Middle east.
- Was established to prevent communism from gaining ground in the region.
- First used when the U.S. helped King Hussein of Jordan defeat rebels.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 482

Rio Pact

- 1947 treaty signed by the United States and most Latin American countries that stated the region would work together on economic and defense matters.
- Created the Organization of American States to facilitate this cooperation.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 483

Smith Act

- Also known as the Alien Registration Act of 1940.
- Made it illegal to actively promote the overthrow of the U.S. government or to belong to an organization that did this.
- Aimed at the Communist Party.
- Required all aliens to be fingerprinted.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 486

George Kennan

- American diplomat and expert in Soviet affairs.
- Became the chief formulator of the policy of containment.
- Argued that because of Soviet hostility and insecurity, the U.S. needed to contain communism until it collapsed on its own.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 487

Military Industrial Complex

- Refers to the close relationship that develops between government, the military, and industry.
- President Dwight Eisenhower popularized this term in his farewell address, in which he warned that this relationship posed a threat to peace and civilian priorities.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 488

GI Bill

- Officially called the Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, this bill gave many benefits to returning WWII veterans.
- Benefits included financial assistance to go to college or job training programs, special loans to buy homes or businesses, and preference for government jobs.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 493

Taft-Hartley Act

- 1947 congressional legislation that aided owners in potential labor disputes.
- In key industries the president could declare an 80-day cooling-off period before a strike could actually take place.
- Allowed owners to sue unions over broken contracts.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 494

Fair Deal

- Series of domestic programs proposed to Congress by President Harry Truman.
- Included a Fair Employment Practices Act, a call for construction of public housing, an extension of Social Security, and a proposal to ensure employment to all workers.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 495

Checkers Speech

- Richard Nixon made this televised speech on September 23, 1952, to defend himself against charges that rich supporters had set up a secret expense account for his use.
- With this speech Nixon saved his place as 1952 Republican vice presidential candidate and his political career.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 496

"Dixiecrat"

- Several southern delegations left the 1948 Democratic Convention in protest against President Truman's support for civil rights.
- They nominated J. Strom Thurmond, the governor of South Carolina, for president on the States' Rights, or "Dixiecrat," ticket.
- Thurmond won 39 southern electoral votes.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 508

Nuclear Proliferation

- Refers to the massive buildup of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1950s and 1960s.
- In the United States, this was fostered by the belief that "massive retaliation" was the best way to keep the Soviet Union in check.
- Led to popular fears of nuclear war.

Chapter: 27

Card #: 554

Chiang Kai-Shek

- Leader of the weakening Nationalists in China; the US sided with him and helped him defend against Mao Zedong and the Chinese communists.

Chapter: 27

Mao Zedong

- Mao Zedong led the Communists in China. Because of the failure to form a coalition government between Chiang Kai-Shek and the Communists, civil war broke out in China after WWII. The Communists won in 1949, but the new government was not recognized by much of the world, including the U.S.

Chapter: 27

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

- Arrested in the summer of 1950 and executed in 1953, they were convicted of conspiring to commit espionage by passing plans for the atomic bomb to the Soviet Union.

Chapter: 27

Consumer Society

- Many Americans became infatuated with all of the new products produced by technology and went out and purchased more than any prior generation.
- Consumer tastes of the 1950s were largely dictated by advertising and television.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 269

Suburbia

- Area outside of the cities where massive numbers of families flocked, especially in the 1950s and 1960s.
- Suburban parents often worked in the cities, but the suburban lifestyle shared little with the urban life.
- Critics decried conformity in suburbia.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 272

Hydrogen Bomb

- Atomic weapon much more powerful than those used at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.
- Developed and repeatedly tested by both the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1950s, greatly increasing the potential danger of nuclear war.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 468

Thirty-Eighth Parallel

- Dividing line between Soviet-supported north Korea and U.S.-backed South Korea both before and as a result of the Korean War.
- American forces have been stationed at the southern side of this border continually since the Korean War ended in 1953.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 474

Korean War

- Between 1950 and 1953, American and other United Nations forces fought to stop communist aggression against South Korea.
- U.S. entry into the war was consistent with the policy of containment.
- An armistice divided Korea along the 38th parallel, a division that remains today.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 475

