**Unit 17: Origins of the Cold War**

**I. A Clash of Interests** *(pages 778–779)*

**A.** After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union became increasingly hostile, leading to an era of confrontation and competition that lasted from about 1946 to 1990 known as the **Cold War.**

**B.** Soviets were concerned with security and wanted to avoid future attacks from Germany. They wanted all countries between Germany and the Soviet Union to be under Soviet control. Soviets believed communism was superior to capitalism. They were suspicious of capitalist countries because they felt capitalism would lead to war and eventually destroy communism.

**C.** Americans were concerned with economic problems. Roosevelt and his advisers believed that economic growth would keep the world peaceful. American leaders promoted a democracy with protections for individual rights and free enterprise to create prosperity.

**II. The Yalta Conference** *(pages 779–781)*

**A.** Ameeting of Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin at **Yalta**—a Soviet resort on the Black Sea—was held to plan the postwar world. Although the conference went well, some agreements made would later become key in causing the Cold War.

**B.** At Yalta, a compromise was made with Roosevelt and Churchill agreeing to recognize the Polish Communist government set up by the Soviets. Stalin agreed that the government would include members from the old Polish government before the war. Stalin agreed that free elections would take place in Poland.

**C.** During the meeting at Yalta, Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin issued the **Declaration of Liberated Europe,** giving people the right to choose their form of government.

**D.** It was decided at Yalta to divide Germany and Berlin into four zones, with Great Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union, and France each controlling a zone. It was also agreed that Germany would pay reparations for damage caused by the war. For the next several years, arguments about these reparations and economic policy in Germany would become one of the major causes of the Cold War.

**E.** Tensions rose when the Soviets did not follow agreements made at Yalta, which caused Soviet-American relations to deteriorate.

**F.** President Roosevelt died and Vice President Harry S Truman became the next President.

**III. Truman Takes Control** *(pages 781–782)*

**A.** Harry S Truman took office, making it clear he would stand firm against Stalin to keep promises he made during Yalta.

**B.** In July 1945, Truman and Stalin met at **Potsdam** near Berlin to work out a deal regarding Germany. Truman was against heavy reparations on Germany, feeling that the reparations would not allow German industry to recover. Agreements were made allowing the Soviets to take reparations from their zone in Germany and a small amount of German industrial equipment from other zones. Stalin was not pleased with Truman’s proposal. Truman then told Stalin of the successfully tested atomic bomb, leading Stalin to think it was a threat to get him to agree to the deal. Stalin agreed, but tensions rose.

**C.** Other issues at Potsdam did not end successfully. The Declaration of Liberation of Europe was not upheld, and the Soviet army’s presence led to pro-Soviet Communist governments being established in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. These Communist countries of Eastern Europe became known as the **satellite nations.** Although they had their own governments and were not directly under direct Soviet control, they had to remain Communist and follow Soviet approved policies.

**D.** As Communists began taking over Eastern Europe, Winston Churchill’s term, the **iron curtain,** was used to describe the separation of the Communist nations of EasternEurope from the West.

**Unit 17: The Early Cold War Years**

**I. Containing Communism** *(pages 783–785)*

**A.** As Americans became increasingly impatient with the Soviets, the State Department asked the American Embassy in Moscow to explain Soviet behavior. On February 22, 1946, diplomat **George Kennan** responded with the **Long Telegram,** a 5,540-word cable message explaining his views of Soviet goals. In the telegram, Kennan discussed Russian insecurity and fear of the West and why it was impossible to reach an agreement. He proposed a long-term containment of Russian expansion. This led to Truman’s policy of **containment**—keeping communism within its present territory through diplomatic, economic, and military actions.

**B.** After World War II, Soviet troops remained in northern Iran, demanding access to Iran’s oil supplies. Soviet troops helped Communists in northern Iran set up a separate government. The United States demanded their withdrawal and sent a U.S. battleship into the eastern Mediterranean. The Soviets withdrew from Iran.

**C.** On March 12, 1947, Truman went before Congress to request $400 million to fight Soviet aggression in Greece and Turkey. The policy became known as the **Truman** **Doctrine.** Its purpose was to stabilize the Greek government and ease Soviet demands in Turkey. It became the United States’s pledge to stop communism in the world.

**D.** Postwar Western Europe faced economic ruin and starving people. In June 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall proposed the European Recovery Program called the **Marshall Plan.** The plan would give European nations American aid to rebuild. The plan was an effort to fight hunger, poverty, and chaos. The Soviet Union and its satellite nations in Eastern Europe rejected the offer and developed their own economic program. The Marshall Plan gave billions of dollars worth of supplies, machinery, and food to Western Europe, lessening the appeal of communism and opening new trade markets.

