

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.

- I. United States policymakers engaged in a Cold War with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.
 - A. As postwar tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations.
 - B. Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea and Vietnam.
 - C. The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or *détente*).
 - D. Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.
 - E. Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy.
- II. Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.
 - A. Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.
 - B. Although anticommunist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated, and sometimes led to violence.
 - C. Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the military-industrial complex, and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.
 - D. Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.

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.

- I. Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow.
 - A. During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combatted racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics.

- B. The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial equality.
 - C. Continuing resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation. Debates among civil rights activists over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965.
- II. Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment.
- A. Feminist and gay and lesbian activists mobilized behind claims for legal, economic, and social equality.
 - B. Latino, American Indian, and Asian American movements continued to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices.
 - C. Despite an overall affluence in postwar America, advocates raised concerns about the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem.
 - D. Environmental problems and accidents led to a growing environmental movement that aimed to use legislative and public efforts to combat pollution and protect natural resources. The federal government established new environmental programs and regulations.
- III. Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement.
- A. Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home, reached a high point of political influence by the mid-1960s.
 - B. Liberal ideas found expression in Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, which attempted to use federal legislation and programs to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues. A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties.
 - C. In the 1960s, conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies.
 - D. Some groups on the left also rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad.
 - E. Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.
 - F. The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.

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

- I. Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years.
 - A. A burgeoning private sector, federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth.
 - B. As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.
 - C. Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.
- II. New demographic and social developments, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.
 - A. Mass culture became increasingly homogeneous in the postwar years, inspiring challenges to conformity by artists, intellectuals, and rebellious youth.
 - B. Feminists and young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms.
 - C. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.

Part 1 - Chapter 25

1. How did American and Soviet viewpoints differ over the postwar fate of Europe? (pgs. 806-808) - KC - 8.1.I

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Yalta Conference</p> <p>The United Nations</p> <p>The Potsdam Conference</p> <p>Harry Truman</p> <p>Joseph Stalin</p> <p>Containment</p>
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2. Why did the United States enact the Marshall Plan, and how did the program illustrate America's new role in the world? (pgs. 809-812) - KC - 8.1.II

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Long Telegram/ George Kennan</p>
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Additional details – Question 2

The Truman Doctrine

The Marshall Plan

NATO

The Warsaw Pact

NSC – 68

Part 2 – Chapter 25

1. How did U.S. containment strategy in Asia compare to containment in Europe? (pgs. 813 - 818) - KC - 8.1.I

Answer:	Details: The Civil War in China – Mao Zedong The Korean War / Douglas MacArthur/ armistice The Munich Analogy
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2. How was the Democratic Party divided in 1948, and what were its primary constituencies? (pgs. 818 - 820) - KC - 8.2.I

Answer:	Details: Cold War Liberalism The Taft Hartley Act The Dixiecrats Strom Thurmond
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	cont'd from question 2 The Fair Deal
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3. What factors led to the postwar Red Scare, and what were its ramifications for civil liberties in the United States? (pgs. 820 - 824) - KC - 8.1.II.A

Answer:	Details: Loyalty-Security Program HUAC “fellow travelers” Alger Hiss McCarthyism
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Part 3 – Chapter 25

1. What were the components of Cold War Liberalism, and why did the Democratic Party embrace them? (pgs. 825 - 826) - KC - 8.1.II.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Dwight D. Eisenhower</p> <p>“New Look” defense policy</p>
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2. How did the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union affect disparate regions such as the Middle East Southeast Asia? (pgs. 826 - 829) - KC - 8.1.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Iran</p> <p>Guatemala</p> <p>Vietnam</p> <p>Palestine</p> <p>Egypt</p>
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	<p>details from question 2</p> <p>The Eisenhower Doctrine</p>
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3. How was Kennedy's approach to the Cold War similar to and different from Eisenhower's and Truman's? (pgs. 829-833) - KC - 8.1.II.B

<p>Answer</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Election of 1960</p> <p>The Bay of Pigs</p> <p>The Berlin War</p> <p>Cuban missile crisis</p> <p>The Peace Corps</p> <p>Vietnam 2.0</p>
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Part 4 – Chapter 26

1. What primary factors led to the growth of the American economy after World War II? (pgs. 838 - 843) - KC - 8.1.I.A

Answer:	Details: The kitchen debate The Bretton Woods System The World Bank The IMF The military-industrial complex The white collar army Michael Harrington's – "The Other America"
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2. How did the tastes and values of the postwar middle class affect the country? (pgs. 843 - 846) - KC - 8.1.

