

Unit 10: Cold War & Civil Rights (1945-1992)

Postwar WWII outcomes

1. The end of World War II found Soviet forces occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe and the eastern portion of Germany.
2. Germany was partitioned into East and West Germany.
 - **West Germany** became democratic and resumed self-government after a few years of American, British, and French occupation.
 - **East Germany** remained under the domination of the Soviet Union and did not adopt democratic institutions.



3. Following her defeat, **Japan** was occupied by American forces. It soon adopted a democratic form of government, resumed self-government, and became a strong ally of the United States.
4. Europe lay in ruins, and the United States launched the **Marshall Plan**, which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and **prevent the spread of communism**.
5. The **United Nations** was formed near the end of World War II to create a body for the nations of the world to try to prevent future global wars.



Origins of the Cold War

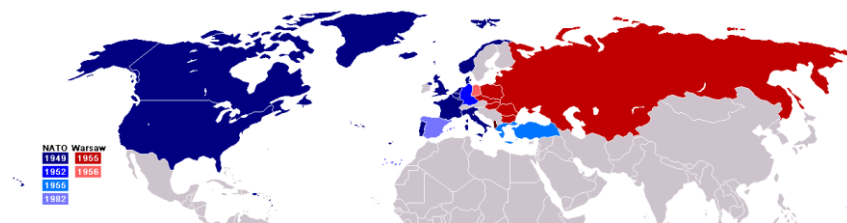
1. **The Cold War** lasted from the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union.
(1945-1989)
2. **The United States and the Soviet Union** represented starkly different fundamental values. The United States represented democratic political institutions and a generally free market economic system. The Soviet Union was a totalitarian government with a communist (socialist) economic system.



3. The **Truman Doctrine of “containment of communism”** was a guiding principle of American foreign policy throughout the Cold War, not to roll it back, but to keep it from spreading and to resist communist aggression into other countries.



4. Europe lay in ruins, and the United States launched the **Marshall Plan**, which provided massive financial aid to rebuild European economies and **prevent the spread of communism**.
5. The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** was formed as a defensive alliance among the United States and western European countries to prevent a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. Soviet allies in Eastern Europe formed the **Warsaw Pact**, and for nearly **50 years**, both sides maintained large military forces facing each other in Europe.



6. The **communist takeover in China** shortly after World War II increased American fears of communist domination of most of the world. Rather than becoming strong allies, however, the communist nations of China and the Soviet Union eventually became rivals for territory and diplomatic influence, a split that American foreign policy under President Nixon in the 1970s exploited.
7. After the Soviet Union matched the United States in nuclear weaponry in the 1950s, the threat of a nuclear war that would destroy both countries was ever-present throughout the Cold War. America, under President Eisenhower, adopted a policy of “**massive retaliation**” to deter any nuclear strike by the Soviets.

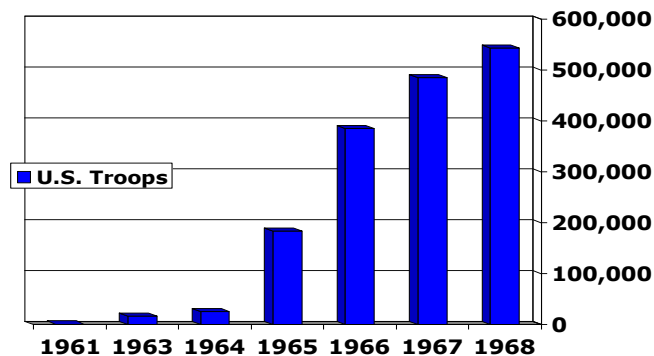
The Korean War

1. American involvement in the Korean War in the early 1950s reflected the American policy of **containment of communism**.
2. After communist North Korea invaded South Korea, American military forces led a United Nations counterattack that drove deep into North Korea itself.
3. Communist Chinese forces came into the war on the side of North Korea, and although the war threatened to widen, it eventually ended in a stalemate (**38th Parallel**) with South Korea free of communist occupation.



