**Study Guide: Slide Set 21: The Cold War Era Begins**

**Harry S. Truman:**

* 33rd president of the us who took office after the death of FDR during final months of ww2. Made the decision to drop bombs on Japan, created the Truman doctrine in 1947, Marshall plan in 1948, NATO, Korean war.

**George F. Kennen:**

* Played crucial role in shaping US foreign policy during the cold war. Best known for containment policy. His views helped shape establishments such as NATO and the marshall plan.

**Marshall Plan:**

* American program to aid Europe where the united states gave monetary support to help rebuild European economies after the end of ww2 in order to prevent the spread of soviet communism.
* Goals were to rebuild devastated areas, remove trade barriers, modernize industry and make Europe prosperous again.

**Berline Airlift:**

* Soviet tries to take berlin by creating a blockade. US and UK help berlin by airlifting food and fuel to berlin.

**National Security Act of 1947:**

* Major restructuring of the US governments military and intelligence agencies following WW2. Took effect in 1947.
* Merged the dept of war

**Central Intelligence Agency:**

* A super version of the OSS which collected intelligence and conducted covert operations against the enemy with varying degrees of success.

**Korean War:**

* War that lasted between 1950 and 1953 on the Korea Peninsula between North Korea backed by the soviet union and China and South Korea backed by the UN specifically the US. Their aim was to unify the peninsula under communist rule. Heightened the tensions of the cold war and influenced US foreign policy towards containing communism.

**Dwight D. Eisenhower:**

* 34th president of the US that’s pressed key initiatives such as Domestic policy, foreign policy, civil rights and space exploration.

**John Foster Dulles:**

* Secretary of statue under Eisenhower, was a strong advocate of massive retaliation against the soviet and its allies. Known as the new look policy which revolved around the use of nuclear weapons. He was involved in the creation of the SEATO in 1954.

**Massive Retaliation:**

* See above

**Nikita S. Khrushchev:**

* Politician of the communist party in 1953-1964. Important roles during the Hungarian Uprising and the Cuban Missile crisis in 1962.

**Senator Joseph McCarthy:**

* Known for leading the red scare in the cold war. Led the creation of the term mccarthyisn which practiced making baseless accusations and using fear and intimidation to surpress political dissent.

**Brown v Board of Education:**

* Landmark court case that impacted African American civil rights and education centered around the segregation in public schools and the thought of “separate but equal” facilities.

**Montgomery Bus Boycott:**

* Civil rights protest from dec 1955 to dec 1956 that challenged segregation on public buses. Sparked by Rosa Parks refusing to give up her seat on a bus for a white passenger. Along with Martin Luther King Jr, organized a city wise boycott of all buses. In 1956, the court case Browder vs Gayle ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional.

**Martin Luther King Jr.:**

* Civil rights leader known for Montgomery Bus Boycott and I have a dream speech.

**“Little Rock Nine”:**

* Nine African American students who were the ifrst to desegregate Little Rock Central High School in 1957. It was the first school to integrate and 9 students were chose to enroll. They were met with hostile and violent mob of protesters who were ordered by Governor Orval Faubus to prevent their entry. Eisenhower took action and sent National guard troops to enforce the integration. Despite the troops they still faced discrimination throughout the school year.