



UNIT 8 NOTES

1945-1980



George

THE UNITED STATES IN 1945

- Those who had been fighting are anxious to get home.
- Some stayed in new locations.
- Government leaders dealt with the aftermath of the war.



SCIENCE, MEDICINE, TECHNOLOGY, AND THE BOMB

- New technologies
- New vaccines
- Television
- Automobiles
- Atomic bomb



RETURNING VETERANS, THE BABY BOOM, AND SUBURBAN HOMES

- GI Bill - 5 million used it to buy homes
- 8 million used to attend college
- Pent-up consumer demand
- Baby Boom
- Federal spending
- Americans move to the 'burbs



THE GREAT MIGRATION — AFRICAN-AMERICANS MOVE NORTH

- A new generation of African-Americans moved from the South to the North.
- During and after World War II, the rate of migration exploded.
- By 1960, half of the nation's African-Americans lived in northern cities.



LATINO MIGRATIONS FROM PUERTO RICO AND MEXICO

- After World War II, more Spanish-speaking citizens began moving from Puerto Rico to the U.S. mainland, especially New York City.
- In addition, the U.S. population included about 1.2 million Americans of Mexican background, and this group also grew rapidly after World War II.



THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE NEW ECONOMIC ORDER

- The International Monetary Fund
- The World Bank
- The United Nations
- The core of the new organization would be a Security Council made up of five permanent members and other delegates serving on a rotating basis.



THE COLD WAR BEGINS

- The Soviet Union establishes communist governments in Eastern Europe.
- U.S. desired free governments
- Disagreements on Germany, economic aid, & atomic weapons split the U.S. and Soviet Union



THE HARDENING OF POSITIONS: CONTAINMENT, THE TRUMAN DOCTRINE, THE MARSHALL PLAN, AND THE BERLIN AIRLIFT

- U.S. President Harry S. Truman would back a policy of “containment” in regard to Soviet expansion.
- Truman Doctrine: “I believe it must be the policy of the U.S. to support free peoples.”
- Berlin Airlift 1948-1949



A DIVIDED GERMANY

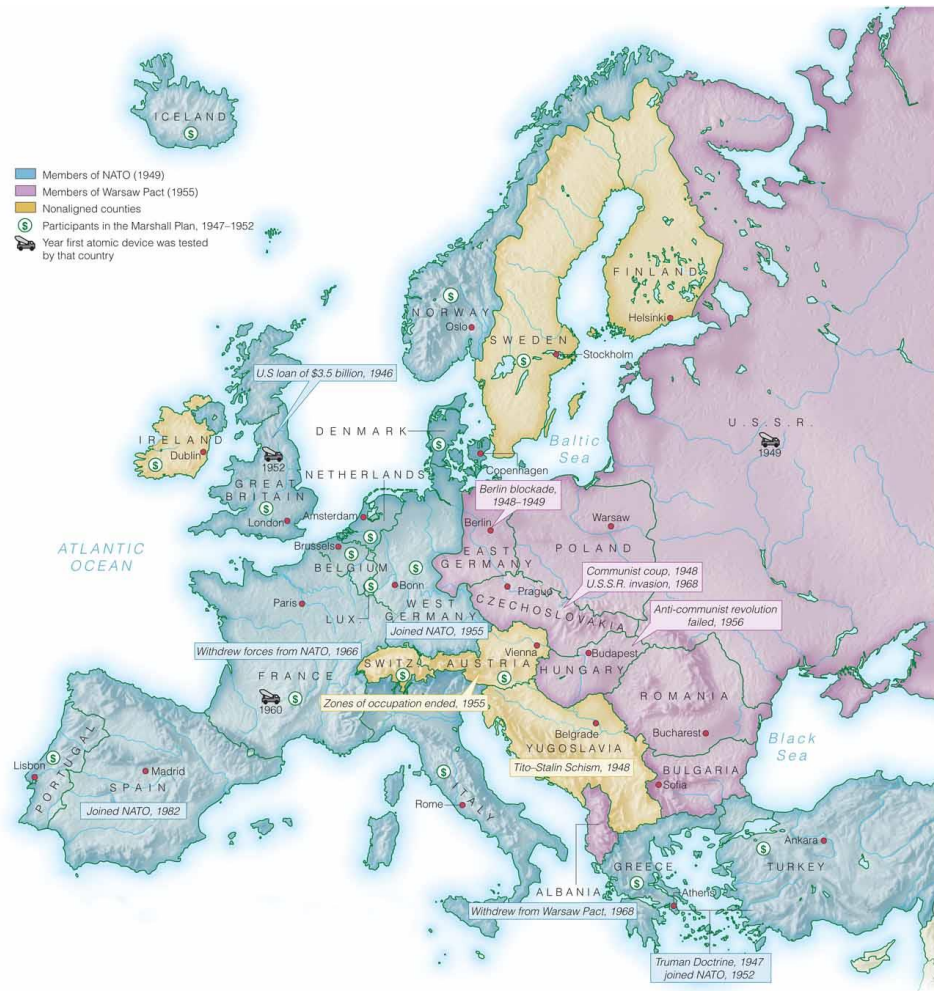


1949 — THE SOVIET ATOM BOMB AND THE FALL OF CHINA

- 1949 – The Soviets have an atom bomb
- 1949 - Communist victory in China
- Containment's first failure
- NATO
- Warsaw Pact



A DIVIDED EUROPE



THE COLD WAR AT HOME — JOSEPH MCCARTHY AND A NEW RED SCARE

- House Un-American Activities Committee
- 1947 - root out Communism within government and society
- Hollywood became HUAC's first target
- Sen. Joseph McCarthy – “McCarthyism”

