

Question	Notes	Key Terms/Evidence
<b>The Cold War</b>		
<b>Define "cold war".</b>	A conflict between two belligerents in which neither engages in open military conflict with the other. However, tension is so high that war could erupt at any time.	
<b>What was the source of the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union?</b>	The US had a democratic government and capitalist economic system while the USSR had a communist system in which the political and economic systems were one in the same. Both countries sought to expand their ideologies globally.	
<b>What was the overarching US strategy during the Cold War?</b>	Containment. Marxist-Leninism was inherently expansionist, calling for worldwide revolution, which compelled the US to attempt to halt its spread economically, diplomatically, and militarily.	George Kennan's "Long Telegram" Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan
<b>How did democratic/capitalist nations and communist nations align themselves?</b>	The notion of collective security on both sides caused like-minded countries to enter into mutual defense pacts.	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Warsaw Pact
<b>Define "arms race". Why didn't nuclear war happen?</b>	The advancement and stockpiling of new weapons, specifically nuclear bombs during this period. As the US and USSR flaunted their newest weapons through massive tests, both sides came to realize the devastating potential for the planet should war break out.	Hydrogen bomb  Mutually assured destruction
<b>How was the Korean War a "proxy war"?</b>	The ideological conflict between democratic capitalism and communism was not exclusive to the US and USSR. The Korean peninsula became ideologically divided, as well, and war broke out. The Soviets and Chinese rallied behind the North and the United States and the UN on behalf of the South. "By proxy," the Cold War belligerents attempted to further their goals via the Korean conflict.	

<p><b>What was the Second Red Scare?</b></p>	<p>Like the first back in the 1920s, paranoia surrounding the potential for widespread infiltration of communism into the US ran high following World War II. This paranoia reached the federal government, as military officials and high profile civilians were accused of connections to the USSR by Senator Joseph McCarthy and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).</p>	<p>McCarthyism Army-McCarthy Hearings</p>
<p><b>Society and Culture in the 1950s</b></p>		
<p><b>What was the GI Bill?</b></p>	<p>Learning from economic woes following World War I, the GI Bill (officially the Servicemen's Readjustment Act) gave WWII veterans access to a free college education and low-interest home and business loans.</p>	
<p><b>What caused the demographic spike and shift after World War II? Where did people move?</b></p>	<p>The postwar population spike in the United States as a result of young men returning from war to a generally prosperous economy. Massive planned communities sprang up in suburban areas across the country, especially in the South and West.</p>	<p>Baby Boom  Levittown suburbanization  Sunbelt</p>
<p><b>What were two primary causes for increased mass culture?</b></p>	<p>The succession of the radio by the television and the continued growth and pervasiveness of the advertising.</p>	<p>consumerism</p>
<p><b>What was the Beat Generation?</b></p>	<p>Literary movement that rejected the conformity and capitalism of postwar America through their writing, as well as through their fashion and drug use.</p>	<p>Kerouac's "On the Road" beatniks</p>
<p><b>African American Civil Rights Movement</b></p>		
<p><b>What was the decision in <i>Brown v Board of Ed.</i>?</b></p>	<p>Segregation justified by <i>Plessy v Ferguson</i> was overturned on the basis of "separate but equal" being "inherently unequal". This led to the long and arduous process of school integration.</p>	<p>bussing</p>
<p><b>Describe the reaction to <i>Brown v BoE</i>?</b></p>	<p>Massive resistance was the broad strategy employed by Southern, white-majority state legislatures. Over 100 Southern congressmen publicly rejected the decision, leading to threats of school closures and violence against black students.</p>	<p>Southern Manifesto  Little Rock Nine</p>

<p><b>Describe two examples of civil disobedience used by civil rights activists in the 1950s and 60s.</b></p>	<p>The Montgomery Bus Boycotts, orchestrated by the NAACP and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. forced local authorities to desegregate busses. Similarly, the sit in movement, led predominantly by black college students, resulted in mass arrests and the eventual desegregation of public spaces.</p>	<p>Rosa Parks SCLC  Greensboro Four SNCC</p>
<p><b>What was the March on Washington?</b></p>	<p>The 1963 highlight of the civil rights movement in which MLK, Jr. led 200-300,000 supporters and gave his famous "I Have a Dream" speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial.</p>	
<p><b>What examples of political success did the civil rights movement have in the 1960s?</b></p>	<p>Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson publicly befriended the civil rights movement. LBJ signed multiple pieces of legislation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.</p>	<p>Fair Housing Act of 1968</p>
<p><b>Describe alternative approaches to civil rights from that of Dr. King.</b></p>	<p>Malcolm X was a very vocal critic of Dr. King's optimism and nonviolent methods. He saw white racism as unavoidable, thus the separation of races was the pragmatic way forward. This sentiment gave rise to more extreme and militant forms of activism as well as increased conflict with police and the federal government.</p>	<p>Black Power Black Panther Party Black Nationalism Nation of Islam</p>
<p><b>The Civil Rights Movement and Protests Expand</b></p>		
<p><b>Describe the women's rights movement during this period.</b></p>	<p>This movement called for legislation protecting the economic and social rights for women. The Equal Rights Amendment would have been the crowning achievement but conservative backlash prevented it from being ratified.</p>	<p>Women's Liberation <i>Feminine Mystique</i> National Organization for Women Phyllis Schlafly</p>
<p><b>How did other groups approach the issue of civil rights?</b></p>	<p>The support and successes of the African American Civil Rights Movement inspired the Chicano Movement, American Indian Movement, the Gay Liberation Movement, among others to use similar tactics of civil disobedience, nonviolence, and militant activism for gaining protections and equality.</p>	<p>César Chávez Wounded Knee Occupation Occupation of Alcatraz Self-Determination Act Stonewall Riots</p>

