

## Unit 9 vocabulary review

1. Alger Hiss- 1904-96, American public official, b. Baltimore. After serving (1929-30) as secretary to Justice Oliver Wendell [Holmes](#), Hiss practiced law in Boston and New York City. He then was attached to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1933-35) and to the Dept. of Justice (1935-36). He entered the Dept. of State in 1936 and rose rapidly to become an adviser at various international conferences and a coordinator of American foreign policy.
2. Whittaker Chambers- 1901-61, U.S. journalist and spy, b. Philadelphia. He joined the U.S. Communist party in 1925 and wrote for its newspaper before engaging (1935-38) in espionage for the USSR. He left the party in 1939 and began working for *Time* magazine. In 1948 he testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, accusing Alger [Hiss](#), president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and a former State Dept. official, of being a Communist party member. Hiss sued for libel, and Chambers then accused him of having been part of an espionage ring.
3. Richard Nixon- was the thirty-seventh [President of the United States](#) (1969–1974) and the only person to resign from that office. He was also the thirty-sixth [Vice President of the United States](#) (1953-1961).
4. the Rosenbergs- were [American communists](#) who were executed in 1953 for conspiracy to commit [espionage](#). The charges related to passing information about the [atomic bomb](#) to the [Soviet Union](#). This was the first execution of civilians for espionage in United States history.
5. Roy Cohn- ( [February 20, 1927](#) – [August 2, 1986](#)) was an [American conservative lawyer](#) of Jewish ancestry who became famous during the investigations by Senator [Joseph McCarthy](#) into alleged [Communists](#) in the U.S. government, and especially during the [Army-McCarthy Hearings](#). He was also an important person of the prosecution team for the trial of [Julius and Ethel Rosenberg](#).
6. Margaret Chase Smith- 1897-1995, U.S. senator from Maine (1949-73), b. Skowhegan, Maine. She taught school briefly and then worked (1919-28) on the Skowhegan weekly newspaper. In 1930 she married Clyde Smith, the publisher of the paper, and upon his election as a U.S. representative served in Washington as his secretary, researcher, and office manager. Active in Republican party politics, she was elected after the death of her husband in 1940 to finish his unexpired term, becoming Maine's first congresswoman. She was reelected four times.
7. Billy Graham- 1918-, American evangelist, b. Charlotte, N.C., grad. Wheaton College (B.A., 1943). Graham was ordained a minister in the Southern Baptist Church (1939), was the pastor of a Chicago church (his first and last pastorate), and in 1944 became an evangelist for the American Youth for Christ movement. In 1949 he received national attention for an extended evangelical campaign in Los Angeles.
8. The Best Years of Our Lives- 1946 The Best Years of Our Lives- 1 Three WWII veterans return home to small-town America to discover that they and their families have been irreparably changed. Director: [William Wyler](#) Writers: [Robert E. Sherwood](#) (screenplay), [MacKinlay Kantor](#) (novel) Stars: [Fredric March](#), [Dana Andrews](#) and [Myrna Loy](#)
9. Death of a Salesman- (1949) A [Pulitzer Prize](#)–winning play by the American writer Arthur Miller. Willy Loman, a salesman who finds himself regarded as useless in his occupation because of his age, kills himself. A speech made by a friend of Willy's after his suicide is well known and ends with the lines: “Nobody dast blame this man. A salesman is got to dream, boy. It comes with the territory.”
