### Chapter #37: **IDENTIFICATIONS**

Earl Warren
Warren was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and decided to defend African-Americans in the case of Brown v Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, which reversed the ruling of Plessy v Ferguson.

Rosa Parks
African-American in the 1950s who refused to get out of her “whites only” bus seat. She was arrested. This later instigated the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Ho Chi Minh
Vietnamese revolutionary who tried to encourage Wilson to help the Vietnamese against the French. He became increasingly communist, however, so the US didn’t want to help him.

Ngo Dinh Diem
After Vietnam was separated at the 17th parallel, Diem was placed as the leader of the pro-West South section of Vietnam. He was entrenched at Saigon.

Gamal Abdel Nasser
President of Egypt who wanted to build a dam in the upper Nile, known as the Suez Canal. He asked both sides for help (democrats and communists) and the US and Britain refused to help him, so he nationalized this canal.

Nikita Khruschev
After the death of Josef Stalin, Khruschev went in power. He rejected Ike’s proposals for “open skies” but also disapproved of Stalin’s methods.

Fidel Castro
Castro was the new communist leader of Cuba, who went in power after he took out former Cuban leader Batista.

Desegregation / integration
Desegregation, also known as integration, was the removal of “separate but equal” laws, which separated blacks and whites in public places. It was met with great opposition.

Massive retaliation
Massive retaliation was the policy of using powerful atomic weapons with an airfleet of superbombers known as the Strategic Air Command to defeat and control the spread of communist aggression.

Military-industrial complex
This is a concept commonly used to refer to policy and monetary relationships between [legislators](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislator), national [armed forces](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_forces), and the military industrial base that supports them. These relationships include [political contributions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campaign_finance_in_the_United_States), political approval for [military spending](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_spending), lobbying to support [bureaucracies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bureaucracy), and oversight of the industry

Brown v. Board of Education
In this groundbreaking case, Chief Justice Earl Warren reversed the rulings of Plessy v Ferguson and ruled that “separate but equal” institutions were unconstitutional.

Geneva Conference
At the Geneva Conference, after the Vietnamese won at Dienbienphu, the powers ruled that Vietnam would be split at the 17th parallel, with Ho Chi Minh ruling in the North, and Ngo Dinh Diem ruling in the South.

South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
Secretary Dulles created the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization to emulate NATO. This, however, provided little help to thawing the real problems of the Cold War.

Hungarian Revolt
The Hungarians revolted against the USSR and appealed to the US for help. The Americans, however, did not aid them, for they felt that the use of their “massive retaliation” was far too powerful for such a small event.

Suez Crisis
President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt needed money to build a dam in the upper Nile and flirted with the Soviet side as well as the US/British side to achieve this. Dulles withdrew his offer for assistance, and Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal.

Eisenhower Doctrine
This doctrine stated that the US would provide financial and military aid to any Middle Eastern nations threatened by communist aggression.

Sputnik
A space-race began in 1957 when the Russians launched Sputnik I into space on October 4. A month later, they sent Sputnik II into orbit as well.

National Defense and Education Act — (NDEA)
The NDEA gave $887 million in loans to needy college students and grants for the improvement of schools.

U-2 Incident
At the Paris Conference, Khrushchev came in angry that the US had flown a U-2 spy plane over Soviet territory. The plane had been shot down and Eisenhower took responsibility.

Chapter #37 Guided Reading Questions

Affluence and Its Anxieties

Know: IBM, Information Age, Ozzie and Harriet, *The Feminine Mystique*

1. What was life like for women in the 1950's?

Women took more and more jobs in the workplace. However, they were still seen in their role as housewives and mothers, as made popular with the “cult of domesticity.”

Consumer Culture in the Fifties

Know: Diner's Club, McDonald's, Disneyland, Television, Elvis Presley, Marilyn Monroe, Playboy, The Affluent Society

2. How was popular culture changing and reflecting America?

There were new fast food restaurants like McDonald’s, as well as new recreational centers like Disneyland. Also, sports grew in popularity, as did artists like Elvis Presley, and stars like Marilyn Monroe.

The Advent of Eisenhower

Know: Adlai E. Stevenson, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Checkers Speech

3. Describe the 1952 presidential election.

The Democrats chose Adlai Stevenson, while the Republicans chose Dwight Eisenhower, who ran with his running mate Richard M Nixon. Nixon’s Checkers Speech saved his career, and they Eisenhower eventually won easily.

The Rise and Fall of Joseph McCarthy

Know: Joseph McCarthy

4. Joseph McCarthy may have been more dangerous to our form of government than any communists who might have been in the country. Explain.

McCarthy was so dangerous because he was directly impacting the people of our nation. He accused innocent people of being communists, and therefore limited the personnel that could work for government.