**II. The Berlin Crisis** *(pages 785–786)*

**A.** By early 1948, in response to the Soviet attempt to harm Germany’s economy, the United States, Great Britain, and France merged their zones in Germany and in Berlin, which became West Berlin, allowing Germans to have their own government. The new nation became West Germany with a separate economy from the Soviet zone, which eventually became known as East Germany.

**B.** In June 1948, Soviet troops stopped all road and rail traffic to West Berlin, hoping to force Americans to renegotiate Germany’s status or give up Berlin. In response, Truman sent long-range bombers with atomic weapons to bases in Britain. Truman then ordered the **Berlin airlift.** For eleven months, cargo planes supplied Berliners with food, medicine, and coal. Stalin finally lifted the blockade on May 12.

**C.** With the threat of war still present, the American public supported a military alliance with Western Europe. By April 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (**NATO**), a mutual defense alliance, was created with initially twelve countries joining. The members agreed to come to the aid of any member who was attacked.

**D.** Six years later, NATO allowed West Germany to rearm and join its organization. Soviet leaders responded with the organization of a military alliance in Eastern Europe known as the **Warsaw Pact.**

**E.** The U.S. also formed other regional alliances.

**III. The Cold War Spreads to East Asia** *(pages 786–787)*

**A.** The Cold War spread to Asia.

**B.** In China, Communist forces and Nationalist forces had been battling since the late 1920s. The two had stopped their war during World War II in an effort to resist Japanese occupation. With the end of World War II, civil war broke out again. The Nationalists were defeated after poor leadership caused the United States to stop sending aid. In October 1949, Communists set up the People’s Republic of China.

**C.** In early 1950, the People’s Republic of China and the Soviet Union signed a treaty of friendship and alliance.

**D.** The United States was able to keep Communist China out of the United Nations while allowing Nationalists from Taiwan to retain their seats.

**E.** When the United States lost China as its main ally in Asia, it adopted policies to encourage the quick recovery of Japan’s industrial economy. The U.S. saw Japan as its key in defending Asia.

**IV. The Korean War** *(pages 787–789)*

**A.** At the end of World War II, American and Soviet forces entered Korea to disarm Japanese troops stationed there. The Allies divided Korea at the 38th parallel of latitude. Soviet troops controlled the north and set up a Communist government. American troops controlled the south with an American-backed government. The Soviets gave military aid to the north, resulting in an expansive military. On June 25, 1950, North Korean troops invaded South Korea.

**B.** Truman asked the UN to act against the Communist invasion of South Korea. American, UN, and South Korean troops pushed back advancing North Korean troops.

**C.** The Communist Chinese government saw the UN troops as a threat and demanded that they stop advancing. After being ignored, China began a massive attack with hundreds of thousands of Chinese troops heading across the border, driving UN forces back.

**D.** General MacArthur demanded approval to expand the war against China. Truman refused MacArthur’s demands. MacArthur was fired after publicly criticizing the president. Truman was committed to **limited war,** a war fought to achieve a limited objective such as containing communism.

**E.** By 1951 UN forces had pushed Chinese and North Koreans back across the 38th parallel. An armistice was signed July 1953.

**F.** The Korean War was an important turning point in the Cold War. Instead of just using political pressure and economic aid to contain communism, the United States began a major military buildup. The Korean War expanded the Cold War beyond Europe and into Asia.

**Unit 17: The Cold War and American Society**

**I. A New Red Scare** *(pages 790–792)*

**A.** During the 1950s, rumors and accusations of Communists in the United States led to fears that Communists were attempting to take over the world. The Red Scare began in September 1945, and escalated into a general fear of Communist **subversion**—an effort to secretly weaken a society and overthrow its government.

**B.** In early 1947, Truman established the **loyalty review program** to screen all federal employees for their loyalty. The program’s aim was to calm Americans. Instead, it led to the fear that Communists were infiltrating the government.

**C.** FBI Director **J. Edgar Hoover** went to the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) to urge them to hold public hearings on Communist subversion. Under Hoover’s leadership, the FBI sent agents to investigate suspected groups and to wiretap thousands of telephones.

**D.** In 1948 *Time* magazine editor **Whittaker Chambers** testified before HUAC that several government officials were also former Communists or spies. The most prominent among these was lawyer and diplomat **Alger Hiss.** Hiss had served in Roosevelt’s administration, attended the Yalta conference, and helped with the organization of the UN. Hiss denied the charges, but he was convicted of committing **perjury,** or lying under oath.

