



THE COLD WAR ERA

- A. **The Cold War Begins, 1945-1952** (AP Ch. 36) (CP Ch. 18)
- B. **The American Zenith, 1952-1963** (AP Ch. 37) (CP Ch. 19)
- C. **The Stormy Sixties, 1963-1973** (Ch. 38) (Ch. 20, 21, 22)
- D. **Challenges to the Postwar Order, 1973-1980** (AP Ch. 39) (CP Ch. 23, 24)
- E. **The Resurgence of Conservatism, 1980-1992** (AP Ch. 40) (CP Ch. 25)

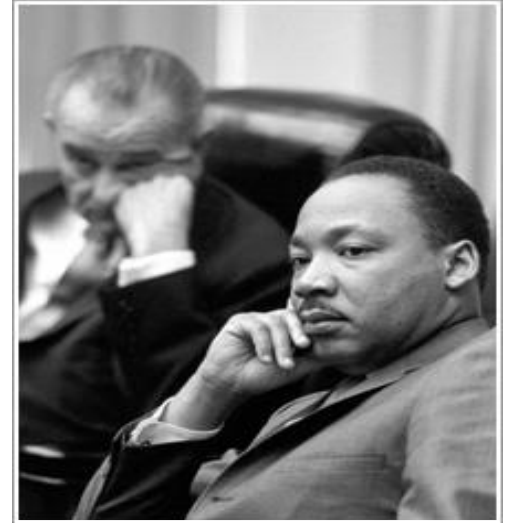
KEY CONCEPTS

1. America emerged from WWII as the world's largest economic power, and commenced a postwar economic boom that lasted for decades. A bulging population migrated to the **suburbs** and **Sunbelt**, leaving the cities increasingly to minorities and the poor.
2. The end of WWII left the US and the Soviet Union as the two dominant world powers, and they soon became locked in a **Cold War** confrontation. The Cold War spread from Europe to become a global ideological conflict between democracy and communism. Among its effects were a nasty hot war in **Korea** and a domestic crusade against "disloyalty."
3. The **Eisenhower** years were characterized by prosperity and moderate conservatism at home and by the ups and downs of the Cold War abroad.
4. The **Kennedy** administration's "flexible response" doctrine to combat Third World communism bore ill fruit in **Cuba** and especially Vietnam. Johnson's massive escalation of the war failed to defeat the Communist Vietnamese forces, while growing domestic opposition finally forced him from power.
5. The Kennedy administration's domestic stalemate ended in the mid-1960s, as **Johnson's Great Society** and the black civil rights movement brought a tide of liberal social reform. But the diversion of resources and the social upheavals caused by the **Vietnam War** wrecked the Great Society.

6. As the war in Vietnam finally came to a disastrous conclusion, the US struggled to create a more stable international climate. **Détente** with the two communist powers temporarily reduced Cold War tensions, but trouble in the **Middle East** threatened America's energy supplies and economic stability.
7. Weakened by political difficulties of their own and others' making, the administrations of the 1970s had trouble coping with America's growing economic problems.
8. Leading a conservative movement to power in Washington, **Ronald Reagan** vigorously pursued "**new right**" economic and social policies. Under Reagan and his successor George Bush, these policies brought both economic growth and massive budget deficits that put severe constraints on the federal government.
9. The 1980s and early 1990s saw a revival of Cold War confrontation, but the decade ended with the collapse of Communism, first in Eastern Europe and then in the Soviet Union itself. With the end of the Cold War and the U.S.-led victory over Iraq in the **Persian Gulf War**, America remained the world's only superpower. A series of relatively small military interventions in the Caribbean, Africa, and the Balkans raised questions about the proper use of American force in the underdeveloped world.