10. Catcher in the Rye- is a controversial [1951 novel](#) by [J. D. Salinger](#).<sup>[3]</sup> Originally published for adults, it has since become popular with adolescent readers for its themes of teenage confusion, [angst](#), alienation, language,<sup>[4]</sup> and rebellion.<sup>[5]</sup> It has been translated into almost all of the [world's major languages](#).<sup>[6]</sup> Around 250,000 copies are sold each year, with total sales of more than 65 million.<sup>[7]</sup> The novel's [protagonist](#) and [antihero](#), [Holden Caulfield](#), has become an icon for teenage rebellion.<sup>[1]</sup>

11. Samu is a controversial [1951 novel](#) by [J. D. Salinger](#).<sup>[3]</sup> Originally published for adults, it has since become popular with adolescent readers for its themes of teenage confusion, [angst](#), alienation, language,<sup>[4]</sup> and rebellion.<sup>[5]</sup> It has been translated into almost all of the [world's major languages](#).<sup>[6]</sup> Around 250,000 copies are sold each year, with total sales of more than 65 million.<sup>[7]</sup> The novel's [protagonist](#) and [antihero](#), [Holden Caulfield](#), has become an icon for teenage rebellion.<sup>[8]</sup> [El Eliot Morison](#)-
12. Richard Hofstadter- 1916-70, American historian, b. Buffalo, N.Y. He received his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1942 and began teaching there in 1946, becoming full professor in 1952 and De Witt Clinton professor of American history in 1959. One of the most brilliant of 20th-century American historians, he did not believe that economic self-interest was the sole motivator of human conduct and in his work stressed America's tradition of shared ideas and values.
13. Korean War- conflict between Communist and non-Communist forces in Korea from June 25, 1950, to July 27, 1953. At the end of World War II, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel into Soviet (North Korean) and U.S. (South Korean) zones of occupation. In 1948 rival governments were established: The Republic of Korea was proclaimed in the South and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in the North. Relations between them became increasingly strained, and on June 25, 1950, North Korean forces invaded South Korea. The United Nations quickly condemned the invasion as an act of aggression, demanded the withdrawal of North Korean troops from the South, and called upon its members to aid South Korea. On June 27, U.S. President Truman authorized the use of American land, sea, and air forces in Korea; a week later, the United Nations placed the forces of 15 other member nations under U.S. command, and Truman appointed Gen. Douglas [MacArthur](#) supreme commander.
14. NSC-68- [National Security Council](#) Report 68 was a 58 page [classified](#) report issued in the [United States](#) on April 14, 1950 during the [presidency](#) of [Harry S. Truman](#). Written in the formative stages of the [Cold War](#), it has become one of the classic historical documents of the Cold War. NSC-68 would shape government actions in the Cold War for the next 20 years and has subsequently been labeled its " [blueprint](#)." Truman officially signed NSC-68 on September 30, 1950. It was declassified in 1975.
15. Ring Lardner, Jr.- ( [August 19, 1915](#) – [October 31, 2000](#) ) was an [American journalist](#) and [Oscar-winning screenwriter](#), who was [blacklisted](#) by the [movie studio](#) bosses during the era of [McCarthyism](#).
16. Election of 1952- took place in an era when [Cold War](#) tension between the United States and the [Soviet Union](#) was escalating rapidly. In the [United States Senate](#), Republican Senator [Joseph McCarthy](#) of [Wisconsin](#) had become a national figure after chairing [congressional investigations](#) into the issue of [Communist](#) spies within the U.S. government. Unpopular incumbent [President Harry S. Truman](#) decided not to run, so the [Democratic Party](#) instead nominated [Governor Adlai Stevenson](#) of [Illinois](#); Stevenson had gained a reputation in Illinois as an [intellectual](#) and eloquent [orator](#). The [Republican Party](#) countered with popular war hero General [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) and won in a landslide, ending 20 consecutive years of Democratic control of the [White House](#).
17. Adlai Stevenson- was an [American politician](#), noted for his intellectual demeanor and advocacy of liberal causes in the [Democratic Party](#). He served one term as governor of [Illinois](#) and ran, unsuccessfully, for president against [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) in [1952](#) and [1956](#). He served as [Ambassador to the United Nations](#) from 1961 to 1965.
18. Dwight Eisenhower- (October 14, 1890 – March 28, 1969) was [President of the United States](#) from 1953 until 1961 and a [five-star general](#) in the [United States Army](#). During [the Second World War](#), he served as [Supreme Commander](#) of the [Allied forces](#) in [Europe](#), with responsibility for planning and supervising the successful [invasion of France](#) and [Germany](#) in 1944–45. In 1951, he became the first [supreme commander of NATO](#). As President, he oversaw the cease-fire of the [Korean War](#), kept up the pressure on the [Soviet Union](#) during the [Cold War](#), made [nuclear weapons](#) a higher defense priority, launched the [Space Race](#), enlarged the [Social Security](#) program, and began the [Interstate Highway System](#).

