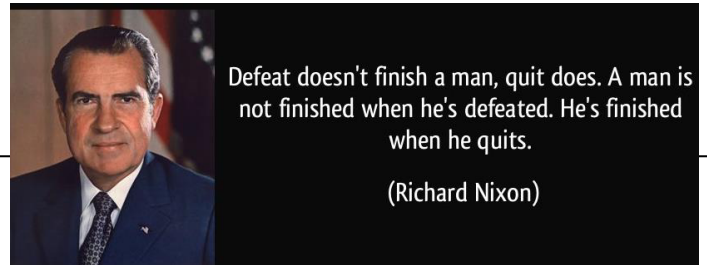


Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Due Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

## Guided Reading & Analysis:

Unit 8 — 1945-1980, pp 579-686

Quote Images captured from izquotes.com



**Reading Assignment:** Unit 8, divided into 15 subsections reflecting learning objectives for APUSH (corresponds to chapters 26-29 in 3<sup>rd</sup> edition)

### Purpose:

This guide is not only a place to record notes as you read, but also to provide a place and structure for reflections and analysis using higher level thinking skills with new knowledge gained from the reading.

### Basic Directions:

1. **Pre-Read:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Skim:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read.*
3. **Read/Analyze:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **Highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Write** Write (do not type) your notes and analysis in the spaces provided. Complete it in **INK!**

## Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 8:

**Key Concept 8.1:** The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a

position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

**Key Concept 8.2:** New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

**Key Concept 8.3:** Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

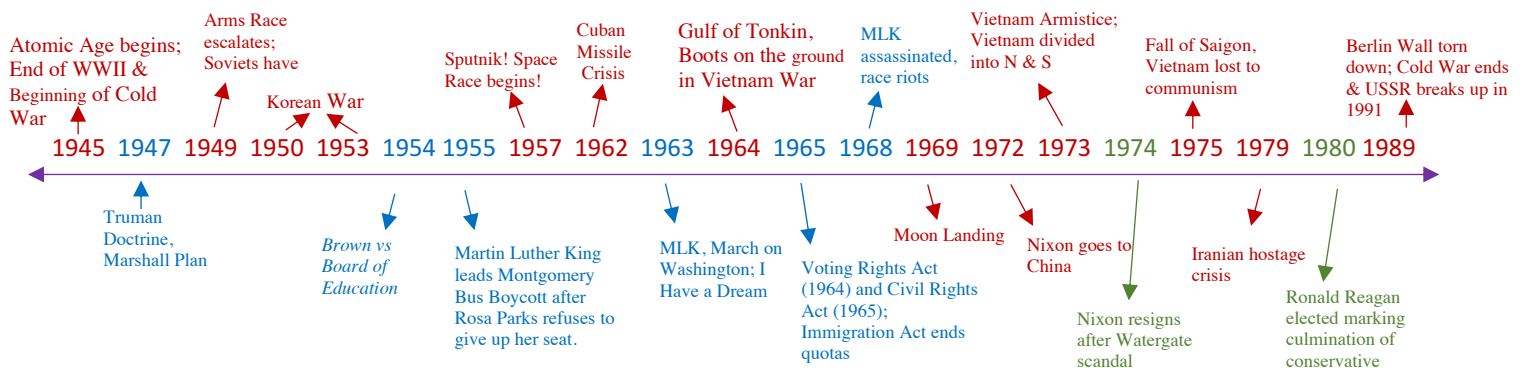
## Topic 8.1 Contextualization, pp 579-580

As you read the contextualization, consider the skill you will be mastering as you analyze history.

Contextualization: Analyze the context of historical events, developments, or processes; Identify and describe a historical context for a specific historical development or process; Explain how a specific historical development or process is situated within a broader historical context.

**Learning Objective:** Explain the context for societal changes from 1945 to 1980.

NOTES	ANALYSIS
<p>Major changes in the United States:</p> <p><b>U.S.-Soviet Conflict:</b></p> <p>Concerns about Communism:</p> <p>Economic Growth and Change:</p> <p><b>Civil Rights and Liberal Reform:</b></p> <p><b>Turn toward Conservatism:</b></p>	<p>Which major change identified in the first section was the most significant/impactful? Defend your choice with reasoning.</p> <p>Look at the timeline at the bottom of page 580 and/or the one at the bottom of this page. Why are we defining Period 8 with the years 1945 to 1980?</p> <p><i>(If you are looking at the color version you will see two major thematic threads: Cold War and Civil Rights. There are other threads and many more events... this is just a preview of two of the biggest.)</i></p>



## Topic 8.2 – Cold War from 1945 to 1980 (pp 581-596)

**Learning Objective:** Explain the continuities and changes in the Cold War policies from 1945 to 1980.

In the spaces provided, record your notes as you read in the left-hand column. Additional questions are presented to focus your attention to main ideas. When you have finished note-taking for this section, address the analysis questions.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and attempting to defend a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.</p>	<p><b>Origins of the Cold War</b></p> <p>U.S.-Soviet Relations to 1945</p> <p>Allies in WWII</p> <p>Postwar Cooperation and <b>the U.N</b></p> <p>Satellite States in Eastern Europe</p> <p>Occupation Zones in Germany</p> <p><b>Iron Curtain</b></p>	<p>Some historians postulate that FDR is largely responsible for the Cold War because he mishandled and misunderstood Stalin at Yalta. Support or refute this assessment.</p> <p>Do you support the viewpoint that Truman appeased Stalin at Potsdam? Why or why not?</p> <p>To what extent did the United Nations relieve the growing tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.?</p> <p>Explain how the Soviet declaration of the World Bank illustrated a fundamental conflict at the heart of the Cold War.</p> <p>Explain how these words, “Iron Curtain,” indicate Allied (British-American) appeasement of Stalin.</p>

The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and attempting to defend a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

After World War II, the United States sought to stem the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a stable global economy, and build an international security system.

The United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security and a multilateral economic framework that bolstered non-Communist nations.

The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures.

Containment in Europe	
The Truman Doctrine	
The Marshall Plan	
Effects	
The Berlin Airlift	

How did Truman use the foreign policy of Containment in response to the Soviet “betrayal” of Yalta (concerning the reconstruction plan for Germany)?

How was Containment policy in dealing with the U.S.S.R. following WWII different from the British and French foreign policy of appeasement with Hitler prior to WWII?

Walter Lippmann criticized containment, saying it over-simplified the “Cold War,” a term he coined. Is it fair to compare the Truman Doctrine to “bribing” unrestricted free agents on the open market? (Not wanting them to go to a rival team so you pay the players enough to stay)

How was the Marshall Plan different from the Treaty of Versailles? What is historically significant about this difference?