**E.** The search for spies intensified when the Soviet Union produced an atomic bomb. Klaus Fuchs, a British scientist, admitted giving information to the Soviet Union. This led to the arrest of **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg,** a New York couple who were members of the Communist Party and were charged with heading a Soviet spy ring. Although many believed the Rosenbergs were not guilty, the couple was executed in June 1953.

**F.** In 1946 American cryptographers cracked the Soviet spy code, allowing them to read messages between Moscow and the United States. This did not become public knowledge until 1995 when the government revealed **Project Venona’s** existence. It provided strong evidence against the Rosenbergs.

**G.** The federal government set the example for many state and local governments, universities, businesses, unions, and churches to start finding Communists.

**II. “A Conspiracy So Immense”** *(pages 793–795)*

**A.** In 1949, with the Soviet Union testing an atomic bomb and China falling to communism, Americans felt they were losing the Cold War. Americans continued to believe that Communists were inside the government. Senator **Joseph R. McCarthy,** in a political speech, stated that he had a list of 205 Communists in the state department.

**B.** McCarthy won the Senate race after accusing his opponent of being a Communist. He accused Democratic Party leaders of corruption and of protecting Communists. Others made similar charges, causing Americans to begin to believe them.

**C.** Congress passed the Internal Security Act or **McCarran Act** in 1950. The act made it illegal to “combine, conspire, or agree with any other person to perform any act which would substantially contribute to . . . the establishment of a totalitarian government.”

**D.** Senator Joseph R. McCarthy became the chairman of the Senate subcommittee on investigations. His investigation turned into a witch hunt as he searched for disloyalty based on poor evidence and fear. He ruined reputations without proper evidence. This tactic became known as **McCarthyism.**

**E.** In 1954 Americans watched televised **Army-McCarthy hearings** and saw how McCarthy attacked witnesses, and his popularity faded. Finally, an army lawyer named Joseph Welch stood up to McCarthy. Later that year, the Senate passed a vote of **censure,** or formal disapproval, against McCarthy.

**III. Life During the Early Cold War** *(pages 795–796)*

**A.** Communism and the threat of the atomic bomb dominated life for Americans and their leaders in the 1950s.

**B.** The threat of an atomic attack against the United States forced Americans to prepare for a surprise attack. Although Americans tried to protect themselves, experts realized that for every person killed instantly by a nuclear blast, four more would later die from **fallout,** the radiation left over after the blast. Some families built **fallout shelters** in their backyards and stocked them with canned food.

**C.** The 1950s was a time of great contrasts. Images of the Cold War appeared in films and popular fiction. Along with these fears of communism and spies, the country enjoyed postwar prosperity and optimism.

**Unit 17: Eisenhower’s Policies**

**I. Eisenhower’s “New Look”** *(pages 797–799)*

**A.** The election of 1952 placed Democratic candidate Adlai Stevenson against Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower. Eisenhower, the general who organized the D-Day invasion, was a national hero. Eisenhower won by a landslide.

**B.** Eisenhower felt the way to win the Cold War was through a strong military and a strong economy. Eisenhower believed a conventional war would be too expensive and would hurt the economy. He believed the use of atomic weapons was necessary. Eisenhower felt the United States needed a “New Look” in its defense policy.

**C.** Eisenhower wanted to prevent war from happening in the first place. A policy called **massive retaliation** was used to threaten the use of nuclear weapons on any Communist state that tried to gain territory through force. This resulted in a cut in military spending and an increase in America’s nuclear arsenal.

**D.** New technology brought the B-52 bomber, which could fly across continents and drop nuclear bombs anywhere in the world. Intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarines capable of launching nuclear missiles were also created.

**E.** Americans discovered that the Soviets had developed their own nuclear missiles. On October 4, 1957, the Soviets launched ***Sputnik,*** the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth. The Americans felt they were falling behind in missile technology.

**F.** The next year, Congress created the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** (NASA) and also passed the **National Defense Education Act** (NDEA).

**II. Brinkmanship In Action** *(pages 799–801)*

**A.** President Eisenhower’s willingness to threaten nuclear war to maintain peace worried some people. Critics argued that **brinkmanship,** the willingness to go to war to force the other side to back down, was too dangerous.

**B.** The Korean War ended with the signing of an armistice in 1953. This came after Eisenhower had gone to the brink and threatened to use nuclear weapons. The battle line became the border between North Korea and South Korea. Although there was no victory, it had stopped communism from spreading.