American-McCarthy Hearings

- 1954 televised hearings convinced many that Senator Joseph McCarthy was unfairly tarnishing the United States Army with charges of communist infiltration in the armed forces.
- Were the beginning of the end for McCarthy, whose tactics appeared bullying.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 476

Massive Retaliation

- Officials in the Eisenhower administration believed the best way to stop communism was to convince the communists that every time they advanced, there would be massive retaliation against them.
- Explains the desire in this era to increase the nuclear arsenal of the U.S.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 478

Battle of Dien Bien Phu

- 1954 victory of Vietnamese forces over the French that caused the French to leave Vietnam and all of the Indochina.
- The Geneva Peace Accords that followed established North and South Vietnam.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 480

Sputnik

- First man-made satellite sent into space in 1957 by the Soviet Union.
- This scientific breakthrough by the Soviet Union caused great concern in the U.S.
- The thought that the U.S. was "behind" the Soviet Union worried many, and science and mathematics, were emphasized in schools.

Chapter: 28

Card #: ?

U-2

- Reconnaissance aircraft shot down over the Soviet Union in May 1960.
- President Eisenhower initially refused to acknowledge that this was a spy flight.
- The Soviets produced pilot Francis Gary Powers, who admitted that he was spying.
- The incident increased Cold War tensions.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 485

Israel

- In 1948, the newly created state of Israel was immediately recognized by the U.S.
- The U.S. and Israel have had a "special relationship" with the U.S. backing Israel in its struggles with its Arab neighbors and Israel serving as America's most reliable ally in the Middle East.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 489

Suez Canal Crisis

- Relations between Nasser's Egypt and the West had soured when Nasser turned to the Soviet Union for arms.
- Britain, France, and Israel attacked Egypt after Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.
- With the Soviets threatening war, the U.S. forced its allies to retreat from Egypt.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 490

Levittown

- First "suburban" neighborhood built after World War II.
- Located in Hempstead, Long Island, houses in this development were small, looked the same, and were perfect for the postwar family that wanted to escape the city.
- Symbolized postwar suburbia.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 492

Affluent Society

- Term used by economist John Kenneth Galbraith to describe the American economy in the 1950s.
- During this time many Americans became enraptured with appliances and homes in the suburbs.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 493

Brown v. Board of Education

- 1954 Supreme court decision that threw out the 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* ruling that schools could be "separate but equal."
- Began the long and painful process of school desegregation in the South and other parts of America.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 497

Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Boycott by blacks in Montgomery, Alabama, began when Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white man.
- Martin Luther King was a leader of the year-long boycott that began in December 1955.
- The Supreme Court eventually ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 498

Domesticity

- Social trend of post-World War II America.
- Many Americans turned to family and home life as a source of contentment.
- Emphasis on family as a source of fulfillment led some women to abandon the workforce and become homemakers.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 499

Baby Boom

- Large increase in the birthrate in the United States began in 1945 and lasted until 1962.
- New and larger families fueled the move to suburbia that occurred in the 1950 and produced the "youth culture" that would become crucial in the 1960s.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 500

Rebel Without a Cause

- 1955 film starring James Dean explored the difficulties of family life and the alienation that many teens felt in the 1950s.
- Juvenile delinquency, and the reasons for it, was the subtext of this film, as well as the source of countless others 1950s-era movies aimed at the youth market.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 503

Beat Generation

- Literary movement of the 1950s criticized the conformity of American society and the ever-present threat of atomic warfare.
- *On the Road* by Jack Kerouac, *Howl* by Allen Ginsberg, and *Naked Lunch* by William Burroughs were key works of the Beat Generation.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 504

Rock and Roll

- Style of music that emerged in the 1950s.
- Listening to rock and roll became a form of rebellion for young people in the 1950s.
- Many adults believed that rock and roll was immoral, was the "devil's music," and caused juvenile delinquency.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 505

Jackie Robinson

- In 1947, he became the first black to play major league baseball, wearing the uniform of the Brooklyn Dodgers.
- Had to endure threats and racial slurs.
- Maintained his dignity, was named National League Rookie of the Year, and greatly advanced the civil rights movement.

Chapter: ?

