

APUSH Period 8 (1945-1980)
APUSH Period 9 (1980-2001)
Continuity and Change: Postwar America to Contemporary History

DIRECTIONS: This is your study resource to use as we progress through our unit. It lists concepts, terms, and an outline of items that may appear on the unit exam or the AP Exam. Use this guide as you wish; it will not be collected. However, all material on this guide (and from class) is subject to being tested.

READINGS: Bailey, et al, Chapters 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, (41? 42?)
Miscellaneous primary source documents

UNIT DATES: January 3—24, 2017

ANTICIPATED TEST: Multiple Choice Test: January 24, 2017

NEW: **Bolded** Terms
Terms in bold are meant to help you prepare for your quiz. This is subject matter that may be included in quiz questions. **This does not mean this is all students need to know for their test. This is just to help you focus for quiz preparation.**

PLEASE NOTE:

Your weekly agendas may specify certain portions of a chapter, or certain chapters, to be read as homework prior to a day's lesson. **THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT YOU SHOULD ONLY READ PAGES LISTED IN YOUR AGENDAS. FURTHERMORE, IT DOES NOT MEAN THAT YOU ARE NOT ACCOUNTABLE FOR ALL READINGS FOR THE UNIT.** Do not fall into the trap of only reading what is specified in the agendas.

Chapter 36: The Cold War Begins, 1945—1952

Review Questions:

1. How and why did the American economy soar from 1950 to 1970?
2. How have economic and population changes shaped American society since World War II? (i.e., postwar migrations, economic boom, baby boom, etc.)
3. What were the immediate conflicts and deeper causes that led the United States and the Soviet Union to go from being allies to bitter Cold War rivals"? (This is perfect Change and Continuity over Time stuff.)
4. What steps led to the long-term involvement of the United States in major overseas military commitments, including NATO and the Korean War? (Causation; CCoT)
5. How did expanding military power and the Cold War affect American society and ideas?
6. How can one describe Harry Truman's role as a leader in both international and domestic affairs from 1945-1952?
7. What was the postwar domestic climate?
8. Why was there a growing fear of internal communist subversion?

Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of American Imperialism, and the content of Chapter 36. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Harry S. Truman | George F. Kennan | Douglas MacArthur | Dean Acheson |
| Joseph McCarthy | Benjamin Spock | J. Strom Thurmond | Julius/Ethel Rosenberg |
| Henry Wallace | Thomas Dewey | Adlai Stevenson | Dwight Eisenhower |
| Richard M. Nixon | Yalta Conference | Cold War | United Nations |
| Nuremberg Trials | Iron Curtain | Berlin Airlift | Containment |
| Truman Doctrine | Marshall Plan | National Security Act | "White Flight" |
| North Atlantic Treaty Org. | Taft-Hartley Act | McCarran Act | Point Four program |
| Fair Deal | 38 th Parallel | NSC-68 | Inchon landing |
| Sunbelt | House Committee on Un-American Activities | | Korean War |

Chapter 37: The Eisenhower Era, 1952—1960

Review Questions:

1. What were the changes in the American consumer economy in the 1950s? In what way were the changes related to the rise of popular “mass culture?”
2. **DO YOU SEE ANY PARALLELS TO CONSUMERISM AND MASS CULTURE OF THE 1920s?**
3. In what way was the Eisenhower era a time of caution and conservatism and in what ways (i.e., specific examples) was it a time of dynamic economic, social, and cultural change? (**CCOT, 1920s?**)
4. What were the dynamics of the Cold War with the Soviet Union in the 1952, and how did Eisenhower and Khrushchev combine confrontation and conservation in their relationship?
5. What was the Eisenhower-Dulles approach to the Cold War and the nuclear arms race with the Soviet Union?
6. What were the basic principles of Eisenhower’s foreign policy in Vietnam, the Middle East, and Cuba? In what way did Eisenhower act assertive, and in what way did he restrain American action? (**Make a chart of this, because you’ll have to compare this to Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon, too.**)
7. How did television and other innovations of the “consumer age” affect American politics, society, and culture in the 1950s?
8. Despite widespread power and influence, the 1950s were often described as an “age of anxiety.” What were the major sources of anxiety and conflict that stirred beneath the surface of the time?
9. Consider, what *did* Eisenhower and other national leaders do to address the sources of anxiety?
10. What were some of the other cultural changes in the 1950s, such as the rise of Jewish and African American writers and developments and changes in music?
11. What were the issues and the outcome of the tight Kennedy-Nixon presidential campaign of 1960?
12. How did television and other innovations of the “consumer age” affect American politics and culture in the 1950s?

Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context and the content of Chapter 37. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.

(Items in *italics* and/or underlined will be included in a separate quiz on Civil Rights, as noted by your agenda. Items highlighted in **yellow** are related to Vietnam and will be included in a separate quiz on Vietnam, as noted on your agenda.)

Dwight Eisenhower

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Nikita Khrushchev

Billy Graham

McCarthyism

“Massive Retaliation”

“Checkers Speech”

“Little Rock Nine”

Feminism

Geneva Conference

Landrum-Griffith Act

22nd Amendment

South East Asia Treaty Organization

Joseph McCarthy

Ho Chi Minh

Fidel Castro

“Cult of Domesticity”

Sit-Ins

“Spirit of Camp David”

Army-McCarthy Hearings

Central High School

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

Hungarian Revolt

U-2 Incident

Military Industrial Complex

Earl Warren

Ngo Dinh Diem

John F. Kennedy

Fair Deal

“Creeping Socialism”

“Rocket (Sputnik) Fever”

Montgomery Bus Boycott

“New Look”

White Citizens’ Councils

Suez Crisis

Sputnik

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

National Defense Education Act

Rosa Parks

Gamal Abdel Nasser

Betty Friedan

The Feminine Mystique

Desegregation

“Televangeists”

Dienbienphu

Ralph Ellison

Civil Rights Act (1957)

Eisenhower Doctrine

“Missile Gap”

Chapter 38: The Stormy Sixties, 1960—1968

Review Questions:

1. What success and failures did Kennedy’s New Frontier experience at home and abroad?
2. What accounted for Lyndon Johnson’s victory over Goldwater in 1964?
3. How did the civil rights movement progress from difficult beginnings to great successes in 1964—1965 and then encounter increasing opposition from both black militants and “white backlash” after 1965?
4. Related to #2, what were the steps that lead the Civil Rights Movement from a focus on civil rights to the Black Power movement?
5. What were Johnson’s major domestic achievements, and why did they come to be overshadowed?
6. Related to #5: What were Johnson’s Great Society programs? Were they successful?

7. Why did the Vietnam War, and the domestic opposition to it, come to dominate American politics in the 1960s?
8. How was the cultural upheaval of the 1960s related to the political and social changes of the decade?
9. Is the “youth rebellion” best seen as a response to immediate events, or as a consequence of such longer-term forces as the population bulge and economic prosperity?
10. What were the long-term results of the “counter-culture” in all its varieties?
11. What led the United States to become so deeply involved in the Vietnam War? (See Chapters 39—49 for background on the Cold War, anticolonialism, and earlier events in Vietnam.)
12. Related to #9, how did President Johnson lead the United States further into the Vietnam quagmire?
13. How did the Vietnam War lead to the downfall of Johnson and Democrats by 1968?

Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context and the content of Chapter 38. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.

(Items in *italics* and/or underlined will be included in a separate quiz on Civil Rights, as noted by your agenda. Items highlighted in **yellow** are related to Vietnam and will be included in a separate quiz on Vietnam, as noted on your agenda.)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| John F. Kennedy | Robert F. Kennedy | Robert S. McNamara | Walt Whitman Rostow |
| Charles de Gaulle | <i>Martin Luther King, Jr.</i> | Lee Harvey Oswald | Lyndon B. Johnson |
| Michael Harrington | Barry Goldwater | <i>Malcolm X</i> | <i>Stokely Carmichael</i> |
| J. William Fulbright | Eugene McCarthy | Hubert M. Humphrey | Richard M. Nixon |
| George Wallace | Flexible Response | Modernization Theory | Peaceful Coexistence |
| Credibility Gap | New Frontier | Peace Corps | Freedom Rides |
| Vienna Summit | Trade Expansion Act | Viet Cong | Alliance for Progress |
| Bay of Pigs | War on Poverty | Great Society | Tonkin Gulf Resolution |
| Civil Rights Act (1964) | Cuban Missile Crisis | Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty | March on Washington |
| 24 th Amendment | Voting Rights Act (1965) | Black Power | Six-Day War |
| Operation Rolling Thunder | “Hawks and Doves” | “Beat Poets” | <i>Pueblo Incident</i> |
| <i>Tet Offensive</i> | <i>Counterculture</i> | Free Speech Movement | Alfred Kinsey |
| Students for a Democratic Society | | | |

Chapter 39: The Stalemated Seventies, 1968—1980

Review Questions:

