

1950s-1980s Overview



Foreign Policy



1. United Nations (1945)

- Made to ensure that countries had a place to discuss international issues and keep the peace
- Formed after WWII in 1945 during a meeting in San Francisco
- 51 Member States were the first nations to become part, including the U.S.



2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948
- Response to the atrocities (horrible things) committed during WWII
- Represented the first global expression of rights to which all humans beings are entitled

Eleanor Roosevelt holds a Spanish copy of the Declaration



3. International Monetary Fund and World Bank

- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were established to oversee the global financial system, aid developing countries, and reduce poverty



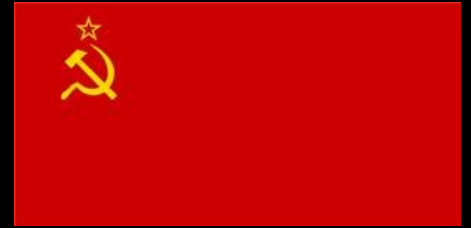
4. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (1947-1994)

- Purpose was to expand international trade by reducing tariffs
- Became the World Trade Organization (WTO)





5. Cold War (1947-1991)



- Big ideas:
- US vs. Soviet Union – war of ideology, not direct confrontation
- Capitalism/Democracy vs. Communism
- Led US to practice “Containment” policy – stopping the spread of Communism around the world
- Led to “Red Scare” in the 1950s – “McCarthyism” – fear of Communists among us
- US involvement in wars: Korean War, Vietnam War

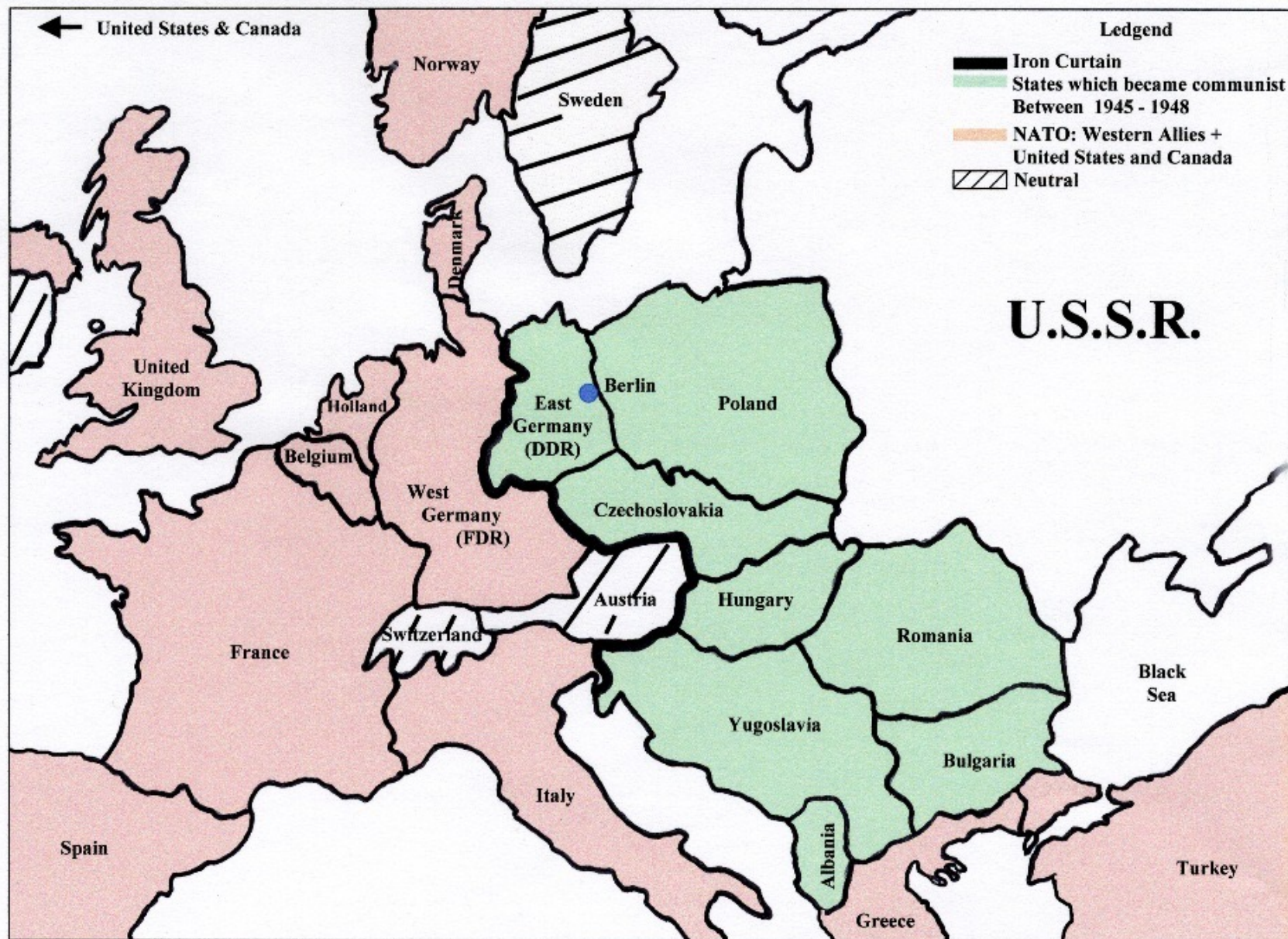
6. The Berlin Blockade and Berlin Airlift (1948-1949)