Answer:	Details: The new consumerism The GI Bill Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining The influence of the television
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3. How did rebellion become an integral part of consumer culture in the postwar period? (pgs. 847 - 849) - KC - 8.3.IA

Answer:	Details: The emergence of the teenager Rock 'n' Roll Beats
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4. Why was there an increase in births in the decades after World War II, and what were some of the effects of the baby boom? (pgs. 849 - 851) - KC - 8.3.I.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Billy Graham</p> <p>The baby boom</p> <p>Dr. Jonas Salk</p> <p>Dr. Benjamin Spock</p>
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Part 5 – Chapter 26

1. What transformation in women’s economic role took place in the 1950s and 1960s? (pgs. 851 - 855) - KC - 8.3.II.B

2. What were the contradictions in postwar domesticity and middle class morality? (pgs. 855 - 856) - KC - 8.3.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Griswald v. Connecticut</p> <p>Alfred Kinsey</p> <p>The Homophile movement</p> <p>Hugh Hefner</p>
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3. Place postwar suburbanization in the context of the growing size and influence of the federal government. How did the national government encourage suburbanization? (pgs. 857 - 862) - KC - 8.3.I.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Levittown</p>
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	<p>continued from question 3</p> <p>The Federal Housing Administration</p> <p>“Restrictive covenants” – Shelley v. Kramer</p> <p>National Interstate and Defense Highway Act</p> <p>Fast food and shopping malls</p> <p>The Sunbelt</p>
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4. In what sense was the United States becoming, in the language of the Kerner Commission report, “two societies”? (863 - 865) - KC - 8.2.I

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Kerner commission</p> <p>Urban renewal</p> <p>Changing U.S immigration policy</p>
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Part 6 – Chapter 27

1. How did the growth of the black middle class assist the civil rights movement? (pgs. 868 - 871) - KC - 8.2.I.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Rights liberalism</p> <p>Jim Crow laws</p> <p>NAACP</p>
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2. Why did World War II play such a critical role in the civil rights movement? (pgs . 872 - 873) - KC - 8.2.I.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Executive Order 8802</p> <p>The Double V Campaign</p> <p>CORE</p>
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3. How did the Cold War work in the favor of civil rights? How did it work against the movement? (pgs. 874 - 875) - KC - 8.2.I

4. How were the circumstances facing Mexican and Japanese Americans similar to those facing African Americans? How were they different? (pgs. 875 - 877) - KC - 8.2.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>For Mexican Americans</p> <p>For Japanese Americans</p>
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Part 7 – Chapter 27

1. How did the NAACP go about developing a legal strategy to attack racial segregation? (pgs. 877 -879)
 - KC - 8.2.I.B

<p>Answer</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Thurgood Marshall</p> <p>Brown v. Board</p> <p>The integration of Little Rock, AK</p>
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2. What lessons did activists learn from the evolution of the civil rights movement between 1957 and 1961? (pgs. 879 - 883) - KC - 8.2.I.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The death of Emmett Till</p> <p>The Montgomery Bus Boycott</p> <p>MLK and the Southern Christian Leadership Council</p> <p>Greensboro Sit-ins</p>
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More details for question 2

Ella Baker and SNCC

The Freedom Rides

Part 8 – Chapter 27

1. In what ways did white resistance hinder the civil rights movement? In what ways did it help? (pgs . 883 - 891) - KC - 8.2.I

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Eugene “Bull” O’Connor</p> <p>Medgar Evers</p> <p>The March on Washington</p> <p>The bombing in Birmingham</p> <p>The Civil Rights Act of 1965</p> <p>Freedom Summer</p> <p>Selma</p> <p>Voting Rights Act of 1965</p> <p>The 24th Amendment</p>
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Part 9 – Chapter 27

1. Why were Black Power and black nationalism compelling to many African Americans? (pgs. 892 - 894) - KC - 8.2.I.C

Answer:	Details: Black nationalism Nation of Islam Malcolm X The Black Power Movement – Stokely Carmichael Urban rioting The Kerner Commission Report
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2. What did the Puerto Ricans, Chicano and American Indian movements have in common with the black freedom movement? (pgs. 894 - 989) - KC - 8.2.II.B

Answer:	Details: Young Lords
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More details from question 2

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers

The Brown Berets

The American Indian Movement (AIM)

The Siege at Wounded Knee

Part 10 – Chapter 28

1. What new role did the federal government assume under the Great Society initiatives, and how did they extend the New Deal tradition? (pgs. 902 - 908) - KC - 8.2.III.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details: (see the chart on pg. 907 for some details)</p> <p>The Great Society</p> <p>The Economic Opportunity Act</p> <p>VISTA/Job Corps/Upward Bound</p> <p>1964 election</p> <p>Medicare and Medicaid</p>
<p>Assess the Great Society's success:</p>	<p>Environment Acts</p> <p>Education Acts</p>

2. What factors accounted for the resurgence of feminism in the 1960s? (pgs. 908 - 909) - KC - 8.3.II.B

Answer:	Details: Equal Pay Act Betty Freidan and the Feminine Mystique National Organization for Women
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3. In what larger context did President Johnson view the Vietnam conflict, and why was he determined to support South Vietnam? (pgs. 910 - 911) - KC - 8.1.I