<p><b>What was the counterculture movement?</b></p>	<p>Predominantly young people who cast off societal restraint with rebellious styles of clothing, and music, along with experimental drug use and free love.</p>	<p>Woodstock Festival Sexual Liberation</p>
<p><b>How did the Supreme Court address civil liberties in the 1960s?</b></p>	<p><i>Baker v Carr</i> established the precedent for legislative reapportionment, or redistricting, subject to court review. This attempted to balance the representation of rural and suburban white communities with increasingly minority-majority urban communities. <i>Engel v Vitale</i> further reaffirmed separation of church and state, making mandatory Bible readings and teacher-led prayers in public schools illegal.</p>	
<p><b>The Cold War in the 1960s</b></p>		
<p><b>Who was Fidel Castro? How did the US respond to his actions?</b></p>	<p>The leftist revolutionary who established a communist regime in his native Cuba in 1959. The US attempted to overthrow his regime through invasion and assassinate him, though both failed.</p>	<p>Che Guevera Bay of Pigs Cuban Missile Crisis</p>
<p><b>What actions did the US take in the Middle East?</b></p>	<p>The Central Intelligence Agency assisted in the overthrow of a socialist government in Iran amid its efforts to nationalize Iranian oil reserves.</p>	<p>Mohammed Mossadegh</p>
<p><b>What caused the Vietnam War?</b></p>	<p>Similar to the Korean War, conflict between communist and democratic forces broke out, bringing Russia and China to North Vietnam's aid and the US to the South's.</p>	<p>domino theory Ho Chi Minh</p>
<p><b>What escalated American involvement in Vietnam?</b></p>	<p>The Gulf of Tonkin incident, though disputed like the sinking of the USS Maine in Cuba, was used as justification for increasing American troop presence in Vietnam.</p>	<p>Gulf of Tonkin Resolution</p>
<p><b>Describe the outcome of the Vietnam War.</b></p>	<p>After over a decade of military involvement in Vietnam, over 50,000 Americans died which paled in comparison to the upwards of 2 million Vietnamese deaths. The US withdrew in 1973 amid massive protests throughout the late 1960s and early 70s, having never declared war.</p>	
<p><b>The Great Society</b></p>		

<p><b>What was the Great Society?</b></p>	<p>President Lyndon Johnson's continuation of New Deal era government-led social and economic reforms. These programs and legislation focused on safety nets for the poor.</p>	<p>War on Poverty</p>
<p><b>Describe 3 significant Great Society acts of legislation.</b></p>	<p><u>Medicare</u>- provided health insurance to people over the age of 65  <u>Medicaid</u>- provided health insurance to people in low-income situations or with disabilities  <u>Immigration Act</u>- abolished immigration quotas</p>	<p>Elementary and Secondary Ed. Act  Food Stamp Act  Expansion of Social Security benefits</p>
<p><b>Society in Transition</b></p>		
<p><b>What was stagflation?</b></p>	<p>A recession, or a decline in economic activity, struck in the early 1970s. This slow economic growth, or stagnation, occurred at the same time as rising prices for goods, or inflation.</p>	
<p><b>What was the Watergate Scandal?</b></p>	<p>The 1972-1974 political scandal involving the Nixon administration in which the Democratic presidential campaign was brazenly spied. Investigative journalists uncovered the plot. Nixon was impeached, choosing to resign in order to escape removal from office.</p>	
<p><b>What was the <i>Roe v Wade</i> decision? What effect did this decision have on society?</b></p>	<p>The Supreme Court ruled that abortion was a constitutional right on the basis of the "right to privacy". This decision galvanized evangelical Christians around the conservative Republican Party as a vehicle for opposing the right to abortion.</p>	<p>New Right  Moral Majority</p>
<p><b>What was the EPA?</b></p>	<p>The Environmental Protection Agency was a regulatory agency that sought to put limits on the environmental impact of industry on the land, and air, and water.</p>	