

APUSH STUDY GUIDE: Period 8- 1945-1980

Readings (Textbook and Zinn Only)

- Read textbook Chapter 27, take notes and answer “Recall and Reflect” questions (Due 4/5)
- Read textbook Chapter 28, take notes and answer “Recall and Reflect” questions (Due 4/7)
- Read Zinn Chapter 17 and 18, take notes (for 4/11)
- Read textbook Chapter 29 and 30, take notes and answer “Recall and Reflect” questions (Due 4/12)
- Read Zinn Chapter 19 and 20 (for 4/12)

One-Pager

- Choose one topic from Key Terms, Locations, & Vocabulary below (Due 4/7)

Key-Terms, Locations, & Vocabulary (Due 4/7)

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|--------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Affirmative action | 11. Economic feminism | 21. Moderate Republicanism |
| 2. Black nationalism | 12. Environmentalism | 22. Paternalism |
| 3. Cold War liberalism | 13. Evangelical Protestantism | 23. Proxy wars |
| 4. Collective bargaining | 14. Grassroots movements | 24. Restrictive covenants |
| 5. Collective security | 15. Identity-based movements | 25. Right-to-work laws |
| 6. Containment | 16. Institutionalized racism | 26. Rust Belt |
| 7. Counterculture | 17. Labor feminists | 27. Service economy |
| 8. Cultural conservatism | 18. Law-and-order issues | 28. Silent majority |
| 9. Détente | 19. Left/Right-wing politics | 29. Stagflation |
| 10. Domino theory | 20. Military-Industrial complex | 30. Traditional values |

American politics, society, and global presence were changing as the world began to come into conflict, the involvement in which would catapult America to the status of world power.

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.

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 postwar 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).
- D. 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.
- E. Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy.

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.
- B. Although anticommunist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated, and sometimes led to violence.

C. 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.

D. 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.

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.

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.

C. Continuing resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation. Debates among civil rights activists over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965.

II. Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment.

A. Feminist and gay and lesbian activists mobilized behind claims for legal, economic, and social equality.

B. Latino, American Indian, and Asian American movements continued to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices.

C. Despite an overall affluence in postwar America, advocates raised concerns about the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem.

D. Environmental problems and accidents led to a growing environmental movement that aimed to use legislative and public efforts to combat pollution and protect natural resources. The federal government established new environmental programs and regulations

III. Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement.

A. Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home, reached a high point of political influence by the mid-1960s.

B. Liberal ideas found expression in Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, which attempted to use federal legislation and programs to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues. A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties.

C. 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.

D. Some groups on the left also rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad.

E. 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 crises.

F. 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.

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

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.

C. Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.

II. New demographic and social developments, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.

A. Mass culture became increasingly homogeneous in the postwar years, inspiring challenges to conformity by artists, intellectuals, and rebellious youth.

B. Feminists and young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, and advocated changes in sexual norms.

C. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.

Thematic Question Review (Due 4/14)

American and National Identity

1. What did the American middle class want in the years after World War II? Account for the expansion of the middle class in postwar America.
2. What caused the social tensions that the nation faced after World War II, and how were these tensions manifested?
3. Why was it that the 1950s produced the phenomenon of the American teen culture?
4. How did Middle-class assumptions reflect the tensions between the traditional role of women and the forces promoting change?
5. Why did some women reject feminism, and to what extent were conservative groups successful in thwarting the goals of the feminist movement?
6. Why were the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, ratified one hundred years earlier, so central to African Americans' efforts to achieve civil rights in the 1950s and 1960s?
7. What were some of the goals and strategies that black civil rights organizations used? To what extent were these different strategies successful?
8. How and in what ways did student involvement help change the direction of the civil rights movement?
9. How did the goals, issues, leadership, and methods of Chicano and Native American groups compare to those of African Americans?
10. What were the many constituencies of the antiwar movement of the 1960s and 1970s? How were the concerns of these disparate groups crystallized by the war in Southeast Asia?
11. What did affirmative action programs attempt to do, and why were they so controversial?
12. Despite the nation's move to the right in the 1970s, how were women, gays, and other groups able to sustain their efforts to expand civil rights?

