**Beginnings of Cold War**

1. The Cold War
   1. U.S.-Soviet Relations to 1945
      1. Allies in World War II
      2. Postwar Cooperation – the U.N
      3. Satellite States in Eastern Europe
      4. Occupation Zones in Germany
   2. Nuclear Age
      1. The world would now live with the threat of nuclear war.
      2. Arms race between Soviet Union and U.S. who could build the most nuclear weapons.
      3. U.S. would use nuclear weapons as a “deterrent”
   3. Decision at Yalta
      1. Yalta Conference shaped the post WWII world. The lasting effect was: “You cannot trust the words of a dictator”.
      2. Key Decisions
         1. Created a United Nations
         2. Germany and Berlin divided into 4 zones controlled by the Allies
         3. Eastern European countries allowed “free elections”
         4. Stalin signed agreements but Eastern Europe would stay under Soviet control.
   4. Cold War
      1. Uneasy peace between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.
      2. Competition for world dominance and global power.
      3. Fought on political and economic fronts rather than on military battlefields-
      4. Even though the threat of war was always present.
      5. Defined America’s foreign policy from 1946 to 1989.
      6. It affected domestic politics and how Americans viewed the world and themselves.
      7. Constant state of military preparedness and arms race

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| --- | --- |
| Soviet Union | United States |
| Stalin argued that capitalism and communism could never coexist.  Communism   * No freedom of religion * State-run economy * Socialism * One-party system * Collective good * No private ownership * Crush opposition * Dictatorship | Churchill responded that an “Iron Curtain had descended across the Continent.”   * Americans * Freedom of Religion * Free enterprise * Laissez faire economy * Capitalism * Two-party system * Individual freedoms * Freedom of Speech * Democracy/Republic |

