

Cold War, 1950, 1960

I. End of WWII (1944-1945)

A.) Election of 1944 **election**

- a.) FDR is elected to a fourth term
- b.) rescinds Executive Order 9066 (Japanese Americans)
- c.) World War 2 is nearing an uncertain ending

B.) Yalta Conference (February 1945) **Yalta conference**

- a.) FDR, Churchill, Stalin meet in Yalta to discuss end of war details
- b.) agree to:
 - 1.) divide Germany into 4 zones (US, USSR, GB, France)
 - 2.) Stalin promises free and fair elections in Poland and eastern Europe
 - 3.) formation of a new peace organization (U.N.)
- c.) Stalin fails to fulfill all of his promises made at Yalta

C.) April 12, 1945 **FDR → Truman**

- a.) FDR dies and Harry Truman becomes president

D.) United Nations Organization

a.) April 25, 1945 **U.N.**

- 1.) 50 nations meet in San Francisco to establish this peace keeping organization

b.) June 26, 1945

- 1.) delegates sign charter

c.) May 8, 1945

- 1.) V-E day

E.) Potsdam Conference (July 1945) **Potsdam conference**

- a.) Final war time conference of the allies
- b.) follow up from Yalta conference
- c.) 2 problems
 - 1.) Stalin not keeping his promises
 - 2.) war reparations

F.) August 6 & 8, 1945 **Atomic bombs**

- a.) Hiroshima & Nagasaki are hit with atomic bombs

G.) September 2, 1945 **end of WW2**

- a.) Japan formally surrenders, ending WW2

II. Beginnings of the Cold War (1945-1962)

A.) 2 Superpowers emerge from the war with different aims **Super Powers**

1.) United States

- nations should have the right of self-determination
- gain access to raw materials & new markets
- rebuild European gov. to ensure stability & a healthy world economy
- reunite Germany

2.) Soviet Union

- encourage communism in other countries
- rebuild its economy using eastern-Europe's industry & raw materials
- control eastern Europe to balance U.S. interference in W. Europe
- keep Germany divided & weak so it would never threaten the Soviet Union again

B.) Results **Results**

- a.) Russia would turn eastern European countries into satellite nations

- 1.) installed communist governments

- 2.) acted as a buffer zone

- b.) U.S. turns to ~~containment~~ as a foreign policy

- 1.) take measures to prevent any extension of communist rule to other nations

- c.) establishment of "iron curtain" across Europe

C.) Cold war begins in Europe **Cold war in Europe**

a.) Truman doctrine (1947)

- 1.) give over \$400 million in economic and military aid in Greece and Turkey
- 2.) help stop the influence of communism in these nations

b.) Marshall plan (1948-1951)

- 1.) extended the Truman doctrine to the rest of western Europe
- 2.) 16 countries over 4 years would receive almost \$13 billion in aid

c.) Berlin Blockade (1948-49)

- 1.) Soviets blockade west Berlin in response to the unification of western Germany
- 2.) U.S. & G.B. fly in food and supplies
- 3.) after 327 days Soviets lift the blockade
- 4.) East & West Germany are formally created in June of 1949

d.) NATO (April 1949)

- 1.) 10 European nations with the U.S. and Canada form this military alliance
- 2.) first time that the U.S. has entered a military alliance in peace time

III. Cold war heats up

A.) Cold war comes to Asia **Cold war in Asia**

a.) China

- 1.) containment fails as Mao Zedong and communists take over
- 2.) U.S. backed Chiang Kai-shek flees to Taiwan

b.) Korean war (1950-51)

- 1.) ends in a divided Korea
- 2.) impacts will be felt in United States as Americans fear a communist take over

IV. Cold war comes home

A.) Second red scare **Second red scare**

a.) Loyalty review board

- 1.) created by executive order in 1947 by president Truman
- 2.) given power to investigate gov. employees & dismiss those found guilty
- 3.) 3.2 million investigated from 1947-1951
- 4.) only 212 dismissed and 2400 resigned

b.) House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)