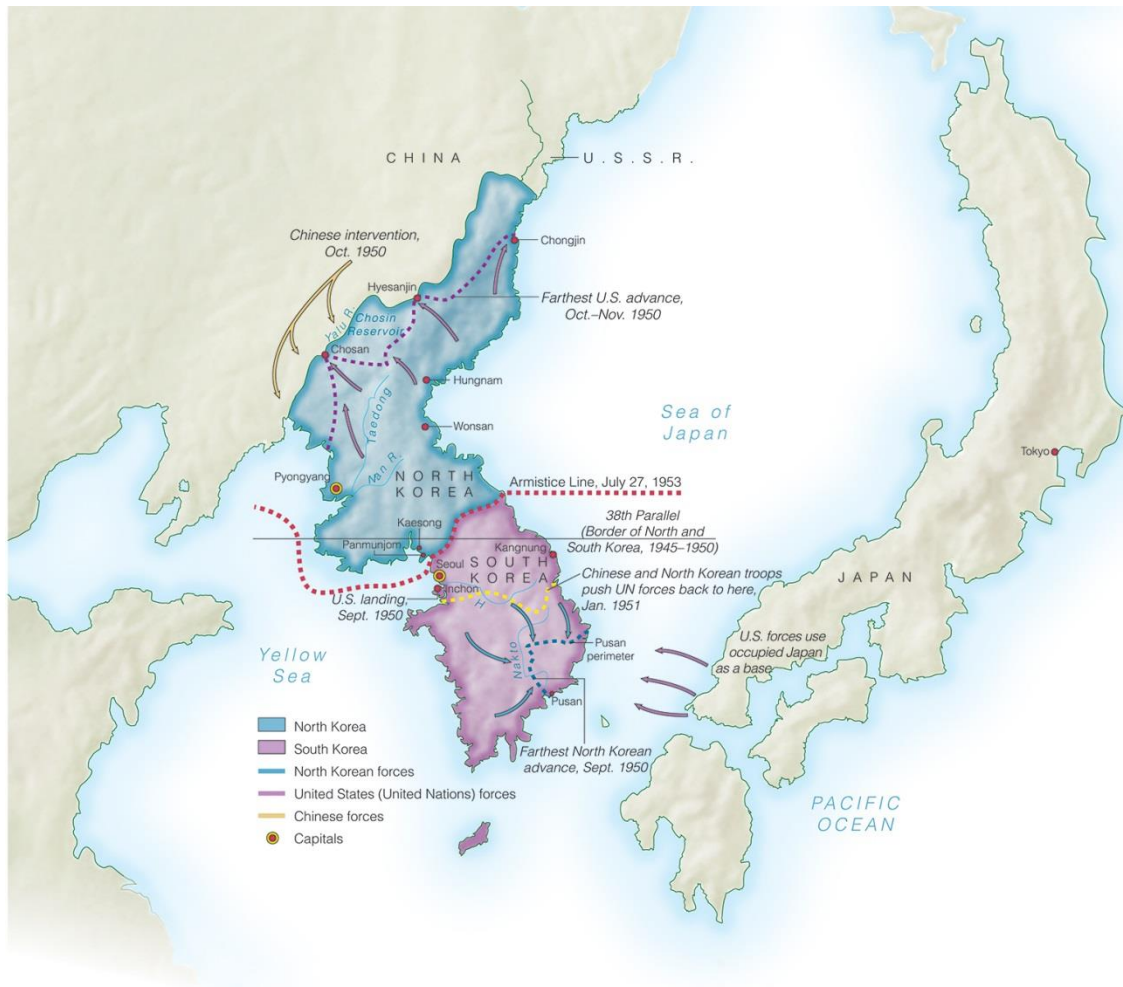


WAR IN KOREA

- North Korea invades South on June 25, 1950.
- U.S. sees this as an act of aggression of world Communism.
- Counterattack by Douglas MacArthur at Inchon
- Chinese pour across border
- Eventual stalemate at 38th parallel



THE KOREAN WAR



RIDING A TIGER — TRUMAN'S FIRST TERM

- Truman proposed legislation that would implement FDR's Economic Bill of Rights
- Offered Social Security benefits to more people
- Made the Fair Employment Practices Commission permanent



THE 1948 ELECTION — A FOUR-WAY CONTEST

- Inflation, high prices, and labor unrest all threatened Truman's re-election
- Republicans nominated Thomas Dewey - Gov. of New York
- Truman wins
- "Fair Deal" - Truman's attempt to continue New Deal



A WAR HERO BECOMES PRESIDENT

- Republicans - Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Democrats - Adlai Stevenson
- VP candidate - Richard M. Nixon
- Nixon - “Checkers speech”
- Eisenhower victorious



EISENHOWER'S AMERICA, AMERICA'S WORLD

- The successful test of a U.S. hydrogen bomb meant that Eisenhower and every subsequent president would govern in a world that was different from any of his predecessors.
- The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union was a daunting reality for every person on the planet in the 1950s and for a long time thereafter.