The Vietnam War (1954-1973)

1. American involvement in Vietnam also reflected the Cold War policy of **containment of communism**. (**Domino Theory**)
2. Beginning in the 1950s and continuing into the early 1960s, the communist government (**Ho Chi Minh & Vietcong**) of North Vietnam attempted to install through force a communist government in South Vietnam. The **United States helped South Vietnam resist**. (17th Parallel)
3. The American **military buildup** in Vietnam began under President John Kennedy. After Kennedy's assassination in **1963**, the buildup was intensified under President Lyndon Johnson. (**Gulf of Tonkin Resolution**)



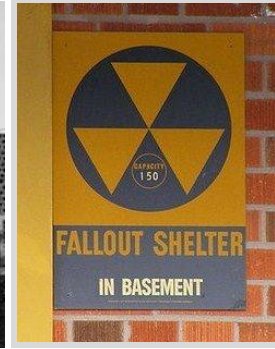
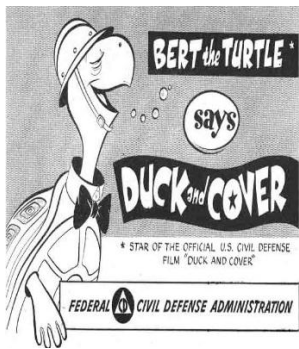
4. The scale of combat in Vietnam grew larger during the 1960s. American military forces repeatedly defeated (**Operation Rolling Thunder: Agent Orange, & Napalm**) the North Vietnamese forces in the field, but by fighting a limited war, could not force an end to the war on favorable terms.
5. **Tet Offensive**: A strong attack by Vietcong (communist) forces. Proved the war was not close to ending. Turned many Americans against the Vietnam war effort
6. America became bitterly divided over the issue. While there was support for the American military and conduct of the war among many Americans, others opposed the war, and active opposition to the war mounted, especially on college campuses.
7. After Johnson declined to seek re-election, President **Nixon** was elected on a pledge to bring the war to an honorable end. He instituted a policy of "**Vietnamization**," withdrawing American troops and replacing them with South Vietnamese forces while maintaining military aid to the South Vietnamese.
8. Ultimately "**Vietnamization**" failed when South Vietnamese troops proved unable to resist invasion by the Soviet-supplied North Vietnamese Army. President Nixon was forced out of office by the **Watergate scandal**. In 1975, North and South Vietnam were merged under communist control.
9. Unlike veterans of World War II, who returned to a grateful and supportive nation, Vietnam veterans returned often to face indifference or outright hostility from some who opposed the war.
10. It was not until several years after the end of the Vietnam war that the wounds of the war began to heal in America, and Vietnam veterans were recognized and honored for their service and sacrifices.

Confrontation between the United States and Cuba

1. Cuba was also a site of Cold War confrontations.
2. **Fidel Castro** led a communist revolution that took over Cuba in the late 1950s. Many Cubans fled to Florida and later attempted to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. This “**Bay of Pigs**” invasion failed.
3. In 1962, the Soviet Union stationed missiles in Cuba, instigating the **Cuban Missile Crisis**. President **Kennedy** ordered the Soviets to remove their missiles, and for several days the world was on the **brink of nuclear war**. Eventually, the Soviet leadership “blinked” and removed their missiles.

Impact of the Cold War at home

1. The fear of communism and the threat of nuclear war affected American life throughout the Cold War.
2. During the 1950s and 1960s, American schools regularly held drills to train children what to do in case of a nuclear attack, and American citizens were urged by the government **to build bomb shelters** in their own basements. (**Duck & Cover**)



3. The convictions of **Alger Hiss** and **Julius and Ethel Rosenberg** for spying for the Soviet Union and the construction of nuclear weapons by the Soviets, using technical secrets obtained through spying, increased domestic fears of communism.
4. **Senator Joseph McCarthy** played on American fears of communism by recklessly accusing many American governmental officials and other citizens of being communists, based on flimsy or no evidence. This led to the coining of the term **McCarthyism**—the making of false accusations based on rumor or guilt by association.
5. In the early 1960s, President Kennedy pledged increased support for the American space program. The race to the moon continued through the 1960s. U.S. astronaut **John Glenn** was the first American to orbit the Earth. In 1969, American astronaut **Neil Armstrong** was the first person to step onto the moon's surface. He proclaimed, “**That’s one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind.**”



6. **Sally Ride** was the first female American astronaut.

