**axxHIST1302**

**UT Dallas – Spring 2019**

**Worksheet III, Chapters 25-30**

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**I. Identify the following (who, what, when, where) and tell the significance of each:**

1. Division of Germany

* Potsdam
  + Stalin, Churchill, and Truman
  + Divided Germany into 4 sections
    - earlier agreed in principle at [Yalta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yalta_Conference)
  + Stalin wanted buffer states around Russa
    - B

2. George F, Kennan

* Long telegraph
* 8,000 word
* Urged US to talk bold action against USSR
* Established containment

3. Truman Doctrine

* arose from a speech delivered by President Truman before a joint session of Congress
  + March 12, 1947
* Britain announced they would no longer give military and economic aid to Greece
* Truman urged Congress to give aid to Greece
  + They were fighting the Greek Communist Party
  + Communist victory in the Greek Civil War would endanger the political stability of Turkey
  + Truman argued that the United States could no longer stand by and allow the forcible expansion of Soviet totalitarianism

4. Marshall Plan

* Pump money into Europe
* Avoid more fights with Germany
* 1948-1952

5. Containment

* Goal: keep communism from spreading
* Up to Vietnam
* Truman Containment
  + Aid to Greece
  + Help to ANY country resisting foreign control
  + Soviet Specter
* Warsaw Pack – contribute soon
  + Stalin made this
  + German Democratic Republic
* Asia
  + Truman blocked General Mao’s admission to UN
* Germany – contribute soon

6. Berlin Airlift

* West Berlin
* Response from UN to pressure Stalin to remove his blockade of West Berlin
* It worked

7. NATO

* North Atlantic Treaty Organization
* Alliance to defend each other
* US, England, France, Canada, Western European Countries

8. National Security Council

* Created in 1947
* Coordinate presidents foreign and military policy advisers
* President, VP, Sec of State, Sec of Defense
* Managed by president's National Security Assistant

9. Korean War

* Kim II Sung
  + North Korea
  + Backed by USSR
  + Started attack in 1950 with Stalin’s support
* Syngman Rhee
  + South Korea
  + Backed by US

10. Taft-Hartley Act

* 1947
* Crippled labor unions
* Gave states right-to-work laws

11. Dixiecrat Party/election of 1948

* Dixiecrat - Strom Thurmond
  + Souther Democrats who opposed Truman's platform on civil rights
  + Split in democratic party
* Demo – Truman
* Progressive – Henry Wallace
* Republic – Thomas Dewy
* Truman won even though predictors were in favor of Dewy

12. Loyalty Security Program

* Created in 1947
* President Truman
* Permitted government officials to investigate any employee of fed gov
  + For subversive activities

13. Alger Hiss

* Related to red scare
* Alger Hiss 5 years in federal prison
  + What was Alger Hiss in prison for? (Peer review, answer why, then un highlight)
  + Convicted for perjury
  + Prosecuted by Nixon
* Whittaker Chambers on trial at same time
  + Was acquitted

14. HUAC

* House Unamerican Activities Committee
* Investigated Unamerican propaganda
* Prominent during early years of the Cold War

15. Fair Deal

* Truman
* National health insurance
* Aid to education
* New agricultural program
* Improvements to social security
* Raised min wage
* National Housing Act 1949
  + 180,000 low cost housing units
* Social Security Act of 1950

16. Julius & Ethel Rosenberg

* 1950 arrested
* 1953 There was a trial
  + Conspiring to commit espionage
  + Passing plans for atomic bomb to Soviet Union

17. John Foster Dulles/brinkmanship

* Secretary of State
* Massive retaliation
* Believed in Containment and Eisenhower Doctrine

18. Domino Theory

* Theory that states:
  + If One country falls to communism
  + Then the surrounding countries in the area will too

19. Robert McNamara

* Secretary of defense
* Kennedy’s MVP of the Cuban Missile Crisis? (Peer review fact check, then un highlight)

20. Bay of Pigs

* CIA trained 1400 Cubans who had fled their homes to invade Cuba
* Surrendered under 24 hours and outnumbered by Castro’s troops

21. Vietcong

* Vietnamese communist guerrilla movement
* Backed by communist North Vietnam

22. NAACP

* African American interest group
* Primarily acted in the courts

23.Alfred Kinsey

* Father of science of human sexuality
* Kinsey believed that sexuality is fluid and subject to change over time.
* Also believed sexuality was not categorized into 2 strict categories
  + homosexual
  + heterosexual

24. National Defense Education Act

* passed by Congress and signed into law by Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower on September 2, 1958
* provided funding to improve American schools and to promote postsecondary education.