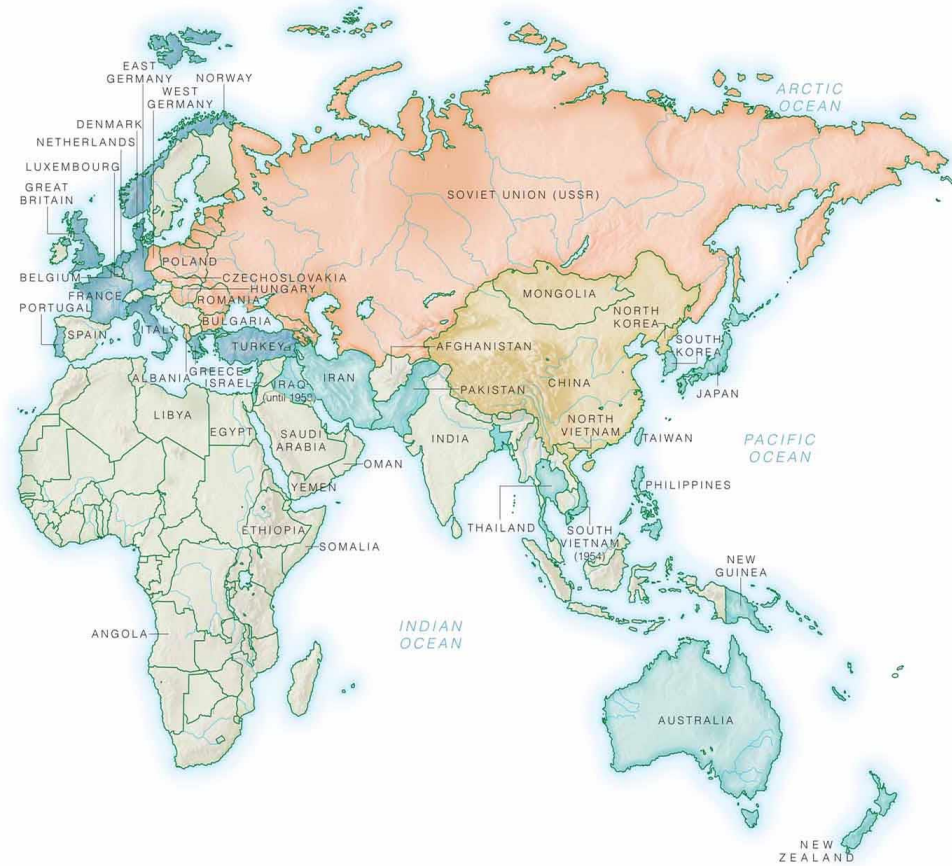


FOREIGN POLICY IN A WORLD OF HYDROGEN BOMBS

- Meanwhile, Sec. of State John Foster Dulles introduced a new deterrence.
- “Massive retaliation”
- Brinkmanship
- CIA
- SEATO



A WORLD DIVIDED



CHALLENGES TO MAINTAINING PEACE

- July 1955 - Eisenhower met in Geneva with the new Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, and leaders of Britain and France
- 1956 – Suez Crisis
- 1956 – Soviets crush uprising in Hungary



A SMALL SATELLITE AND A BIG IMPACT

- Soviets launch *Sputnik* in 1957
- NASA
- National Defense Education Act
- Eisenhower & Khrushchev planned a summit in Paris, May 1960
- On May 1, 1960 - an American U-2 spy plane is shot down over the Soviet Union



FROM OLDEST TO YOUNGEST — THE TRANSITION TO THE NEXT PRESIDENT

- Republicans - Richard M. Nixon
- Democrats - John F. Kennedy
- Kennedy wins closest election in history
(difference in pop. vote was 49.7% to 49.6%)
- Kennedy first Catholic president



A CULTURE ON THE MOVE

- In 1960, the average family income of \$5,620 was 30 percent higher than it had been in 1950.
- The decade of the 1950s was also, as the writer Morris Dickstein noted, “a fertile period, a seedbed of ideas that would burgeon and live in the more activist, less reflective climate that followed.”



THE GROWING IMPACT OF TELEVISION

- From 104 commercial stations broadcasting to 5 million homes in 1950, television expanded to almost 600 stations received in 45,750,000 homes in 1960.
- Television news programs were usually 15 minutes long
- Shows ranged from dramas to comedy

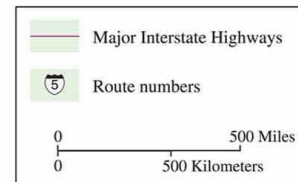
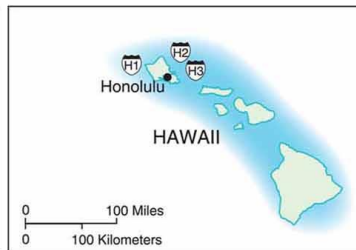
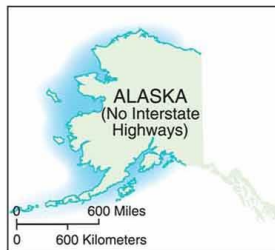


THE IMPACT OF THE AUTOMOBILE

- The total number of cars registered at the end of the decade was 74 million, almost double the 39 million registered in 1950
- 1956 - President Eisenhower proposed the Interstate Highway Act
- Interstate Highway System
- Led to hotels, gas stations, and restaurants



THE INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM



THE BOOM OF RELIGION

- 1950s – 2/3 of the population went to church
- Billy Graham became a nationally known religious figure
- American Catholics larger than any single Protestant denomination



DISSENT

- Critics of Conformity & Consumer Society
- Inhibited independence
- People constantly changed to “fit in”
- Beginnings of rebellion
- Cleared the way for the youth rebellions of the 1960s
- Elvis Presley and Rock ‘n’ Roll