1. Cold War in Europe
   1. Containment Policy
      1. Developed by State Department assistant, George Keenan, NSC-68
      2. Argued Soviet Union was trying to: defeat capitalism & expand Soviet sphere of influence.
      3. US would stand firm, restrict and halt Soviet and Communist expansion.
         1. Help countries threatened by Communism with financial and economic assistance, propaganda, politically and militarily.
      4. Adopted by President Truman in 1946.
      5. Opposite of Appeasement
   2. The Truman Doctrine
      1. 1947, first use of “containment”
      2. $$$$$ to Greece and Turkey of $400 million to stop the spread of communism.
   3. The Marshall Plan
      1. President Truman’s plan (containment) to aid $$$ and rebuild a war torn Europe
      2. Marshall Plan offered financial aid of $13 billion.
      3. U.S. benefited by forming trade relationships with Europe.
      4. Left a legacy of European friendship and trans-Atlantic cooperation
      5. Helped to limit communist appeals in Western Europe in the aftermath of WWII
      6. Effects
         1. 1948, $13-16 billion to help rebuild Europe after WWII.
         2. Food, animal feed, fertilizer, fuel, raw materials and production equipment were among some of the goods shared
         3. Provided a 33.5% increase in GNP in Western Europe between 1948-52.
         4. European economy had a steep increase in production.
      7. Reaction
         1. Stalin Counters the Marshall Plan
         2. Soviet Union offered a similar plan----Molotov Plan.
         3. No countries of Western Europe took $$$.
         4. Marshall Plan considered a threat to Stalin because US offered money to war torn Europe as a way to promote democracy.
   4. The Berlin Airlift
      1. In response to the Marshall Plan, Stalin cut off all transportation lines into West Berlin.
      2. Trying to force the US, British and French out of Berlin.
      3. Berlin was located in the Soviet sector after WWII.
      4. US refused to back down and preceded to airlift supplies to the starving West Berliners.
      5. U.S. flew supplies to feed the people of West Berlin for 11 months/24-7
      6. Stalin backed down & pulled troops
      7. Germany/Berlin remain divided until 1989.
      8. The U.S. also won a propaganda war.
      9. Made democracy and capitalism look better to the world than communism.
   5. Foreign Alliances
      1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (1949)
         1. A military alliance for defending all members from outside attack.
         2. General Eisenhower was NATO's first supreme commander and Truman also stationed US troops in Western Germany as a deterrent against Soviet invasion.
      2. Warsaw Pact (1955)
         1. Communist/Soviet Union version of NATO
   6. National Security Act (1947)
      1. Department of Defense
      2. National Security Council (NSC)
         1. Advise the president on security matters
      3. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)
         1. Coordinate the government’s foreign fact-gathering
      4. “Voice of America”
         1. Radio broadcast, in 1948 promoting democracy.
      5. Congress resurrected the military draft (Selective Service System)
2. Cold War in Asia
   1. China
      1. 1949, the Year of Shock
      2. Mao Tse Tung defeats Chang Kai Shek in the Chinese Civil War.
      3. China became a communistic country.
      4. Chang Kai Shak exiled to Taiwan.
      5. Mao Tse Tung becomes the Communistic leader of China.
      6. US believed there was a communistic plot to rule the world
   2. Korean War (1950-1953)
      1. Invasion
         1. North Korea invades South Korea.
         2. North Korea was a communist nation and South Korea was a democracy.
         3. First war of “containment” policy to stop communism
         4. “Police Action” not a declared war
      2. Counter Attack
         1. President Truman leads United Nations.
         2. General Douglas MacArthur commands US and UN troops.
         3. Called “forgotten war”.
      3. Truman vs. MacArthur
         1. Truman fires General MacArthur when he advises Truman he would use nuclear weapons against the Chinese
      4. Armistice
3. Cold War at Home
   1. Red Scare
      1. Red Scare was Americans response to the fear of Communism
   2. House Committee for Un-American Activities (HUAC)
      1. 1947 investigations led to prison sentences for contempt known as the Hollywood Ten.
      2. Blacklisted
         1. list of persons who are under suspicion, disfavor, or censure, or who are not to be hired, served, or otherwise accepted.
      3. 1938–75, Congress investigated Americans suspected as communists
      4. Witnesses who refused to answer were cited for contempt of Congress.
      5. Playwright Arthur Miller based his play *The Crucible,* set during the Salem Witch Trials, in relation to the Red Scare
   3. McCarthyism
      1. Senator Joseph McCarthy accused 205 US Govt. officials of being Communist.
         1. Destroy or assassinate one’s character without proof.
         2. Became a witch hunt that led to Americans pledging a “loyalty oath” to the US
      2. Army-McCarthy hearings
         1. Congressional hearings called by Senator Joseph McCarthy's to accuse members of the Army of communist ties.