- 1.) investigated communism in movie industry
- 2.) subpoenaed 43 witnesses from Hollywood in September of 1947
- 3.) Hollywood 10 would refuse to cooperate due to the unconstitutionality of the hearings and spent a year in jail
- 4.) many others (about 500) were black listed

c.) McCarran Internal Security Act

- 1.) passed by congress in 1950
- 2.) unlawful to plan any action that might lead to the establishment of totalitarian dictatorship in the United States
- 3.) required communists to register with the government and prohibited them from working for the government
- 4.) vetoed by Truman but overrode by congress

B.) spy scare **SPY SCARE**

a.) Alger Hiss

- 1.) State department official accused of spying for the Soviet Union
- 2.) only convicted of perjury (lying under oath) and served 3 1/2 years in prison

b.) Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

- 1.) Jewish communists implicated in a larger case of giving atomic bomb secrets to Soviet Union
- 2.) they pleaded the 5th amendment
- 3.) guilty of espionage and sentenced to death
- 4.) died by electric chair in June 1953

First red scare

- after WW1
- 1919-1923
- Communism (idea)



Second red scare

- after WW2
- 1949-1953
- Communism (person/Stalin)
- citizens / gov.
↓
fear / paranoia investigate

5.) First U.S. citizens executed for espionage

C.) McCarthyism **McCarthyism**

a.) an unfair tactic of accusing people of disloyalty without providing evidence

b.) Senator Joseph McCarthy

- 1.) convinced of communist infiltration in U.S. Government
- 2.) claimed to have evidence but never produced any
- 3.) downfall came in 1954 with televised hearing on the U.S. Army

v. 1950's

B.) Election of 1952 **election of 1952**

- a.) Eisenhower v. Stevenson
- b.) Republicans gain the presidency for the first time in 20 years
- c.) Richard Nixon is elected as vice-president

B.) Cold war affects Eisenhower's foreign & domestic policy **foreign & domestic policy**

a.) Foreign policy

b.) Domestic policy

- 1.) arms race
- 2.) create H-bomb
- 3.) Brinkmanship:
 - willingness for all out war
 - build up on air force and nuclear weapons

- 1.) space race
 - Jan of 1958 the U.S. launches its first satellite
- 2.) Russia had already launched its satellite in 1957

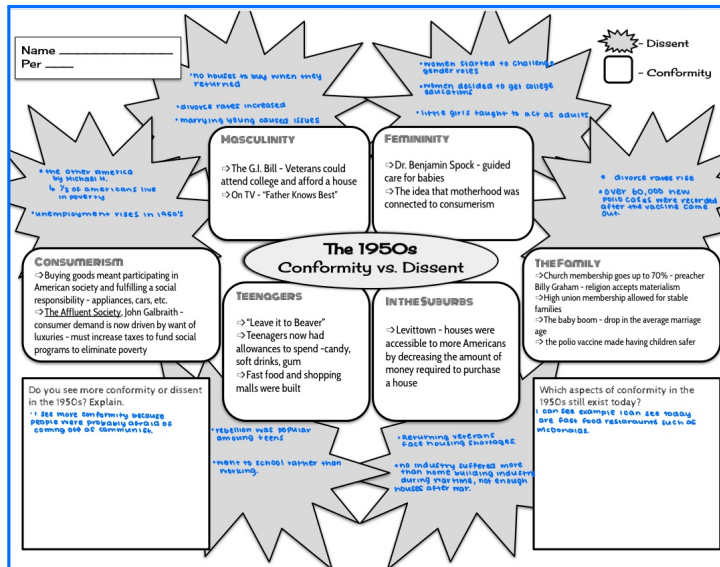
4.) creation of CIA to gather info around the world

5.) Eisenhower doctrine to defend the Middle East against communism

C.) Popular culture **popular culture**

a.) Conformity vs. dissent

- masculinity:**
- beats (hippies)
- teenagers:**
- Rock n' Roll (60's)



planned obscurity: making something purposefully to be outdated.