<p>After World War II, the United States sought to stem the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a stable global economy, and build an international security system.</p> <p>The United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security and a multilateral economic framework that bolstered non-Communist nations.</p> <p>The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures.</p>	<p><b>NATO</b> and National Security</p> <p>National Security Act (1947)</p> <p>Explain the role of each department:</p> <p>Dept. Defense:</p> <p>Sec. Defense:</p> <p>National Security Council:</p> <p>CIA:</p> <p>List the measures of NSC-68:</p> <p><b>Atomic Weapons</b></p> <p>The arms race began when the Soviets worked to catch up (and steal) atomic technology to/from the U.S. It took them only 4 years to successfully explode their first atomic bomb thanks to Americans who were willing to sell the secrets to the Russians.</p> <p>Next came the hydrogen bomb, a thousand times more powerful. Truman didn’t heed warnings by some scientists, such as Einstein, who worried these bombs risked “annihilation of any life on earth has been brought within the range of technical possibilities.” In a quest for nuclear superiority, he furthered the competitive arms race with the Soviets by completing the H-Bomb in 1952,” triggering” the Soviets’ completion of the bomb in 1953.</p> <p>Evaluating U.S. Policy</p>	<p>What would President George Washington have said about NATO? Explain the historical significance of your answer.</p> <p>What does the National Security Act foreshadow about the Cold War?</p> <p>Although the arms race created a frightful threat of world annihilation, the technology along with leadership of NATO essentially reduced the threat of war and maintained a balance of power with the Soviets for decades. Defend or refute this statement.</p>
---	---	---

<p>As the United States focused on containing communism, it faced increasingly complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes.</p> <p>The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures.</p>	<p><b>Cold War in Asia</b></p> <p><b>Japan</b></p> <p><b>U.S. – Japanese Security Treaties</b></p> <p><b>The Philippines and the Pacific</b></p> <p><b>China</b></p> <p><b>U.S. Policy</b></p> <p><b>Two Chinas</b></p>	<p>How did the era of imperialism impact post Cold War relations?</p> <p>What would President Theodore Roosevelt have said about the U.S.-Japanese Security Treaties?</p> <p>The Philippines were finally independent following WWII. How long had it been that they were not controlled –at some level—by a foreign power?</p> <p>To what extent was the Open Door Policy responsible for China’s ‘descent’ into communism?</p> <p>We formally recognized China in 1979, and they are now one of the most important parts of our economy. Today, the United States is still fearful of Chinese / communist expansion as they have increased control over regions including Tibet and threatened take over of areas like Taiwan. The Chinese are currently building up their military at a time when the U.S. is scaling back. Do you think we should still fear China?</p>
---	---	---

<p>As the United States focused on containing communism, it faced increasingly complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes.</p> <p>The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures, including military engagements in Korea.</p> <p>Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.</p>	<p><b>The Korean War</b></p> <p><b>Invasion</b></p> <p><b>Counterattack</b></p> <p><b>Truman Versus MacArthur</b></p> <p><b>Stalemate</b></p> <p>The 1953 armistice set up the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). To this day, the two nations are essentially still at war and the DMZ is heavily guarded.</p> <p><b>Political Consequences</b></p> <p><b>Eisenhower and the Cold War</b></p> <p><b>Dulles’ Diplomacy</b></p> <p><b>Massive Retaliation</b></p> <p><b>Korean Armistice</b></p>	<p>Compare the response of the United Nations to the invasion of South Korea to the League of Nations’ response to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria 20 years earlier. Was this later reaction a “lesson learned” or a “tragic error?” Explain your reasoning.</p> <p>Who had the better approach... Truman’s “limited war” or MacArthur’s “no substitute for victory?” Explain your reasoning.</p> <p>North Korea announced that it will no longer abide by the armistice at least 6 times... 1994, 1996, 2003, 2006, 2009, and 2013. They have also stated they are free to attack the South, develop nuclear weapons, and develop their own independent peace treaty with the South (ignoring U.N. resolutions and protocol). The U.S. military is active in South Korea to defend them if needed. Why are we still dedicated to defending South Korea if the Cold War ended in 1989?</p> <p>Support or refute the assertion that John Foster Dulles was a dangerous man with a dangerous approach to foreign policy. Explain your reasoning.</p>
---	--	---

The United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security and a multilateral economic framework that bolstered non-Communist nations.

As the United States focused on containing communism, it faced increasingly complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes.

Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.

Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes with varying levels of commitment to democracy.

## U.S. – Soviet Relations

## Spirit of Geneva

## Hungarian Revolt

## Sputnik Shock and NASA

## Second Berlin Crisis

## U-2 Incident

## Communism in Cuba

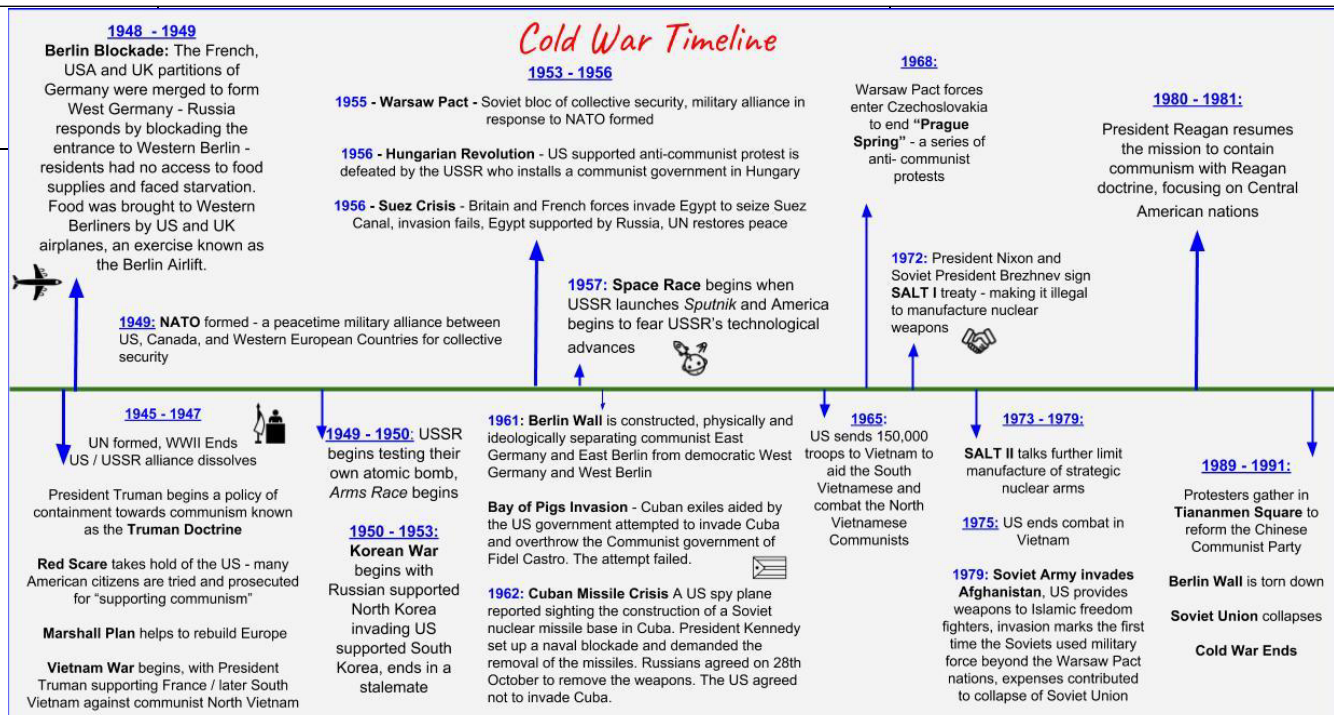
Was the diplomatic effort at Geneva successful in reaching its goals? Explain.

Did the rejection of Open Skies prevent Americans and Soviets from aerially spying on one another?

How did Sputnik impact Americans?