25. Election of 1960

* Era of political TV
* Centered around cold war and economy
* Kennedy
  + Argued we faced serious threat from Soviets
  + Won by a narrow margin
* Nixon
  + Countered that US was on right track under current administration

26. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

* Founded in 1942
* Created by James Farmer
* Opposed segregation in Northern States

27. Civil Rights Cases

* 1883
* Supreme Court
* Decided variety of public accommodations could not be prohibited

28. Clayton Antitrust Act

* 1914
* Strengthened Sherman Antitrust Act

29. Executive Order 8802

* 1941
* FDR passed it
* Prohibited employment discrimination
  + Fed agencies
  + Industries involved in war related work
* Established Fair Employment Practices Commission

30. A. Philip Randolph

* Leader in African American civil rights movement
* American Labor movement
* Socialist political party
* Organized Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

31. Cesar Chavez

* 1927 – 1993
* Farm workers
* National Farm Workers Association
* United Farm Workers

32. Dolores Huerta

* Taught farmworkers how to become citizens and vote
* Earned money to support farmers
* Worked with Cesar Chavez
* National Farm Workers Association

33. Thurgood Marshall

* American civil rights lawyer
* First black justice on Supreme Court
* Tireless advocate for rights of minorities and poor

34. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka

* 1954
* Supreme Court overruled Plessy v Ferguson
* Racially segregated facilities are inherently unequal

35. Charles Houston

* Black lawyer
* Educated other lawyers about constitutional law in order to defeat Jim Crow

36. Smith v. Allwright

* overturned the Texas state law that authorized the Democratic Party to set its internal rules, including the use of white primaries.

37. McLaurin v. Oklahoma

* reversed a lower court decision upholding the efforts of the state-supported University of Oklahoma to adhere to the state law requiring African-Americans to be provided graduate or professional education on a segregated basis.

38. Montgomery Bus Boycott

* Civil rights protest where African Americans refused to ride city buses
* Sparked by the arrest of Rosa Parks who refused to give up her seat to a white man

39. Southern Christian Leadership Council

* Organization under the leadership of MLK
* The purpose was to have a regional organization that could better organize civil rights protests in the south

40. Freedom Summer

* Protesters working for voting rights
* Bob Moses
  + SNCC activist – launched in MS
  + Established freedom schools
  + Registered people to vote
* 3 people disappeared
  + James Cheney, Michael Schwerner, Andrew Goodman
  + FBI found bodies outside of town
* Fannie Lou Hammer
  + MFDP
  + Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party

41. SNCC/ Stokely Carmichael

* Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
* Their goal was to increase the participation of students in the civil rights movements
* Played important roles in the march on Washington, freedom riders, etc.

42. Voting Rights Act of 1965

* Signed by LBJ
* Prohibited racial discrimination in voting

43. Malcolm X

* American Muslim minister and human rights activists
* Controversial beliefs
* challenged the mainstream civil-rights movement and the nonviolent pursuit of integration championed by Martin Luther King, Jr. He urged followers to defend themselves against white aggression “by any means necessary.”

44. American Indian Movement

* Founded in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1968 by Dennis Banks, Clyde Bellecourt, Eddie Benton Banai, and George Mitchell.
* original purpose was to help Indians in urban ghettos who had been displaced by government programs that had the effect of forcing them from the reservations
* goals eventually encompassed the entire spectrum of Indian demands—economic independence, revitalization of traditional culture, protection of legal rights, and autonomy over tribal areas and the restoration of lands that they believed had been illegally seized.