D.) dynamic conservatism **Dynamic Conservatism**

↳ "Government to be conservative when it comes to money and liberal when it comes to human beings."

- a.) results
 - 1.) raised minimum wage
 - 2.) extended social security and unemployment benefits
 - 3.) increased funding for public housing
 - 4.) created the interstate highway system
 - 5.) created the department of health, education, and welfare
- b.) Eisenhower and Nixon easily wins reelection of 1956

b) Exception

- 1.) Civil rights

VI. Civil rights movement

A) Taking on Segregation

a.) brief history

Segregation

- 1.) 15th amendment (1870)

→ Suffrage for African American men

- 2.) Civil rights act of 1875

→ outlawed segregation in public facilities

- 3.) Plessy vs Ferguson (1896)

→ "separate but equal facilities"

- 4.) Jim Crow laws

b.) Challenging segregation

- 1.) NAACP

→ school segregation

- 2.) Brown vs Board of education (1954)

→ desegregated public schools

- 3.) Montgomery bus boycott

c.) new leaders and organizations

- 1.) Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

- 2.) SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

- 3.) SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee)

d.) Civil rights act of 1957

- 1.) Set up the Civil Rights Commission to inquire about claims of voter discrimination

- 2.) Allowed injunctions to prevent interference with a person's right to vote in federal elections

e.) Civil rights act of 1960

- 1.) Federal voting referees to help qualified voters to register and to vote in elections

B.) Crusade, tragedy & triumphs

Tragedy & Triumphs

a.) 1961

- 1.) Freedom Riders (May)

→ rode buses into South to test SC ruling that banned segregation

→ results were desegregation of all interstate travel facilities

b.) 1962

- 1.) University of Mississippi is desegregated

- 2.) James Meredith

c.) 1963

- 1.) April - Dr. King arrested and jailed

- 2.) May - Children's Crusades

- 3.) June - Kennedy sends a Civil Rights bill to Congress

→ Medgar Evers murdered

- 4.) August - March on Washington

- 5.) September - Birmingham Church Bombing

- 6.) November - Kennedy assassinated

d.) 1964

- 1.) Civil rights act of 1964 (July)

→ outlaws discrimination in many areas

→ forbid the use of registration requirements in an "unfair or discriminatory manner"

- 2.) Freedom Summer

e.) 1965

1.) Selma campaign

2.) Civil rights act of 1965

→ applied to all elections

→ directed the attorney general to attack the poll tax

→ suspended literacy tests and to appoint voting examiners to help people register

f.) Prejudice and racism

1.) de facto vs de jure segregation

↳ custom ↳ law

2.) Race riots in NY and LA

g.) Militant ideas

1.) Malcolm X

2.) Black power

3.) Black Panthers

c.) challenges and changes

a.) accomplishments

Challenges

1.) desegregated schools, transportation, jobs, housing

2.) voting rights

3.) work still remains

vii. Kennedy and the cold war

A.) Election of 1960

1960 election

a.) American mood

1.) economy in recession

2.) U-2 incident

3.) Cuba aligns with Russia

4.) Sputnik 1 was launched in 1957 by Russia

5.) appears we are losing the cold war

b.) 2 candidates

1.) Kennedy (D) vs. Richard Nixon (R)

2.) challenges for Kennedy

→ inexperienced (43 years old)

→ Roman Catholic

3.) Sep. 26, 1960

→ first televised presidential debate

→ watched by 70 million viewers

→ "that night, image replaced the printed word" - Russel Baker

c.) Results

1.) Kennedy wins by fewer than 119,000 votes

B.) Kennedy foreign policy

Kennedy's foreign policy

a.) New military strategy

1.) flexible response

→ giving more options than just nuclear bombs

→ increase in defense spending

→ more troops, ships, and artillery

→ created an elite special forces in army (green berets)

b.) Crisis in Cuba

1.) Bay of Pigs invasion (1961)