19. Checkers Speech- was given by [Richard Nixon](#) on [September 23, 1952](#), when he was the [Republican](#) candidate for the [Vice Presidency](#). The speech, broadcast nationwide from the [El Capitan Theatre](#) in Hollywood, was one of the first political uses of [television](#) to appeal directly to the populace.
20. Submerged Lands Act- was an 1872 [Canadian](#) law that aimed to encourage the settlement of Canada's [prairie provinces](#). It was closely based on the [United States Homestead Act](#), setting the parameters within which western land could be settled and its natural resources developed. Canada thus invited mass settlement by European and American pioneers.
21. Department of HEW- s a [Cabinet](#) department of the [United States government](#) with the goal of protecting the [health](#) of all Americans and providing essential human services. Its [motto](#) is "Improving the health, safety, and well-being of America". Before the separate federal [Department of Education](#) was created in 1979, it was called the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW).
22. Oveta Culp Hobby- 1905-95, American public official and newspaper publisher, U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1953-55), b. Killeen, Tex. She served as parliamentarian of the Texas house of representatives from 1925 to 1931 and from 1939 to 1941. In 1931 she married William Pettus Hobby, former governor of Texas (1917-21) and publisher of the *Houston Post*. She held various positions on the newspaper and at the family-owned broadcasting company. In World War II she became (1942) director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), which, in 1943, became the Women's Army Corps (WAC). She was commissioned colonel in 1943 and remained director until 1945. Appointed Federal Security Administrator under President Eisenhower, she became (Apr., 1953) the first Secretary of the newly created Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, the only woman in the cabinet.
23. FHA- a governmental agency created in 1934 to help homeowners finance the purchase and repair of their homes and to stimulate housing construction
24. Veterans Act- is a [United States federal law](#) passed in 1944. It required the [federal government](#) to favor returning war [veterans](#) when hiring new employees in an attempt to recognize their service, sacrifice, and skills.
25. federal Highway Act- was enacted on June 29, 1956, when [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) signed the [bill](#) into law. With an original authorization of 25 billion dollars for the construction of 41,000 miles (66,000 km) of the [Interstate Highway System](#) supposedly over a 20-year period, it was the largest [public works](#) project in American history through that time.<sup>[1]</sup>
26. National Defense Education Act- federal legislation passed in 1958 providing aid to education in the United States at all levels, public and private. NDEA was instituted primarily to stimulate the advancement of education in science, mathematics, and modern foreign languages; but it has also provided aid in other areas, including technical education, area studies, geography, English as a second language, counseling and guidance, school libraries and librarianship, and educational media centers. The act provides institutions of higher education with 90% of capital funds for low-interest loans to students. NDEA also gives federal support for improvement and change in elementary and secondary education. The act contains statutory prohibitions of federal direction, supervision, or control over the curriculum, program of instruction, administration, or personnel of any educational institution.
27. Levittown- used figuratively for "generic suburban tract housing," Amer.Eng., from the vast planned real estate developments built by the firm Levitt & Sons Inc. , the first on Long Island, 1946-51 (more than 17,000 homes), the second north of Philadelphia (1951-55)
28. The Feminine Mystique- published February 25, 1963, is a book written by [Betty Friedan](#). According to *The New York Times* obituary of Friedan in 2006, it "ignited the contemporary women's movement in 1963 and as a result permanently transformed the social fabric of the United States and countries around the world" and "is widely regarded as one of the most influential nonfiction books of the 20th century".<sup>[1]</sup>

29. Norman Vincent Peale- 1898–1993, U.S. Protestant clergyman and author (most notably of the controversial *The Power of Positive Thinking*) and a progenitor of the theory of "[positive thinking](#)".
