Origins of the Cold War

United Nations (UN)
satellite nation
containment
iron curtain
Cold War
Truman Doctrine
Marshall Plan
Berlin Airlift
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
As you read this section, complete the cause-and-effect diagram with the specific U.S. actions made in response to the Soviet actions listed. Use the following terms and names in filling out the diagram:

**containment**  **Truman Doctrine**  **Berlin airlift**  **NATO**

1. **Effect: U.S. Action**

2. **Effect: U.S. Action**

3. **Effect: U.S. Action**

4. **Effect: U.S. Action**

---

**Cause: Soviet Action**

Soviet leader Joseph Stalin refused free elections in Eastern Europe and set up satellite nations.

**Cause: Soviet Action**

Soviets blockaded Berlin for almost a year.
The Cold War Heats Up

The United States supported Chiang because he opposed communism and sent him aid. But U.S. officials knew that Chiang's government was inefficient and corrupt. He overtaxed the Chinese people even during times of famine. He did not have the support of the people. Mao Zedong led the Communist forces in the North. He won the support of many Chinese peasants. Mao distributed land to them and reduced rents. He had an experienced army with high morale.

President Truman refused to send American troops to help the Nationalists fight communism. But he did send aid. Even so, in 1949, Chiang and his forces had to flee to Taiwan, an island off the coast of China. China was now Communist. Containment in China had failed!

1. How did Communists gain control of China?

Terms and Names

Chiang Kai-shek
Mao Zedong
Taiwan
38th parallel
Korean War
As you read this section, fill out the chart below by writing answers to the questions in the appropriate boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil War in China</th>
<th>Civil War in Korea</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Which side did the United States support, and why?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What did the United States do to affect the outcome of the war?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What was the outcome of the war?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. How did the American public react to that outcome, and why?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Cold War at Home

FEAR OF COMMUNIST INFLUENCE (Pages 616–618)

How did Americans react to the threat of Communist influence?

Many Americans felt threatened by the rise of Communist governments in Europe and Asia. Some even felt that Communists could threaten the U.S. government from within. These fears increased when people found out about some spies selling U.S. government secrets to the Soviets.

Republicans accused the Truman administration of being "soft on communism." In response to this pressure, Truman set up a Loyalty Review Board. The Board investigated over 3 million people. About 200 were fired. Many people felt that these investigations were unconstitutional. The accused were not allowed to see the evidence against them or to face their accusers.

In 1947, Congress set up the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). Its purpose was to look for Communists both inside and outside government. HUAC concentrated on the movie industry because of suspected Communist influences in Hollywood. Many people were brought before HUAC. Some agreed that there had been Communist infiltration of the movie industry. They informed on others to save themselves.

Ten people called before HUAC refused to testify. They said the hearings

Terms and Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUAC</td>
<td>House Committee on Un-American Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hollywood Ten</td>
<td>People called before HUAC who did not cooperate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blacklist</td>
<td>List of people in the Hollywood film industry who were refused jobs because they did not cooperate with HUAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alger Hiss</td>
<td>Former State Department official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethel and Julius Rosenberg</td>
<td>Activists in the American Communist Party who were executed as spies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph McCarthy</td>
<td>Republican Senator who claimed Communists were taking over the federal government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McCarthyism</td>
<td>Term used to refer to tactic of accusing people of disloyalty without producing evidence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As you read this section, fill out the charts below by writing answers to the questions in the appropriate boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a. What were they accused of?</th>
<th>b. How were they affected by the accusations?</th>
<th>c. Do the accusations seem to have been fair? Explain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The Hollywood Ten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Alger Hiss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ethel and Julius Rosenberg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

McCarthyism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>4. What seems to have motivated it?</th>
<th>5. Why did it succeed at first?</th>
<th>6. Why did it fall out of favor?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two Nations
Live on the Edge

Terms and Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-bomb</td>
<td>Hydrogen bomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dwight D. Eisenhower</td>
<td>President of the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Foster Dulles</td>
<td>Secretary of state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brinkmanship</td>
<td>Willingness to go to the edge of war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Intelligence-gathering, or spy, agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw Pact</td>
<td>Military alliance of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenhower Doctrine</td>
<td>Policy of the United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikita Khruschev</td>
<td>Soviet leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Gary Powers</td>
<td>Pilot of an American U-2 spy plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U-2 incident</td>
<td>Downing of a U.S. spy plane and the capture of its pilot by the Soviet Union in 1960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As you read this section, write your answers to the question in the appropriate boxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How did the United States react, and why?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb in 1949.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. In 1951, the Iranian prime minister placed the oil industry in Iran under the Iranian government's control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The Guatemalan head of government gave American-owned land in Guatemala to peasants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. In 1956, Britain, France, and Israel invaded Egypt and occupied the Suez Canal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 1: ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR

**BLUE HEADING:** Former Allies Clash

**RED Heading:** The United Nations

**BOLD WORD:** United Nations (UN)

**RED Heading:** Truman Becomes President

**RED Heading:** The Potsdam Conference

**BLUE HEADING:** Tension Mounts

**RED Heading:** Bargaining at Potsdam

**RED Heading:** Soviets Tighten Their Grip on Eastern Europe

**BOLD WORD:** Satellite Nations

**RED Heading:** United States Establishes a Policy of Containment

**BOLD WORD:** Containment

**BOLD WORD:** Iron Curtain

**BLUE HEADING:** Cold War in Europe

**BOLD WORD:** Cold War

**RED Heading:** The Truman Doctorine

**BOLD WORD:** Truman Doctorine

**RED Heading:** The Marshall Plan

**BOLD WORD:** Marshall Plan

**BLUE HEADING:** Superpowers Struggle over Germany

**RED Heading:** The Berlin Airlift
CHAPTER 18: COLD WAR CONFLICTS

SECTION 1: Berlin Airlift

RED HEADING: The NATO Alliance

BOLD WORD: North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

SECTION 2: THE COLD WAR HEATS UP

BLUE HEADING: China Becomes a Communist Country

BOLD WORD: Chiang Kai-shek

BOLD WORD: Mao Zedong

RED HEADING: Renewed Civil War

BOLD WORD: Taiwan

RED HEADING: America Reacts to Communist Takeover

BLUE HEADING: The Korean War

BOLD WORD: 38th Parallel

RED HEADING: North Korea Attacks South Korea

BOLD WORD: Korean War

BLUE HEADING: The United States Fights in Korea

RED HEADING: MacArthur’s Counterattack

RED HEADING: The Chinese Fight Back

RED HEADING: MacArthur Recommends Attacking China

RED HEADING: MacArthur Versus Truman

RED HEADING: Settling For Stalemate

SECTION 3: THE COLD WAR AT HOME

OUTLINE for CHAPTER 18: COLD WAR CONFLICTS
CHAPTER 18: COLD WAR CONFLICTS

BLUE HEADING: Fear of Communist Influence

RED HEADING: Loyalty Review Board

RED HEADING: The House Un-American Activities Board

BOLD WORD: House Un-American Activities Board (HUAC)

BOLD WORD: Hollywood Ten

BOLD WORD: Blacklist

RED HEADING: The McCarran Act

BLUE HEADING: Spy Cases Stun the Nation

RED HEADING: Alger Hiss

BOLD WORD: Alger Hiss

RED HEADING: The Rosenbergs

BOLD WORD: Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

BLUE HEADING: McCarthy Launches His "Witch Hunt"

BOLD WORD: Joseph McCarthy

RED HEADING: McCarthy’s Tactics

BOLD WORD: McCarthyism

RED HEADING: McCarthy’s Downfall

RED HEADING: Other Anti-Communist Measures

SECTION 4: TWO NATIONS LIVE ON THE EDGE

BLUE HEADING: Brinksmanship Rules U.S. Policy

RED HEADING: Race for the H-Bomb
CHAPTER 18: COLD WAR CONFLICTS

BOLD WORD: H-Bomb

RED HEADING: The Policy of Brinksmanship

BOLD WORD: Dwight D. Eisenhower

BOLD WORD: John Foster Dulles

BOLD WORD: Brinksmanship

BLUE HEADING: The Cold War Spreads Around the World

BOLD WORD: Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)

RED HEADING: Covert Actions in the Middle East And Africa

RED HEADING: The Warsaw Pact

BOLD WORD: Warsaw Pact

RED HEADING: A Summit in Geneva

RED HEADING: The Suez War

RED HEADING: The Eisenhower Doctorine

BOLD WORD: Eisenhower Doctorine

RED HEADING: The Hungarian Uprising

BLUE HEADING: The Cold War Takes to the Skies

BOLD WORD: Nikita Khrushchev

RED HEADING: The Space Race

RED HEADING: A U-2 Is Shot Down

BOLD WORD: Francis Gary Powers

RED HEADING: Renewed Confrontation
BOLD WORD: U-2 Incident
Postwar America

Terms and Names

GI Bill of Rights

suburb
Harry S. Truman
Dixiecrat
Fair Deal

How did the end of World War II affect America?