45. Great Society

* Domestic programs launched by LBJ
* Its main goals were to reduce poverty and racial injustice.

46. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

* Gave LBJ authorization, without a formal declaration of war by Congress, for the use of conventional military force in Southeast Asia.
* Authorized the President to do whatever necessary in order to assist "any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty". This included involving armed forces.

47. Operation Rollin Thunder

* Aerial bombardment of against North Vietnam
* The 4 objectives of the operation were boosting the morale of Saigon, persuading North Vietnam to stop backing communist forces in South Vietnam, destroying N. Vietnam’s transportation systems, and to stop the flow of man and material into S. Vietnam

48. Tet Offensive

* Coordinated series of attacked by N. Vietnam to discourage US involvement in the vietnam war
* Marked the beginning of a slow and painful American withdraw

49. Election of 1968

* Republican nominee Nixon vs Hubert Humphrey, VP and on the democratic ticket.
* Nixon won
* Marked the start of a long republican dominance

50. Liberation movements

51. Vietnamization & Cambodia

* policy of the Richard Nixon administration to end U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War through a program to "expand, equip, and train South Vietnamese forces and assign to them an ever-increasing combat role, at the same time steadily reducing the number of U.S. combat troops

52. My Lai Massacre

* American soldiers brutally raped and killed a village of mostly women, children, and elderly. More than 500 people were slaughtered
* US soldiers covered it up until a year later it was reported in the press, sparking national and international outrage.
* Fueled the already growing anti-war sentiment in the US.

53. Watergate burglary

* Creep men arrested
  + Broke into democratic National Committee headquarters
  + Were placing listening devices and gathering information on democrat's election plan
    - White House tried to cover it up with bribes

54. CREEP

* Nixon’s committee for re-electing the president
* Engaged in “dirty tricks” campaign against democrats (1972)
* Raised 10 of millions in campaign funding unethically
* Involved in Watergate cover-up

55. Saturday Night Massacre

* Dismissal of independent special prosecutor Archibald Cox
* Resignations of Attorney General Elliot Richardson and Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus
* Watergate scandal 1973

56. Equal Rights Amendment

* Constitutional amendment passed by congress
* Never ratified
* Would have banned discrimination on the basis of gender

57. Roe v. Wade

* 1973 supreme court case stating a ban on all abortions is unconstitutional
* Forbade state control over abortions during 1st trimester
* Permitted allowing abortions for the mother's health in 2nd trimester
  + Permitted states to protect the fetus during 3rd trimester

58. Harvey Milk

* 1st openly gay politician in Cali
* Assassinated while in office
* Helped erase stigma of being openly gay

59. New Right

* Conservative political movement

60. Barry Goldwater

* (R)ran against LBJ in 1964
  + Lost by largest margin in history
* Lessen federal involvement

61. Jerry Falwell

* Leader of Religious Right Fundamentalist Christians
  + Supported Reagan
  + “family values”, anti-abortion, pro prayer in schools

62. Election of 1980

* Reagan beat Carter
  + Iranian hostages and stagflation

63. Iran Hostage Crisis

* Revolutionaries stormed American Embassy in Tehran and held 52 hostages in 1979
* Carter administration unsuccessful in negotiating their release
* 1981, hostages released the day Carter was replaced in office
  + Hostage for 444 days

64. Carter Presidency

* Beginning of the first Iraq war
* Iran Hostages
* OPEC oil issue
* Push for conservation

65. Reaganomics

* Federal economics policies of the Reagan administration
  + Monetary fiscal policy
  + Supply-side tax cuts
  + Domestic budget cutting
* Goal
  + To reduce the size of federal government
  + Stimulate economic growth

66. Election of 1984

* Ronald Reagan vs Walter Mondale
* Reagan won by a landslide with 525 electoral votes

67. Iran-Contra Affair

* Americans kidnapped by Iranian government
* Arms sales to the middle east to get hostages released
* Used funds from arms deal to support armed conflict in Nicaragua

68. Election of 1988

* Bush (R) vs Dukakis (D)

69. Persian Gulf War

* Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait
* USA, United Nations, Middle Eastern countries allied together to stop him

70. Collapse of USSR

* Ended communism in the Soviet Union and Europe from 1989 to 1991
* Cold War also ended

71. Moral Majority

* Conservative with values focused on religion
* Supported Ronald Reagan

72. George W. Bush/Invasion of Iraq

* Invasion in 2003
  + United States, Britain, Australia, Poland
* Invaded because Bush thought Hussein had weapons of mass destruction and to end Hussein’s reign over the Iraqi people

**Possible Essay Questions**

1. Describe the development of Truman’s containment program and the methods the United States took to limit the spread of Soviet influence throughout the world.