RACE AND CIVIL RIGHTS

- World War II
- Cold War
- Key Legal Victories
- Television
- African-Americans

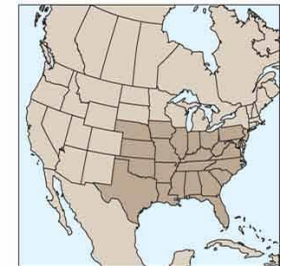
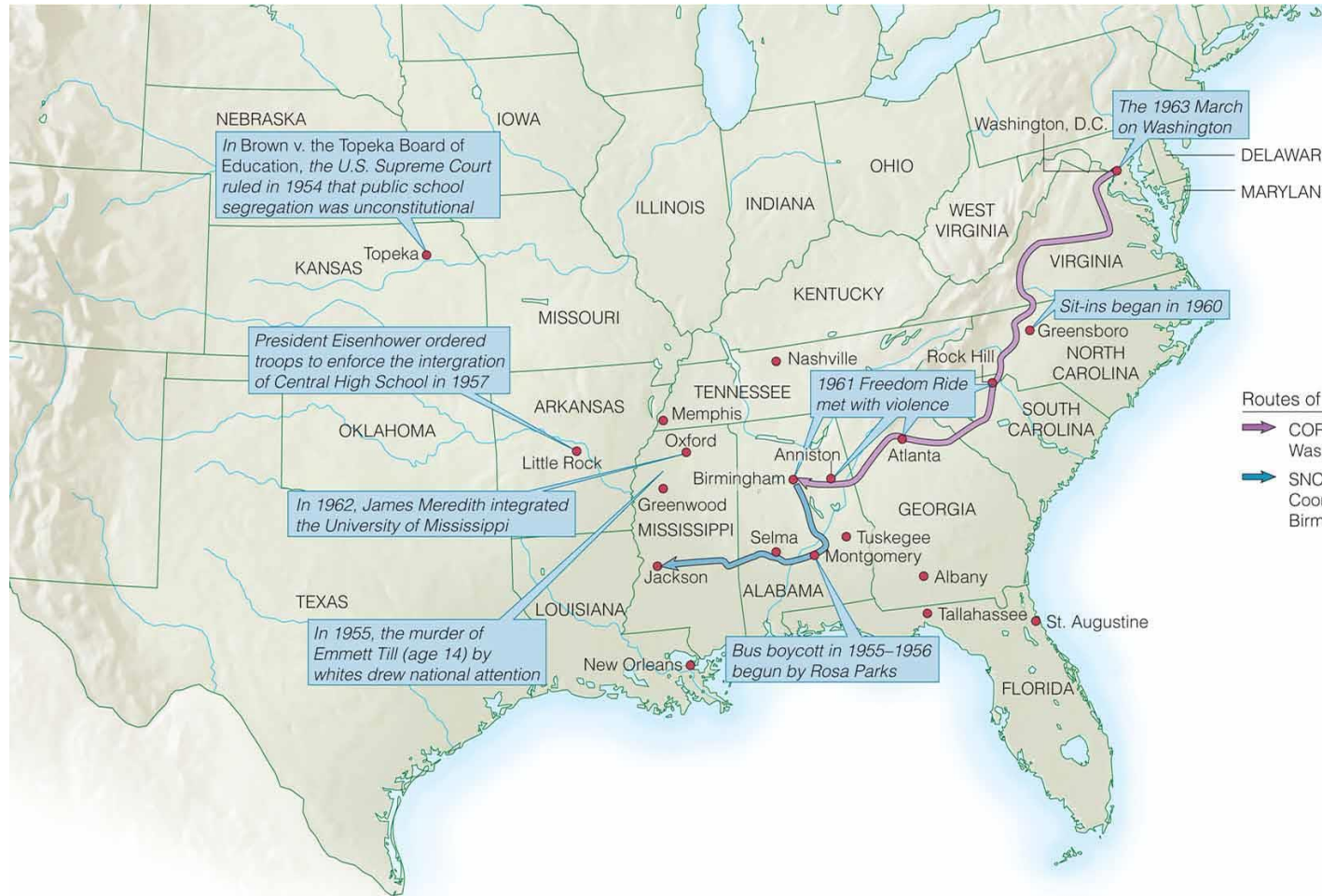


THE LONG ROAD TO *BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION*



- Thurgood Marshall, NAACP lawyer, addressed the Supreme Court
- May 17, 1954 - “Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.”
- 1957 - Little Rock, Arkansas
- Eisenhower orders 1,000 troops to Little Rock to protect the students



CIVIL RIGHTS EVENTS, 1953–1963



Routes of 1961 Freedom Rides

-  CORE (Congress on Racial Equality) route from Washington, D.C., to Birmingham, Alabama
-  SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) route from Birmingham, Alabama, to Jackson, Mississippi

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

- 1955 – Rosa Parks arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a city bus
- Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Led by Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- SCLC - Southern Christian Leadership Conference



STUDENTS AND SIT-INS

- 1960 - four African-American freshmen at North Carolina A&T College sat down at the whites-only lunch counter of the Woolworth's store in Greensboro, North Carolina
- Beginning of the “sit-in” movement



FROM FREEDOM RIDES TO BIRMINGHAM TO WASHINGTON — “I HAVE A DREAM,” 1963

- 1961 - integrate buses and bus terminals throughout the South
- Birmingham - closed all public facilities to avoid desegregation
- 1963 - “toughest nut to crack”
- March on Washington, August 28, 1963
- MLK’s “I Have a Dream” speech



THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE AND MISSISSIPPI

- SNCC - Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
- CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
- Freedom Summer - 1964 - attempt to register as many African-American voters as possible in Mississippi, which up to that time had almost totally excluded black voters.



THE NORTH AND MALCOLM X

- Malcolm X – born Malcolm Little in Omaha, Nebraska in 1925
- Joins the Nation of Islam
- Travels to Mecca
- Breaks with the Nation of Islam
- Assassinated by Nation of Islam followers in February 1965



NEW VOICES, NEW AUTHORITIES

- Though it was formative for many, the Civil Rights Movement was only one of many challenges to American culture in the 1960s.
- Small political movements burst onto a larger stage



BOOKS, FILMS, MUSIC

- Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring*
- Michael Harrington's *The Other America*
- Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*
- Stanley Kubrick's *Dr. Strangelove*
- The music of Bob Dylan, The Grateful Dead, and Jimi Hendrix



THE STUDENT MOVEMENT OF THE 1960S

- Students for a Democratic Society
- Battle the “Establishment”
- Free Speech Movement
- University of California at Berkeley, 1964
- Mario Savio



CAMELOT, THE WHITE HOUSE, AND DALLAS — THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION

- John F. Kennedy, the second youngest president
- A new generation was in charge
- “Camelot”



THE NEW FRONTIER

- Kennedy's domestic program
- Kennedy slow to move on civil rights
- Equal Pay Act
- Increased funding for NASA



RELIGION, EDUCATION, AND THE COURTS

- 1962 - *Engel v. Vitale*
- The Supreme Court declared that schools in New York State could not open the school day with prayer.
- Many Americans, Protestants and Catholics, claimed that the court was “legislating God out of the public schools.”



KENNEDY'S FOREIGN POLICY — FROM THE BAY OF PIGS TO THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

- Bay of Pigs, Cuba, April 17, 1961
- 1,500 exiles invade
- 500 killed, the rest surrender
- October 1962 - the country stood on the brink of nuclear war
- Kennedy chooses a blockade
- Soviets remove missiles



DALLAS, CONSPIRACIES, AND LEGACIES

- Kennedy Assassination
- Nov. 22, 1963, Dallas
- Warren Commission - Investigated the assassination
- Found that Oswald acted alone
- Conspiracy theories



THE COMING OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON

- Born in poverty in Texas
- Graduated from Southwest Texas State Teachers College
- Democratic leader of the Senate
- “The Johnson Treatment”