1. What policies did Nixon pursue with Vietnam, the Soviet Union, China, and what were the consequences of those policies? (Don’t just describe here; provide specific examples.)
2. In what ways did Nixon’s domestic policies appeal to Americans’ racial and economic fears?
3. Why did Nixon seem to appeal to the “silent majority?”
4. In what ways did Nixon positively address problems like inflation, discrimination, and pollution?
5. How did Nixon fall from the political heights of 1972 to his forced resignation in 1974?
6. What were the political consequences of Watergate?
7. How did the American government finally achieve withdrawal from Vietnam?
8. How did the War Powers Act initiate a sort of “new isolationism?”
9. How did the administrations of the 1970s attempt to cope with the interrelated problems of energy, economics, and the Middle East? (Be able to break this down by Nixon, Ford, and Carter)
10. Why can the 1970s be characterized as a “decade of stalemate?” Think of foreign policy toward the Middle East and its relationship to the economy.
11. What caused the inability of the federal government to cope with the new problems of the time?
12. What, exactly, was the Iranian Hostage Crisis, and in what way was this a political problem for Jimmy Carter?
13. In what ways were the foreign-policy and economic issues of the 1970s similar to those of the post-World War II era, and in what ways were they different?

Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context and the content of Chapter 39. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Richard Nixon | Spiro Agnew | Daniel Ellsberg | Henry Kissinger |
| Earl Warren | Warren Burger | Rachel Carson | George McGovern |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Sam Erwin | Thomas Eagleton | John Dean | Gerald Ford |
| Phyllis Schlafley | Jimmy Carter | Thurgood Marshall | Leonid Brezhnev |
| Ayatollah Khomeini | Détente | Impoundment | Revenue Sharing |
| Executive Privilege | Vietnamization | Nixon Doctrine | My Lai Massacre |
| Cambodian Killings | Kent State Killings | Anti-Ballistic Missiles (ABM) | Philadelphia Plan |
| Clean Air Act | War Powers Act | 25 th Amendment | 26 th Amendment |
| Pentagon Papers | ABM Treaty | SALT | MIRVs |
| Southern Strategy | Watergate Scandal | CREEP | Enemies List |
| Energy Crisis | Helsinki Accords | <i>Engel v. Vitale</i> | OPEC |
| Anwar Sadat | Allen Bakke | Title IX | Equal Rights Amendment |
| <i>Roe v. Wade</i> | Wounded Knee (1970s) | SALT II Treaty | Saturday Night Massacre |
| Camp David Agreement | | Iranian Hostage Crisis | “Silent Majority” |
| National Organization for Women (NOW) | | Mohammed Reza Pahlevi (Shah of Iran) | |
| Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) | | Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) | |

CHAPTER 40: The Resurgence of Conservatism, 1981—1992

Chapter Review Questions:

1. Describe the rise of Reagan and the “new right” in the 1980s, including the controversies over racial and social issues.
2. Explain the “Reagan Revolution” in economic policy and indicate its immediate and long-term consequences.
3. Describe the revival of the Cold War in Reagan’s first term.
4. Discuss the American entanglement in Central America and Middle Eastern troubles, including the Iran-contra affair.
5. Describe the end of the Cold War and its consequences for U.S. foreign and domestic policy.

Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following:

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Jimmy Carter | Edward Kennedy | Ronald Reagan | John Anderson |
| James Watt | Anwar Sadat | Walter Mondale | Gary Hart |
| Jesse Jackson | Geraldine Ferraro | Sandra Day O’Connor | “Supply-Side” Economics |
| Affirmative Action | Reverse Discrimination | Moral Majority | Chappaquiddick |
| Reaganomics | Solidarity | Grenada Invasion | Yuppies |
| Strategic Defense Initiative | | <i>Roe v. Wade</i> | |

Chapter Review Questions:

1. What caused the rise of Reagan and the “new right” in the eighties, and how did their conservative movement affect American politics?
2. What were the goals of Reagan’s “supply-side” economic policies, and what were their short-term and long-term effects?
3. What led to the revival of the Cold War in the early 1980s and to its decline and disappearance by 1991?
4. Describe the major changes affecting American foreign policy from 1982 to 1992 in Central America, the Middle East, and Eastern Europe. Which of these changes occurred as a result of American policy and which occurred primarily as a result of developments within those regions?
5. What were the successes and failures of George H.W. Bush’s administration? Was Bill Clinton’s election a positive mandate for change, or was it primarily a repudiation of the Bush record?
6. How did the antigovernment mood of the 1990s affect both Bill Clinton and his Republican opponents? What were its larger consequences for U.S. society?
7. Some historians have compared the “Reagan revolution” with the New Deal because of the way it seemed to transform radically American economics and politics. Is this a valid comparison? Is it correct to see the “Reagan legacy” as a reversal or overturning of the New Deal and the Great Society of Lyndon Johnson?