         2. On TV, McCarthy finally went too far for public approval.
         3. The hearings exposed the Senator's extremism and led to his eventual disgrace.
   4. Espionage Cases
      1. Alger Hiss Case
         1. In 1948, Whittaker Chambers made accusations of Soviet espionage against former State Dept. official Alger Hiss
         2. Hiss found guilty of spying & sentenced to 10 years in prison
         3. Richard Nixon, California Congressmen, was part of HUAC investigating Alger Hiss.
      2. Rosenbergs
         1. Soviets detonate their first atomic bomb in 1949 (Year of Shock))
         2. The question is raised, where did they get the technology the bomb?
         3. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg would be accused of giving away atomic bomb secrets.
         4. Charged with espionage they would be found guilty and executed in 1953.
4. Foreign Policy
   1. Korean War
      1. Stalemate by 1953 and President Eisenhower negotiated an end to war
      2. Korean Peninsula divided at 38th parallel allowing communism to be contained.
      3. Korea remains divided today
   2. Brinksmanship
      1. Push Communist nations to the brink of war, they will back down to U.S. nuclear superiority
      2. Shaped by John Foster Dulles
   3. Massive Retaliation
      1. Focus on nuclear weapons, air power
      2. H-Bomb in 1953
      3. Criticized as “mutual extinction”
   4. Stalin’s Death (1953)
      1. Nikitia Khruschev
         1. New Soviet leader after Stalin’s death in 1953 to 1965.
         2. Not as harsh as Stalin
      2. Believed US and Soviet Union could “peacefully co-exist” with one another but the Soviet Union had to be as strong militarily as the US.
   5. CIA-Iran Overthrow
      1. when the Iranian government did not comply with the massive Western companies controlling the oil in Iran,
      2. the CIA devised a rebellion to put Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, a young dictator-like figure, into power as the new shah of Iran.
      3. This ultimately led to Iranian bitterness towards America, leading to their revenge decades later.
   6. CIA overthrows leftist government in Guatemala (June 1954)
   7. The Suez Crisis: 1956-1957
      1. International crisis launched when Egyptian President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, previously owned mostly by French and British stockholders.
      2. This crisis failed without aid from the United States and marked an important turning point in the post-colonial Middle East and highlighted the rising importance of oil in world affairs
   8. The Hungarian Uprising: 1956
      1. Soviets had promised free elections.
      2. This could lead to the end of communist rule in Hungary.
      3. A series of demonstrations in Hungary against the Soviet Union in which Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev violently suppressed this pro-Western uprising, highlighting the limitations of American's power in Eastern Europe
      4. Americans do nothing when given the chance to rollback communism.
   9. Eisenhower Doctrine (January 1957)
      1. Pledged U.S. military and economic aid to Middle Eastern nations threatened by communist aggression.
   10. VP Nixon attacked in Venezuela (May 13, 1958)
   11. U-2 Spy Incident (1960)
       1. On May 1, 1960, a U.S. U-2 high altitude reconnaissance aircraft was shot down over central Russia, forcing its pilot, Gary Powers, to bail out at 15,000 feet.
       2. On May 5, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev announced the capture of the U.S. spy, and vowed that he would be put on trial.
       3. After initial denials, U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower admitted on May 7 that the unarmed reconnaissance aircraft was indeed on a spy mission.
       4. In response, Khrushchev cancelled a long-awaited summit meeting in Paris, and in August, Powers sentenced to ten years in a Soviet prison for his confessed espionage.
       5. However, a year-and-a-half later, on February 10, 1962, the Soviets released him in exchange for Rudolph Abel, a Soviet spy caught and convicted in the United States five years earlier.
       6. Led to the Berlin Wall being built and the Cold War “heating up again”
5. Technology
   1. Sputnik I (1957)
      1. The Russians have beaten America in space—they have the technological edge!
   2. Facts on Sputnik
      1. Launched Oct. 4, 1957
      2. Stayed in orbit 92 days, until Jan. 4, 1958
   3. Effects on the United States
      1. Americans fear a Soviet attack with missile technology
      2. Americans resolved to regain technological superiority over the Soviet Union
      3. In July 1958, President Eisenhower created NASA or National Aeronautics and Space and Administration
      4. 1958 --> National Defense Education Act
         1. Authorized $887 million in loans to needy college students and in grants for the improvement of teaching the sciences and languages
      5. Atomic Anxieties:
         1. “Duck-and-Cover Generation”
   4. Atomic Testing:
      1. Between July 16, 1945 and Sept. 23, 1992, the United States conducted 1,054 official nuclear tests, most of them at the Nevada Test Site.
      2. Americans built underground bomb shelters and cities had underground fallout shelters.