- USSR was upset with Marshall Plan and unification of West Germany.
- USSR cut off traffic to West Berlin
- For 11 months US planes dropped food to West Berliners
- Soviets ended blockade



THE COLD WAR

Post War Division of Europe 1945



6b. Berlin Crisis of 1961 – Berlin Wall

- People escaped from the Eastern Bloc through Berlin; in 1961 USSR built Berlin Wall to stop it



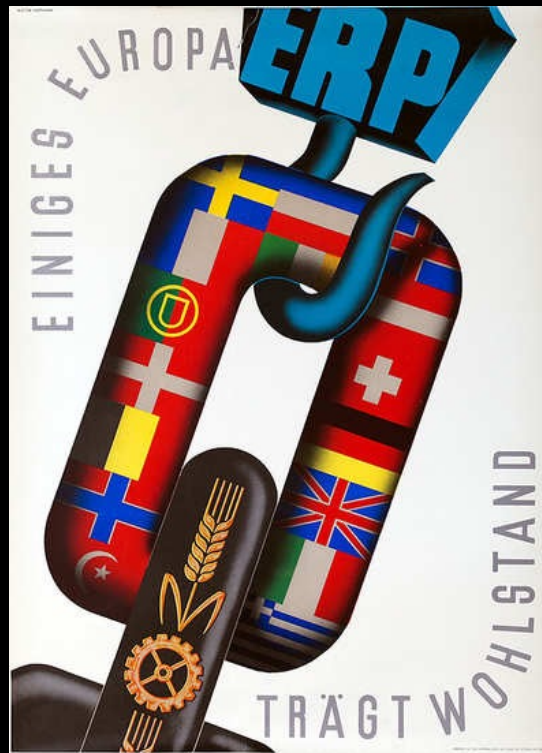
7. Truman Doctrine (1947)

- U.S. aided any country threatened by communism
- Greece and Turkey were given millions to fight against communist guerillas (first test)
- Also known as “Containment” – U.S. tried to stop communism from spreading.