30. Bishop Fulton J. Sheen- was an [American archbishop](#) of the [Roman Catholic Church](#). He was [Bishop of Rochester, New York](#) and American [television](#)'s first religious broadcaster of note, hosting *Life Is Worth Living* in the early 1950s, first on the [DuMont Television Network](#) and later on [ABC](#), from 1951 to 1957. He later hosted *The Fulton Sheen Program* in syndication with a virtually identical format from 1961 to 1968; these later programs, many of which were taped in color, are still frequently rebroadcast today.
31. Jonas Salk- American microbiologist who developed (1954) the first effective killed-virus vaccine against polio.
32. Rock 'n' Roll- a style of popular music that derives in part from blues and folk music and is marked by a heavily accented beat and a simple, repetitive phrase structure.
33. Elvis Presley- A twentieth-century American [rock 'n' roll](#) singer, known for his distinctive throaty tone in songs such as "Hound Dog" and "All Shook Up." He was one of the first stars of rock 'n' roll.
34. Chuck Berry- An African-American [rock 'n' roll](#) musician and composer, who influenced many musicians of the 1950s and 1960s, including the [Beatles](#) and Bob [Dylan](#).
35. Allen Freed- (December 15, 1921 – January 20, 1965), also known as Moondog, was an [American disc-jockey](#).<sup>[1]</sup> He became internationally known for promoting [African-American rhythm and blues](#) music on the radio in the [United States](#) and [Europe](#) under the name of [rock and roll](#). His career was destroyed by the [payola](#) scandal that hit the broadcasting industry in the early 1960s.
36. James Coleman- (born 1949) is an [American](#) painter who has worked for [Disney](#) as a [background artist](#) on numerous animated features. In 1991, after twenty-two years working for Disney, James left to pursue the true passion in his life, fine art.
37. Marlon Brando- A twentieth-century American actor. He first gained fame on [Broadway](#) in 1947 in Tennessee [Williams'](#) *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Brando transferred his brooding portrayal of Stanley Kowalski to film in 1951 and thereafter concentrated on making motion pictures, including *On the Waterfront*, *The Godfather*, and the controversial *Last Tango in Paris*.
38. James Dean- 1931-55, American film actor, b. Marion, Ind. After a few stage and television roles, Dean was chosen to play the moody, rebellious son in the film *East of Eden* (1953). He was further identified with restless, inarticulate youth in his second film *Rebel without a Cause* (1954). Dean was killed when his racing car crashed the day after he finished work on *Giant* (1955). His death set off a worldwide wave of popular mourning unequalled since the death of Rudolph [Valentino](#), and he has remained a cult hero.
39. Mass Culture- the culture that is widely disseminated via the mass media
40. Edward R. Murrow- [April 25 1908](#) – [April 27 1965](#)) was an [American journalist](#) and television and radio figure. He first came to prominence with a series of [radio news](#) broadcasts during [World War II](#), which were followed by millions of listeners in the [United States](#) and [Canada](#). Historians consider him among [journalism](#)'s greatest figures; Murrow hired a top-flight cadre of war correspondents and was noted for honesty and integrity in delivering the news. A pioneer of [television](#) news broadcasting, Murrow produced a series of TV news reports that helped lead to the censure of Senator [Joseph McCarthy](#).
41. Estes Kefauver- was an [American politician](#) from [Tennessee](#) who opposed the concentration of economic and political power under the control of a wealthy, exclusive elite and favored racial equality. A member of the [Democratic Party](#), he served in the [U.S. House of Representatives](#) from 1939 to 1949 and in the [U.S. Senate](#) from 1949 to his death in 1963.
42. Jack Kerouac- 1922-69, American novelist, b. Lowell, Mass., studied at Columbia. One of the leaders of the [beat generation](#), a term he is said to have coined, he was the author of the largely autobiographical novel *On the Road* (1957), widely considered the testament of the beat



movement. Frequently employing idiosyncratically lyrical language, Kerouac's writings reflect a frenetic, restless pursuit of new sensation and experience and a disdain for the conventional measures of economic and social success.