**Conformity**

1. Post-War America
   1. Serviceman’s Readjustment Act of 1944 or “GI Bill of Rights”
      1. Help veterans adjust to civilian life and gain higher education if they couldn’t afford one
      2. Restore lost educational opportunities because of military service.
      3. Enhance nation through a more highly educated and productive work force
      4. This was a correction of our mistake after WWI.
      5. GI Bill provided 6 benefits
         1. education and training
         2. Loans for a home, farm, or business
         3. unemployment pay of $20 a week for 52 weeks
         4. job-finding assistance
      6. Of the 15,440,000 veterans, some 7.8 million were trained.
         1. 2,230,000 in college
         2. 3,480,000 in other schools
         3. 1,400,000 in on-job training
         4. 690,000 in farm training
      7. Total cost of the World War II education program was $14.5 billion.
   2. Suburban Growth
      1. Levittown, L. I.: “The American Dream”
         1. $7,990 or $60/month with no down payment.
      2. By 1960 🡪 1/3 of the U. S. population in the suburbs.
      3. The Typical TV Suburban Families
         1. The Donna Reed Show (1958-1966)
         2. Leave It to Beaver (1957-1963)
         3. Father Knows Best (1954-1958)
         4. The Ozzie & Harriet Show (1952-1966)
   3. Baby Boom
      1. During Great Depression, birthrate and population decreased.
      2. Post WWII, both increase
      3. Number of annual births exceeded 2 per 100 women.
   4. Rise of the Sunbelt
      1. The Sunbelt states included from Florida to California
      2. Warm weather, low taxes, and job opportunities prompted families to move to these areas.
2. Post War Politics
   1. 22nd Amendment
      1. Presidents could only serve 2 terms, ratified in 1951
   2. Taft-Hartley Act (1947)
      1. Republican-promoted, anti-union legislation that weakened many of labor's New Deal gains by banning the closed shop and other strategies that helped unions organize.
      2. It also required union leaders to take a non-communist oath, which purged the union movement of many of its most committed and active organizers.
   3. Election of 1948
      1. Truman (Democrat) vs. Dewey (Republican).
      2. Strom Thurmond ran as Dixiecrat, Southern Democrats
         1. This caused a split in the Democratic party.
         2. Conservative southern Democrats who objected to Truman's push for civil-rights.
         3. States' Rights Democratic Party was a segregationist, populist, socially conservative splinter party of the Democratic Party determined to keep the South the same.
      3. Virtually every prediction (with or without public opinion polls) indicated that incumbent President Harry S. Truman would be defeated by Republican Thomas Dewey.
   4. Civil Rights
      1. African American WWII veterans returned to Jim Crow and discrimination.
      2. Integrated the military
      3. Integrated the federal government.
      4. Jackie Robinson broke the “colored barrier” and played major league baseball with the Brooklyn Dodgers……1947 to 1956
   5. The Fair Deal
      1. Truman’s “Fair Deal” domestic program
         1. called for improved housing
         2. full employment
         3. a higher minimum wage
         4. better farm price supports
         5. New Tennessee Valley Administrations
         6. extension of Social Security.
3. Domestic Policy
   1. Interstate Highway Act of 1956
      1. 42,000 miles of interstate highways linking major cities
      2. Largest public works project in American history with a cost of $32 billion
      3. Improves national defense
      4. Good for jobs, trucking
      5. Bad for the poor, public transportation
   2. The Culture of the Car
      1. America became a more homogeneous nation because of the automobile.
      2. Car registrations:
         1. 1945 🡪 25,000,000
         2. 1960 🡪 60,000,000
      3. 2-family cars doubles from 1951-1958
      4. 1955 🡪 Disneyland opened in Southern California.
         1. 40% of the guests came from outside California, most by car.
4. 1950s Culture
   1. Consumerism
      1. Consumer-driven mass economy
      2. Americans were caught up in the “economic boom” that took place after WWII
      3. Americans were becoming a consumer society
         1. .Buying whatever new product that came out that would make their lives comfortable.
      4. “Keeping up with the Joneses”
      5. Drive-ins — speed and convenience, McDonalds
   2. Television
      1. 1946 --> 7,000 TV sets in the U. S.
      2. 1950 --> 50,000,000 TV sets in the U. S.
      3. 1961 --> 55,000,000 TV sets in the U.S.
      4. 3 national networks, bland sit-coms, westerns, quiz shows, sports,
      5. Mass Audience
         1. TV celebrated traditional American values:
         2. Superman-----Truth, Justice, and the American way!
         3. Family Shows --> glossy view of mostly middle-class suburban life.
   3. Advertising
      1. All media, aggressive
      2. Shopping centers, credit cards
      3. Change from “mom & pop” to franchises (more conformity from city to city)
   4. Paperback books
      1. Reading Increase despite television—1 million copies a day
      2. Benjamin Spock’s *Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care*.
   5. Records
      1. Mass-marketed, inexpensive LP’s or 45’s
      2. Rock and Roll music becomes popular with teenagers
         1. Elvis "The King" Presley
         2. Chuck Berry
   6. Rise of the Teenage Culture
      1. In the 1950s --> the word “teenager” entered the American language.
      2. 1956 --> 13 million teens with $7 billion to spend a year.
      3. Behavioral Rules of the 1950s
         * Obey Authority.
         * Control Your Emotions.
         * Don’t Make Waves
         * Fit in with the Group.
         * Don’t Even Think About Sex!
   7. Progress Through Science
      1. 1951 -- First IBM Mainframe Computer
      2. 1952 -- Hydrogen Bomb Test
      3. 1953 -- DNA Structure Discovered
      4. 1954 -- Salk Vaccine Tested for polio
      5. 1957 -- First Commercial U. S. Nuclear Power Plant
      6. 1958 -- NASA Created (National Aeronautical Space Administration)
      7. 1959 -- Press Conference of the First 7 American Astronauts
   8. Corporate America
      1. More white-collar jobs than blue-collar
      2. Teamwork, conformity, strict dress codes
      3. 1947-1957 --> factory workers decreased by 4.3%, eliminating 1.5 million blue-collar jobs.
      4. By 1956 --> more white-collar than blue-collar jobs in the U. S
      5. 1956 --> Sloan Wilson’s *The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit*
   9. Big unions merge (AFL & CIO)
      1. more conservative—industrial jobs making middle-class income
   10. Suburbs, new cars, new schools, family vacations
   11. Well-Defined Gender Roles
       1. The ideal 1950’s man was the provider, protector, and the boss of the house. -- Life magazine, 1955
       2. 1956 --> William H. Whyte, Jr. --> The Organization Man \* a middle-class, white suburban male is the ideal.
       3. Role of Women
          1. Mass media reinforced traditional roles
          2. Lower wages in the workplace
   12. Religion
       1. After WWII, organized religion expands, becomes more tolerant
       2. 1000s of new churches, synagogues
       3. Less interest in doctrine, more in socialization, identity
       4. Church membership:
          1. 1940 --> 64,000,000
          2. 1960 --> 114,000,000
       5. Television Preachers
          1. Catholic Bishop Fulton J. Sheen --> “Life is Worth Living”
          2. Reverend Billy Graham --> ecumenical message; warned against the evils of Communism.
       6. Hollywood: apex of the biblical epics.
          1. The Ten Commandments (1956)
          2. Ben Hur (1959)