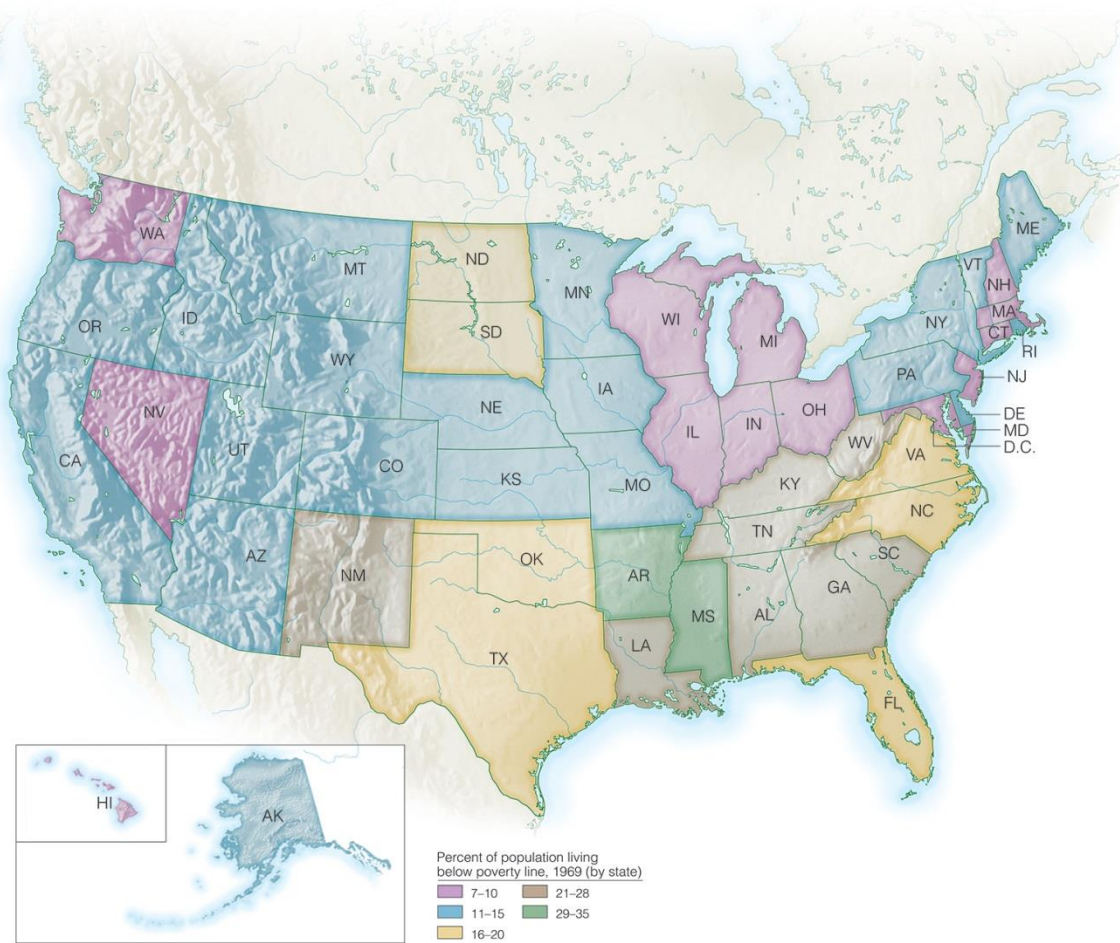


THE WAR ON POVERTY AND THE GREAT SOCIETY

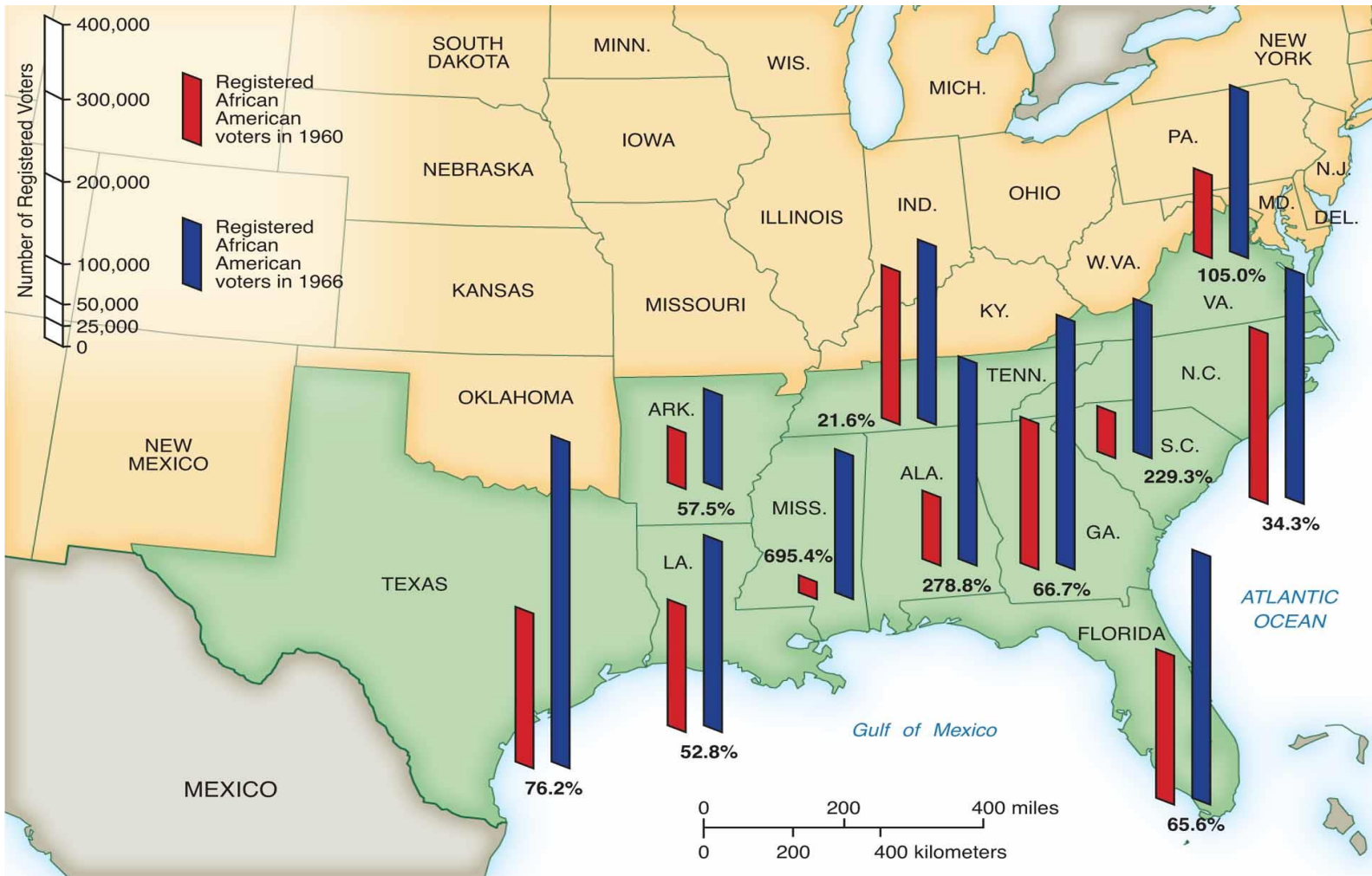
- LBJ's "War on Poverty"
- Job Corps
- VISTA
- Medicare & Medicaid
- Federal aid to education
- Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts



AMERICANS IN POVERTY



THE IMPACT OF THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT



VIETNAM

- The war in Vietnam would overshadow the Great Society programs
- LBJ inherited a mess in Vietnam
- Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- Viet Cong in South Vietnam ambushed U.S. troops
- LBJ - limited war



THE WAR IN VIETNAM



1968

- Fall 1967 - Gen. William Westmoreland announced that “half of the enemy’s forces were no longer capable of combat.”
- Jan. 1968 - the Viet Cong launched the Tet Offensive
- Weakened American public support for the war
- MLK, Jr. assassinated in Memphis



THE NEW POLITICS OF THE LATE 1960S

- Reactions against the Civil Rights Movement
- Impact of the Vietnam War on politics



THE ROOTS OF THE CONSERVATIVE REACTION OF THE 1960S

- Barry Goldwater
- Reaction against what was perceived as the federal government's intrusions



NIXON DOMESTIC POLICIES — LIBERAL LEGISLATION, CONSERVATIVE POLITICS

- Title IX
- EPA
- OSHA
- Increased NEA budget tenfold



INTERNATIONAL ISSUES — VIETNAM, CHINA, AND BEYOND

- Vietnamization - began spring 1969
- Increase South Vietnam's responsibility
- End of 1969 - 110,000 Americans home
- “Nixon Doctrine”
- Détente in China & Soviet Union
- SALT



THE MOVEMENTS OF THE 1960S AND 1970S

- In the late 1960s and 1970s, many other groups of Americans formed their own movements to demand new rights and freedoms.
- Women, Latinos, American Indians, and members of the white counterculture all formed their own organizations, made their own demands, and pushed the society to acknowledge their concerns.



THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

- Women began running for office in larger numbers than ever before.
- NOW
- *Roe v. Wade*
- ERA



THE UNITED FARM WORKERS, 1965–1970

- César Chávez
- One of the most prominent leaders of the Mexican-American movement
- Organized poorly paid grape and lettuce pickers in California into the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA)



THE AMERICAN INDIAN MOVEMENT — FROM ALCATRAZ TO WOUNDED KNEE

- American Indian community the most desperate of any minority group in the country
- American Indian Movement (AIM) - 1968
- 1969-1971 seized Alcatraz Island
- 1973 - armed occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota



CHANGING ISSUES OF RACE AND DIVERSITY IN THE 1970S

- In the 1970s, integration efforts moved north
- Bakke decision - the U.S. Supreme Court's 1978 decision that limited, but did not end, affirmative action programs to achieve racial diversity in a university's student body.



OUT OF THE CLOSET — STONEWALL AND GAY/LESBIAN RIGHTS

- Stonewall Riots – June 1969
- 1974 - Elaine Nobel was elected to the Massachusetts state legislature as the first openly lesbian or gay state representative in the United States



A COUNTERCULTURE AND ITS CRITICS —SEX, DRUGS, AND ROCK ‘N’ ROLL

- Woodstock
- Haight-Ashbury, San Francisco
- LSD
- Timothy Leary
- “Make love not war”



THE CULTURE WARS OF THE 1970S

- 1970s – U.S. deeply divided nation
- Liberal vs. conservative viewpoints
- Ethnic groups move in different directions