Pause to review the overall timeline. This one is published at

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1pN6oQwOgxTl5t\\_iTzK4vadbu-CJY0UZCUyZ2x6sXTOW/preview](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1pN6oQwOgxTl5t_iTzK4vadbu-CJY0UZCUyZ2x6sXTOW/preview)



The United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security and a multilateral economic framework that bolstered non-Communist nations.

The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and attempting to defend a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities, while struggling to live up to its ideals.

Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes with varying levels of commitment to democracy.

## Eisenhower's Legacy

### "Military-Industrial Complex"

### Bay of Pigs Invasion

### Berlin Wall

### Cuban Missile Crisis

### Flexible Response

### Assassination in Dallas

"He didn't even have the satisfaction of being killed for civil rights. It's — it had to be some silly little Communist."  
— Jackie Kennedy, on hearing that a leftist had been arrested for her husband's murder.



Was Dwight Eisenhower an effective President? List at least 3 pieces of evidence to support your answer.

Explain why the Cuban Missile Crisis was one of the tensest moments of the Cold War.

What was the positive impact of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

What negative impact did the Bay of Pigs and the Cuban Missile Crisis have on U.S. – Cuban relations?

Compare Flexible Response to Dulles' Brinkmanship. (Eisenhower's Secretary of State)

Why is JFK ranked among the top 10 most successful presidents? Do you agree with this ranking? Defend your answer.

**The United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security and a multilateral economic framework that bolstered non-Communist nations.**

**The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and attempting to defend a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.**

**After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities, while struggling to live up to its ideals.**

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

## Lyndon Johnson Becomes President

## Nixon's Détente Diplomacy

## Détente

## Visit to China

Arms Control with the U.S.S.R.

## Another Chill to the Cold War

## Soviets Invade Afghanistan

## A Return to Tension

## Views of the Cold War

**Based on what you have read concerning LBJ thus far, how would you assess his presidency?**

### How is Détente different from the foreign policies of earlier Cold War presidents?

**Based on what you have read concerning Nixon thus far, how would you assess his presidency?**

**Explain why Americans were afraid of Russians in Afghanistan.**

### Which post Cold-War view do you agree with?

### Additional Insight: and Analysis:

Environmental concerns were increasing in the 1960s as well as concerns over Cold War strategy (intensifying conflict). Following the Cuban Missile Crisis, JFK and Khrushchev signed the *LIMITED* Test Ban Treaty in 1963... Thirty-three years later, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the *Comprehensive* Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Signed by 71 nations, including those possessing nuclear weapons, the treaty prohibited all nuclear test explosions including those conducted underground (the limited treaty permitted underground testing). Though it was signed by President Bill Clinton, the Senate rejected the treaty by a vote of 51 to 48.

This treaty was signed post Cold War. **Why do you think the U.S. rejected it?**

*BTW... this comprehensive treaty still has not been engaged or enforced... it's just paper.*

### Additional Insight and Analysis:

Kennedy said, "Israel will endure and flourish. It is the child of hope and the home of the brave. It can neither be broken by adversity nor demoralized by success. It carries the shield of democracy and it honors the sword of freedom". He initiated the creation of security ties with Israel, and he is credited as the founder of the US-Israeli military alliance (which would be continued under subsequent presidents). Kennedy ended the arms embargo that the Eisenhower and Truman administrations had enforced on Israel. ...Describing the protection of Israel as a moral and national commitment.

**When was Israel created?**

**Why was Israel created?**

**What long term impact did U.S. role in the creation of Israel have on the United States?**

## Topic 8.3 – The Red Scare, pp 600-604

Learning Objective: Explain the causes and effects of the Red Scare after World War II.

<p>Cold War policies led to continued public debates over the power of the federal government, acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order.</p> <p>Americans debated policies and methods designed to root out Communists within the United States even as both parties tended to support the broader Cold War strategy of containing communism.</p>	<p><b>The Second Red Scare</b></p> <p>Security and Civil Rights</p> <p>Prosecutions Under the Smith Act</p> <p>McCarran Internal Security Act (1950) (Congress overrode Truman's veto)</p> <p>Three provisions of the McCarran Act.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>b)</p> <p>c)</p>	<p><b>What did the First Red Scare have in common with the Second Red Scare?</b></p> <p>Starting around 1947, employers increasingly demanded that their employees take loyalty oaths to the United States; teachers especially were subject to this. Is the current Texas state law that mandates students and faculty stand up and say the pledge of allegiance each day the same thing as a loyalty oath? Explain your reasoning.</p>
---	---	--

<p>Cold War policies led to continued public debates over the power of the federal government, acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order.</p> <p>Americans debated policies and methods designed to root out Communists within the United States even as both parties tended to support the broader Cold War strategy of containing communism.</p>	<p>Un-American Activities</p> <p><b>Cultural Impact</b></p> <p>Espionage Cases</p> <p>Hiss Case</p> <p>Rosenberg Case</p> <p>The Rise of Joseph McCarthy</p> <p>McCarthy's Tactics</p> <p>Army-McCarthy Hearings</p> <p><b>Decline of the Red Scare</b></p>	<p>Although some doubted Hiss's guilt at the time, it was later proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was guilty. Was Nixon (as a member of HUAC committee) a hero for exposing an American traitor or was he an illustration of American paranoia? Explain your reasoning.</p> <p>If the Rosenberg's were guilty (and they were), why did their execution cause a civil rights debate?</p> <p>What finally ended the Second Red Scare?</p> <p>How were McCarthy's hysteria / tactics similar to those used during the Salem Witch Trials? <i>#TheCrucible... Hysteria is not a one-time thing.</i></p>
---	---	---

## Topic 8.4 – Economy after 1945, pp 605-614

Learning Objective 1: Explain the causes of economic growth in the years after World War II.

Learning Objective 2: Explain the causes and effects of migrations of various groups of Americans after 1945.

<p>Postwar economic, demographic, and technological changes had a far-reaching impact on American society, politics, and the environment.</p> <p>Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years, as well as underlying concerns about how these changes were affecting American values.</p> <p>A burgeoning private sector, continued federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth, middle-class suburbanization, social mobility, a rapid expansion of higher education, and the rise of the “Sun Belt” as a political and economic force.</p>	<p><b>Truman and the Cold War, 1945-1952</b></p> <p><b>Postwar America</b></p> <p><b>GI Bill—Help for Veterans</b></p> <p><b>Baby Boom</b></p> <p><b>Suburban Growth</b></p> <p>Rise of the <b>Sunbelt</b></p> <p><b>Inflation and Strikes</b></p>	<p><b>Explain how living through the Great Depression and the rationing of WWII war effort impacted the state of the economy when soldiers returned home in 1945.</b></p> <p><b>How did the government encourage continued, positive economic growth in the years following WWII?</b></p> <p><b>Explain how the baby boom illustrates a break from Depression Era American life.</b></p> <p><b>How did the role of women change from the Rosie the Riveter of WWII to the baby boom of the postwar years?</b></p> <p><b>Identify one negative consequence of suburbanization.</b></p> <p><b>What was the most significant reason for abandoning the Rust Belt for the Sun Belt?</b></p>
---	--	---