**Critics**

1. Social Critics
   1. Wanted increased social spending
   2. Struggle against conformity
      1. The “Beatnik” Generation:
         1. Against traditional values of the Great Depressions and WWII generation
         2. Would influence the “counter-culture” of the 1960’s
            1. Jack Kerouac --> On The Road
            2. Allen Ginsberg --> poem, “Howl”
   3. Struggle against anti-communism
      1. Arthur Miller
         1. *The Crucible*
            1. Salem Witch Hunts as allegory for Communist witch hunts
2. Changing Sexual Behavior:
   1. Alfred Kinsey
      1. 1948 --> Sexual Behavior in the Human Male
      2. 1953 --> Sexual Behavior in the Human Female
         1. premarital sex was common.
         2. extramarital affairs were frequent among married couples.
      3. “Kinsey’s results are an assault on the family as a basic unit of society, a negation of moral law, and a celebration of licentiousness.”-- Life magazine, early 1950s
3. Civil Rights
   1. Background
      1. Post WWI & WWII movement to urban areas
      2. African Americans influencing party politics by the 1950s
      3. Conflicting feelings about Cold War message of freedom and democracy
   2. Civil Rights Acts of 1957 & 1960
      1. First since Reconstruction
   3. Montgomery (Alabama) Bus Boycott
      1. December 1955, Rosa Parks, a 42 yr. old Black woman was ordered by a Montgomery bus driver to give up her seat to white passengers.
      2. Refused, arrested and fined $10 for sitting in the white section.
      3. Blacks refused to ride buses until the law was changed.
      4. Begins the Civil Rights Era as a national movement to bring about equality for Black Americans.
      5. Led by Martin Luther King, Jr.
      6. Montgomery City Government ended segregation.
   4. *Brown vs. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas*
      1. May 1954, Supreme Court overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and the "separate but equal" doctrine.
      2. Segregation of children in public schools on the basis of race was unconstitutional and discrimination.
      3. States ordered to integrate their schools.
   5. Little Rock Nine
      1. Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas was the first high school in the South to integrate.
      2. 1958, President Eisenhower sent Federal troops to accompany the nine black students attending an all white high school.
4. White Backlash
   1. White Citizen’s Council
      1. Located in many Southern towns in reaction to integration efforts by Civil Rights leaders
      2. Members of the PTA, Junior League, Chamber of Commerce
   2. Ku Klux Klan
      1. Continued lynchings and intimidation of African Americans
      2. Emmitt Till, a young African-American brutally murdered in Mississippi.