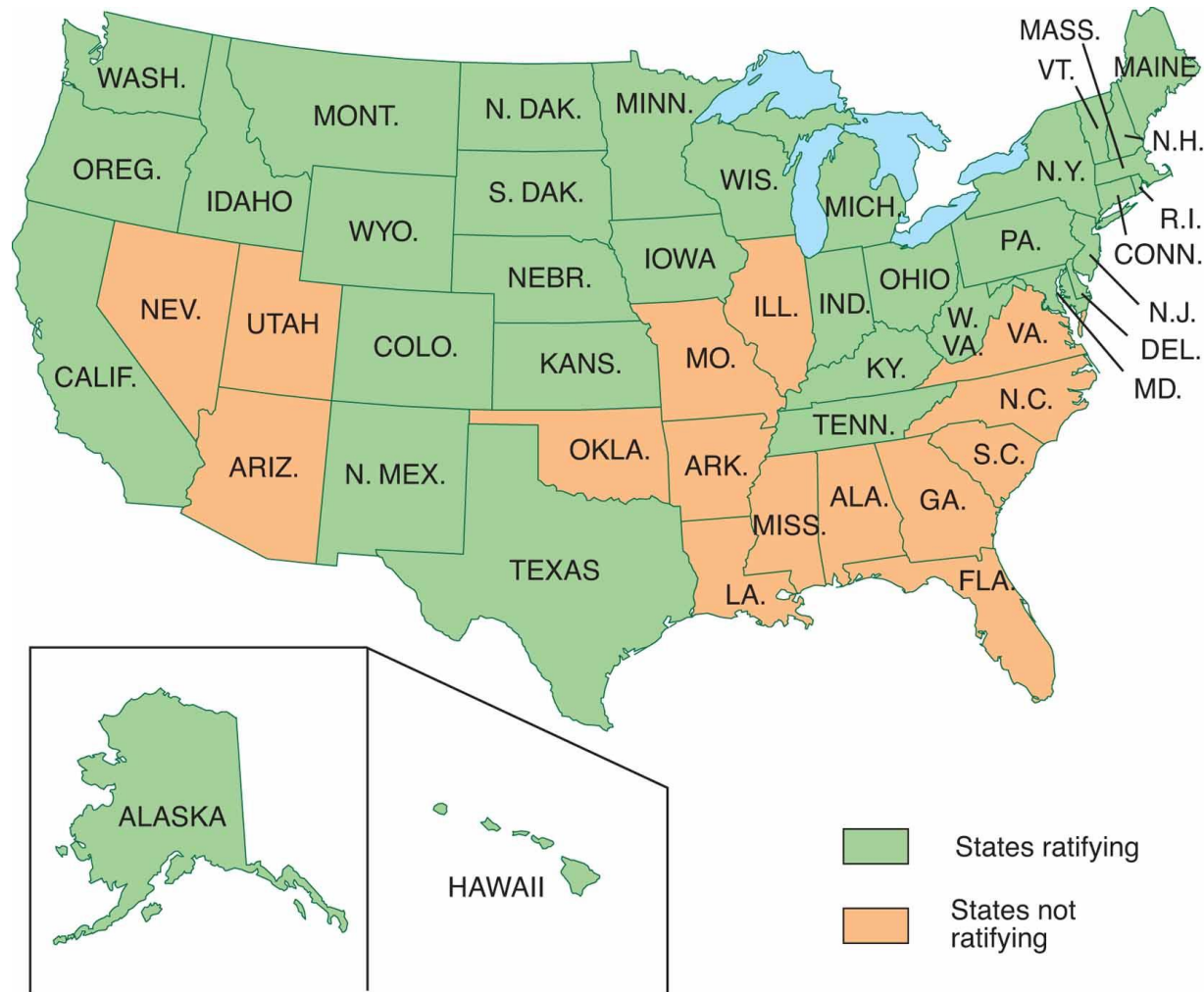


PHYLLIS SCHLAFLY AND THE DEFEAT OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

- Schlafly wrote “What’s Wrong with ‘Equal Rights’ for Women?” and then launched the STOP ERA initiative.
- Eventually, 35 states ratified the ERA, but it fell three short of the required 38 states and was not added to the Constitution.



SUPPORT AND OPPOSITION TO THE ERA



THE RISE OF THE RELIGIOUS RIGHT

- The Moral Majority
- Claimed to be “pro-life, pro-family, pro-morality, and pro-American”
- It was anti-ERA, in favor of prayer in schools, the teaching of alternatives to evolution, and like some earlier secular conservative movements, intensely anticommunist.



POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND THE IMPACT OF WATERGATE

- U.S. leadership and the U.S. economy faltered in the 1970s
- The three presidents who served during that decade were ultimately viewed as flawed or weak
- Nixon, Ford, Carter



THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT

- 1973 - U.S. sent massive aid to Israel during the Yom Kippur War against Egypt & Syria
- OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) announced it would not sell oil to nations supporting Israel and raised oil prices 400 percent.
- American motorists forced to wait in long lines



WATERGATE AND THE END OF THE NIXON PRESIDENCY

- Troubles began with a cover up of a burglary at the Watergate
- July 1974 - Nixon charged with 3 impeachable crimes: withholding evidence, abuse of power, & obstruction of justice
- Nixon resigns the presidency



GERALD FORD

- Only president who had not been elected to national office
- Former All-American football player at the University of Michigan
- Seemed the ideal man to restore America's trust in the presidency
- Pardoned Richard Nixon