KEY CONCEPTS & ESSENTIAL TERMS

Baby Boom Suburbs
 Sun Belt Cold War
 Containment Soviet Union
 Marshall Plan Korean War
 Second Red Scare Third World Communism
 "Military Industrial Complex"
 Vietnam War Desegregation
 Brown Decision MLKJ
 Civil Rights Movement Generation Gap
 Détente Oil Crisis
 LBJ Civil Rights Act of 1964
 Great Society Immigration Laws
 Counterculture Sexual Revolution
 Watergate Conservatism (New Right)
 Feminism Iranian Hostage Crisis
 Ronald Reagan Deregulation

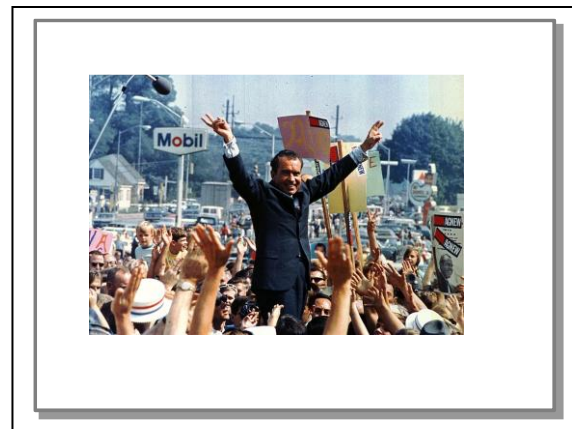
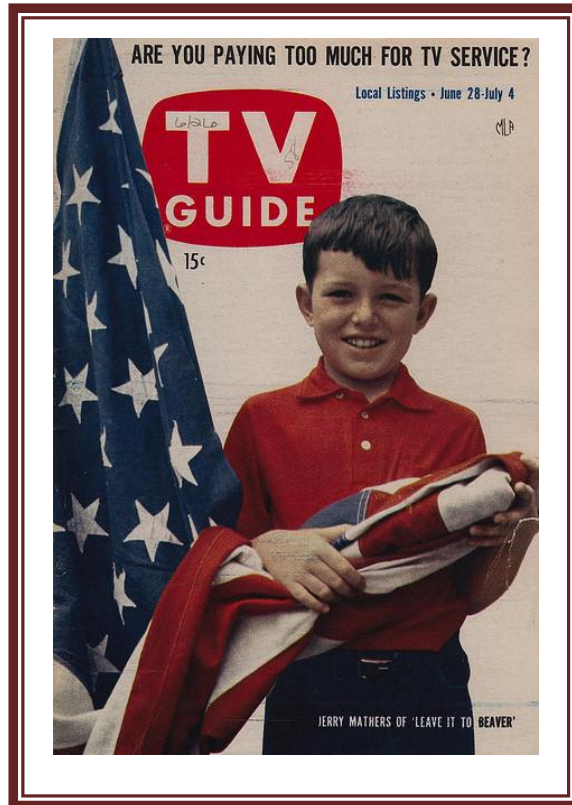


DEBATE TOPICS

1. Was the United States Responsible for the Cold War? (9th)
2. Did Communism Threaten America's Internal Security After WWII? (10th)
3. Should President Truman Have Fired General MacArthur? (10th)
4. Was Dwight Eisenhower a Great President? (10th)
5. Was Rock and Roll Responsible for Dismantling America's Traditional Family, Sexual, and Racial Customs in the 1950s and 1960s? (13th)
6. Did the Brown Decision Fail to Desegregate and Improve the Status of African Americans? (13th)
7. Did the Civil Rights Movement Improve Race Relations in the United States? (9th)
8. Did President Kennedy Effectively Manage the Cuban Missile Crisis? (10th)
9. Was America's Escalation of the War in Vietnam Inevitable? (9th)
10. Did the Activism of the 1960s Produce a Better Nation? (15th)
11. Did President Nixon Negotiate a "Peace with Honor" in Vietnam in 1973? (15th)
12. Should America Remain a Nation of Immigrants? (9th)
13. Did President Reagan Win the Cold War? (9th)
14. Has the Women's Movement of the 1970s Failed to Liberate American Women? (13th)
15. Were the 1980s a Decade of Affluence for the Middle Class? (13th)