**C.** In 1954 China threatened to take over two of the islands from the Nationalists. Eisenhower threatened the use of nuclear weapons if China tried to invade Taiwan. China retreated.

**D.** Eisenhower wanted to prevent Arab nations in the Middle East from aligning with the Soviet Union. To gain support, the United States offered to help finance the construction of a dam on the Nile River for Egypt. Congress forced the United States to withdraw the offer. Egyptians took control of the Suez Canal to use its profits to pay for the dam. British and French troops responded by invading the Suez Canal. Soviets threatened rocket attacks on Britain and France. Eisenhower put American nuclear forces on alert, and through strong American pressure the British and French called off their invasion.

**III. Fighting Communism Covertly** *(pages 801–802)*

**A.** Brinkmanship would not work in all situations, and it could not prevent Communists from revolting within countries. To prevent this, Eisenhower used **covert,** or hidden, operations conducted by the **Central Intelligence Agency** (CIA).

**B.** The CIA operations took place in **developing nations,** or those nations with mostly agricultural economies. In many of these countries, leaders felt European imperialism and American capitalism were the causes of their problems.

**C.** Two examples of covert operations that achieved American objectives took place in Iran and Guatemala in the 1950s.

**D.** Covert operations did not always work. After Stalin died, **Nikita Khrushchev** became the new leader of the Soviet Union in 1956. He delivered a secret speech to Soviet leaders, which the CIA broadcast to Eastern Europe. Eastern Europeans, frustrated by Communist rule, staged riots, and a full-scale uprising took place in Hungary. Soviet tanks entered Budapest, the capital of Hungary, and stopped the rebellion.

**IV. Continuing Tensions** *(page 802)*

**A.** Eisenhower and Soviet leader Khrushchev agreed to a **summit** in Paris in order to improve relations. Khrushchev stopped the summit after the Soviets shot down an American spy plane piloted by **Francis Gary Powers.**

**B.** In his farewell address, Eisenhower warned Americans to be on guard against the influence of a **military**-**industrial complex** in a democracy. It was a new relationship between the military establishment and the defense industry.

**Unit 17: Truman and Eisenhower**

**I. Return to a Peacetime Economy** *(pages 808–809)*

**A.** The U.S. economy continued to grow after World War II because of increased consumer spending.

**B.** The Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, also called the **GI Bill,** helped the economy by providing loans to veterans to attend college, set up businesses, and buy homes.

**C.** Increased spending led to higher prices for goods, which then led to rising inflation. Workers went on strike for increased wages. President Truman, fearing an energy shortage, forced miners to return to work after a month-long strike.

**D.** In 1946 Americans interested in change elected Republicans in both houses of Congress. Congress, wanting to cut the power of organized labor, proposed the **Taft-** **Hartley Act.** This act outlawed the **closed shop,** or the practice of forcing business owners to hire only union members. States could pass **right**-**to**-**work laws** outlawing **union shops,** or shops where new workers were required to join the union. The act also prohibited **featherbedding,** the limiting of work output in order to create more jobs. Although Truman vetoed the Taft-Hartley Act, Congress passed it in 1947.

**II. Truman’s Domestic Program** *(pages 809–811)*

**A.** President Truman tried to push many domestic measures through Congress.

**B.** Some of Truman’s many proposals included the expansion of Social Security benefits, raising the minimum wage from 40 to 75 cents an hour, and a broad civil rights bill protecting African Americans. His proposals met with little success with Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats.

**C.** As the election of 1948 approached, it looked as if Truman would not be reelected. During his campaign, Truman made speeches that criticized a **“Do-Nothing** **Congress,”** because it had not enacted any of his legislative proposals. Truman won the election, and the Democratic Party also made a comeback, regaining control of both houses of Congress.

**D.** Truman’s domestic agenda was coined the **Fair Deal.** He put forth in his State of the Union message that Americans had the right to expect a fair deal from their government. Congress did not support all of Truman’s ideas. While the minimum wage was increased and the Social Security system expanded, Congress refused to pass national health insurance or to enact civil rights legislation.

**III. The Eisenhower Years** *(pages 811–813)*

**A.** With the United States at war in Korea, Truman’s Fair Deal faded, as did his approval rating. He chose not to run for reelection.

**B.** The Republican candidate, Dwight Eisenhower ran with the slogan, “It’s time for a change!” He promised to end the Korean War. Eisenhower won in a landslide with running mate California senator, Richard Nixon.