Card #: 506

Interstate Highway System

- The Highway Act of 1956 funded the start of the interstate highway system.
- Encouraged America's reliance on the automobile.
- Reflected Cold War concerns because planners thought these highways would facilitate troop movements.

Chapter: 28

Card #: 507

Dr. Benjamin Spock, *Baby and Child Care*

- One of the most influential books in postwar American life was a famous guide to child reading: Dr. Benjamin Spock's *Baby and Child Care*, first published in 1946 and reissued (and revised) repeatedly for decades thereafter.
- Dr. Spock's approach to raising babies was child-centered, as opposed to the parent-centered theories of many previous child-care experts.

Chapter: 28

Jonas Salk

- A particularly dramatic triumph was the development of a vaccine against polio. In 1954, the American scientist Jonas Salk introduced an effective vaccine against the disease that had killed and crippled thousands of children and adults (among them FDR).

Chapter: 28

"Urban renewal"

- For many years, the principal policy response to the poverty of inner cities was "urban renewal": the effort to tear down buildings in the poorest and most degraded areas.

Chapter: 28

Brinkmanship

- The principle of not backing down in a crisis, even if it meant taking the country to the brink of war. Policy of both the U.S. and U.S.S.R. during the Cold War.

Chapter: 28

Ho Chi Minh

- North Vietnamese leader who had led the resistance against the Japanese during WW II and at the end of the war had led the uprising against the French Colonial government.
- He had traveled in Europe, was an ardent Communist, and became President of the North Vietnamese government established after the French withdrawal. Often called the George Washington of North Vietnam.

Chapter: 28

Shah of Iran

- Committed as the American government was to Israel, it was also concerned about the stability and friendliness of the Arab regimes in the oil-rich Middle East, in which American petroleum companies had major investments. Thus the U.S. reacted with alarm as it watched Muhammad Mossadegh, the nationalist prime minister of Iran, begin to resist the presence of Western corporations in his nation in the early 1950s. In 1953, the American CIA joined forces with conservative Iranian military leaders to engineer a coup that drove Mossadegh from office. To replace him, the CIA helped elevate the young Shah of Iran, Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, from his position as token constitutional monarch to that of virtually absolute ruler. The Shah remained closely tied to the U.S. for the next 25 years.

Chapter: 28

Nikita Khrushchev

- He ruled the USSR from 1958-1964; lessened government control of soviet citizens
- He sought peaceful coexistence with the West instead of confrontation.

Chapter: 28

Fidel Castro

- 1959 - A band of insurgents led by Fidel Castro succeeded in overthrowing the corrupt government of Juan Baptista, and Cuba became Communist.

Chapter: 28

Geneva Accords

- After the French were defeated in Vietnam, a series of agreements in 1954 temporarily divided Vietnam into two parts along the 17th parallel and promised nationwide elections in 2 years.
- Not a party to these, the U.S. installed a friendly anti-communist regime in the south.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 481

Earl Warren

- A former governor of California, Warren was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court in 1953 and served until 1969.
- President over a number of important cases, such as *Brown v. Board of Education*.
- His court gained a reputation for engaging in "judicial activism."

Chapter: 29

Card #: 509

New Frontier

- President John Kennedy's program to revitalize America at home and to reenergize America for continued battles against the Soviet Union.
- Called for renewed idealism and asked young Americans to volunteer for programs such as the Peace Corps.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 510

Warren commission

- Group that investigated the assassination of John F. Kennedy.
- After hearing much testimony, the commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in killing the president.
- Many conspiracy theorists question the findings of the commission.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 511

Great Society

- Aggressive program announced by President Lyndon Johnson in 1965 to attack the major social problems in America.
- Great Society programs include the War on Poverty, Medicare and Medicaid, greater protection for civil rights, and greater funding for education.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 512

VISTA (Volunteer in Service to America)

- Program instituted in 1964 that sent volunteers to help poor Americans living in both urban and rural settings.
- Described as a domestic Peace Corps.
- One of many initiatives that were part of President Johnson's War on Poverty.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 513

Head Start

- One of President Johnson's War on Poverty programs.
- Gave substantial funding for a nursery school program to prepare children of poor parents for kindergarten.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 514