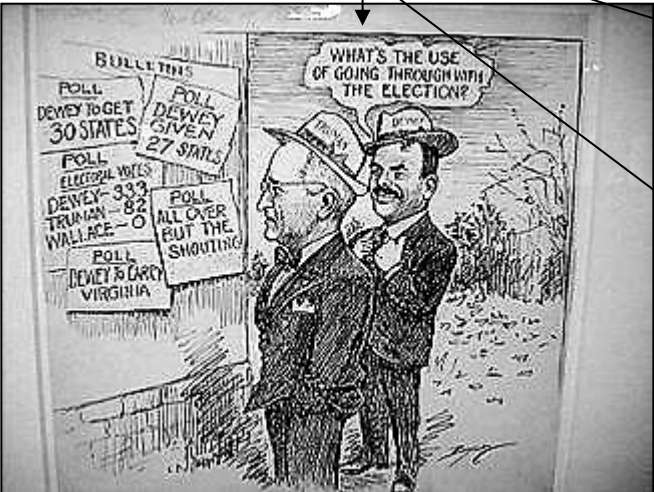
	<p><b>Republican Control of the Eightieth Congress</b></p> <p><b>Twenty-second Amendment (1951)</b></p> <p><b>Taft-Hartley Act (1947)</b></p> <p><b>The Election of 1948</b></p> <p><b>The Fair Deal</b></p>	<p><b>Why did Republicans in Congress attempt to lower taxes?</b></p>
--	--	---

Breathe.... 😊... Look at how many pages are left in the book compared to how many you've read! You're doing great!

The Election of 1948 (page 608)

a. Candidates

b. Surprising results



<b>Nominee</b>	<b>Harry S. Truman</b>	Thomas E. Dewey	Strom Thurmond
<b>Party</b>	Democratic	Republican	States' Rights Democratic Party (Dixiecrat)
<b>Home state</b>	Missouri	New York	South Carolina
<b>Running mate</b>	<b>Alben W. Barkley</b>	Earl Warren	Fielding L. Wright
<b>Electoral vote</b>	<b>303</b>	189	39

c. Who were the Dixiecrats, and what is significance about this party?



Psych! Dewey Lost! LOL

Read the excerpt from Truman’s inaugural address and then answer the question that follows regarding the Point Four program described.

“ It may be our lot to experience... a major turning point in the long history of the human race. The first half of this century has been marked by unprecedented and brutal attacks on the rights of man, and by the two most frightful wars in history. The supreme need of our time is for men to learn to live together in peace and harmony... we must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of underdeveloped areas. More than half the people of the world are living in conditions approaching misery. Their food is inadequate. They are victims of disease. Their economic life is primitive and stagnant. Their poverty is a handicap and a threat both to them and to more prosperous areas. For the first time in history, humanity possesses the knowledge and skill to relieve suffering of these people. The United States is pre-eminent among nations in the development of industrial and scientific techniques. The material resources which we can afford to use for assistance of other peoples are limited. But our imponderable resources in technical knowledge are constantly growing and are inexhaustible...”

How did Point Four redefine the purpose of the United States and it’s government?

To what extent is this policy a continuation of the Puritan ideal of “City on a Hill” (or of American Exceptionalism)?

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities , while struggling to live up to its ideals.</p> <p>Cold War policies led to continued public debates over the power of the federal government, acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order.</p>	<p>Eisenhower in the White House</p> <p>Eisenhower Takes Command</p> <p>The Election of 1952</p>	<p>Why was America ready for a Republican again?</p> <p>What role did the Korean War play in this shift?</p>
<p>After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities , while struggling to live up to its ideals.</p>	<p>Modern Republicanism</p> <p>Interstate Highway System</p>	<p>Evaluate the extent to which “Modern Republicanism” was a departure from the previous Republican party.</p>

<p>Cold War policies led to continued public debates over the power of the federal government, acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals, and the proper balance between liberty and order.</p>	<p><b>Prosperity</b></p> <p><b>Economy under the Democrats (1961-1969)</b></p> <p><b>New Frontier Programs</b></p> <p><b>Johnson's Domestic Reforms</b></p> <p><b>Nixon's Domestic Policy</b></p> <p><b>The New Federalism</b></p> <p><b>Nixon's Economic Policies</b></p> <p><b>Stagflation</b></p> <p><b>Ford and Carter Confront Inflation</b></p> <p><b>WIN (Whip Inflation Now)</b></p> <p><b>Troubled Economy</b></p> <p><b>The Economic Shift in the 1970s</b></p>	<p>To what degree did Eisenhower depart from FDR's New Deal and Truman's Fair Deal programs?</p> <p><b>Explain the connection between containment of communism and the Interstate Highway Act.</b></p> <p>JFK and his wife Jackie were idolized by the media and their fairy tale life was nicknamed Camelot. What does this reveal about American culture in the modern age?</p> <p>In what ways did LBJ accomplish JFK's goals?</p> <p>What direct actions did the Nixon administration take to attempt to alleviate issues caused by stagflation? Were these effective?</p> <p>Many people compare the economy in 2022-2023 to the 1970s. In what ways are they similar?</p>
--	---	---

## Topic 8.5 – Culture after 1945, pp 615-620

Learning Objective: Explain how mass culture has been maintained or challenged over time.

<p>Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years, as well as underlying concerns about how these changes were affecting American values.</p> <p>A burgeoning private sector, continued federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth, middle-class suburbanization, social mobility, a rapid expansion of higher education, and the rise of the “Sun Belt” as a political and economic force.</p> <p>These economic and social changes, in addition to the anxiety engendered by the Cold War, led to an increasingly homogeneous mass culture, as well as challenges to conformity by artists, intellectuals, and rebellious youth.</p>	<p><b>Consumer Culture and Conformity</b></p> <p>Television</p> <p>Advertising</p> <p>Paperbacks and Records</p> <p>Corporate America</p> <p>Religion</p> <p><b>Women’s Roles</b></p> <p>Social Critics</p>	<p>To what extent were the 50s similar to the 20s?</p> <p>To what extent were the Beatniks similar to the Lost Generation of the 1920s? What was each group’s source of disillusionment?</p> <p>What era in history is most similar to the 1950s in regards to social conformity? Think about it.... And Explain.</p>
--	---	---

	<p><b>Assassination and the End of the Postwar Era</b></p> <p><b>In Retrospect</b></p> <p><b>Historical Perspectives... A Silent Generation?</b></p> <p><b>Eisenhower the Leader</b></p> <p><b>Liberal Victories</b></p> <p><b>Conservative Foundations</b></p>	<p><b>Explain two perspectives on the 1950s.</b></p> <p><b>Which perspective do you agree with? Explain why.</b></p>
--	---	--

## Topic 8.6 – Early Steps in the Civil Rights Movement, 1945-1960, pp 621-625

Learning Objective: Explain how and why the civil rights movement developed and expanded from 1945 to 1960.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward equality was slow and halting.</p> <p>Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p> <p>Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services and <i>Brown v. Board of</i></p>	<p><b>The Civil Rights Movement</b></p> <p><b>Origins of the Movement</b></p> <p><b>Changing Demographics</b></p> <p><b>Changing Attitudes in the Cold War</b></p> <p><b>Desegregating the Schools and Public Places</b></p>	<p>FDR (Democrat) desegregated war industries. Truman (Democrat) desegregated the armed forces in. Eisenhower (Republican) sent the National Guard to Little Rock and signed two Civil Rights laws. Which of these three presidents was most influential in the increasing momentum of the Civil Rights movement? Give one reason defending your choice.</p> <p>To what extent was Jackie Robinson more influential than these presidents?</p>