VOCABULARY LIST

(A-E) Post-World War II American workers made spectacular gains in productivity owing to – population growth areas in the United States as a result of WWII – American movement to the suburbs - urban poverty - refusal of FHA administrators to grant home loans to blacks - “baby boom” - origins of the Cold War - Joseph Stalin’s postwar security concerns - responsibility for starting the Cold War - earliest and most serious failure of the United Nations – Berlin Blockade, 1948 - George F. Kennan - Truman Doctrine - Marshall Plan - North Atlantic Treaty Organization - Postwar Japan - Chinese civil war - efforts to detect communists within the US government – Presidential election of 1948 - President Truman’s domestic welfare legislative plan - NSC-68 - General Douglas MacArthur – Cold War chronology - *The Feminine Mystique* - Women after WWII - Critics of 1950s Consumerism - How did sports reflect a postwar population shift? - 1950s workforce changes - Post war literary output - The affluent life-style of the 1950s - television’s impact on the 1950s - The Space Race - American relations with the Middle East - American relations in Southeast Asia - Ike’s “New Look” foreign policy - Ike and the New Deal’s legacy - The Bracero program - “dynamic conservatism” - SNCC - Ike and race relations - McCarthy’s anticommunism crusade - The “three P’s” - Skepticism in the 1960s - The Presidential election of 1968 - President Johnson and Vietnam - Classroom integration - The Black Power movement - The Civil Rights movement - Changes in immigration policy in the 1960s - Johnson’s Great Society - President Kennedy’s “Flexible Response” - “Second wave feminism” - Nixon’s foreign policy - Inflation in the 1970s - “Vietnamization” - The Pentagon Papers - *Griswold v. Connecticut* - Chief justices Warren and Burger - The Philadelphia Plan - Affirmative Action - Environmentalism - The Presidential election of 1972 - Watergate - The War Powers Act - The oil crises in the 1970s - Gerald Ford’s presidency - Title IX - ERA - *Roe v. Wade* - The most explosive racial issue of the 1970s - *Milliken v. Bradley* - The *Bakke* case - American Indian activism in the 1960s and 1970s - Vietnamese refugees - Jimmy Carter’s foreign policy - Jimmy Carter’s domestic problems - The Presidential election of 1980 - The “New Right” - Neoconservatism - The “Sagebrush Rebellion” - The philosophy of Ronald Reagan - “Supply side” economics - Geraldine Ferraro - *Gasnost* and *Perestroika* - Iran - contra - The national debt - Sandra Day O’Connor “Solidarity” - Grenada - *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* - “New world order” - Persian Gulf War - President Clinton’s presidency



VOCABULARY LIST

(C, D, E) March on Washington - Twenty-fourth Amendment - Voting Rights Act - Operation Rolling Thunder - *Pueblo* incident - Tet offensive - counterculture - Richard Nixon - Spiro Agnew - Daniel Ellsberg - Henry Kissinger - Tet offensive - counterculture - Richard Nixon - Spiro Agnew - Daniel Ellsberg - Henry Kissinger - Warren Burger - détente - impoundment - revenue sharing - executive privilege - Vietnamization - Nixon Doctrine - My Lai massacre - Cambodian incursion - Kent State killings - Twenty-sixth Amendment - Philadelphia Plan - Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) - Pentagon Papers - ABM treaty - SALT - MIRVs - southern strategy - Watergate - scandal - CREEP - enemies list - Saturday Night Massacre - War Powers Act - Title IX - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) - *Bakke* case - SALT II - George McGovern - Sam Ervin - John Dean - Rachel Carson - Gerald Ford - Jimmy Carter - Shah of Iran - Ayatollah Khomeini - Leonid Brezhnev - energy crisis - Helsinki accords - OPEC - Iranian hostage crisis - Edward Kennedy - John Anderson - Reganomics - Sandinistas - Iran - Contra Affair - Solidarity - Grenada invasion - yuppies - Strategic Defense Initiative - *Roe v. Wade* - James Watt - Anwar Sadat - Mikhail Gorbachev - Walter Mondale - Gary Hart - Oliver North - Jerry Falwell - Jesse Jackson - Geraldine Ferraro - Sandra Day O’Connor - Boris Yeltsin - Saddam Hussein - Norman Schwarzkopf - Clarence Thomas - H. Ross Perot - Newt Gingrich - Robert Dole - Monica Lewinsky - Kenneth Starr - “supply-side” economics - *Perestroika* - *Glasnost* - new religious right - right to life vs pro-choice - “family values” - “ethnic cleansing” - Moral Majority - “new Democrats” - Branch Davidians - Contract With America - *Hopwood v. Texas* - NAFTA - World Trade Organization - Columbine High School - Whitewater Land Corporation