* [Truman Doctrine](https://www.britannica.com/event/Truman-Doctrine) of 1947
  + immediate economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey
  + initial application of the policy of containment
* establishment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
  + a mutual defense pact
  + Long term containment

1. Describe the rise and fall of Joseph McCarthy. What were the factors that led to his rise and why was he censured by the Senate?

Rise

* 1950
* Gave his Lincoln Day speech
* Called out 205 members of the State Department who are known communists
* Claimed this list of 205 people was given to the Secretary of State, who stood by

Fall

* McCarthy had a provoking and abrasive nature
  + He also targeted the US Army for communist investigations
  + This angered Eisenhower, since Eisenhower served in the army
* By 1954 most Americans had TV’s in their houses
  + Eisenhower was the first president to allow TV cameras at his news conferences
  + He used footage from them to run a reelection commercial
  + McCarthy was shown to have his abrasive nature
  + After watching McCarthy from the commercial, one lawyer working for the army said, “Have you no sense of decency, sir, at long last?”

3. Describe the beginning of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and 1960s. How did the Civil

Rights Movement inspire other movements in the United States?

1950s

* Brown V Board of Education
* Eisenhower
  + Troop to desegregate a Little Rock high school
* Murder of Emmett Till
  + Killed for speaking to a white woman
  + Killers were identified and let go
* Rosa Parks
  + Arrested for refusing to give up seat on a public bus to a white male
  + Montgomery Bus Boycott
  + SC rules bus segregation unconstitutional
  + Led by MLK Jr

1960s

* Greensboro Sit-Ins
  + 4 black students sat in at a local Woolworth five and dime
  + Refused to leave when denied service
  + Inspired sit-ins across the nation – 50,000 in 126 cities
* Battle for Birmingham
  + MLK Jr
  + Plan to desegregate department stores
  + Police troops with fire hoses, cattle prods, dogs
  + Wrote “Letter from a Birmingham Jail”
* June 11, 1963
  + George Wallace had previously barred 2 African American students from University of Alabama
  + President Kennedy denounced racism and urged congress to pass civil rights act
  + Medgar Evers pres. of NAACP shot in driveway

Inspired

* + Womens rights

4. Compare and contrast the domestic and foreign policies of Eisenhower and Kennedy. In what

ways were they remarkably different?

**Domestic**

Eisenhower

* Prioritized balancing the budget over cutting taxes
* Avoided civil rights issues as much as possible
  + Never spoke out in favor of *Brown V Board of Education*

Kennedy

* Prioritized cutting taxes
* Pumped money into the military and social programs
* Enforced existing civil rights laws
  + Did not pass new ones

**Foreign**

Eisenhower

* Doctrine
  + would assist any nation in region threatened by communism
* New Look
  + National security policy
  + Emphasized strategic nuclear weapon placement as threat deterrence

Kennedy

* Peaceful resolution of Cuban Missile Crisis
* Emphasis on negotiation and communication
* Removed Jupiter nuclear missiles from Turkey
* Peace corps

5. Discuss the beginning of the Women’s Rights Movement in the late 1850s and early 1960s. What was the Stop ERA movement and its long-term ramifications?