Medicare

- Part of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society program, this acted as a form of health insurance for retired and disabled Americans.
- Through Medicare, the federal government would pay for services received by elderly patients at doctor's offices and hospitals.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 515

Sit-in

- Tactic used by the Civil Rights movement in the early 1960s.
- A group of civil rights workers would typically occupy a lunch counter in a segregated establishment in the South and refuse to leave, disrupting normal business.
- These protesters were often abused.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 516

Freedom Rides

- Black and white civil rights workers in 1961 rode on interstate buses in the Deep South to see if southern states were abiding by the 1960 Supreme Court ruling banning segregation on interstate buses and stations.
- These people often met violence and were finally protected by federal marshals.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 517

March on Washington

- More than 200,000 came to Washington for this August 1963 event demanding civil rights.
- A key moment of the proceedings with Martin Luther King's "I have a dream" speech.
- The power of the civil rights movement was not lost on Lyndon Johnson, who pushed for civil rights legislation as president.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 518

Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Key piece of civil rights legislation made discrimination on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin illegal.
- Segregation in public restrooms, bus stations, and other public facilities was also declared illegal.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 519

Kerner Commission

- Established in 1967 to study the reasons for urban riots, the commission spoke at length about the impact of poverty and racism on the lives of urban blacks in America.
- Emphasized that white institutions created and condoned American ghettos.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 520

Nation of Islam

- Members are called Black Muslims.
- Founded by Elijah Muhammad and preached Islamic principles along with black pride and black separatism.
- Malcolm X was a member and was murdered when he rejected the more extreme concepts of this group.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 521

Black Nationalism

- Spurred by Malcolm X and other black leaders, this was a call for black pride and advancement without the help of whites.
- Appeared to be a repudiation of the calls for peaceful integration urged by Martin Luther King.
- Partially fueled 1960s urban race riots.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 522

Black Power

- Movement of black Americans in the mid-1960s that emphasized pride in racial heritage and black economic and political self-reliance.
- Term was coined by black civil rights leader Stokely Carmichael.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 523

Black Panthers

- Group originally founded in Oakland, California, that was intended to protect blacks from police harassment.
- Promoted militant black power, and ran social programs in several California cities.
- Founded by Bobby Seale and Huey P. Newton.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 524

Bay of Pigs

- Failed 1961 invasion of Cuba by American-supported anti-Castro refugees that was designed to topple Cuban dictator Fidel Castro from power.
- The prestige of the United States, and the newly elected president, John F. Kennedy, was damaged by this failed coup attempt.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 530

Berlin Wall

- Concrete structure built in 1961 by the Soviets and East Germany, physically dividing East and West Berlin.
- To many in the West, the wall was symbolic of communist repression in the cold War era.
- Was finally torn down in 1989.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 531

Cuban Missile Crisis

- 1962 conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles discovered in Cuba.
- The Soviets eventually removed the missiles under American pressure.
- The crisis was the closest the world came to nuclear war during the Cold War era.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 532

Vietcong

- During the Vietnam War, these were the forces within South Vietnam that fought for the victory of North Vietnam.
- Played an important role in the Tet offensive, though they suffered such heavy losses that from then on the military burden fell more to regular Northern troops.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 533

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

- 1964 Congressional resolution that gave President Johnson the authority to "take all necessary measures to repel" attacks against American military forces in Vietnam.
- Critics would charge later that this resolution allowed the president to expand the war without congressional oversight.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 534

Tet Offensive

- January 1968 surprise attack against American and South Vietnamese forces by the Vietcong and North Vietnamese.
- Crushing military defeat for the communist forces.
- However, Tet was a psychological defeat for the U.S., convincing many the war was a lost.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 535

Napalm

- Jellylike substance dropped from American planes during the Vietnam conflict that horribly burned the skin of anyone who came into contact with it.
- On several occasions, napalm was accidentally dropped on "friendly villages."

Chapter: 29

Card #: 536

Martin Luther King, Jr.