7. Over the past three decades, improved technology and media have brought about better access to communication and information for businesses and individuals in both urban and rural areas. As a result, many more Americans have access to global information and viewpoints.
8. The **Cold War made foreign policy a major issue in every presidential election** during the period.
9. The heavy military expenditures throughout the **Cold War benefited Virginia's economy** proportionately more than any other state, especially in **Hampton Roads**, home to several large naval and air bases, and in **Northern Virginia**, home to the Pentagon and numerous private companies that contract with the military.

Examples of technological advances

1. Space exploration

- Space shuttle
- Mars rover
- Voyager missions
- Hubble telescope

2. Communications

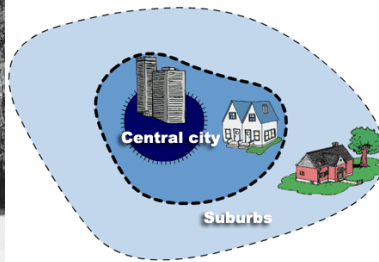
- Satellites
- Global positioning system (GPS)
- Personal communications devices
- Robotics

American military forces during the Cold War

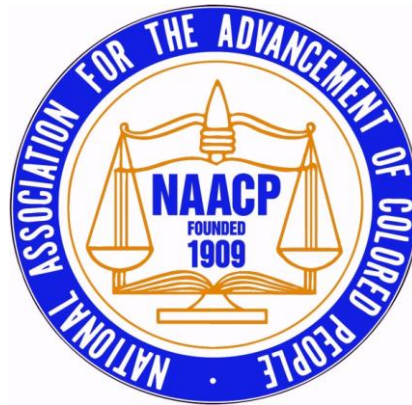
1. President Kennedy pledged in his inaugural address that the United States would “**pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, in order to assure the survival and the success of liberty.**” In the same address, he also said, “**Ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country.**”
2. During the Cold War era, millions of Americans served in the military, defending freedom in wars and conflicts that were not always popular. Many were killed or wounded. As a result of their service, the United States and American ideals of democracy and freedom ultimately prevailed in the Cold War struggle with Soviet communism.
3. **President Kennedy**, a World War II veteran, was **assassinated in 1963 in Dallas, Texas**, in an event that shook the nation's confidence and began a period of internal strife and divisiveness, especially spurred by divisions over United States involvement in Vietnam.
4. Unlike veterans of World War II, who returned to a grateful and supportive nation, Vietnam veterans returned often to face indifference or outright hostility from some who opposed the war.
5. It was not until several years after the end of the Vietnam war that the wounds of the war began to heal in America, and Vietnam veterans were recognized and honored for their service and sacrifices.

Brown v. Board of Education

1. Supreme Court decision that segregated schools are unequal and must desegregate (overturns Plessy v. Ferguson)
2. Included Virginia case
3. **Key people**
 - **Thurgood Marshall**: NAACP Legal Defense Team
 - **Oliver Hill**: NAACP Legal Defense Team in Virginia
 - **Earl Warren**: Supreme Court Chief Justice
4. **Virginia's response**
 - **Massive Resistance**: Closing some schools
 - Establishment of private academies
 - **White flight** from urban school systems



5. **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**
 - Challenged segregation in the courts.



1963 March on Washington

1. Participants were inspired by the “I Have a Dream” speech given by **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**
2. The march helped influence public opinion to support civil rights legislation.
3. The march demonstrated the power of nonviolent, mass protest.

Civil Rights Act of 1964

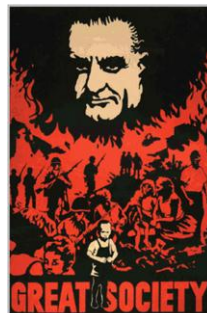
1. The act prohibited discrimination based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin.
2. The act desegregated public accommodations.
3. President **Lyndon B. Johnson** played an important role in the passage of the act.