After World War II, millions of returning veterans used the GI Bill of Rights to get an education and to buy homes. At first, there was a terrible housing shortage. Then developers such as William Levitt built thousands of inexpensive homes in the suburbs, small residential communities near the cities. Many veterans and their families moved in.

The United States changed from a wartime to a peacetime economy. After the war, many defense workers were laid off. Returning veterans added to unemployment. When wartime price controls ended, prices shot up. Congress eventually put back economic controls on wages, prices, and rents.

The economy began to improve on its own. There was a huge pent-up demand for consumer goods. People had been too poor to buy these goods during the Depression. Many items had not been available during the war. Now Americans bought cars and appliances and houses. The Cold War increased defense spending and employment.

1. What were three effects of the end of World War II on American society?

_______________________________
_______________________________

MEETING ECONOMIC CHALLENGES; SOCIAL UNREST PERSISTS

What were postwar problems?

President Harry S. Truman faced a number of problems immediately after the war. One was labor unrest. In 1946, a...
As you read this section, describe the solutions offered to deal with postwar problems.

| 1. Problem: Millions of veterans thrown out of work as they return to civilian life |
| Solution offered by the Truman administration and Congress |

| 2. Problem: Severe housing shortage |
| Solution offered by developers such as William Levitt |
| Solutions offered by Congress under the Truman and Eisenhower administrations |

| 3. Problem: Runaway inflation |
| Solution offered by the Truman administration and Congress |

| 4. Problem: Labor strikes that threaten to cripple the nation |
| Solution offered by the Truman administration |

| 5. Problem: Discrimination and racial violence |
| Solutions offered during the Truman administration |
Popular Culture

Terms and Names

- mass media
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
- beat movement
- rock ‘n’ roll
- jazz

What influence did TV have?

Mass media—the means of communication that reach large audiences—include radio, television, newspapers, and magazines. Television became the most important means of communication in the 1950s. It both showed and influenced popular culture of the time.

The number of homes with television jumped. It went from 9 percent of all homes in 1950 to 90 percent in 1960. At first, the number of television stations was limited by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The FCC is the government agency that regulates the communications industry. Soon, however, TV stations spread across the country.

Many shows became widely popular all over the nation. The 1950s were the "golden age of television." Comedy shows starring Milton Berle and Lucille Ball were popular. Edward R. Murrow introduced on-the-scene reporting and interviews. There were also westerns, sports events, and original dramas. At first, all shows were broadcast live.

Advertisers took advantage of this new medium, especially of its children's shows. Young fans wanted to buy everything that was advertised on their favorite shows. TV magazines and TV dinners—frozen meals to heat and eat—became popular.
As you read this section, take notes to answer questions about innovations and trends in 1950s popular culture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Television</th>
<th>a. What are some of the most popular shows produced?</th>
<th>b. What kinds of subjects did television tend to present?</th>
<th>c. What kinds of subjects did it tend to avoid?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Film</td>
<td>How did movies change to compete with television?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The beat movement</td>
<td>a. Who were the most famous beat writers?</td>
<td>b. What were the movement's chief characteristics?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rock 'n' roll</td>
<td>a. Who helped to popularize rock 'n' roll?</td>
<td>b. What were rock's chief characteristics?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Other America

Terms and Names

urban renewal
bracero
termination policy
As you read about problems faced by the “other” America of the 1950s, note some causes of each problem, solutions that were offered, and some effects of those solutions. (Notice that two answers have been provided for you.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem: Decaying Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Causes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solution Offered:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban renewal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Effects of solution:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem: Discrimination Against Mexican Americans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Causes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prejudice against Hispanics;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hard feelings toward braceros who stayed to work in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the U.S. after World War II; illegal aliens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escaping poor conditions in Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Solutions offered:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem: Economic Hardship for Native Americans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Causes:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Solutions offered:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Effects of solutions:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Postwar Boom

Section 2

The American Dream in the Fifties

Terms and Names

- conglomerate
- franchise
- baby boom
- Dr. Jonas Salk
- consumerism
- planned obsolescence

What changes took place in the American workplace in the 1950s?