Desegregating American Society

Know: Jim Crow Laws, Emmett Till, Jackie Robinson, NAACP, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Parks, Montgomery Bus Boycott, Martin Luther King Jr.

5. What conditions in the South brought about the beginnings of the Civil Rights movement?

Emmett Till was a black boy who was lynched for leering at a white woman. This created sympathy. Wendell Wilkie’s One World and Gunnar Myrdal’s An American Dilemma also initiated change. MLK and Rosa Parks also greatly impacted the desegregation movement.

Seeds of the Civil Rights Revolution

Know: Earl Warren, Brown v. Board of Education, All Deliberate Speed, Little Rock Central High School, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Sit-ins, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

6. Why was Brown v. Board of Education a landmark case?

In this groundbreaking case, Chief Justice Earl Warren reversed the rulings of Plessy v Ferguson and ruled that “separate but equal” institutions were unconstitutional.

Makers of America: The Great African-American Migration

7. Why did African Americans move north and west in the 1930's and 40's?

In the 1930s and 1940s, the African-Americans of the nation had more opportunities to travel to the places they went so they could get away from the hateful South.

Eisenhower Republicanism at Home

Know: Dynamic Conservatism, Creeping Socialism, Interstate Highway Act, AFL-CIO

8. Did Eisenhower live up to his philosophy of dynamic conservatism?

Yes, Eisenhower lived up to his philosophy of dynamic conservatism because he was liberal with people but conservative with their money. For example, he created the Interstate Highway Act which provided many new jobs.

A “New Look” in Foreign Policy

Know: John Foster Dulles, Strategic Air Command, Massive Retaliation, Military-industrial Complex

9. Was Eisenhower's policy of massive retaliation effective? Explain.

No, this policy was not effective because the US was also too scared to use such a massive and threatening force. Therefore, they did not use it, even when it may have been helpful to prevent communist aggression.

The Vietnam Nightmare

Know: Ho Chi Minh, Dienbienphu, Ngo Dinh Diem, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization

10. How did the United States get involved in Vietnam?

Ho Chi Minh had tried to encourage Woodrow Wilson to help the Vietnamese against the French, but when he became increasingly communist, the US began to oppose him.

Cold War Crises in Europe and the Middle East

Know: Shah of Iran, Gamal Abdel Nasser, The Suez Crisis, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Country

11. Why was the U.S. concerned about problems in the Middle East?

The US was concerned about the problems in the Middle East because this was where the primary source of the world’s oil was located. Without these nations offering their oil to countries like the US, they would find no other place to obtain oil.

Round Two for "Ike"

Know: Teamsters, Jimmy Hoffa, Landrum-Griffin Act, , Missile Gap, National Defense and Education Act

12. What labor problems became evident during Eisenhower's second term?

Congressional investigations produced scandalous revelations of gangsterism, fraud, and brass-knuckles tactics in many American unions, especially the Teamsters. Eisenhower then passed the Landrum-Griffin Act to help with this.

The Continuing Cold War

Know: U-2 Spy Plane

13. Describe efforts at disarmament during the Eisenhower administration.

The USSR and the US both attempted to put limits on their nuclear testing, so as to not create a generation of mutants. Also, Khrushchev said he wanted to completely disarm, though he gave no means of how to do it.

Cuba's Castroism Spells Communism

Know: Fulgencio Batista, Fidel Castro

14. Why was revolution in Cuba such a concern to America?

Fulgencio Batista was supported by the US. Castro, however, overthrew him and created a left-wing dictatorship, which was an economic and military satellite of Moscow. Khrushchev said that he would launch missiles on the US if the US attacked Cuba.

Kennedy Challenges Nixon for the Presidency

Know: Richard Nixon, Kitchen Debate, John Kennedy, New Frontier

15. Was Nixon a good presidential candidate in 1960?

Nixon was a very solid presidential candidate in 1960. The “new” Nixon was much more appealing than the “old” Nixon. However, his tired and pallid appearance was not as appealing as Kennedy’s glamour and vitality.

An Old General Fades Away

Know: Alaska, Hawaii

16. Evaluate Eisenhower's presidency.

Eisenhower was universally admired and respected for his dignity, decency, sincerity, good-will, and moderation. Only two of his 169 vetoes were overridden. America was fabulously prosperous in the Eisenhower years. His greatest failing was that he didn’t help civil rights.

The Life of the Mind in Postwar America

Know: *Catch-22*, Arthur Miller, *Catcher in the Rye*, George Orwell

17. What do the books and plays of the post-war period say about the times in which they were produced?

The many books that were published in the postwar era showed that prewar writers could still be successful, but new writers were successful as well. The poetry of many new authors showed the twisted emotions of the war, and many of them committed suicide or lived miserable lives.