- Emerged as a key leader of the civil rights movement during the 1950s.
- Helped found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
- Urged a nonviolent struggle for civil rights and the full integration of American society.
- Was assassinated on April 4, 1968.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 546

Peace Corps

- This program was established by President John Kennedy in 1961.
- Young men and women volunteered to help residents in developing nations by working as educators, health workers, and technicians.
- 13,000 responded to Kennedy's call before the enabling legislation was passed.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 549

Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

- Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, the U.S. and the Soviet Union set up a "hot line" connecting the White House and Kremlin.
- In 1963 the U.S. and Soviet Union signed a treaty in which they pledged not to test nuclear weapons in the atmosphere, in outer space, or under water.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 550

Deficit Spending

- Economic policy where government spends money that it "doesn't have," thus creating a budget deficit.
- Although "conventional" economic theory disapproves of this, it is commonplace during times of crisis or war (ex. – the New Deal; post-September 11, 2001).

Chapter: 29

Card #: 551

Affirmative Action

- Policies that began in the 1970s to make up for past discrimination.
- Gave minorities and women advantages in applying for certain jobs and in applying for admission to certain universities.

Chapter: 29

Card #: 566

Immigration Act of 1965

- The Immigration Act of 1965 maintained a strict limit on the number of newcomers admitted to the country each year (170,000), but it eliminated the "national origins" system established in the 1920s, which gave preference to immigrants from northern Europe over those from other parts of the world.

Chapter: 29

James Meredith

- First black student to be enrolled at University of Mississippi; ordered by federal court; troops restored order after protesting broke out.

Chapter: 29

"Teach-ins"

- A series of "teach-ins" on university campuses, beginning at the University of Michigan in 1965, sparked a national debate over the war before such debate developed inside the government itself.

Chapter: 29

"Freedom Summer"

- During the summer of 1964, thousands of civil rights workers, black and white, northern and southern, spread out through the South, but primarily in Mississippi, to work on behalf of black voter registration and participation. The campaign was known as "freedom summer," and it produced a violent response from some southern whites.

Chapter: 29

Selma

- In 1965, MLK helped organize a major demonstration in Selma, Alabama, to press the demand for the right of blacks to register to vote. Selma sheriff Jim Clark led local police in a brutal attack on demonstrators. Two northern whites participating in the Selma march were murdered in the course of the effort there.
- The national outrage that followed the events in Alabama helped push Lyndon Johnson to propose and win passage of the **Civil Rights Act of 1965**, better known as the **Voting Rights Act**, which provided federal protection to blacks attempting to exercise their right to vote.

Chapter: 29

Watts Riot

- Watts: August, 1965, the riot began due to the arrest of a Black by a White and resulted in 34 dead, 800 injured, 3500 arrested and \$140,000,000 in damages. Detroit: July, 1967, the army was called in to restore order in race riots that resulted in 43 dead and \$200,000,000 in damages.

Chapter: 29

"Flexible response"

- Kennedy abandoned Eisenhower's theory of massive nuclear war in favor of a military that could respond flexibly to any situation at any time, in different ways.

Chapter: 29

De jure and De facto segregation

- The battle against school desegregation had moved beyond the initial assault on de jure segregation (segregation by law) to an attack on de facto segregation (segregation in practice, as through residential patterns), thus carrying the fight into northern cities.

Chapter: 29

"Missile gap"

- In the 1960 election, John F. Kennedy claimed there was a "Missile gap." The "Missile gap" referred to the U.S. military claim that the U.S.S.R. had more nuclear missiles than the U.S., creating a "gap" in U.S. defensive capabilities.

Chapter: 29

Vietminh

- The French wanted to reassert their control over Vietnam. Challenging them was a powerful national movement within Vietnam committed to creating an independent nation.
- The nationalists were organized into a political party, the Vietminh, which had been created in 1941 and led ever since by Ho Chi Minh, a communist educated in Paris and Moscow, and a fervent Vietnamese nationalist.

Chapter: 29

Ngo Dinh Diem

- The U.S. almost immediately stepped into the vacuum (left by the French) and became the principal benefactor of the new government in the South, led by Ngo Dinh Diem. Diem was an aristocratic Catholic from central Vietnam, and outsider in the South. But he was also a nationalist, uncontaminated by collaboration with the French.

Chapter: 29

"Peace with honor"

- Slogan used by Nixon in election; promised honorable end to Vietnam War.

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