The economy grew rapidly in the 1950s. By 1956, more Americans were white-collar workers in offices than were in blue-collar factory jobs. White-collar workers were paid better. They usually worked in service industries, such as sales and communications.

Businesses also expanded. They formed conglomerates, or major corporations that own smaller companies in unrelated industries. Other businesses expanded by franchising. A franchise is a company that offers similar products or services in many locations, such as fast-food restaurants.

These large companies offered well-paying, secure jobs to certain kinds of workers. These workers were conformists, or team players. They were “company people” who would fit in and not rock the boat. Businesses rewarded loyalty rather than creativity. They promoted a sameness, or standardization, of people as well as products. Books such as The Organization Man and The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit criticized this conformity.
As you read this section, write notes about how Americans were affected by various trends of the 1950s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trends</th>
<th>Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Business expansion: conglomerates and franchises</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Suburban expansion: flight from the cities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Population growth: the baby boom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dramatic increase in leisure time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Dramatic increase in the use of the automobile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The rise of consumerism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION 1: POSTWAR AMERICA

BLUE HEADING: Readjustment and Recovery

RED HEADING: The Impact Of the GI Bill

BOLD WORD: GI Bill Of Rights

RED HEADING: Housing Crisis

BOLD WORD: Suburbs

RED HEADING: Redefining the Family

RED HEADING: Economic Readjustment

RED HEADING: Remarkable Recovery

BLUE HEADING: Meeting Economic Challenges

RED HEADING: Presidents Truman’s Inheritance

BOLD WORD: Harry S. Truman

RED HEADING: Truman Faces Strikes

RED HEADING: “Had Enough?”

BLUE HEADING: Social Unrest Persists

RED HEADING: Truman Supports Civil Rights

RED HEADING: The 1948 Election

BOLD WORD: Dixiecrats

RED HEADING: Stunning Upset

RED HEADING: The Fair Deal

BOLD WORD: Fair Deal
OUTLINE for CHAPTER 19: THE POSTWAR BOOM

BLUE HEADING: Republicans Take the Middle Road

RED HEADING: I Like Ike!

RED HEADING: Walking the Middle of the Road

SECTION 2: THE AMERICAN DREAM IN THE FIFTIES

BLUE HEADING: The Organization and the Organization Man

RED HEADING: Conglomerates

BOLD WORD: Conglomerates

RED HEADING: Franchises

BOLD WORD: Franchises

RED HEADING: Social Conformity

BLUE HEADING: The Suburban Lifestyle

RED HEADING: The Baby Boom

BOLD WORD: Baby Boom

RED HEADING: Advances in Medicine and Child Care

BOLD WORD: Dr. Jonas Salk

RED HEADING: Women’s Roles

RED HEADING: Leisure in the Fifties

BLUE HEADING: The Automobile Culture

RED HEADING: Automania

RED HEADING: The Interstate Highway System

RED HEADING: Mobility Takes Its Toll
CHAPTER 19: THE POSTWAR BOOM

BLUE HEADING: Consumerism Unbound

BOLD WORD: Consumerism

RED HEADING: New Products

RED HEADING: Planned Obsolescence

BOLD WORD: Planned Obsolescence

RED HEADING: Buy Now, Pay Later

RED HEADING: The Advertising Age

SECTION 3: POPULAR CULTURE

BLUE HEADING: New Era of Mass Media

BOLD WORD: Mass Media

RED HEADING: The Rise of Television

BOLD WORD: Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

RED HEADING: Stereotypes and Gunslingers

RED HEADING: Radio and Movies

BLUE HEADING: A Subculture Emerges

RED HEADING: The Beat Movement

BOLD WORD: Beat Movement

BLUE HEADING: African Americans and Rock ‘n’ Roll

BOLD WORD: Rock ‘n’ Roll

RED HEADING: Rock ‘n’ Roll

RED HEADING: The Racial Gap
CHAPTER 19: THE POSTWAR BOOM

BOLD WORD: Jazz

SECTION 4: THE OTHER AMERICA

BLUE HEADING: The Urban Poor

RED HEADING: White Flight

RED HEADING: The Inner Cities

RED HEADING: Urban Renewal

BOLD WORD: Urban Renewal

BLUE HEADING: Poverty Leads to Activism

RED HEADING: Mexicans Seek Employment

BOLD WORD: Braceros

RED HEADING: The Longoria Incident

RED HEADING: Native Americans Continue Their Struggle

RED HEADING: The Termination Policy

BOLD WORD: Termination Policy