**C.** President Eisenhower’s political beliefs were self-described as midway between conservative and liberal. He referred to the idea of **“dynamic conservatism,”** or the balancing of economic conservatism with some activism.

**D.** On the conservative side, Eisenhower ended government price and rent controls, vetoed a school construction bill, and cut aid for public housing while also supporting some tax reductions.

**E.** As an activist, Eisenhower pushed for the passage of the **Federal Highway Act,** which provided $25 billion for a 10-year project to construct 40,000 miles of interstate highways. As the number of American car owners increased, this act was necessary to provide for more efficient travel routes. Eisenhower also authorized the construction of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway. Three previous presidents had failed at reaching an agreement with Canada to build this American-Canadian waterway aiding international shipping.

**F.** As Eisenhower easily won his second run for the presidency in 1956, America transitioned from a wartime to a peacetime economy. Americans focused their energy on a decade of tremendous prosperity.

**Unit 17: The Affluent Society**

**I. American Abundance** *(pages 814–816)*

**A.** In 1958 economist **John Kenneth Galbraith** published *The Affluent Society*, in which he claimed that the United States and some other industrialized nations had created an “economy of abundance.” New business techniques and improved technology had produced a standard of living never before thought possible.

**B.** As the mechanization of farms and factories increased, many Americans began working in **white-collar** jobs, such as sales and management. In 1956, for the first time, white-collar workers outnumbered **blue-collar** workers—people who perform physical labor in industry.

**C.** White-collar employees generally worked for large corporations, some of which expanded into overseas corporations. **Multinational corporations** were located close to important raw materials and used cheaper labor forces, making them more competitive. The 1950s also had an increase in **franchises,** in which a person owns and operates one or several stores of a chain operation.

**D.** Cooperate leaders wanted employees who could conform to company standards. In the 1950s book *The Lonely Crowd*, sociologist **David Riesman** argued that the “innerdirected” man was giving way to the “other-directed” man, with concerns regarding company approval outweighing personal values.

**E.** The rise in luxury products led to the growth of more sophisticated advertising. The advertising industry became the fastest-growing industry in the United States, using new marketing techniques to sell products.

**F. Levittown,** New York, one of the country’s earliest suburbs, was a mass-produced residential community spearheaded by Bill Levitt. Between 1947 and 1951, other evittown–type communities were built all over the United States. The suburbs came to symbolize the American dream, while others saw it as another example of American conformity.

**II. The 1950s Family** *(pages 816–817)*

**A.** The 1950s changed the American family as families grew larger and women entered the workforce.

**B.** The period between 1945 and 1961 is known as the **baby boom,** in which more than 65 million children were born in the United States. Many young couples had delayed marriage until after the war and were now ready to marry and begin a family. Other factors in this boom were the GI benefits that encouraged the growth of families, and television and magazines promoting pregnancy and large families.

**C.** In the 1950s, although many women were expected to remain at home, the number of women who held jobs outside the home increased.

**III. Technological Breakthroughs** *(pages 817–819)*

**A.** In 1946 scientists working for the United States Army developed one of the earliest computers. It was called ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), and it made military calculations. Later, a newer model called UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) could handle business data and led to the computer revolution.

**B.** In the 1950s, there were many medical breakthroughs such as the development of antibiotics; new drugs for arthritis, diabetes, cancer, and heart disease; and advances in surgical techniques.

**C.** Polio epidemics swept the nation in the 1940s and 1950s. **Jonas Salk** developed an injectable vaccine that prevented polio. New cases of polio declined dramatically. American scientist Albert Sabin later developed an oral vaccine for polio, causing the threat of polio to disappear in the United States.

**D.** The Soviet Union launched the world’s first space satellite, *Sputnik*, in October 1957. The United States launched its own satellite in January 1958.

**E.** American engineers were making commercial planes smoother and faster.

**Unit 17: Popular Culture of the 1950s**

**I. The New Mass Media** *(pages 820–823)*

**A.** The popularity of television increased as it became more affordable for consumers. In 1946 there were 7,000 to 8,000 television sets in the United States. By 1957 there were 40 million television sets. In the late 1950s, the television news became an important source of information. Advertising and sporting events became more common.

**B.** Television shows fell into the categories of comedy, action and adventure, variety-style entertainment, and quiz shows. **Ed Sullivan’s** variety show *Toast of the Town* provided a mix of comedy, popular song, dance, and acrobatics. In 1956 the quiz show *Twenty*- *One* caused an uproar after it was discovered that many of the show’s contestants were given the answers prior to the show.

