

## UNIT 9 POST WWII

Alger Hiss - U.S. lawyer and government official accused of spying for the Soviet Union

Whittaker Chambers - member of Communist party and Soviet spy, later renounced communism and became an outspoken opponent.

Richard Nixon - vice president under Eisenhower and 37th President of the United States; resigned after the Watergate scandal in 1974

the Rosenbergs - members of the Communist Party, were accused of passing secret details to the Russians on how to manufacture the atomic bomb.

Roy Cohn - became famous during Joseph McCarthy's investigations into Communist activity and also was on prosecution team during the Rosenberg trial

Margaret Chase Smith - first woman to be elected to both the U.S. House and the Senate

Billy Graham - United States evangelical preacher famous as a mass evangelist

The Best Years of Our Lives - 1946 American drama film about three servicemen trying to piece their lives back together after coming home from World War II.

Death of a Salesman - a 1949 play where a man is brought down by ordinary flaws

Catcher in the Rye - 1951 novel about teenage rebellion

Samuel Eliot Morison - military and naval historian

Richard Hofstadter - American economic intellectual of the 1950s

Korean War - a war between North and South Korea; South Korea was aided by the United States and other members of the United Nations

NSC-68 - 58-page formerly-classified report issued by the United States National Security Council on April 14, 1950

Ring Lardner Jr. - American journalist and screenwriter blacklisted by the Hollywood movie studios during the Red Scare of the late 1940s and 1950s

Election of 1952 - took place in an era when Cold War tension between the United States and the Soviet Union was escalating rapidly

Adlai Stevenson - American politician, noted for his intellectual demeanor, eloquent oratory, and promotion of liberal causes in the Democratic Party

Dwight Eisenhower - United States general who supervised the invasion of Normandy and the defeat of Nazi Germany; 34th President of the United States

Checkers Speech - speech to defend himself when Nixon had been accused of improprieties relating to a fund established by his backers to reimburse him for his political expenses

Submerged Lands Act - federal law that grants states title to all submerged navigable lands within their boundaries

Department of HEW - (renamed to Department of Health and Human Services in 1979) Cabinet department of the United States government with the goal of protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services

Oveta Culp Hobby - first secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, first commanding officer of the Women's Army Corps, and chairman of the board of the Houston Post

FHA - Federal Housing Administration: the federal agency in the Department of Housing and Urban Development that insures residential mortgages

Federal Highway Act - funded interstate highway project over 20 year period

National Defense Education Act - provided funding to United States education institutions at all levels

in order to produce more educated citizens who could later defend America

Levittown - large suburban developments created in the United States of America by William Levitt and his company Levitt & Sons, also may refer to original suburban neighborhood called Levittown

Norman Vincent Peale - Protestant preacher and author (most notably of The Power of Positive Thinking) and a progenitor of the theory of "positive thinking"

Bishop Fulton J. Sheen - American archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church known for his preaching and especially his work on television and radio (tv evangelist)

Jonas Salk - United States virologist who developed the Salk vaccine that is injected against poliomyelitis

rock 'n' roll - a genre of popular music originating in the 1950s; a blend of black rhythm-and-blues with white country-and-western

Elvis Presley - United States rock singer whose many hit records and flamboyant style greatly influenced American popular music

Chuck Berry - American guitarist, singer, and songwriter, and one of the pioneers of rock and roll music (Johnny B. Goode)

Alan Freed - American disc-jockey who 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

James Coleman - American sociological theorist who studied the sociology of education, public policy, and was one of the earliest users of the term "social capital"

Marlon Brando - American actor who performed for over half a century

James Dean - United States film actor whose moody rebellious roles made him a cult figure

mass culture - the culture that is widely disseminated via the mass media

Edward R. Murrow - United States broadcast journalist remembered for his reports from London during World War II

Estes Kefauver - American politician from Tennessee. 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

Jack Kerouac - American novelist and poet. Alongside William S. Burroughs and Allen Ginsberg, he is considered a pioneer of the Beat Generation, and a literary iconoclast

Allen Ginsberg - United States poet of the beat generation

beatnik - media stereotype of the 1950s and early 1960s, was a synthesis of the more superficial aspects of the Beat Generation literary movement of the 1950s into violent film images and a cartoonish misrepresentation of the real-life people and the spirituality

military-industrial complex - concept commonly used to refer to policy relationships between governments, national armed forces, and the industrial sector that supports them

U-2 flights - use of U-2 spy planes to gain intelligence on USSR and other Communist countries (Cuba, etc.)

Francis Gary Powers - American pilot whose CIA U-2 spy plane was shot down while violating Soviet Union airspace, causing the 1960 U-2 incident

Nikita Khrushchev - Soviet statesman and premier who denounced Stalin

Sputnik - Russian artificial satellite (first man-made satellite to orbit Earth)

Allen Dulles - first civilian and the longest serving (1953–61) Director of Central Intelligence (de facto head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency) and a member of the Warren Commission

CIA - independent agency of the United States government responsible for collecting and coordinating intelligence and counterintelligence activities abroad in the national interest

-- Chris Zimny :)