*Below are some areas to cover while studying. Please make sure that you don’t ONLY use this list when reviewing material. Read through your notes, review discussion questions, go through materials on the Period 8 and Helpful Links pages (docs, powerpoints, video clips), review documents/worksheets that we worked on during this unit, watch review videos, and go into an APUSH review book if you have one. Please let me know if you have any questions!*

* Cold War: The US 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
	+ In what way did US policymakers attempt to limit the growth/expansion of Communist military power and ideological influence?
		- Truman- containment (George Kennan), Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan
			* Iron Curtain
			* Berlin Airlift
			* Nat’l Security Act and NSC-68
			* Korean War
		- Ike- New Look, Massive Retaliation, Domino Theory, brinkmanship
			* Sputnik success 🡪 missile gap, Nat’l Defense Education Act, NASA
			* Suez Crisis
			* U2 Summit/Incident
			* Eisenhower Doctrine
			* Geneva Accords (Vietnam)
			* Warning of military-industrial complex
		- JFK- Flexible Response, Mutually Assured Destruction (deterrence)
			* Bay of Pigs
			* Cuban Missile Crisis
			* Berlin Wall up
			* Nuclear Test Ban Treaty
		- LBJ- Americanization/Escalation
			* Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
			* Combat role in Vietnam (Westy’s War)
			* Tet Offensive 🡪 credibility gap/misinformation
		- Nixon- Vietnamization, Détente
			* Visit to China
			* SALT I
			* Oil embargo
			* Bombings of N. Vietnam/Cambodia
			* Paris Accords
				+ Fall of Saigon under Ford in ‘75
		- *Many of these policies overlap (i.e.- containment, Domino Theory, MAD)*
		- *The events listed below each president are just a few examples of some conflicts/issues that occurred during their term.*
		- *Think about the ways in which these policies are similar to and different from what we have studied in previous time periods*
	+ In what ways did the US try to create/sustain a free-market global economy and bolster non-Communist nations with their own economic institutions?
		- International aid to foreign nations (Truman Doc and Marshall Plan, Eisenhower Doc) rebuilding and/or threatened by communism
		- Food, weapons, loans/investments into industry
	+ How did the US build an international security system?
		- Overall policy of collective security
			* NATO vs. Warsaw Pact/Eastern bloc
			* Pactomania (METO, SEATO vs. Soviet backed Arab League)
		- Use of CIA, covert action
	+ How did decolonization and the emergence of nat’list movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East lead both the US and Soviets to seek allies among new nations?
		- METO, SEATO vs. Soviet backed Arab League
		- Egypt, Syria, Israel (Suez Crisis, Six Day War, Yom Kippur War)
		- Iranian Revolution (Shah- 53, Ayatollah- 79)
		- Vietnam
		- Afghanistan
		- India/Pakistan
	+ In what ways did the Cold War competition expand to Latin America?
		- Nicaragua, Argentina, Dominican Republic, Panama
* COLD WAR AT HOME: Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while also protecting civil liberties.
	+ How did the US attempt to expose suspected communists within the US? In what ways is this a continuation of past US policies towards radicals?
		- HUAC
		- McCarthyism
		- Alger Hiss, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
		- Smith Act
		- McCarran Int’l Security
	+ Explain the antiwar protests that emerged after the US adopted a combat role in the Vietnam War.
* CIVIL RIGHTS: New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.
	+ How did civil rights activists seek to fulfill Reconstruction era promises?
		- Early focus on ending segregation
			* Progress toward racial equality very slow
		- MLK strategy focused on nonviolent protest, direct action, and legal challenges
		- Resistance by whites 🡪 social/political unrest in 1960s
			* Increased discussion of nonviolent tactics after 1965
				+ Role of Malcolm X and militant resistance
			* Difference in movement between N and S
	+ In what ways were all three branches of government involved in promoting greater racial equality within the US?
		- Examples
			* President: Executive Order 9981 (end to military segregation), use of federal troops
			* Congress: Civil Rights Acts
			* Supreme Court: *Brown v. Board of Education*
	+ What other movements that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment emerged from the Civil Rights movement?
		- Feminist movement and gay/lesbian activism
			* Claims for social, legal, economic equality
				+ Women