43. Allen Ginsberg- 1926-97, American poet, b. Paterson, N.J., grad. Columbia, 1949. An outspoken member of the [beat generation](#), Ginsberg is best known for *Howl* (1956), a long poem attacking American values in the 1950s. The prose of Jack [Kerouac](#), the insights of [Zen Buddhism](#), and the free verse of Walt [Whitman](#) were some of the sources for Ginsberg's quest to glorify everyday experience, embrace the ecstatic moment, and promote spontaneity and freedom of expression.
44. Beatnik- were members of a sociocultural movement in the 1950s that subscribed to an anti-materialistic lifestyle. American social and literary movement of the 1950s and '60s. It is associated with artists' communities in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York. Its adherents expressed alienation from conventional society and advocated personal release and illumination through heightened sensory awareness and altered states of consciousness. Beat poets, including [Lawrence Ferlinghetti](#), [Allen Ginsberg](#), Gregory Corso (1930–2001), and [Gary Snyder](#), sought to liberate poetry from academic refinement, creating verse that was vernacular, sometimes sprinkled with obscenities, but often powerful and moving.
45. U-2 Flights-occurred during the [Cold War](#) on May 1, 1960, during the presidency of [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#) and during the leadership of [Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev](#), when a [United States U-2 spy plane](#) was shot down over [Soviet Union airspace](#). The United States government at first denied the plane's purpose and mission, but then was forced to admit its role as a covert [surveillance](#) aircraft when the Soviet government produced its remains (largely intact) and surviving pilot, [Francis Gary Powers](#). Coming just over two weeks before the scheduled opening of an East–West summit in [Paris](#), the incident was a great embarrassment to the United States<sup>[1]</sup> and prompted a marked deterioration in its relations with the Soviet Union.
46. Francis Gary Powers- was an [American pilot](#) whose [CIA U-2 spy plane](#) was shot down while over the [Soviet Union](#), causing the [1960 U-2 incident](#).
47. Nikita Khrushchev- (April 17, 1894 – September 11, 1971) served as [First Secretary](#) of the [Communist Party of the Soviet Union](#) from 1953 to 1964, following the death of [Joseph Stalin](#), and [Chairman of the Council of Ministers](#) from 1958 to 1964. Khrushchev was responsible for the [de-Stalinization](#) of the USSR, as well as several liberal reforms ranging from agriculture to foreign policy. Khrushchev's party colleagues removed him from power in 1964, replacing him with [Leonid Brezhnev](#).
48. Sputnik- Any of a series of Earth-orbiting [spacecraft](#) whose launching by the Soviet Union inaugurated the space age. Sputnik 1, the world's first artificial [satellite](#) (October 1957), remained in orbit until early 1958, when it reentered Earth's atmosphere and burned up. Sputnik 2 carried a dog, Laika, the first living creature to orbit Earth; since Sputnik 2 was not designed to sustain life, Laika did not survive the flight. Eight more missions with similar satellites carried out experiments on various animals to test life-support systems and reentry procedures and to furnish data on space temperatures, pressures, particles, radiation, and magnetic fields.
49. Allen Dulles- (April 7, 1893 – January 29, 1969) was the first civilian and the longest serving (1953-1961) [Director of Central Intelligence](#) (de-facto head of the U.S. [Central Intelligence Agency](#)) and a member of the [Warren Commission](#). Between stints of government service, Dulles was a corporate lawyer and partner at [Sullivan & Cromwell](#).
50. CIA- Principal intelligence and counterintelligence agency of the U.S., established in 1947 as a successor to the World War II-era [Office of Strategic Services](#). The law limits its activities to foreign countries; it is prohibited from gathering intelligence on U.S. soil, which is a responsibility of the [Federal Bureau of Investigation](#). Officially a part of the U.S. Defense Department, it is responsible for preparing analyses for the [National Security Council](#). Its budget is kept secret. Though intelligence gathering is its chief occupation, the CIA has also been involved in many covert operations, including the expulsion of [Mohammad Mosaddeq](#) from Iran

(1953), the attempted [Bay of Pigs invasion](#) of Cuba (1961), and support of the Nicaraguan [contras](#) in the 1980s.