<p>Education.</p> <p>Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p>	<p><b>Brown Decision</b></p> <p><b>Resistance in the South</b></p> <p><b>Montgomery Bus Boycott</b></p> <p><b>Nonviolent Protests</b></p> <p><b>Federal Laws</b></p>	<p>Compare the tactics of the SCLC to those of the NAACP. Identify a similarity and a difference.</p> <p>Where else have we seen boycotts as an effective measure of protest in our history? Think about 1763-1775... explain the similarities in these two eras!</p>
---	--	---

### Topic 8.7 – America as a World Power, pp 626-634

Learning Objective: Explain various military and diplomatic responses to international developments over time.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>The United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security and a multilateral economic framework that bolstered non-Communist nations.</p> <p>As the United States focused on containing communism, it faced increasingly complex foreign policy issues, including decolonization, shifting international alignments and regional conflicts, and global economic and environmental changes.</p>	<p><b>Decolonization</b></p> <p><b>Unrest in the Third World</b></p> <p><b>Foreign Aid</b></p> <p><b>The Middle East</b></p>	<p><b>Decolonization illustrates the battle between republicanism (USA) and communism (USSR). Why did the USA care so much about the future of these countries?</b></p> <p><b>Why was the nation of Israel created in 1948?</b></p>

<p>Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.</p> <p>Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes with varying levels of commitment to democracy.</p>	<p><b>Covert Action</b></p> <p><b>Suez Crisis</b></p> <p><b>Eisenhower Doctrine</b></p> <p><b>OPEC and Oil</b></p> <p>Yom Kippur War and <b>Oil Embargo</b></p> <p><b>Camp David Accords</b></p> <p><b>Iranian Hostage Crisis</b></p> <p><b>Latin America</b></p> <p><b>Kennedy's Policies</b></p>	<p><b>Explain the key difference between the Truman Doctrine (p.584) and the Eisenhower Doctrine?</b></p> <p><b>Should the US have continued to become increasingly involved in foreign affairs? Why or why not?</b></p> <p><b>President Jimmy Carter was faced with multiple crisis during his single term on top of the post-Watergate era in which many Americans had lost faith in government. The Camp David Accords was perhaps his greatest achievement, yet he could not secure re-election in 1980. What does this reveal about American politics?</b></p> <p><b>The essential goal of Peace Corps was... (Consider Cold War)</b></p>
--	--	--

	<p><b>Return of the “Big Stick” by LBJ</b></p> <p><b>Panama Canal</b></p> <p><b>Human Rights Diplomacy</b></p> <p><b>Limits of a Superpower</b></p> <p><b>Economic Challenges</b></p>	<p><b>To what extent was LBJ’s foreign policy in Latin America different from Carters?</b></p> <p><b>Which policy do you think is more effective, or do you think the USA should simply stay out of other countries’ business?</b></p> <p><b>In what ways was the moon landing a turning point for the USA?</b></p>
--	---	---

## Topic 8.8 – The Vietnam War, pp 635-645

Learning Objective1: Explain the causes and effects of the Vietnam War.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>The United States sought to “contain” Soviet-dominated communism through a variety of measures, including military engagements in Korea and Vietnam.</p>	<p><b>Background</b></p> <p><b>Eisenhower’s Domino Theory</b></p> <p><b>Division of Vietnam</b></p> <p><b>SEATO</b></p>	<p><b>How does domino theory relate to containment?</b></p> <p><b>Was it effective?</b></p> <p><b>What role did President Dwight Eisenhower play in the Vietnam War in the 1950s?</b></p>

<p>Although the Korean conflict produced some minor domestic opposition, the Vietnam War saw the rise of sizable, passionate, and sometimes violent antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated.</p> <p>Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the “military-industrial complex,” and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.</p>	<p><b>Escalation of the Vietnam War in the 1960s</b></p> <p><b>Buildup Under Kennedy (Kennedy also pledges to put a man on the moon by the end of the decade-Space Race)</b></p> <p><b>Tonkin Gulf Resolutions</b></p> <p><b>America’s War</b></p> <p><b>Credibility Gap</b></p> <p><b>Hawks versus Doves</b></p> <p><b>Tet Offensive</b></p> <p><b>LBJ Ends Escalation</b></p> <p><b>Coming Apart at Home, 1968</b></p> <p><b>The Election of 1968</b></p>	<p>The Gulf of Tonkin Resolutions are <b>EXTREMELY</b> significant both to the war effort and political conflict domestically. Explain the foreign and domestic impact of these resolutions.</p> <p>To what extent were the war hawks and doves during the Vietnam War similar to those in the War of 1812? Defend your answer with evidence!</p> <p>To what extent was the Tet Offensive a turning point?</p> <p>What does the tumultuous end of the 1960s foreshadow about the 1970s?</p>
--	---	---

<p>Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social and political crises across the nation, while tensions among civil rights activists over tactical and philosophical issues increased after 1965.</p> <p>Although the Korean conflict produced some minor domestic opposition, the Vietnam War saw the rise of sizable, passionate, and sometimes violent antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated.</p>	<p><b>Democratic Convention at Chicago</b></p> <p><b>White Backlash and George Wallace</b></p> <p><b>Return of Richard Nixon</b></p> <p><b>Results</b></p> <p><b>Richard Nixon’s Foreign Policy</b></p> <p><b>Vietnam</b></p> <p><b>“Vietnamization”</b></p> <p><b>Nixon Doctrine</b></p> <p><b>Opposition to Nixon’s War Policies</b></p> <p>Peace Talks, Bombing Attacks, and Armistice</p> <p><b>War Powers Act</b></p>	<p><b>Why was Congressional support for Nixon so different than 1964 support for Johnson?</b></p> <p><b>What was the economic impact of the Vietnam War?</b></p> <p><b>What was the cultural impact of the Vietnam War?</b></p> <p><b>Although Nixon is remembered mostly for the Watergate scandal and his resignation, his foreign policy is often assessed as successful. Support or refute (with evidence) the assertion that President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger’s foreign policy was successful.</b></p>
---	--	---