**“Little Boxes” by Malvina Reynolds (Covered by Pete Seeger)**

Little boxes on the hillside

Little boxes made of ticky tacky

Little boxes

Little boxes

Little boxes all the same

There's a green one and a pink one

And a blue one and a yellow one

And they're all made out of ticky tacky

And they all look just the same

And the people in the houses all go to the university

And they all get put in boxes, little boxes all the same

And there's doctors and there's lawyers

And business executives

And they're all made out of ticky tacky and they all look just the same

And they all play on the golf course and drink their martini dry

And they all have pretty children and the children go to school

And the children go to summer camp

And then to the university

And they all get put in boxes, and they all come out the same

And the boys go into business and marry and raise a family

And they all get put in boxes, little boxes all the same

There's a green one, and a pink one

And a blue one and a yellow one

And they're all made out of ticky tacky

And they all look just the same

**Document 1**

Source: Senator Harry S Truman to a newspaper reporter, June 1941

If we see that Germany is winning, we ought to help Russia and if Russia is winning we ought to help Germany and that way let them kill as many as possible.

**Document 2**

Source: The United States ambassador to the Soviet Union to Secretary of State Cordell Hull,August 10, 1943

The absence of a second front prepares the ground for a strong Soviet stand in the field of foreign policy. To the extent that people [around the world] believe that the Soviet Union carried the major burden of winning the war and that the United States and Great Britain withheld assistance which they could have given, [people] will be more inclined to support a claim that the Soviet Union should have the greatest voice in determining the peace.

**Document 3**

Source: Joseph Stalin, February 6, 1945

Prime Minister [Churchill] has said that for Great Britain the question of Poland is a question of honor. For Russia it is not only a question of honor but of security. . . . During the last 30 years, our German enemy has passed through this corridor twice.

**Document 4**

Source: George Kennan, State Department official, September 1946

I don't think that we can influence them [the Soviets] by reasoning with them, by arguing with them, by going to them and saying, "Look here, this is the way things are." I don't believe that is possible. . . . If we can keep them maneuvered into a position where it is always hard and unprofitable for them to take action contrary to the principles of the United Nations and to our policies and where there is always an open door and an easy road to collaboration . . . I personally am quite convinced that . . . sooner or later the logic of it will penetrate their government and will force changes there.

**Document 5**

Source: V. M. Molotov, Soviet foreign minister, "The Task of Our Time: Unite Against the Enslavement of the People," broadcast to the Russian people, November 6, 1947

Today the ruling circles of the United States and Great Britain head one international grouping which has as its aim the consolidation of capitalism and the achievement of the domination of these countries over other peoples. . . . Take, for example, the German question. If in the postwar period America and Britain had adhered to all the principles— let us say, for example, the democratic principles—of the Yalta and Potsdam conferences on the German question, which made possible and fruitful the collaboration of the great allies against Hitlerite Germany, with the aim of liquidating the remnants of fascism, then collaboration between the Soviet Union, the United States, and Britain would also today produce good results. But the United States and Britain have departed from these democratic principles and have violated the decisions jointly taken.

**Document 6**

Source: *The New York Times*, February 25, 1948

PRAGUE, Wednesday, Feb. 25—The "action committees" of Communist Premier Klement Gottwald were taking over authority in the capital and throughout Czechoslovakia yesterday in what looked like a revolution. The country was rapidly being turned into a "People's Front" nation of the typical Eastern European variety.

Ministries of the Government were brought under control of the Communists, the army was told to "remain true to the Soviet Union," the free press was being suppressed and the Gottwald forces apparently gained the support they needed to form a majority regime.