Voting Rights Act of 1965

1. The act outlawed literacy tests.
2. Federal registrars were sent to the South to register voters.
3. The act resulted in an increase in African American voters.
4. President Johnson played an important role in the passage of the act.

Lyndon B. Johnson "Great Society" (1964-1968)

1. The largest reform agenda since Roosevelt's New Deal. (**War on Poverty**)
 - **The Civil Rights Act (1964)**: banned discrimination based on race and gender in employment and ending segregation in all public facilities.
 - **Economic Opportunity Act (1964)** Created the Office of Economic Opportunity aimed at attacking the roots of American poverty. A Job Corps was established to provide valuable vocational training.
 - **Wilderness Protection Act**: saved 9.1 million acres of forestland from industrial development.
 - **Elementary & Secondary Education Act**: provided major funding for American public schools.
 - **Voting Rights Act**: banned literacy tests and other discriminatory methods of denying suffrage to African Americans.
 - **Medicare & Medicaid**: was created to offset the costs of health care for the nation's elderly & poor.
 - **National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities**: used public money to fund artists & galleries.
 - **Immigration Act**: ended discriminatory quotas based on ethnic origin. (Hispanic & Asian immigration begins)
 - **Housing Act** provided funds to construct low-income housing.
 - Congress tightened pollution controls with stronger Air and Water Quality Acts.
 - Standards were raised for safety in consumer products.
 - **Affirmative Action**
2. Johnson was pleased with the progress he had made. But soon events in Southeast Asia began to overshadow his domestic achievements. **Funds he had envisioned to fight his war on poverty were now diverted to the war in Vietnam.** He found himself maligned by conservatives for his domestic policies and by liberals for his hawkish stance on Vietnam. By 1968, his hopes of leaving a legacy of domestic reform were in serious jeopardy.

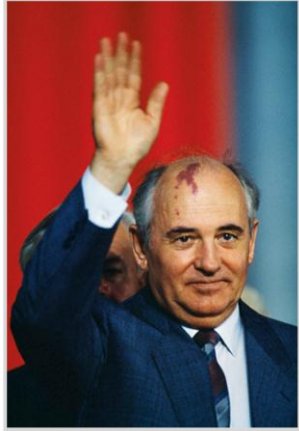


Internal problems of the Soviet Union

1. Increasing Soviet military expenses to compete with the United States
2. Rising nationalism in Soviet republics
3. Fast-paced reforms—market economy
4. Economic inefficiency

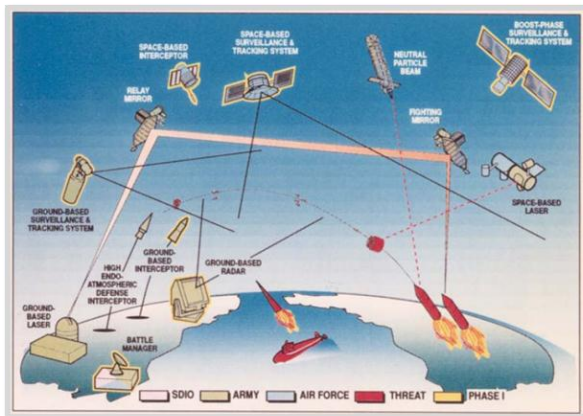
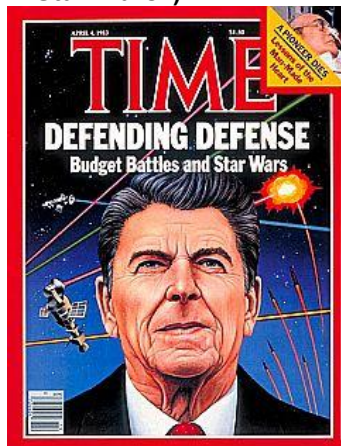
Fall of the Soviet Union