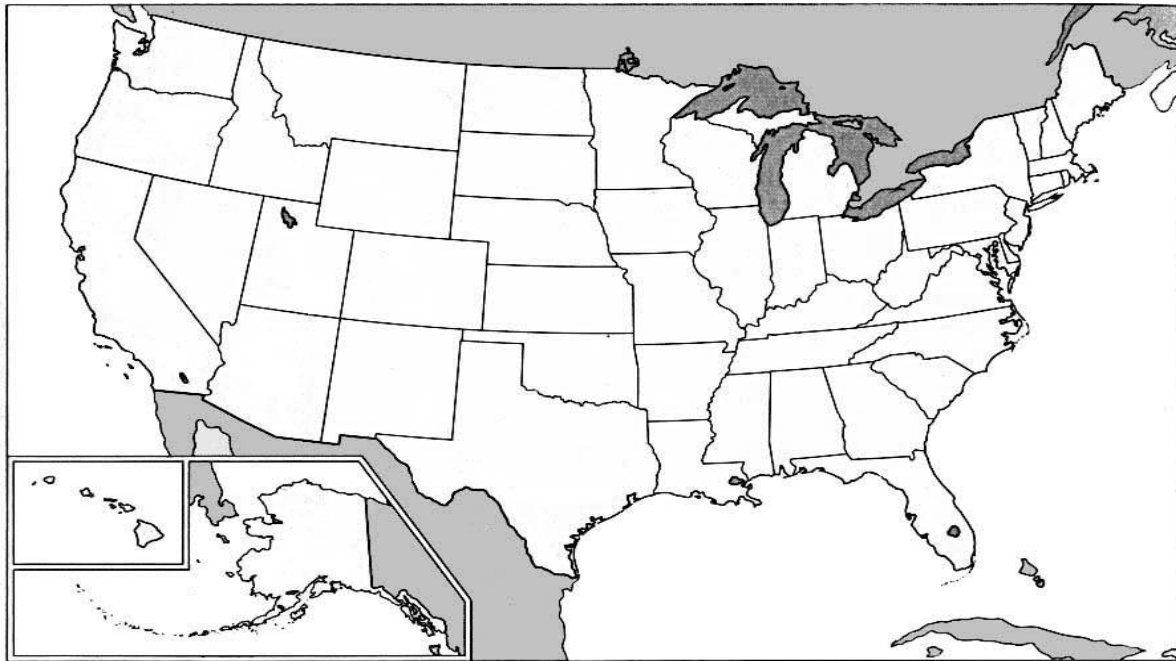
## Defeat in Southeast Asia

Fall of Saigon

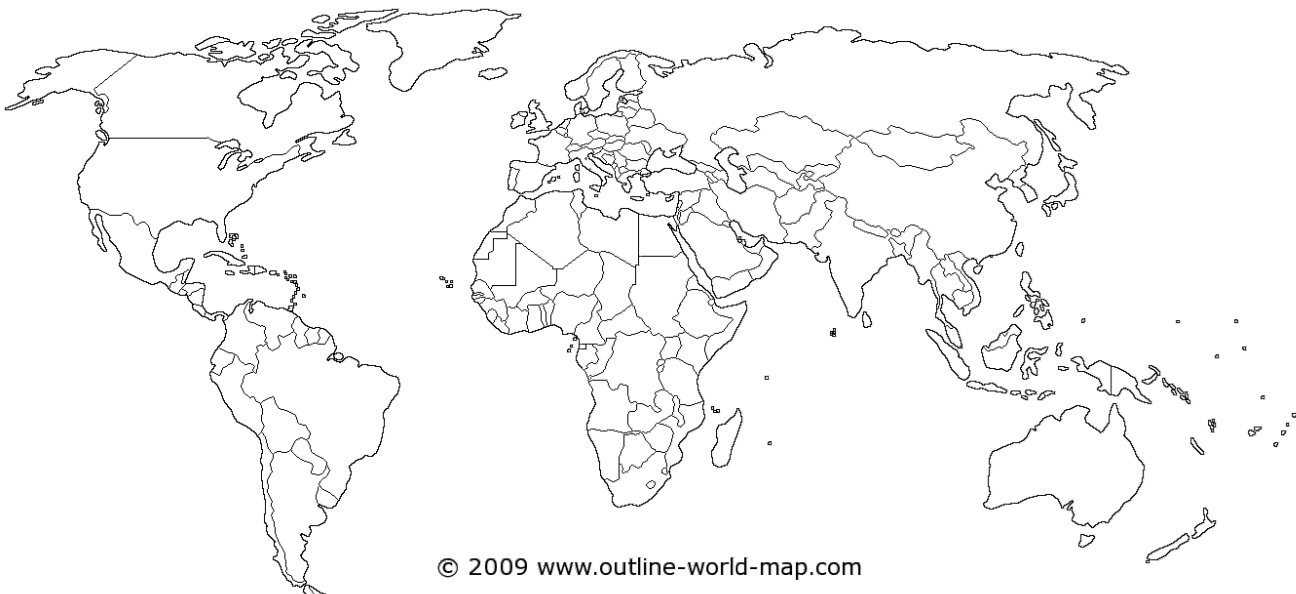
Genocide in Cambodia

Future of Southeast Asia

In 1959, with Eisenhower as president, Alaska and Hawaii joined the Union. The final two states, the two were the first non-contiguous states to be added to the Union. Can you label all 50 states? Highlight the original 13 states.



During the Eisenhower years, U.S. foreign policy led to many interventions globally. Label and color each nation Eisenhower intervened in, and highlight these one color. Then, label the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, and the oceans.



### Additional Insight and Analysis:

Pueblo Incident, capture of the *USS Pueblo*, occurred in 1968. "Remember, you are not going out there to start a war," Rear Admiral Frank Johnson reminded Commander Pete Bucher just prior to the maiden voyage of the U.S.S. *Pueblo*. And yet a war—one that might have gone nuclear—was what nearly happened when the *Pueblo* was attacked and captured by North Korean gunships in January 1968. Diplomacy prevailed in the end, but not without great cost to the lives of the imprisoned crew and to a nation already mired in an unwinnable war in Vietnam.

When was the **Korean War**?

What was the result of this war?

What does the capture of the USS Pueblo reveal about the Cold War tension in Europe in the late 1960s?

How did this incident impact the **anti-war protests** (protesting Vietnam War) in the United States?

This event, along with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the Tet Offensive, the assassination of Robert Kennedy (JFK's brother and Secretary of State 1961-1963, and Democratic presidential candidate), and Chicago riot all happening in 1968... make 1968 a terrible year in U.S. history. *I smell a party shift!*

### Topic 8.9 – The Great Society, pp 646-650

Learning Objective: Explain the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of the federal government over time.

Learning Objective 2: Explain the contributions and changes in immigration patterns over time.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Liberalism reached its zenith with Lyndon Johnson's Great Society efforts to use federal power to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues while attacking communism abroad.</p> <p>As many liberal principles came to dominate postwar politics and court decisions, liberalism came under attack from the left as well as from resurgent conservative movements.</p>	<p><b>LBJ</b></p> <p><b>The War on Poverty</b></p> <p>The election of 1964</p> <p><b>Great Society Reforms</b></p> <p>Food Stamp Act</p> <p>National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities</p> <p><b>Medicare</b></p> <p><b>Medicaid</b></p>	<p>Barry Goldwater ran against LBJ in 1964. What was the key ideological issue dividing the Republicans and the Democrats in this election?</p> <p>How did LBJ's War on Poverty and Great Society impacted the role of the U.S. government?</p> <p>To what extent were LBJ's policies an extension of Populism and Progressivism?</p>