**99 Red Balloons by Nena**

You and I in a little toy shop  
Buy a bag of balloons  
With the money we've got  
Set them free at the break of dawn  
'Til one by one, they were gone

Back at base, bugs in the software  
Flash the message  
"Something's out there"  
Floating in the summer sky  
99 red balloons go by

99 red balloons  
Floating in the summer sky  
Panic bells, it's red alert  
There's something here  
From somewhere else  
The war machine springs to life  
Opens up one eager eye  
Focusing it on the sky  
Where 99 red balloons go by

99 Decision Street  
99 ministers meet  
To worry, worry, super-scurry  
Call the troops out in a hurry  
This is what we've waited for  
This is it boys, this is war  
The president is on the line  
As 99 red balloons go by  
  
99 Knights of the airway  
Ride super-high-tech jet fighters  
Everyone's a Silverhero  
Everyone's a Captain Kirk  
With orders to identify  
To clarify and classify  
Scramble in the summer sky  
As 99 red balloons go by  
  
As 99 red balloons go by  
99 dreams I have had

In every one a red balloon  
It's all over and I'm standin' pretty  
In this dust that was a city  
If I could find a souvenir  
Just to prove the world was here  
And here is a red balloon  
I think of you and let it go

**Mother’s Little Helper by The Rolling Stones**

What a drag it is getting old  
"Kids are different today,"  
I hear ev'ry mother say  
Mother needs something today to calm her down  
And though she's not really ill  
There's a little yellow pill  
She goes running for the shelter of a mother's little helper  
And it helps her on her way, gets her through her busy day  
  
"Things are different today,"  
I hear ev'ry mother say  
Cooking fresh food for a husband's just a drag  
So she buys an instant cake and she burns her frozen steak  
And goes running for the shelter of a mother's little helper  
And two help her on her way, get her through her busy day  
  
Doctor please, some more of these  
Outside the door, she took four more  
What a drag it is getting old  
  
"Men just aren't the same today"  
I hear ev'ry mother say  
They just don't appreciate that you get tired  
They're so hard to satisfy, You can tranquilize your mind  
So go running for the shelter of a mother's little helper  
And four help you through the night, help to minimize your plight  
  
Doctor please, some more of these  
Outside the door, she took four more  
What a drag it is getting old  
  
"Life's just much too hard today,"  
I hear ev'ry mother say  
The pusuit of happiness just seems a bore  
And if you take more of those, you will get an overdose  
No more running for the shelter of a mother's little helper  
They just helped you on your way, through your busy dying day

**Unit 10: The Cold War and Post WWII America**

**DBQs**

1. (2014) #1: Evaluate the extent to which US foreign policy goals contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostered change from the end of WWI (1918) to the end of the Korean War (1953).
2. (2006B) #1 (a): Evaluate the extent to which increased suspicion and tension between the US and the Soviet Union contributed to maintaining continuity as well as fostering change in US society from 1941 to 1949.
3. (2006B) #1 (b): Evaluate the causes and consequences of increased suspicion and tension between the US and the USSR from 1941 to 1949.
4. (2006B) #1 (c): Evaluate the underlying forces and specific events that contributed to the increased suspicion and tension between the US and the USSR from 1941 to 1949.
5. (2001) #1: Evaluate the major causes of the Cold War fears of the American people following World War II.

**Long Essays**

1. (2016Int) Compare and contrast the impact in the United States of anticommunism during the period 1917-1929 and the period 1939-1959.

1. (2011B) #4: Compare and contrast 20th century United States foreign policy goals prior to WWII with those after WWII.
2. (2008B) #5: Compare and contrast technology and attitudes of Americans in the 1920s and 1950s.
3. (2003) #5: Compare and contrast cultural and economic characteristics in United States society in the 1920s with the 1950s.

**Unit 10: The Cold War and Post WWII America**

**Short Answer Questions**

"The reason why we find ourselves in a position of impotency is .... because of the traitorous actions of those who have been treated so well by this Nation. It has not been the less fortunate, or members of minority groups who have been traitorous to this Nation, but rather those who have had all the benefits that the wealthiest Nation on earth has had to offer-the finest homes, the finest college education and the finest jobs in Government.

"This is glaringly true in the State Department. There the bright young men who are born with silver spoons in their mouths are the ones who have been the worst.... In my opinion, the State Department is thoroughly infested with Communists.