1. Mikhail Gorbachev's *glasnost* and *perestroika* (openness and economic restructuring)



2. Role of President Ronald Reagan

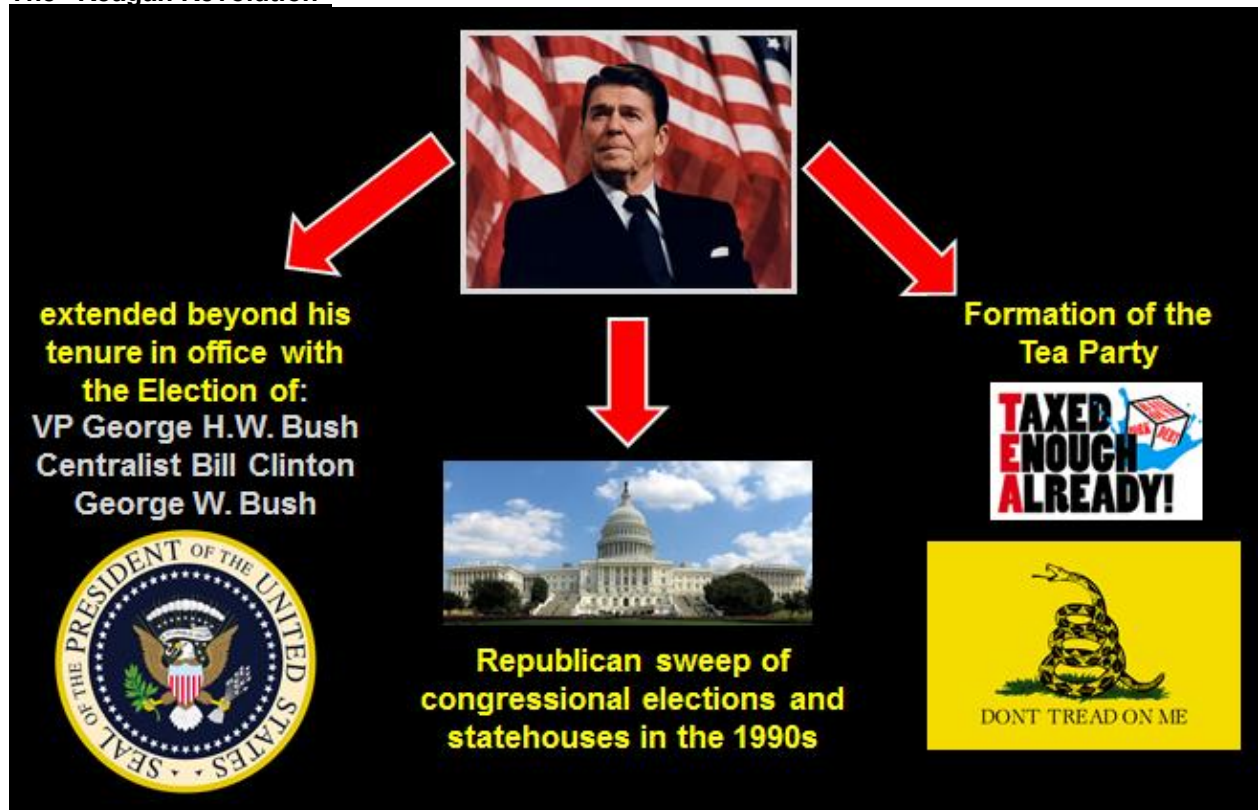
- Challenged moral legitimacy of the Soviet Union, for example, in a speech at the Berlin Wall (“Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!”)
- Increased United States military and economic pressure on the Soviet Union (SDI “Star Wars”)



President Reagan and conservative Republicans advocated for

1. tax cuts (Supply Side Economics)
2. transfer of responsibilities to state governments
3. appointment of judges/justices who exercised “judicial restraint”
4. reduction in the number and scope of government programs and regulations
5. **Strengthening** of the American military.