→ failed invasion by CIA trained exiles to overthrow Castro

2.) Cuban missile crisis (1962)

→ for 6 days, nuclear war was a distinct possibility

→ crisis averted:

→ Russia agrees to remove missiles from Cuba

→ U.S. removes missiles from Turkey

c.) Berlin Wall is built in 1961

d.) Some easing of tensions

1.) hot line established btw White House & Kremlin

2.) limited test ban treaty

→ ban nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere

c.) domestic policy **JFK'S DOMESTIC POLICY**

a.) new frontier

1.) problem of mandate

2.) stimulated the economy through increased government spending in defense and lowering taxes

3.) raised the minimum wage to \$1.25

4.) peace corp created

5.) alliance for progress

→ Marshall plan for central America

6.) race to the moon

→ expanded university science programs

→ federal funding for research and development

b.) 1963

1.) focus on poverty and racial injustice

2.) November 22:

→ Kennedy assassinated in Dallas

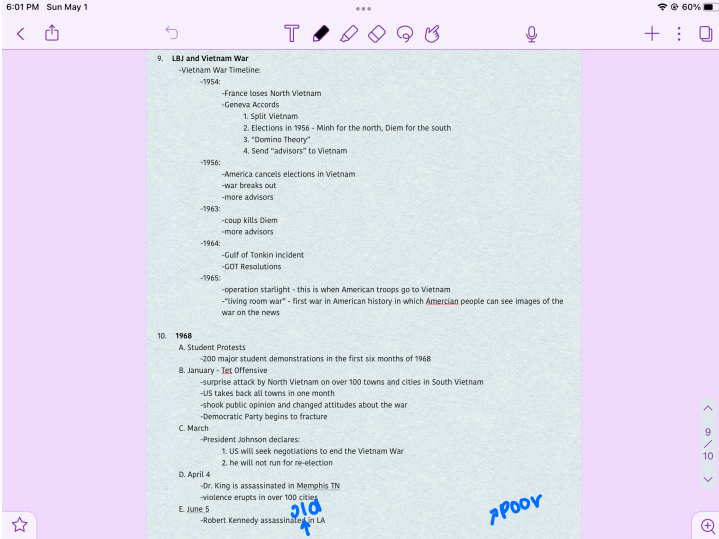
viii. LBJ and the great society

A.) Great society **Great Society**

a.) a sweeping legislative program to end poverty and racial injustice in American society

b.) over 200 laws passed under this program





Society Programs

were intended to eliminate poverty by helping people to lift themselves out of the cycle

provided for new and better-equipped and low-interest student loans.

Medicare & Medicaid: guaranteed health care to every American over sixty-five and to low-income families.

The Environment: introduced measures to protect clean air and water.

National Endowment for the Arts and the Humanities: government funding for artists, writers and performers.

Head Start: program for four- and five-year-old children from low-income families.

Sampling of the laws passed during the Johnson administration to promote the Great Society.

PREVENTION & ABATEMENT OF AIR POLLUTION (THE CLEAN AIR ACT) DEC. 17, 1963

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT DEC. 18, 1963

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 JULY 2, 1964

URBAN MASS TRANSPORTATION JULY 9, 1964

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1964 AUG. 13, 1964

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964 AUG. 20, 1964

FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1964 AUG. 31, 1964

NATIONAL ARTS CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1964 SEPT. 3, 1964

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS JULY 30, 1965

VOTING RIGHTS ACT OF 1965 AUG. 6, 1965

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT AUG. 10, 1965

PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT AUG. 26, 1965

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT SEPT. 9, 1965

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS & THE HUMANITIES ACT SEPT. 29, 1965

HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965 NOV. 8, 1965

CHILD NUTRITION ACT OF 1966 OCT. 11, 1966

CHILD PROTECTION ACT OF 1966 NOV. 3, 1966

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT MAY 8, 1968

Source: <http://www.colorado.edu/AmStudies/lewis/2010/gresoc.htm>