"I have here in my hand 57 cases of individuals who would appear to be either card carrying members or certainly loyal to the Communist, but who nevertheless are still helping to shape our foreign policy."

-Joseph R. McCarthy, Speech to the Women’s Club of Wheeling, Wheeling, West Virginia, February 1950

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO26)
   1. Briefly explain the political tactics used by Joseph McCarthy that became known as “McCarthyism.”
   2. Briefly explain why McCarthy tactics appealed to blue-collar Americans.
   3. Briefly explain the context for the rise to power of McCarthy.
2. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO26)
   1. Briefly explain the causes of the expansion of higher education after World War II.
   2. Briefly analyze the family unit during the baby boom years.
   3. Briefly explain ONE of the following:
      * McCarran Internal Security Act
      * Alger Hiss Case
      * Rosenberg Case
3. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO26)
   1. Briefly explain ONE cause of the Cold War.
   2. Briefly explain ONE of the following:
      * U.N. Security Council
      * Marshall Plan
      * NATO
   3. Briefly explain the effects of ONE of the following on the Cold War:
      * Berlin Airlift
      * “Fall” of China
      * Korean War
4. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO27)
   1. Briefly explain the influence of ONE of the following on foreign policy in the 1950s.
      * Eisenhower Doctrine
      * SEATO
      * OPEC
   2. Briefly explain how Eisenhower handled ONE of the following:
      * Suez crisis
      * Hungarian revolt
      * U-2 incident
   3. Briefly analyze the effects of Castro’s takeover of Cuba on U.S. policy.
5. Answer parts a, b, and c. (APUSH2014)
   1. New forms of mass culture emerged in the United States in the 1920s and in the 1950s. Briefly explain ONE important similarity in the reasons why new forms of mass culture emerged in these two time periods.
   2. Briefly explain ONE important similarity in the effects of new forms of mass culture in these two time periods.
   3. Briefly explain ONE way in which some Americans responded critically to new forms of mass culture in either period.



1. Use the image and your knowledge of US History to answer a, b, and c. (FastTrackDT)
   1. Explain the significance of the image as it reveals changes in the United States after World War II with respect to ONE of the following:
      * Transportation
      * Family Life
      * Consumerism
   2. Provide ONE piece of evidence that contrasts the change you explained in Part a with life in the United States before 1950.
   3. Explain the long-term impact of the change you identified in Party on the American culture, economy, or government.
2. Answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO27)
   1. Briefly explain the concept of “modern republicanism”
   2. Briefly analyze the effects of the Highway Act of 1956
   3. Briefly analyze Eisenhower’s view of the “military-industrial complex.”

You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught to be afraid

Of people whose eyes are oddly made,

And people whose skin is a diff'rent shade,

You've got to be carefully taught.

You've got to be taught before it's too late,

Before you are six or seven or eight,

To hate all the people your relatives hate,

You've got to be carefully taught!

-"You've Got to Be Carefully Taught" from the musical *South Pacific*

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO26)
   1. Briefly explain the context of race relations in the United States when the musical appeared on the stage in 1949.
   2. Briefly explain the political context that created controversy around and criticism of *South Pacific*, and this song in particular.
   3. Briefly explain how the policies of the Truman administration affected race relations during this time.



1. Using the photo, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO27)
   1. Briefly analyze the effects of television on society during the 1950s.
   2. Briefly explain the criticism of television during the 1950s.
   3. Briefly explain the dominant role of women during the 1950s.

“Except for black, who grew increasingly militant in fighting against racial injustice, young people who were happy with the status quo did not much concern themselves with larger political or social problems. Most educators in the 1950s detected a ‘silent generation,’ both in the schools and in the burgeoning universities.”

-James T. Patterson, historian, *Grand Expectation: The United States, 1945-1974*, 1996

1. Using the excerpt, answer a, b, and c. (AMSCO27)
   1. Briefly explain ONE example that would support the author’s comment about young African Americans during the 1950s.
   2. Briefly analyze ONE factor in the postwar America that likely promoted a “silent generation” in the 1950s.
   3. Briefly explain ONE example of social criticism or rebellion against conformity during the 1950s.