

U.S. HISTORY STUDY GUIDE: POST-WAR, COLD WAR AND CIVIL RIGHTS

GEORGIA STANDARDS OF EXCELLENCE (your objectives):

SSUSH20 Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations.

a. Analyze the international policies and actions developed as a response to the Cold War including containment, the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, and the Korean War.

b. Connect major domestic issues to their social effects including the G.I. Bill, Truman's integration policies, McCarthyism, the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act, and *Brown v. Board of Education*.

c. Examine the influence of Sputnik on U.S. technological innovations and education.

SSUSH21 Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations

a. Analyze the international policies and actions taken as a response to the Cold War including U.S. involvement in Cuba and the escalation of the war in Vietnam as a result of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution.

b. Connect major domestic issues to their social effects including the passage of civil rights legislation and Johnson's Great Society, following the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

c. Describe the impact of television on American culture including the presidential debates (Kennedy/Nixon, 1960), news coverage of the Civil Rights Movement, the moon landing, and the war in Vietnam.

d. Investigate the growth, influence, and tactics of civil rights groups, Martin Luther King, Jr., the Letter from Birmingham Jail, the I Have a Dream Speech, and Cesar Chavez.

e. Describe the social and political turmoil of 1968 including the reactions to assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy, the Tet Offensive, and the presidential election.

KEY TERMS AND PEOPLE

arms race contest in which nations compete to build more powerful weapons

baby boom Post-World War II period of population growth and economic expansion

Berlin airlift program in which U.S. and British pilots flew supplies to West Berlin during a Soviet blockade

black power mobilization African Americans' political and economic power to improve their rights and conditions

Brown v. Board of Education landmark civil rights case that struck down the separate but equal doctrine in schools

Cesar Chavez organizer of the United Farm Workers Union

Civil Rights Act of 1964 act that outlawed segregation in public places and empowered the federal government to enforce

Cold War worldwide rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union "superpowers"

containment policy of keeping communism contained within its existing borders

de facto segregation segregation by custom and tradition

de jure segregation segregation by law

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. civil rights leader and head of SCLC

fallout shelter bomb shelters built for protection in case of nuclear attack

Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956 bill that created the Interstate Highway System

Freedom Ride travelers protesting segregated bus facilities

G.I. Bill 1944 act of Congress that provided benefits for military veterans

Great Society President Johnson's package of social programs

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution Congressional act during the Vietnam conflict that empowered the President to wage war against threats to the U.S. and its allies

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) congressional committee that investigated possible subversive activities within the United States

iron curtain term coined by Winston Churchill to describe the border between the Soviet satellite states and Western Europe

Korean War 1950s conflict to prevent South Korea from falling to communism

limited war war fought to achieve only specific goals

March on Washington 1963 civil rights rally in the U.S. capital

Marshall Plan foreign policy that offered economic aid to Western European countries after World War II

massive retaliation policy of threatening to use overwhelming force in response to aggression

McCarthyism attacking reputations with unfounded charges

Montgomery Bus Boycott civil rights protest against segregated bus seating of African Americans

mutually assured destruction policy in which the United States and the Soviet Union hoped to deter nuclear war by building up enough weapons to destroy one another

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) government agency that coordinates U.S. efforts in space

satellite state independent nation under the control of a more powerful nation

SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) civil rights organization made up of African American pastors from the South

Second Red Scare resurgent fear of communism and reactionism during the Cold War era

sit-in protest involving occupying seats or sitting on floor of an establishment

SNCC Student-led civil rights organization

Sputnik 1 the first satellite to orbit the earth launched by the Soviet Union in 1957

Tet Offensive North Vietnamese attacks against U.S. bases and major cities in South Vietnam

Truman Doctrine President Truman's promise to help nations struggling against communist movements

Vietnam War failed attempt to prevent communism from spreading into South Vietnam

Voting Rights Act of 1965 legislation ensuring African Americans' right to register and vote enforceable by the federal government