**C.** With the increase in television viewing, the movie industry lost viewers. Moviemakers tried several ways to lure people away from their television sets, including the use of 3-D glasses and **cinemascope.** Movie roles for women were stereotypical, often dealing with marriage or the hope of marriage. Roles for African Americans were often stereotypical or one-dimensional.

**D.** Radio had to find ways to get television viewers to listen again. Recorded music, news, talk shows, weather, public-service programming, and shows for specific audiences were all used to encourage people to turn on their radios.

**II. The New Youth Culture** *(pages 823–824)*

**A.** Young Americans rebelled against the conformist ideals of adult society and looked to controversial styles in music and literature.

**B.** In 1951 radio disc jockey **Alan Freed** gained permission from his manager to play African American rhythm and blues on the radio. The listeners loved the new songs, and soon white artists were copying the sound to form a new style of music called **rock ‘n’ roll.**

**C.** In 1956 **Elvis Presley** became a rock ‘n’ roll hero for many teenagers. He eventually became known as the “King of Rock ‘n’ Roll.” The music was very popular with teens, but parents disliked this new music. Several cities banned rock ‘n’ roll. These varying opinions led to what became known as a **generation gap,** or cultural separation between children and parents.

**D.** A group of mostly white artists, who called themselves the **beats,** highlighted the values gap that existed in the United States in the 1950s. In 1957 beat writer **Jack Kerouac** published *On the Road*. This book described freewheeling adventures with a car thief and a con artist. The book shocked readers but went on to become a classic in American literature.

**III. African American Entertainers** *(pages 824–825)*

**A.** African American entertainers tried to find a way to fit into a country that often treated them like second-class citizens. Most were shut out by television. African American rock ‘n’ roll singers had an easier time gaining acceptance. African Americans like **Chuck Berry, Ray Charles,** and **Little Richard** recorded hit songs.

**B.** African American women’s recording groups, including the **Crystals,** the **Chiffons,** and the **Shirelles,** paved the way for future women’s groups.

**Unit 17: The Other Side of American Life**

**I. Poverty Amidst Prosperity** *(pages 828–831)*

**A.** In the 1950s, 1 in 5 Americans lived below the **poverty line,** a figure the government set to reflect the minimum income required to support a family.

**B.** Writer **Michael Harrington** chronicled poverty in the United States during the 1950s in his book, *The Other America*. He described how some Americans lived in the run-down and hidden communities of America. The poor included single mothers, elderly, minority immigrants, rural Americans, Appalachians, and Native Americans.

**C.** As many Americans moved to the suburbs, the urban areas became home to poorer, less educated minority groups. In the 1950s, the government tried to improve conditions with **urban renewal** programs, in which they tore down slums and built high-rise projects.

**D.** In 1958 African American salaries were only 51 percent of what whites earned. Although the NAACP and the Congress of Racial Equality pushed for equality and economic opportunities for African Americans, they had little success.

**E.** Through the **Bracero program,** some 5 million Mexican immigrants came to the United States to help with agricultural needs. These laborers struggled with poverty and worked in unbearable conditions for very little pay.

**F.** Native Americans were the poorest group in the nation. Through the **termination policy,** the federal government withdrew all official recognition of the Native Americangroups as legal entities and made them follow the same laws as white citizens.

**G.** During the 1950s, many impoverished families left Appalachia in search of a better way of life.

**II. Juvenile Delinquency** *(pages 831–832)*

**A.** An important social problem in the United States during the 1950s was a rise in, or at least a rise in the reporting of, **juvenile delinquency**—antisocial or criminal behavior of youths. Delinquency in the 1950s cut across class and racial lines. While most teens did not participate in any illegal activity, teens were stereotyped, especially if they had long hair and dressed in an unconventional manner.

**B.** As baby boomers started attending school, enrollments increased greatly. During the 1950s, schools suffered a shortage of buildings and teachers.

**C.** Because the Soviet Union had launched the first space satellites, the nation’s educational institutions were criticized for a lack of technical education. In response to the criticisms, efforts were made to improve math and scientific education in U.S. schools.

**Unit 17: The New Frontier**

**I. The Election of 1960** *(pages 840–841)*

**A.** The 1960 presidential election began the era of television politics. Voters began using this medium as a voting tool.

**B.** The Democratic candidate, John F. Kennedy, was a Catholic from a wealthy Massachusetts family. Republican candidate, Richard Nixon, was a Quaker from a financially struggling family.

**C.** During the campaign, Democrats spent over $6 million in television and radio ads, while Republicans spent over $7.5 million.