Betty Friedan- The Feminine Mystique

Gloria Steinem

Roe v. Wade

NOW- push for an Equal Rights Amendment

Title IX

* + - * + Gay/lesbian

Stonewall riots

Equality in hiring practices

Open/vocal about sexual orientation

* + - Latino, American Indian, Asian American activism
			* Social and economic equality + redress of past injustice
				+ Latino

Immigration Act of 1965

Immigration from areas of revolution (ex: Cuba)

Cesar Chavez- United Farm Workers Organization

Bilingual education in schools

* + - * + American Indians

AIM- American Indian Movement

Resistance to assimilation and attempt to be moved off reservations

Indian Self-Determination Act

Casinos, community colleges

* + - Environment
			* Problems/accidents 🡪 push for legislation, public efforts to combat pollution and protect natural resources
				+ Question benefits of new energy, new technology, new industry

Fear of human error, modern tech

* + - * + Accidents?

Exxon Valdez oil spill, Three Mile Island nuclear meltdown, Chernobyl

* + - * + EPA and Clear Air Act
				+ Earth Day
				+ Rachel Carson (Silent Spring), Marjorie Stoneman Douglas
* DOMESTIC POLICY/POLITICS: Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement.
	+ What were the core components of liberalism as the US entered the Cold War?
		- Anticommunism abroad + belief in power of government to achieve social goals at home
		- High point in mid-60s w/ Great Society
			* LBJ use federal legislation and programs
				+ End to racial discrimination
				+ Eliminate poverty
				+ Address social issues
			* SC Decisions that support/expand civil rights/liberties
				+ WARREN COURT DECISIONS
	+ What was the reason for the conservative challenge to liberal laws and court decisions?
		- Gov. expanded too far + high cost of social programs
		- Perceived moral/cultural decline
			* Response to counter-culture, antiwar, and student demonstrations
		- Desire to limit role of government
		- Desire for more aggressive foreign policy
		- Emerge in 60s (Barry Goldwater)
		- 70s 🡪 growing clash of liberal vs. conservative
			* Social/cultural issues
			* Power of the federal government
			* Race
			* Individual rights
	+ Why did some leftist groups also reject liberal policies?
		- Liberals not doing enough
		- Continued racial/economic inequalities
		- Immoral policies abroad
			* SDS, Weathermen
			* Counterculture/antiwar/student demonstrations
	+ Why did the public lose confidence and trust in the government’s ability to solve social and economic problems?
		- Economic challenges
			* Oil crisis, stagflation/inflation
		- Political scandals
			* Watergate
			* Pentagon Papers/My Lai incident
			* Issue of “Imperial Presidency” (power held in Exec. Branch vs. Congress)
		- Foreign policy crises
			* Vietnam
			* Iran Hostage Crisis
* ECONOMY AND SOCIETY: Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.
	+ What led to the optimism that many Americans felt in the postwar years?
		- Growth of private sector w/in US economy
		- Increase in federal spending
		- Baby boom!
		- New technology
	+ What circumstances fostered the movement of Americans out of cities and into the suburbs?
		- Higher education of many Americans + new job opportunities (new technology)
		- Social mobility
		- Baby boom, role of auto & interstate
		- Sun Belt destinations (S and W)
	+ Describe patterns of immigration during the postwar years.
		- Immigration Act of 1965
		- Immigrants to US for political, social, economic opportunity
		- Many from Asia, Latin American (revolutions force out)
	+ How was US culture changed due to new demographic and social developments, along with anxiety, from the Cold War?
		- Mass culture homogenous 🡪 challenges by artists, intellectuals, the youth
			* Beatniks, Hippies/countercultlure
			* Rejection of social, economic, political values of parents
			* Changes to sexual norms
		- Growth of evangelical churches/organizations
			* 🡪 increased political/social activism by religious conservatives