1950s

* Riser of the suburbs
* Role of women

1960s

* 1961 – Presidential Commission on the Status of Women
* 1963 – Equal Pay Act
* More women in the workforce
* 1966 – National Organization for Women (NOW)

Stop ERA

* Equal Rights Amendment
  + ERA
  + “Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on the basis of sex.”
* Phyllis Schlafly
  + She was a lawyer
  + STOP ERA
    - Stop Taking Our Privileges
  + Campaign against Women’s Equality
    - Argued that women were already protected
    - Making ERA gender neutral would somehow derive women of their special xprotections and privileges
  + Long term
    - STOP ERA campaign continues to generate news whenever ERA is reintroduced

6. Compare and contrast the backgrounds and philosophies of Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcolm X.

**Backgrounds**

MLK Jr

* Christian, president of SCLC

Malcom X

* Pimped, sold drugs and was wrongfully jailed for allegedly stealing a watch

**Philosophies**

MLK Jr

* Passive revolution
* Spoke about truth
* Nonviolent activism

Malcom X

* Advocated Black Nationalism
* Did not support MLK or any type of passive “turn-cheek revolution”
* Shot in Audubon Ballroom

7. Analyze the successes and failures of Johnson’s Great Society programs. Johnson believed that these programs represented a completion of Roosevelt’s New Deal policies. How accurate was his assessment?

Johnson sponsored the largest reform agenda since Roosevelt’s New Deal

Sucesses

These programs are still around today. And represent successful social reform.

Medicare

* + Offset costs of health care for elderly

Medicaid

* + Health insurance for lower income individuals and families

Head Start

* + Designed to help disadvantaged students arrive at kindergarten ready to learn

Elementary and Secondary Education Act

* + Funding to public schools

Failures

The great society programs are viewed as controversial because they had a huge expectation to live up to. Some programs fell short in some critic's eyes. One common theme is the uncontrollably high cost of aiding the poor. Johnson had to help the poor though; the question was how to do it.

8. Describe the events surrounding the Watergate scandal and the subsequent resignation of Richard M. Nixon from the presidency. Compare and contrast it to the impeachment of William J. Clinton, and to current events in the Trump White House.

Watergate

* 5 men break in of DNC headquarters at Watergate hotel to plant listening devices
* 3 men were Cuban exiles, one was Cuban-American, and the last one was J. W. McCord, former member of CIA
* Employed by CREEP
* Traced to two members of CREEP- G. Gordon Liddy and E. Howard Hunt, former FBI agents
* Nixon ordered hush money to pay off burglars and ordered the CIA to stop the FBI
* Dirty tricks campaign
* It was clear Nixon would be impeached
* So instead of being impeached, he chose to step down
* It would be easier than going through the conviction trial
* Because he was certainly guilty of manipulating the election

Impeachment of William J Clinton

* Impeached for perjury and obstruction of justice after affair with Monica Lewinsky

Trump

* Possible Russian collusion
* Tax evasion?

9. Describe the involvement of the United States in the war in Vietnam under the presidencies of Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon.

<https://www.history.com/news/us-presidents-vietnam-war-escalation>

<https://www.slideshare.net/juliah/usa-in-vietnam-war-5-presidents>

10. Assess Reagan’s presidency from Reaganomics and the Iran-Contra affair to the ending of the Cold War with Russia. How successful do you consider his administration and policies?

Reaganomics

* Increase supply and production of goods
* Reduce taxes on corporate and wealthy
* Increase gov revenue

Iran-Contra

* US backed military dictatorships in Central America
* Also sold arms to Iran without public knowledge
  + Used proceeds to fund Contra in Nicaragua

11. Discuss George W. Bush’s administration from the attack on the Twin Towers through the Invasion of Iraq. How successful do you consider his administration and policies?

George Bush's Administration

* Declared “War on Terror”
* Attacked Al Qaeda
  + Anticipatory Self Defense
* Toppled Taliban regime
* Did not follow up and capture bin Laden

Success or not?

* Not a success
* Bush invaded under the pretense that there were weapons of mass destruction
* None were ever found
* Would have been better if he told the truth of why we went there

12. How and why were the 1970s a watershed decade in American politics. Name five issues that divided Americans in the New Left and New Right. Describe each of these issues.

13. Based on your study of U.S. History since the Civil War, which Presidential administration do you consider the most successful and which administration (or president) do you consider the least successful. Please explain why.