**D.** The campaign focused on the economy and the Cold War. Kennedy felt the United States faced a threat from the Soviets and showed concern about a **“missile gap,”** in which it was believed the United States was behind the Soviets in weaponry. Nixon believed the Republican administration was on the right track with its foreign policy.

**E.** The televised debates had a strong influence on the outcome of the election. Kennedy won in what was one of the closest elections in history.

**II. The Kennedy Mystique** *(pages 841–842)*

**A.** John Kennedy’s youth, optimism, and charisma inspired Americans.

**B.** In his Inaugural Address, Kennedy told Americans, “ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.”

**C.** Kennedy was the first president to broadcast his press conferences live on television.

**III. Success and Setback on the Domestic Front** *(pages 842–843)*

**A.** With his new legislative agenda, known as the **New Frontier,** Kennedy hoped to increase aid to education, provide health insurance to the elderly, create a Department of Urban Affairs, and help migrant workers.

**B.** Kennedy was unsuccessful in pushing through many of his domestic programs even though the Democratic Party had large majorities in both houses of Congress. Many Republicans and conservative Southern Democrats felt the New Frontier was too costly. Congress defeated many of Kennedy’s proposals.

**C.** Kennedy advocated the New Deal strategy of deficit spending that had been implemented during Roosevelt’s presidency. Congress was convinced to invest more funds for defense and space exploration to create more jobs and encourage economic growth. Kennedy also boosted the economy through increased business production and efficiency.

**D.** Kennedy helped the women’s movement during the 1960s. He created a **Presidential Commission on the Status of Women,** calling for federal action against gender discriminationand affirming the right of women to equally paid employment.

**IV. Warren Court Reforms** *(page 843–845)*

**A.** Social issues were a focus during Kennedy’s time in office. **Earl Warren,** Chief Justice of the United States since Eisenhower’s presidency, and the Warren Court took on a much more activist tone, which helped shape national policy. The Warren Court took a stand on several key issues, such as the civil rights movement, freedom of the press, separation of church and state, and the rights of the accused. Many of these decisions are still being argued today.

**B.** One of the Warren Court’s most important decisions involved **reapportionment,** or the way in which states draw up political districts based on changes in population. The Warren Court decided on the principle of “one man, one vote,” which required state legislatures to reapportion electoral districts so that all citizens’ votes would have equal weight.

**C.** During the 1960s, the U.S. Supreme Court used the Fourteenth Amendment to apply the Bill of Rights to the states. **Due process** required that the law not treat an individual unfairly, arbitrarily, or unreasonably, and that courts must follow proper procedures and rules when trying a case.

**D.** The issue of separation between church and state was reaffirmed when the Court ruled that states could not compose official prayers and require prayer in public schools.

**E.** The decisions of the Warren Court were favored by some while opposed by others, but the Court had an immense role in shaping national policy.

**Unit 17: JFK and the Cold War**

**I. Kennedy Confronts Global Challenges** *(pages 846–848)*

**A.** President Kennedy focused much of his time on foreign policy as the nation’s rivalry between the Soviet Union deepened. Through a variety of programs, Kennedy attempted to curb communism and reduce the threat of nuclear war.

**B.** Kennedy felt that Eisenhower had relied too heavily on nuclear weapons. Instead, Kennedy supported a **“flexible response”** where he asked for a buildup of conventional troops and weapons. This was costly but allowed the United States to fight a limited style of warfare. Kennedy also supported the Special Forces, a small army unit established in the 1950s to wage guerrilla warfare.

**C.** To improve Latin American relations, Kennedy proposed the **Alliance for Progress,** a series of cooperative aid projects with Latin American governments. Over a 10-year period, $20 billion was promised to aid Latin America. In Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Central American republics, real reform took place. In other countries, the governing rulers used the money to remain in power.

**D.** The **Peace Corps,** created to help less developed nations fight poverty, trained young Americans to spend two years assisting in a country. The Peace Corps is still active today and has become one of Kennedy’s most important and withstanding legacies.

**E.** During this time of increased tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two countries engaged in a **space race,** with each country hoping to dominate space to enhance their positions on Earth. Kennedy wanted Americans to be the first to reach the moon, and he pushed Congress to make it a reality.

**II. Crises of the Cold War** *(pages 848–850)*

**A.** Cuba and its leader, Fidel Castro, began forming an alliance with the Soviet Union and its leader, Nikita Khrushchev. During Eisenhower’s presidency, the CIA had secretly trained and armed Cuban exiles known as La Brigada. Kennedy’s advisers approved a plan to invade Cuba using La Brigada. On April 17, 1961, 1,400 armed Cuban exiles landed at the **Bay of Pigs** on the south coast of Cuba. Disaster struck as Kennedy cancelled air support for the exiles in order to keep United States involvement a secret.

