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Chapter 29

**Directions**: answer the following questions completely. No answer should be one word or sentence. Use the who, what, when, where, why, and how as a guide to answering the questions.

1. **What were the social and economic effects of demobilization?** Demobilization had numerous social and economic consequences. Truman believed that demobilization was necessary. He believed that if there was a large air force with atomic bombs, there would be no need for large conventional armed forces. As a result, he disbanded the Marine Corps, halted battleships, and slashed army divisions. By 1947, the total armed force had shrunk from twelve million to 1.5 million. Due to their opposition to President Truman's efforts to decrease the military, he went through four secretaries of defense in four years, from 1947 to 1951. Following WWII's conclusion, fifteen million service veterans eagerly returned to their homes, schools, and jobs. After slowing drastically in the 1930s, population growth had suddenly increased. The "baby boom generation," defined as individuals born between 1946 and 1964, was a disproportionately large group that shaped the nation's social and cultural life in the second half of the twentieth century and beyond.
2. **Discuss how the cold war emerged.** After World War II, tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States of America erupted, resulting in the Cold War. Many factors contributed to the rise in tensions, but one of the most significant was Truman's aim to construct spheres of influence around the world. This was a smear campaign against the Soviet Union. Tensions began to rise as a result of this. The Red Scare was another factor in the emergence of the Cold War. Many Americans had negative feelings against the Soviet Union, a socialist country, as a result of the Red Scare. As a result, the Soviet Union was already regarded as a negative actor. The Soviet Union's imperialism was another factor. To counter the US and NATO, the Soviet Union grabbed control of most of Eastern Europe, escalating tensions even further.
3. **Why did the Allies airlift supplies to Germany?** The Allies flew supplies to Germany in order to deliver desperately needed food and supplies to the residents of West Berlin. Despite his cabinet's and General Clay's advice, Truman decided to organize a big, long-term airlift after analyzing the deployment of military convoys to supply the 2.5 million people living in West Berlin. By October 1948, the US and British air forces were bringing in up to 13,000 tons of food, medicine, coal, and equipment every day, which appeared impossible at the time. The massive Berlin airlift transported 2.32 million tons of freight over eleven months. Pilots and crews risked—and at times gave—their lives on 14,036 flights to save the city, sometimes in bad, foggy weather.
4. **Explain what the Fair Deal was.** President Harry Truman expanded the New Deal with the Fair Deal. According to Truman, the fundamental goal was to defend civil rights. He also proposed raising the federal minimum wage, increasing federal education aid, increasing unemployment and retirement benefits, establishing a comprehensive health insurance system, increasing federal support for public housing projects, allowing more rural residents to connect to electricity, and raising the federal minimum wage.
5. **Explain how the United States became involved in the Korean conflict. Why did President Truman remove MacArthur from command in Korea?** The United States became involved in the Korean conflict as a result of their commitment to a containment foreign policy. The United States pursued a policy of containment to prevent the development of socialism. The United States became involved in the Korean conflict in order to prevent the Soviet Union's influence from spreading further. MacArthur, as commander of the American military, desired to strike the Soviet Union and China immediately. Truman was opposed to the proposal because he feared it would lead to World War III, something the world did not need. When it came to that choice, Truman fired MacArthur for his insubordination.
6. Identify each of the following and their **significance**:
   1. **Containment** – The United States' policy of containing the development of socialism was known as containment. Containment was designed to keep any other country from becoming socialist. Because of their dedication to containment, the United States fought in both the Korean War and the Vietnam War. Containment was significant because during the bulk of the Cold War, it was the United States' foreign policy.
   2. **Truman Doctrine** – The Truman Doctrine was a speech delivered by President Harry S. Truman before Congress. In his speech, he requested $400 million from Congress to aid Greece and Turkey. This exemplifies the speech's importance in terms of its commitment to containment.
   3. **Marshall Plan** – The Marshall Scheme was a plan to provide assistance to European countries. George C. Marshall, the secretary of state at the time, devised the proposal. Marshall declared that the United States will assist all European countries, including the Soviet Union. On the 27th of June, foreign ministers from France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union met in London to discuss Marshall's plan. The Marshall Plan was noteworthy because it was the United States' attempt to assist Europe.
   4. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** – The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, or N.A.T.O., is a defensive alliance that includes the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway, and Portugal. The goal of N.A.T.O. is that if the Soviet Union attacks one of its members, it will attack all of the alliance's members. NATO was also known to provoke the Soviet Union at times. NATO is significant because it continues to perform the same things now.
   5. **Jackie Robinson** – Jackie Robinson was the league's first African-American player. He suffered a lot of racial discrimination during his stint in the league. Players violently mocked him everywhere he went, pitchers threw at him, base runners spiked him, and fans booed him. Hotels wouldn't let him stay, restaurants wouldn't serve him, and he was bombarded with hate mail. He was important because he was the first African-American to play professional baseball. **Dixiecrats** – A group of rebellious southern Democrats assembled in Birmingham, Alabama. While waving Confederate flags and singing "Dixie," dissident Democrats nominated South Carolina governor Strom Thurmond on a States' Rights Democratic platform. They were dubbed the Dixiecrats as a result of this. They were notable because they were in direct opposition to Truman's civil rights policies.
   6. **Taft-Hartley Act** – The Taft-Hartley Act helped to rebuild Truman's standing among working-class Democrats. The Statute was dubbed the "slave-labor act" by labor groups. The Taft-Hartley Act was passed despite Truman's veto. By 1954, fifteen states, largely in the South, had used the Taft-Hartley Act's ability to pass "right-to-work" laws forbidding union shops. The Act was notable because it had an impact on southern workers.
   7. **House Committee on Un-American Activities** – The House Committee on Un-American Activities was a committee that accused members of the federal government of being communists. Because it unjustly accused numerous persons of being communists, the House Committee on Un-American Activities was noteworthy.
   8. **Alger Hiss** – Alger Hiss was a HUAC victim who was suspected of being the leader of a Soviet spy ring. He was the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's president. Whittaker Chambers, a former Soviet agent who eventually became the editor of Time magazine, alleged to the HUAC in 1948 that Hiss had provided him with sensitive documents ten years prior, while Chambers was spying for the Soviets and Hiss was working for the State Department. Chambers produced microfilms of State Department documents that he said Hiss had given him in response to a libel suit launched by Hiss. Hiss challenged the charge, and after one mistrial, he was indicted and convicted in 1950. He was charged with lying under oath, but he was also guilty of lying about espionage, for which he could not be convicted since the statute of limitations had run out.
7. **Give specific examples of how Truman promoted civil rights during his presidency and why.** In the United States, civil rights were becoming a major concern. Throughout both world wars, Americans were able to broaden their cultural perspectives by mingling with both allies and adversaries. They observed how Europe differed significantly from the United States. In terms of racial equality, other countries, such as the United Kingdom, were light years ahead of the United States. Truman was in charge of civil rights issues, and he was adamant about upholding them. During Truman's presidency, he made significant changes that influenced modern American movements.