The “Reagan Revolution”



President George H. W. Bush, 1989–1993

1. Fall of communism in Eastern Europe
2. Reunification of Germany
3. Collapse of Yugoslavia
4. **Breakup of the Soviet state**
5. **Persian Gulf War of 1990–1991**
 - First war in which American women served in a combat role
 - **Operation Desert Storm**



Presidents (1945-1992)

<p>33. Harry S. Truman, 1945-1953 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Alben Barkley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VE Day & VJ Day • GI Bill of Rights • World War 2 ends • Atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Germany Divided • "Iron Curtain" • Start of Cold War • Berlin Air Lift • Taft-Harley Act, 1947 • Containment Policy (George Kennan) • Truman Doctrine, 1947 • Marshall Plan, 1947 • United Nations • Jackie Robinson (1947) • Israel (1948) • North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949 • WARSAW Pact • Korean War, 1950-1953 • Desegregated Military (Executive Order) • "Fair Deal" • Baby Boom • 22nd Amendment 	<p>34. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953-1961 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Richard Nixon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas • Chief Justice Earl Warren • Massive Resistance & "White Flight" • Martin Luther King (Civil Disobedience) • 50's Baby Boom • (Spy Cases) Hiss & Rosenberg's • McCarthyism • Brinkmanship & M.A.D. Theory • Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) • Vietnam (1954) • Suez Crisis, 1956 • Eisenhower Doctrine • Interstate Highway • Sputnik & the "race for space" • Alaska and Hawaii become states, 1959 • IKE's Farwell & "Military Industrial Complex" 	<p>35. John F. Kennedy, 1961-1963 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Lyndon B. Johnson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tax Cuts (Supply Side Economics) • Alliance for Progress • Baker v. Carr, 1962 • Peace Corps • Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962 • Civil Rights Movement • "New Frontier" • Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty • Vietnam War expansion • Assassinated in Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963, by Lee Harvey Oswald
<p>36. Lyndon B. Johnson, 1963-1969 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Hubert Humphrey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The "Cold War" • Cuban Policy • Income tax cut • Civil Rights Act, 1964 • Voting Rights Act, 1965 • "Great Society" Programs (War on poverty) • Vietnam War • Gulf of Tonkin Resolution • Operation Rolling Thunder (Napalm & Agent Orange) • Tet Offensive • Anti-War Movement 	<p>37. Richard M. Nixon, 1969-1974 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Spiro Agnew, Gerald Ford</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "vietnamization" & The Silent Majority • Landing on the moon, July 1969 • Hippies & Woodstock, August 1969 • Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 1970 • Pentagon Papers • 26th Amendment, 1971 • Detente • Visit to China, & Russia • Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), 1972 • OPEC Oil Embargo & Gas Shortages • End of Vietnam War • War Power Act • Watergate Scandal & "Deep Throat" • Nixon resigns, August 9, 1974 	<p>38. Gerald Ford, 1974-1977 (Republican)</p> <p>1st appointed President</p> <p>VP – Nelson Rockefeller Neither President nor Vice-President had been elected</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pardons Richard Nixon

Presidents (1945-1992)

<p>39. Jimmy Carter, 1977-1981 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Walter Mondale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama Canal Treaty signed, September 1977 • Established diplomatic relations with China and ended recognition of Taiwan • Three-Mile Island Incident, March 1979 (nuclear reactor leak in Pennsylvania) • Camp David Accords Egypt and Israel peace treaty; Sadat and Begin win the Nobel Prize, 1979 • Iran Hostage Crisis, 1979 (rescue attempt, 8 killed, April 1980) • Seizure of Afghanistan by Soviets, 1979 • "Stagflation" • Boycott of Olympics in Moscow to protest invasion of Afghanistan • The "miracle on ice" 	<p>40. Ronald Reagan, 1981-1989 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – George H. W. Bush</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran Hostages returned • Falkland Islands Crisis, 1982 (U. S. supports England) • SDI & "Star War" • Mikhail Gorbachev & USSR reform • 1500 Marines sent to Beirut, 1983; withdrawn in 1984 • Grenada, October 1983 • Nicaragua, 1984 • Sandra Day O'Connor, first woman appointed to the Supreme Court • Tax Cuts & "Supply-side economics" • Iran-Contra Hearings, Summer 1987 (Oliver North) 	<p>41. George H. W. Bush, 1989- 1993 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Dan Quayle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Savings and Loan Scandal, 1990 • Berlin Wall came down leading to the reunification of Germany • Invasion of Panama, 1990 • New World Order Speech • Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm (the Gulf War), January to August 1992
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Unit 11: Post Cold War America (1992-2012)

Supreme Court

1. The membership of the United States Supreme Court has included women and minorities, such as **Thurgood Marshall**, **Sandra Day O'Connor**, **Ruth Bader Ginsburg**, & **Clarence Thomas**.