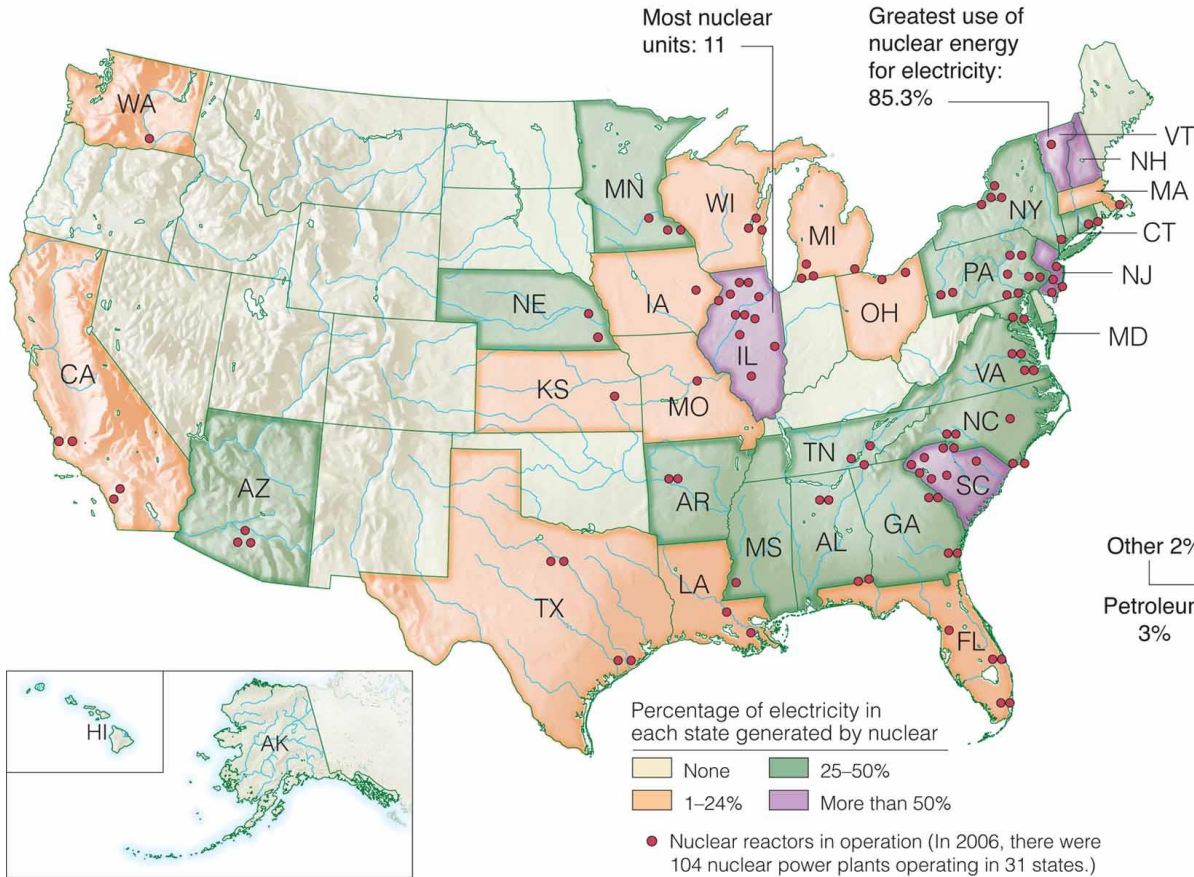


JIMMY CARTER'S DIFFICULT YEARS — GAS LINES, INFLATION, IRAN

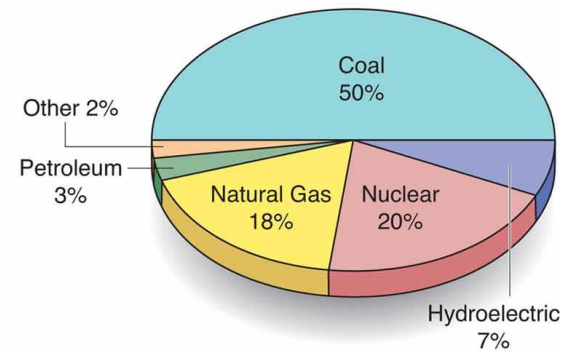
- Nov. 4, 1979 - revolutionaries storm the U.S. Embassy in Tehran
- Take 58 Americans hostage
- Demanded that the Shah be returned along with all his wealth for the hostages
- Carter's approval rating drops (lower than Nixon's during Watergate)
- Meanwhile, the 1980 election approaches



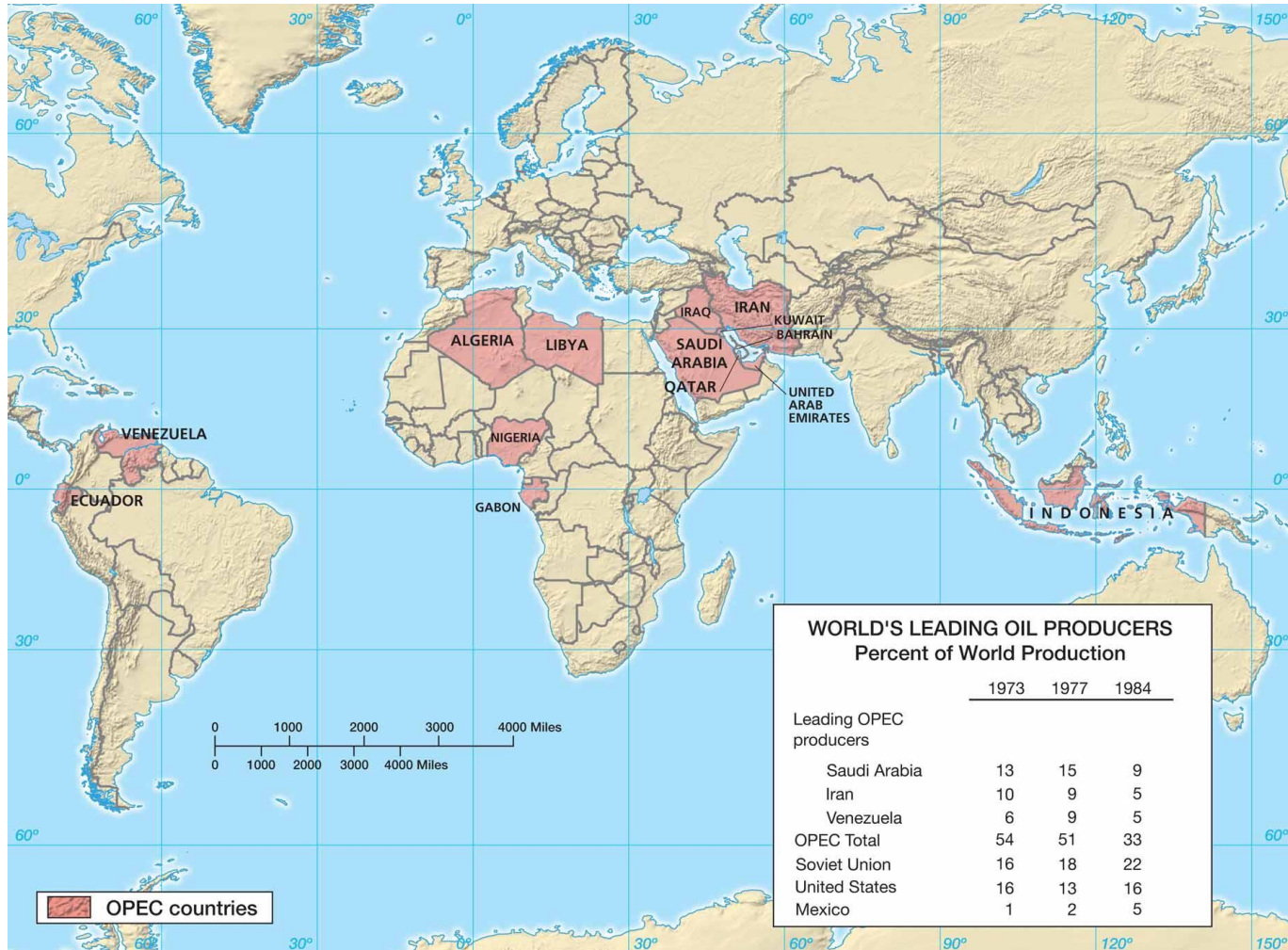
NUCLEAR PLANTS AROUND THE UNITED STATES



U.S. Electricity Generation by Energy Source, 2004



OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS



THE COMING OF RONALD REAGAN

- Republicans nominate Ronald Reagan
- Former actor
- President of Screen Actors Guild
- Governor of California
- Hours after Reagan's inauguration, the hostages were released, ending 444 days in captivity.