Work, Exchange, and Technology

1. In what ways were the rights of workers effected by the Cold War?
2. Despite many achievements, labor unions remained vulnerable. What progress did unions make, and what storm clouds were on the horizon for American workers?
3. Why was Eisenhower so concerned about the military-industrial complex?
4. How did television transform American life?
5. What was the impact of the space race on science, education, and foreign policy?
6. Why were the media able to have such an important role in shaping American opposition to the war in Vietnam?
7. What effect did the gas crisis of the 1970s have on American assumptions and attitudes?

Migration and Settlement

1. Why did the US become a suburban nation? What were the characteristics of this demographic change, and how did government policy, technology and economic forces contribute to it?
2. What groups made up the "other America" that Michael Harrington described? What efforts were made to address his concerns?
3. In what ways was segregation in the North similar to southern segregation? How was it different?
4. In what ways did the report of the Kerner Commission send a wakeup call to urban America and to those who governed American cities?

5. What problems were specific to American cities in the 1970s, and how successfully did government address these problems?
6. What were the effects of the changes made to US immigration law in 1965?

Politics and Power

1. In what ways did American domestic policies reflect the tensions of the Cold War?
2. In what ways did American politics and policies reflect ideological differences in the Republican Party?
3. How effective were President Eisenhower's policies in both combatting communism and solving problems at home?
4. How did party politics reflect racial tensions in the decades following WWII?
5. What role did the courts play in formulating and enforcing policies that expanded civil rights?
6. What led to the decline of liberalism in the 1970s?
7. Why did liberals and conservatives view government so differently?
8. What were the contradictions that were characteristic of JFK's life and presidency?
9. In what ways was the Great Society a manifestation of the debate over the proper role of government?
10. Why did some Americans believe that the courts went too far in furthering the interests of the Left?
11. Why did the Nixon engage in such widespread abuse of power, and how did these actions change the nation?
12. Is there a constitutional guarantee of privacy? If so, where in the Constitution is it found? Why has the right to privacy mattered so much in the years since WWII?

America in the world

1. Why did opposition to communism become such a key component of American foreign policy after WWII?
2. To what extent was containment an effective tool of US foreign policy?
3. What does "the two superpowers had institutionalized" the Cold War mean and why did it happen?
4. In what ways was NSC-68 a turning point in the Cold War?
5. What factors led to American involvement in the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Africa?
6. What are the similarities and differences among the Monroe Doctrine, the Roosevelt Corollary, the Truman Doctrine, the Eisenhower Doctrine, and the Nixon Doctrine?
7. What was the impact of the Vietnam War on US politics, economy, and social movements?
8. In what ways did world events in the 1970s change the lives of everyday Americans?

Geography and the Environment

1. What were the historical precedents for the environmental activism of the 1970s?
2. How did Richard Nixon's policies on environmental issues contribute to his reputation as a transitional president?

Culture and Society

1. Changes in language often reflect and shape social change. In what ways was this true in the decades after WWII?
2. What aspects of postwar culture were most targeted by intellectuals, writers, and other critics? Why did these critics believe that American society was in crisis?
3. To what extent was the hippie culture of the 1960s similar to the culture of the Beats of the 1950s and the Lost Generation of the 1920s?
4. Account for the rise of cultural conservatism. What factors supported the status quo, and which encouraged change in the decades after WWII?
5. In the years since WWII, what forces have promoted change in the nature and function of the American family? In what ways has the American family changed?
6. What accounted for the sexual revolution of the 1960s and 1970s, and what was its impact?
7. What were the characteristics of the Fourth Great Awakening of the late 20th century and how did this religious movement compare to those that preceded it?
8. In what ways did evangelical Christianity and its adherents craft and spread a message that appealed to many Americans?