2. The civil rights movement of the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s provided a model that other groups have used to extend civil rights and promote equal justice.
3. The United States Supreme Court protects the individual rights enumerated in the Constitution of the United States.
4. The United States Supreme Court identifies a constitutional basis for a right to privacy that is protected from government interference.
5. The United States Supreme Court invalidates legislative acts and executive actions that the justices agree exceed the authority granted to government officials by the Constitution of the United States.
6. Immigration to the United States has increased from many diverse countries, especially Asian and Latin American countries.

Reasons for immigration

1. Political freedom
2. Economic opportunity

Issues related to immigration policy

1. Strain on government services
2. Filling low-paying jobs in the United States
3. Border issues
4. Pathway to citizenship
5. Bilingual education
6. Increasing cultural diversity

Contributions of immigrants

1. Diversity in music, the visual arts, and literature
2. Roles in the labor force
3. Achievements in science, engineering, and other fields

Modern US Economy

1. Government promotes a healthy economy characterized by full employment and low inflation through the actions of the **Federal Reserve**:
 - Monetary policy decisions control the supply of money
 - credit to expand or contract economic growth.
2. The president and Congress: **Fiscal policy** decisions determine levels of government **taxation and spending**; government regulates the economy.

Selected post Cold War era goals and policies

1. **Foreign aid**
2. **Humanitarian aid**
3. **Support for human rights**

Changes in work, school, and health care in recent decades

1. Cellphone/Smartphones
2. Telecommuting
3. Online course work & distant learning
4. Growth of service industries
5. Breakthroughs in medical research, including improved medical diagnostic and imaging technologies
6. Outsourcing and offshoring
7. Breakthroughs in medical research, including the development of the **vaccine for polio by Dr. Jonas Salk**



President William J. Clinton, 1993–2001

1. **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**



2. Full diplomatic relations with Vietnam
3. Lifting of economic sanctions against South Africa when her government ended the policy of apartheid
4. NATO action in former Yugoslavia
5. Impeachment Scandal

President George W. Bush, 2001–2009

1. **Terrorists attacks on United States soil on 9/11/2001**
2. **War in Afghanistan**
3. **War in Iraq**
4. **Bank Bail Out**
5. **Housing Market Recession & Stimulus**

United States responses to terrorism

1. Department of Homeland Security
2. Heightened security at home (**Patriot Act**)
3. Diplomatic and military initiatives

(Patriot Act Cartoon)



Source: Scott Stantis, *The Birmingham News*, June 27, 2002

Presidents (1992-2012)

<p>42. Bill Clinton, 1993-2001 (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Al Gore</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 1993 • Proposes a national health care system, 1993 • The .com Boom • Participates in air strikes in Bosnia, 1994 • Participates in air strikes in Iraq • Sex scandal, 1998 • Participates in air strikes on Serbia, 1999 	<p>43. George W. Bush, 2001-2009 (Republican)</p> <p>VP – Richard “Dick” Cheney</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disputed election decided by the Supreme Court • “Compassionate Conservative” • Tax Cuts (Supply Side Economics) • 9/11 Attacks • War on Terrorism • Sends U. S. troops to topple the Taliban government of Afghanistan • Invasion of Iraq • Creates the Cabinet Level Department of Homeland Security (2002) • Patriot Act • Advocates tax cuts as a stimulant to a slow post-9/11 economy • “Jobless” economic recovery • Bank bail outs 	<p>44. Barack H. Obama 2009- (Democrat)</p> <p>VP – Joe Biden</p> <p>Secretary of State-Hillary Clinton</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st African American President • Economic Stimulus • Health Care Reform Act (Obama Care) • Tea Party • “Occupy” Movement • End of Iraq War • Osama Bin Laden killed • “Health Care Reform & Supreme Court
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