Answer:	Details: The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution Operation Rolling Thunder
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Part 11 – Chapter 28

1. Contrast the political views of the SDS, the YAF and the counterculture. How would you explain the differences? (pgs. 914 - 919) - KC - 8.1.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Students for a Democratic Society</p> <p>Port Huron Statement</p> <p>The New Left</p> <p>Young Americans for Freedom/ The Sharon Statement</p> <p>The Counterculture</p>
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2. How did the developments between 1965 and 1968 affect national political life? (pgs. 919 - 922) - KC - 8.2.III.E

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Tet Offensive</p> <p>MLK Assassination</p>
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	<p>More details for questions 2</p> <p>Robert Kennedy Assassination</p> <p>The 1968 Democratic National Convention</p> <p>Richard Nixon</p> <p>George Wallace</p>
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3. Why might a Democratic supporter of FDR in the 1940s have decided to vote for Republican Richard Nixon in 1968? (pgs. 922 - 923) - KC - 8.2.III.F

Part 12 – Chapter 28 – pgs. 923 – 933

1. How did the women’s liberation after 1968 differ from the women’s movement of the early 1960s? (pgs. 924 - 925) - KC - 8.3.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>“sexual politics”</p> <p>Title IX</p>
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2. How did the antiwar movement, women’s liberation, and gay liberation break with an earlier liberal politics? (pgs. 925 - 926) - KC - 8.3.II.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details (other details included with previous questions)</p> <p>The Stonewall Riots</p>
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3. How was President Nixon’s Vietnam policy different from President Johnson’s? (pgs. 926 - 929) - KC - 8.2.III.F

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Richard Nixon</p> <p>The Silent Majority</p> <p>Vietnamization</p>
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	<p>More Details – question 2</p> <p>Kent State</p> <p>My Lai Massacre</p> <p>Détente</p> <p>The Christmas Bombings</p> <p>The Paris Peace Accords</p>
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4. How did American politics turn conservative during Nixon's presidency? (pgs. 929 - 932) - KC - 8.2.III.E

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Warren Court (reaction from Conservatives to rulings)</p> <p>Busing</p> <p>The 1972 Election</p>
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Part 13 - Chapter 29

1. What major actors led to the birth of the environmental movement in the 1970s? (pgs. 936 - 942) - KC - 8.2.II.D

Answer:	Details: OPEC and the Oil Embargo The energy crisis Rachel Carson – Silent Spring Earth Day The Environment Protection Agency Nuclear Power – Three Mile Island
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2. What major developments shaped the American economy in the 1970s and contributed to its transformation? (pgs. 942-943) - KC - 8.2.III.E

Answer:	Details: Stagflation
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	<p>Deindustrialization</p> <p>The Rust Belt</p>
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3. How did cities and suburbs experience the “era of limits differently, and why? (pgs. 945 - 947) - KC - 8.2.III.E

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>New York City</p> <p>The San Francisco Bay area</p> <p>The Tax revolt – Proposition 13</p>
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Part 14 - Chapter 29

1. What changed and what remained the same in American politics as a result of the Watergate Scandal?
 (pgs. 947 - 949) - KC - 8.2.III.E

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Watergate Scandal</p> <p>CREEP – dirty tricks</p> <p>War Powers Act</p> <p>Freedom of Information Act</p> <p>Lobbyists – filibustering</p>
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2. What kind of president did Jimmy Carter hope to be, and how successful was he at implementing his agenda? (pgs. 949 - 950) - KC - 8.3.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Jimmy Carter – “outsider”</p> <p>Deregulation</p> <p>The Iranian Revolution</p>
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3. How did affirmative action evolve between 1961 and 1978? (pgs. 950 - 951) - KC - 8.2.I

Answer:	Details: Affirmative action Bakke v. California
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4. How did the idea of civil rights expand during the 1970s? (pgs. 952 - 957) - KC - 8.2.III

Answer:	Details: The ERA Phyllis Schlafly – STOP ERA Roe v. Wade Harvey Milk The Burger Court
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Part 15 - Chapter 29

1. Why did the struggles of working families become more prominent in the 1970s, and what social and economic concerns did those families have? (pgs. 957 - 960) - KC - 8.2.II.D

Answer:	Details: Women in the Workforce The "blue collar blues"
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2. What were three major consequences of the sexual revolution of the 1960s and 1970s? (pgs. 960 - 961) - KC - 8.3.II.B

1.

2.

3.

3. How did evangelical Christianity influence American society in the 1970s? (pgs. 962 - 963) - KC - 8.3.II.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Evangelicalism</p> <p>Billy Graham</p> <p>The emphasis on the family unit</p>
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