<p>Liberal ideals were realized in Supreme Court decisions that expanded democracy and individual freedoms, Great Society social programs and policies, and the power of the federal government, yet these unintentionally helped energize a new conservative movement that mobilized to defend traditional visions of morality and the proper role of state authority.</p> <p>Internal migrants as well as migrants from around the world sought access to the economic boom and other benefits of the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.</p> <p>Responding to the abuse of natural resources and the alarming environmental problems, activists and legislators began to call for conservation measures and a fight against pollution.</p>	<p>Elementary and Secondary Education Act</p> <p>Higher Education Act</p> <p>Immigration Act</p> <p>Child Nutrition Act</p> <p>Department of Transportation</p> <p>Department of Housing and Urban Development... (Robert C. Weaver was the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the first Black appointed to a cabinet secretary position.)</p> <p>Ralph Nader's <i>Unsafe at Any Speed</i></p> <p>Rachel Carson's <i>Silent Spring</i></p> <p>Lady Bird Johnson</p> <p>Evaluating the Great Society</p> <p>Changes in Immigration</p> <p>Undocumented Immigrants</p> <p>Political Impact of the Great Society</p>	<p>To what extent was LBJ similar to FDR? Provide specific evidence from FDR's New Deal and LBJ's Great Society to back up your answer.</p> <p>How was immigration in the 1970s similar to immigration in the 1910s? How was it different?</p> <p>To what extent were Nader and Carson (Post WWII Era) similar to Ida Tarbell and Upton Sinclair (Progressive Era)? Explain!!!</p>
--	--	--

## Topic 8.10 – African American Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s, pp 651-656

Learning Objective: Explain how and why various groups responded to calls for the expansion of civil rights from 1960 to 1980. Explain the various ways in which the federal government responded to the calls for the expansion of civil rights.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Following World War II, civil rights activists utilized a variety of strategies — legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics — to combat racial discrimination.</p> <p>Decision-makers in each of the three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial justice.</p> <p>Continuing white resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking a series of social and political crises across the nation, while tensions among civil rights activists over tactical and philosophical issues increased after 1965.</p>	<p>Gaining Momentum...</p> <p>The Leadership of <b>Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr</b></p> <p><b>Letter From a Birmingham Jail</b></p> <p><b>March on Washington (1963)</b></p> <p><b>Federal Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965</b></p> <p><b>Ending the Barrier to Voting</b></p> <p>March to Montgomery (1965)</p> <p>Divisions in the Civil Rights Movement</p> <p><b>Black Muslims and Malcolm X</b></p>	<p>Define each of the Civil War Amendments:</p> <p>13<sup>th</sup>:</p> <p>14<sup>th</sup>:</p> <p>15<sup>th</sup>:</p> <p>Why/How were these Amendments “broken promises?”</p> <p>The analysis of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 by many historians focuses on the ‘ironically brave’ (<i>Texans can’t be civil rights activists, right? -_-</i>) and persuasively bold (skilled politician) leadership of President Lyndon Johnson. Some credit JFK for it, although timidly, supporting civil rights (lip service according to MLK). If you saw <i>SELMA</i>... you were exposed to a different viewpoint... a viewpoint that the efforts of Dr. King and everyday citizens becoming activists were the “real” leadership that led to the change.</p>

## Race Riots and Black Power

### Urban Riots

### Murder in Memphis

CORE (Congress on Racial Equality) was created in the 1940s but led significant efforts for change in the 1960s. Membership was open to "anyone who believes that 'all people are created equal' and are willing to work towards the ultimate goal of true equality throughout the world." Freedom Rides began in the deep South during the 1960s (strategy was already implemented in upper South in the 1940s). Women and men tested segregated bus terminals in an effort to integrate public places. The riders were met with severe violence. In Anniston, Alabama, where one of the buses was fire-bombed and passengers were beaten by a white mob (1961). White mobs also attacked Freedom Riders in Birmingham and Montgomery. The violence garnered national attention, sparking a summer of similar rides by CORE, SNCC and other Civil Rights organizations and thousands of ordinary citizens. This was known as Freedom Summer.

The day before his death he said, "And then I got to Memphis. And some began to say the threats, or talk about the threats that were out. What would happen to me from some of our sick white brothers? Well, I don't know what will happen now. We've got some difficult days ahead. But it doesn't matter with me now. Because I've been to the mountaintop. And I don't mind. Like anybody, I would like to live a long life. Longevity has its place. But I'm not concerned about that now. I just want to do God's will. And He's allowed me to go up to the mountain. And I've looked over. And I've seen the promised land. I may not get there with you. But I want you to know tonight, that we, as a people, will get to the promised land. So I'm happy, tonight. I'm not worried about anything. I'm not fearing any man. Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord."

### Additional Insight and Analysis:

W.E.B. DuBois, civil rights leader and co-founder of the NAACP (Progressive Era) was a pro-socialist, communist sympathizer who saw socialism as the best hope for African Americans. He visited the Soviet Union where he believed color/race made no distinction between groups. With the Second Red Scare and Cold War, the NAACP had to distance itself from its founder. He resigned. He was then targeted by McCarthyism (he praised Stalin and called the Soviets "the enemy of my enemy is my friend" referring to a white-controlled government as his enemy). He was found not-guilty (although they withheld his passport for 8 years). He later travelled to Ghana, during which time the United States refused to renew his passport; he then became a citizen of Ghana. He died in Africa after renouncing his American citizenship.

**What is the most significant contribution DuBois made to the civil rights battle?**

**What did his leftist leanings reveal about capitalism in America?**

## Topic 8.11 – The Civil Rights Movement Expands, pp 657-662

Learning Objective: Explain how and why various groups responded to calls for expansion of civil rights from 1960 to 1980.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of governmental and especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses.	<p>Other Groups...</p> <p><b>The Women's Movement</b></p> <p><b>Betty Friedan's <i>Feminine Mystique</i></b></p> <p>National Organization for Women (NOW)</p>	Despite the many successes of the women's movement, why was the ERA defeated?

<p>Stirred by a growing awareness of inequalities in American society and by the African American civil rights movement, activists also addressed issues of identity and social justice, such as gender/sexuality and ethnicity.</p> <p>Activists began to question society's assumptions about gender and to call for social and economic equality for women and for gays and lesbians.</p> <p>New demographic and social issues led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.</p> <p>Although the image of the traditional nuclear family dominated popular perceptions in the postwar era, the family structure of Americans was undergoing profound changes as the number of working women increased and many social attitudes changed.</p> <p>Young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, initiated a sexual revolution, and introduced greater informality into U.S. culture.</p>	<p><b>Equal Pay Act (1963)</b></p> <p><b>Civil Rights Act (1964)</b></p> <p><b>Title IX</b></p> <p>Campaign for <b>the ERA</b></p> <p><b>Achievements</b></p> <p><b>Latino Americans</b></p> <p><b>American Indian Movement</b></p> <p><b>Asian Americans</b></p> <p><b>Gay Rights Movement</b></p> <p><b>The Warren Court and Individual Rights</b></p> <p><b><i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954)</i></b></p>	<p><b>What did Cesar Chavez and Martin Luther King have in common?</b></p> <p><b>How was Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 different from the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?</b></p> <p><b>To what extent are casinos on Indian reservations the “ultimate revenge?” Explain your answer.</b></p> <p><b>To what extent were all the “other” movements for civil rights inspired by the African American battle for civil rights?</b></p>
--	--	--

<p>The three branches of the federal government used measures including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial equality.</p> <p>A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties</p>	<p><b><i>Mapp v. Ohio (1961)</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Escobedo v. Illinois (1964)</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Miranda v. Arizona (1966)</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Reapportionment Equality, Baker v. Carr (1962)</i></b></p> <p><b>Freedom of Expression and Privacy, <i>Yates v. United States (1957)</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Engel v. Vitale (1962)</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Griswold v. Connecticut (1965)</i></b></p>	<p>Support, refute, or modify the following statement: Earl Warren led a revolution in American justice. Defend your answer with evidence.</p>
--	---	--

Additional Insight and Analysis:

The Mattachine Society was founded in Los Angeles in 1951. It was a pioneering advocate for gay rights. Inspired by progress in civil rights, other groups including gay rights were inspired to stand up for their rights more. This included coming “out of the closet” and celebrating identity rather than pretending to be something else.

