

Chapter 36 Identifications: Cold War

Identify the following. Be as specific as possible, and include names, dates, and relevant facts as appropriate. Be sure to explain the significance of the person or term. Make sure you know how these terms relate to the APUSH Framework.

7.3.III.E: The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.

8.1.I: United States policymakers engaged in a Cold War with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.

a.) As post war tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations.

b.) Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea and Vietnam.

c.) The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or *détente*).

8.1.II: Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.

a.) Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.

8.2.I: Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow.

a.) During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combatted racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics.

b.) The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial equality.

8.3.I: Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years.

a.) A burgeoning private sector, federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth.

b.) As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.

- 1.) Yalta Agreement, Soviets in Eastern Europe, Stalin's security concerns
- 2.) Long Telegram, George Kennan, Containment Policy (Feb 1946), Churchill's Iron Curtain Speech
- 3.) Truman Doctrine (March 1947)
- 4.) Marshall Plan & Sec of State George Marshall (June 1947)
- 5.) Potsdam Agreement & Divided Germany, Berlin Blockade, & Berlin Airlift (June 1948)
- 6.) NATO (April 1949), Collective Security, Warsaw Pact (1955)
- 7.) Fall of China to Communism (Peoples Republic of China) 1949
- 8.) Korean War, "Limited War", Chinese Intervention, MacArthur fired, Was it a success?
- 9.) Truman on Civil Rights, desegregation of military, President's Commission on Civil Rights, Dixiecrats
- 10.) House Un-American Activities Committee, Alger Hiss, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg cases
- 11.) Joseph R. McCarthy

Know: United Nations, NSC-68, Taft Hartley Act, Bretton Woods Agreement, IMF, World Bank, Fair Deal, Sun Belt, rise of suburbs, baby boom, Smith Act (1940)