Most of the La Brigada were either killed or captured by Castro’s army.

**B.** After meeting with Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, Kennedy refused to recognize East Germany or to have the United States—along with Great Britain and France— withdraw from Berlin. The Soviet leader retaliated by constructing a wall through Berlin, stopping movement between the Soviet sector and the rest of the city. For the next 30 years, the **Berlin Wall** symbolized the Cold War division between East and West.

**C.** During the summer of 1962, American intelligence agencies discovered that Soviet technicians and equipment had arrived in Cuba, and that military construction was in progress. Photographs proved that the Soviets had placed long-range missiles in Cuba. Kennedy ordered it stopped, but work on the site continued. Nuclear holocaust was feared. Neither Kennedy nor Khrushchev wanted World War III. Kennedy agreed not to invade Cuba and to remove missiles in Turkey. The Soviets agreed to remove missiles in Cuba.

**D.** The Cuban missile crisis, as it became known, brought the world to the edge of a nuclear war. Both sides agreed to work out a plan to ease tension. In 1963 the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. The missile crisis led to the demise of Nikita Khrushchev, and the new Soviet leadership was less interested in reaching agreements with the West. The result was a huge Soviet arms buildup.

**III. The Death of a President** *(pages 850–851)*

**A.** On November 22, 1963, John F. Kennedy was shot twice while riding in a presidential motorcade. He was pronounced dead a short time later. Lee Harvey Oswald, a Marxist, was accused of killing Kennedy and was shot and killed himself two days later by Jack Ruby. It was suspected that Ruby killed Oswald to protect others involved in the murder. Chief Justice Warren concluded that Oswald was the lone gunman. The report of the **Warren Commission** left a few questions unanswered, and a conspiracy theory has persisted, although none has gained wide acceptance.

**B.** Kennedy’s successor, Lyndon Johnson, continued to promote many of Kennedy’s programs.

**Unit 17: The Great Society**

**I. Johnson Takes the Reins** *(pages 854–857)*

**A.** Lyndon Johnson took office during what seemed like a prosperous time for the United States. In reality, however, away from the nation’s affluent suburbs were some 50 million poor. Kennedy and Johnson made the elimination of poverty a major policy goal.

**B.** Johnson differed from Kennedy’s elegant society image. Johnson, a Texan, spoke directly and roughly at times. He sought ways to find **consensus,** or general agreement. His ability to build coalitions made him one of the most effective and powerful leaders in Senate history.

**C.** Johnson declared that his administration was waging an unconditional **war on poverty** in America. By the summer of 1964, Congress had created the Office of EconomicOpportunity (OEO), which focused on creating jobs and fighting poverty.

**D.** The election of 1964 had Johnson running against Republican candidate BarryGoldwater. Americans were not ready for Goldwater’s aggressive message, andJohnson won in a landslide.

**II. The Great Society** *(pages 857–859)*

**A.** Johnson promised a **Great Society** during his campaign. It was the vision of a more perfect, more equitable society.

**B.** Between 1965 and 1968, over 60 programs were passed, including **Medicare** and **Medicaid.** Medicare was a health insurance program for the elderly funded through Social Security. Medicaid financed health care for those on welfare or living below the poverty line.

**C.** Johnson’s interest in education led to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and to the preschool program, Project **Head Start,** which was administered to disadvantaged children.

**D.** Johnson urged Congress to act on legislation dealing with the deterioration of inner cities. Congress responded with the creation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development in 1965. Its first secretary, **Robert Weaver,** was the first African American to serve in a cabinet. “Model Cities,” a broad-based program with matching funds from local and state agencies, supported programs in the areas of transportation, health care, housing, and policing.

**E.** The Immigration Reform Act of 1965 played a key role in changing the composition of the American population. It kept a strict limit on the number of immigrants admitted to the United States each year. It also eliminated the national origins system, which gave preference to northern European immigrants. Immigrants arrived in the U.S. from all parts of Europe and from Asia and Africa.

**III. Legacy of the Great Society** *(pages 859–860)*

**A.** The impact of the Great Society was felt by all aspects of American life and improved many lives.

**B.** Some Americans opposed the massive growth of federal funds and criticized the Great Society for intruding too much in their lives.

**C.** There is a continued debate over the success of the Great Society. It did result in many Americans asking questions, questions Americans continue to ask today.