I. Postwar Economic Anxieties
   A. Signs of a faltering economy after the war ended: GNP, prices, wages/labor

   B. Taft-Hartley Act of 1947: Why labor opposed it; battle between Congress and Truman

   C. Labor’s attempts to unionize workers in the South: factors that made this difficult

   D. What Truman’s administration did to improve economy

   E. Importance of GI Bill of Rights (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944) -- great impact of this law

   A. Signs of an upturn in the economy in 1950 -- how things progressed

   B. Prosperity’s impact on society and politics (specific examples)

   C. How consumer habits changed from previous decades

   D. How family income changed
E. How women gained from postwar prosperity

III. The Roots of Postwar Prosperity
   A. World War II—connection to prosperity

   B. Military budgets and spending after the war—how this impacted the economy

   C. Cheap energy—connection to prosperity

   D. Gains in productivity

   E. Educational level—impact on prosperity

   F. How the basic economic structure of the U.S. had changed

IV. The Smiling Sunbelt
   A. Population re-distribution after the war

   B. Dr. Benjamin Spock’s book, The Common Sense Book of Baby of Child Care—what the popularity of this book demonstrates about the way American life had changed
C. Growth of the Sunbelt
   1. Where?
   2. Rate of population growth? (What about California?)
   3. Three major factors why people moved to the Sunbelt
   4. Distribution of federal funds—why this caused conflict
   5. Political influence of the Sunbelt

V. The Rush to the Suburbs/”Makers of America: The Suburbanites” (pages 860-1)
   A. How Federal Housing Administration (FHA) and Veterans Administration (VA) influenced the growth of the suburbs/other financial incentives to move to the suburbs
   B. Importance of Levitt brothers
   C. Criticism of suburban life
   D. “White flight”—what it was, impact
   E. How FHA contributed to segregation
F.  Type of people who moved to the suburbs—type of occupations, social class, education

G.  How development of suburbs impacted the automobile industry

VI.  The Postwar Baby Boom
    A.  Definition of “baby boom”

    B.  Impact of baby boomers on educational system, consumerism, job market, Social Security

VII.  Truman: The “Gutty” Man from Missouri
    A.  Background of Truman

    B.  Presidential “style”

    C.  Favorite sayings

VIII. Yalta (1945): Bargain or Betrayal? (Famous photo on page 862)
    A.  Promises Stalin made at Yalta and later broke

    B.  Plans for future peace-making organization
C. **Controversial bargain made at Yalta**: What Stalin promised; what he got in return

D. **Why Roosevelt is criticized for his bargain with Stalin—and how his bargain had a great impact on China and Eastern Europe**

E. **How Roosevelt’s actions are justified by his supporters**

F. **Nature of the agreement made at Yalta—why it was impossible to say Stalin had broken it**

IX. **The United States and the Soviet Union**
   A. **Three reasons why Soviets were distrustful of the Americans and British**

   B. **Why Stalin was so concerned about Eastern Europe—what he wanted**

   C. **How the U.S. interpreted Stalin’s goals in Eastern Europe**

   D. **How the U.S. and the Soviet Union were similar**

   E. **Definition of the “Cold War” and how long it lasted**
X. Shaping the Postwar World
A. International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) -- purpose and what this demonstrated about the U.S.

B. First meeting of United Nations: San Francisco—how Wilson’s mistakes with the League of Nations were not repeated.

C. U.N. organizations: UNESCO, FAO, WHO—type of assistance given throughout world

D. Bernard Baruch’s plan to control atomic energy and why it failed

XI. The Problem of Germany
A. Nuremberg trials—purpose and outcome

B. Why the Soviets resisted giving help to the German economy

C. How Germany was divided after the war

D. What the Soviets wanted from Germany
E. The “Iron Curtain”—explanation

F. Crisis in Berlin
   1. Location of Berlin/how Berlin was divided after the war

   2. What the Soviets did to Berlin and why

   3. Berlin Airlift -- explanation/what it demonstrated about the U.S.

XII. The Cold War Congeals
   A. What Stalin did in Iran and why/how the U.S. responded/result

   B. The Truman Doctrine (containment)
      1) Who really formulated it

      2) Meaning of “containment”

      3) Where Truman first used this doctrine and his reasoning

      4) Two criticisms of the Truman Doctrine
5) How the Truman Doctrine is defended

C. The Marshall Plan
   1) Purpose of the plan

   2) Why the Soviets would not accept Marshall Plan aid

   3) Why an unwilling Congress finally decided to approve the Marshall Plan


D. Birth of Israel in 1948—factors that caused Truman to support Israel

XIII. America Begins to Rearm
   A. Importance of the National Security Act

   B. (NSC) National Security Council—purpose

   C. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)—purpose
D. “Voice of America” -- what it was

E. Selective Service System—military draft

F. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): What it was, why the U.S. decided to join (3 reasons), impact of NATO

XIV. Reconstruction and Revolution in Asia
   A. How reconstruction in Japan was different than reconstruction in Europe

   B. What the Japanese did in order to get the Americans out of their country as soon as possible

   C. Events in China—what happened

   D. How the fall of China became a partisan political issue in the U.S.—how Republicans attacked Truman and how Democrats defended him

   E. Soviet development of the atomic bomb: how the U.S. responded in 1952, Russia’s response
XV. Ferreting Out Alleged Communists
   A. Truman’s loyalty program—purpose and actions

   B. The Smith Act of 1940—importance and impact

   C. House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC)—Purpose

   D. Nixon’s attack on Alger Hiss—reason, result

   E. Truman’s veto of the McCarran Internal Security Bill—importance. Congress’s response. Truman’s veto

   F. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg—accusations against them, result

XVI. Democratic Divisions in 1948
   A. Main reason why Republicans won control of Congress in 1946

   B. Republican candidate for president: Thomas E. Dewey

   C. Why Democratic party almost “dumped” Truman—why they didn’t
D. Divisions created in Democratic Party: why?

1) Dixiecrat candidate: Strom Thurmond—what he stood for in this election

2) Progressive Party candidate: Henry A. Wallace—what he stood for in this election

E. Why most people were convinced that Thomas E. Dewey would win

F. What Truman did to help win the election

G. The infamous Chicago Tribune headline and what it demonstrates

H. Why Truman won—groups that supported him

I. Point Four of Truman’s plan: What was done under this program and why Truman wanted such a policy

J. Truman’s “Fair Deal” program—what he planned to do and why most of the program failed
XVII. The Korean Volcano Erupts (1950)
   A. How Korea was divided after World War II

   B. Aggressive actions taken by North Korea

   C. NSC 68 (National Security Council Memorandum Number 68)—what it said and why Congress finally decided to pass it

   D. The assumption behind NSC 68

   E. Condemnation of North Korea as an aggressor—how U.S. was able to obtain this in the U.N.

   F. Conflict in Korea was officially a U.N. Police action—factors that show this was the U.S.’s war

XVIII. The Military Seesaw in Korea
   A. MacArthur’s landing at Inchon—impact on North Koreans

   B. Truman’s biggest fear regarding U.S. invasion of North Korea

   C. How MacArthur erred in his plan
D. What MacArthur wanted to do and why the U.S. government refused

E. How MacArthur publicly criticized American military policy in Korea—Truman’s reaction

F. Why truce discussions in Korea hit a snag

XIX. Varying Viewpoints: Who was to blame for the Cold War?
    Analyze the different responses to this question.