How is “coming out of the closet” similar to or different from Black Pride?

How is feminism similar to or different from these two concepts?

What do these movements reveal about the era of conformity post WWII (1945-1960)?

In 1969, homosexuals fought back against police harassment, the Stonewall Rebellion, launching a new gay and lesbian liberation movement. The 1970s witnessed a new, rejuvenated gay rights movement. Compare the Watts Riot and the Stonewall Riot.



Andy Warhol depicted everyday objects in his paintings, like soup cans, in the 1960s. This was the beginning of modern POP art /culture. Warhol, by making ordinary things famous, gave them new importance. What does his popularity and impact on American art reveal about American society post WWII?

## Topic 8.12 – Youth Culture of the 1960s, pp 663-667

Learning Objective: Explain how and why opposition to existing policies and values developed and changed over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of governmental and especially federal power to achieve social goals at home, reached its apex in the mid-1960s and generated a variety of political and cultural responses.</p> <p>Stirred by a growing awareness of inequalities in American society and by the African American civil rights movement, activists also addressed issues of identity and social justice, such as gender/sexuality and ethnicity.</p> <p>Activists began to question society's assumptions about gender and to call for social and economic equality for women and for gays and lesbians.</p> <p>New demographic and social issues led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.</p> <p>Although the image of the traditional nuclear family dominated popular perceptions in the postwar era, the family structure of Americans was undergoing profound changes as the number of working women increased and many social attitudes changed.</p> <p>Young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, initiated a sexual revolution, and introduced greater informality into U.S. culture.</p>	<p>Peace Corps...</p> <p><b>Baby Boom Generation</b></p> <p><b>Student Movement and the New Left</b></p> <p>Students Against the Vietnam War</p> <p>The Chicago Convention</p> <p>The Weather Underground</p> <p><b>The Counterculture</b></p> <p>Woodstock</p> <p>Sexual Revolution</p> <p><b>In Retrospect</b></p>	<p><b>What does SDS illustrate about youth in the 1960s?</b></p> <p>Explain the connection of the 50's Beatniks, like Jack Kerouac, to the 60's counterculture.</p> <p>To what extent were they similar, and to what extent was the historical situation in the 1950s different from the situation in the 1960s?</p>

## Topic 8.13 – Environment and Natural Resources from 1968 to 1980, pp 668-673

Learning Objective: Explain how and why policies related to the environment developed and changed from 1968 to 1980.

Main Ideas	Definitions/Explanations/Notes	Analysis
<p>As federal programs expanded and economic growth reshaped American society, many sought greater access to prosperity even as critics began to question the burgeoning use of natural resources.</p> <p>Responding to the abuse of natural resources and the alarming environmental problems, activists and legislators began to call for conservation measures and a fight against pollution.</p> <p>Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.</p>	<p><b>Origins of the Environmental Movement</b></p> <p><b>Rachel Carson's <i>Silent Spring</i></b></p> <p>Barry Commoner</p> <p>Paul Ehrlich</p> <p><b>Public Awareness</b></p> <p>Earth Day</p> <p>Pictures from Space</p> <p>Environmental Activists</p> <p><b>Government Environmental Protection</b></p> <p>Environmental Protection Agency</p> <p>Clean Air and Water</p> <p>Wildlife Protection</p> <p>The Oil Embargo and Fuel Economy</p> <p>Antinuclear Movement</p> <p><b>Backlash to Environmental Regulations</b></p>	<p>Although Nixon's motives may have been more about politics than genuine concern for the environment, he was instrumental in many key developments regarding conservation. National Environmental Policy Act , Created the EPA, Clean Air Act, Marine Mammal Protection Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Endangered Species Act.</p> <p>Why is Nixon remembered more for Watergate and detente? #politics</p> <p>List three causes of growing environmental concern in the 1970s.</p> <p>1)</p> <p>2)</p> <p>3)</p> <p>To what extent were American views on the environment in the Progressive Era similar to the views in the 1970s/1980s?</p>

## Topic 8.14 – Society in Transition, pp 674-683

Learning Objective: Explain the causes and effects of continuing policy debates about the role of federal government over time. Explain the effects of religious movements over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

MAIN IDEAS	NOTES	Analysis
<p>In the 1960s, conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies.</p> <p>Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crisis.</p> <p>The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.</p> <p>The rapid a substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.</p>	<p>1970s</p> <p><b>American Society in Transition</b></p> <p><b>The Nixon Presidency</b></p> <p>Nixon's Southern Strategy</p> <p>The Election of 1972</p> <p><b>Watergate Scandal</b></p> <p>White House Abuses</p> <p>Watergate Investigation</p> <p>Resignation of a President</p> <p>Significance</p> <p><b>Gerald Ford in the White House (1974-1977)</b></p> <p>Pardoning of Nixon</p> <p>Investigating the CIA</p>	<p>What role did George Wallace have on the outcome of the elections of 1968 and 1972?</p> <p>How was Nixon's resignation different from the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson?</p> <p>Explain the similarity of the alleged "Corrupt Bargain" of 1824 to that of 1974.</p>

<p>In the 1960s, conservatives challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies.</p> <p>Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crisis.</p> <p>The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.</p> <p>The rapid a substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.</p>	<p>Bicentennial Celebration</p> <p><b>The Election of 1976</b></p> <p><b>An Outsider in the White House</b></p> <p>Loss of Popularity</p> <p><b>The Burger Court</b></p> <p><b>Abortion Rights</b></p> <p><b>Conservative Resurgence</b></p> <p>Conservative Religious Revival</p> <p>Deregulation of Business</p>	<p><b>Explain the impact Watergate had on the election of 1976.</b></p> <p><b>Define federalism:</b></p> <p><i>Roe v Wade</i> was overturned in 2022 with power returned to the states. Is the issue as divisive today as it was in the 1970s?</p> <p><b>Explain the economic viewpoint of Milton Friedman.</b></p>
<p>Elimination of Racial Preferences</p> <p>Taxpayers' Revolt</p> <p><b>A New Era in American Politics</b></p>		

**Topic 8.15 Continuity and Change in Period 8, pp 684**

**Learning Objective:** Explain the extent to which the events of the period from 1945 to 1980 reshaped national identity.

MAIN IDEAS	NOTES
The United States responded to and uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.	How did U.S. foreign policy from 1945-1980 compare with U.S. foreign policy from 1890-1945?  How did the Cold War affect the American national identity from 1945-1980?

**DYK... The American Revolution is often compared to the Vietnam War. The local population fought against larger, more powerful overseas-based forces. While the 18th century British and 20th century Americans controlled most cities, rural areas tended to be controlled by the colonial American forces and the Viet Cong/North Vietnamese forces. Peace accords in both wars were signed in Paris. Guerrilla tactics were significant in both wars. That's cool history!**

**Extension: Look at the “Think As a Historian” argumentation activity on page 685!**

**Additional activities for content and skill reinforcement for Period 8 can be found at <http://www.ffapush.com/unit-8.html>**