8. Marshall Plan (1948-1952)

- After WWII, the US gave massive aid to Western Europe under the Marshall Plan to rebuild, help the U.S. economy, and fend off the Soviet Union



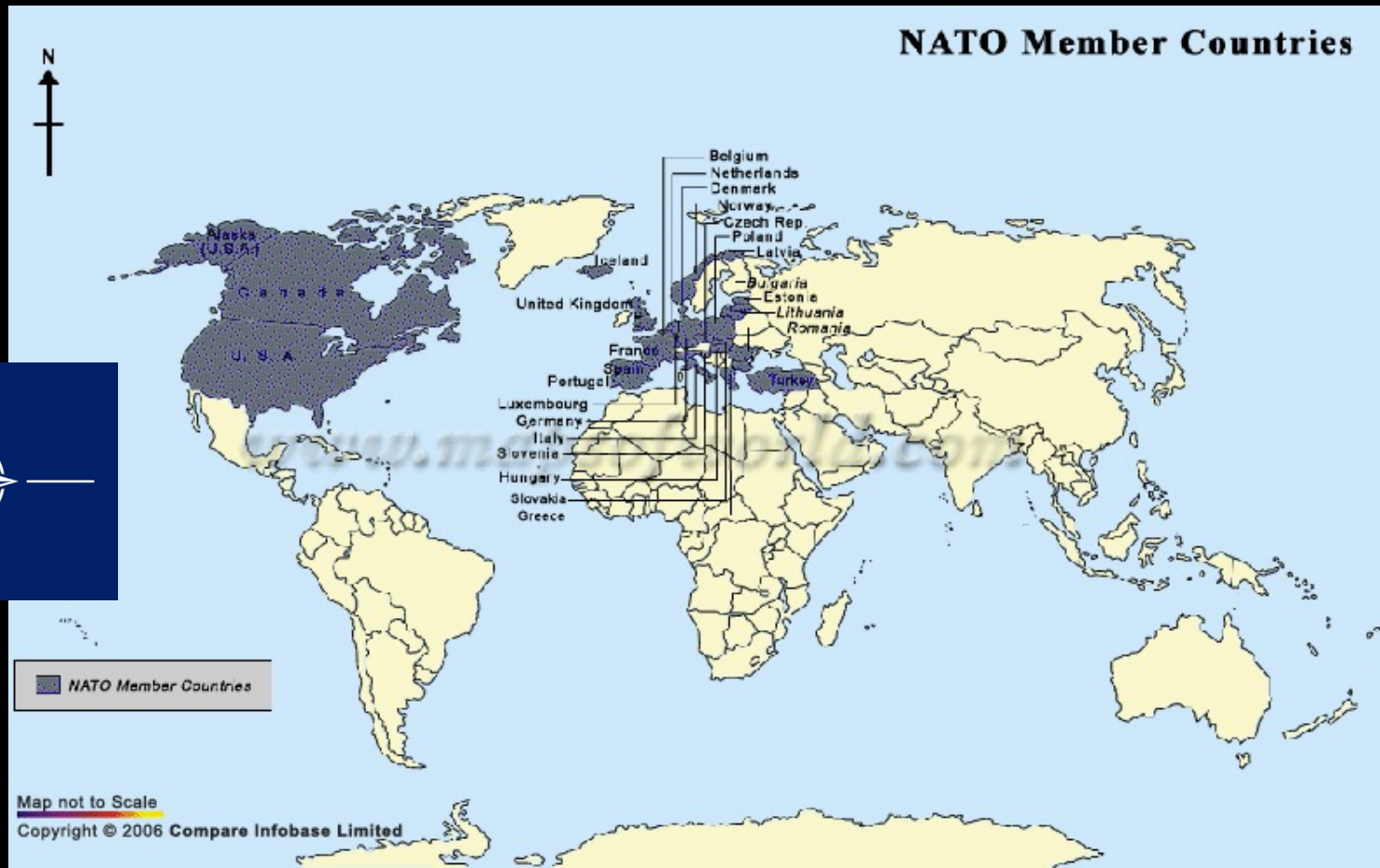
9. Domino Theory (1954)

- Eisenhower's theory that if one nation fell to Communism it could lead to others falling
- It reflected the policy of containment and justified its continuation



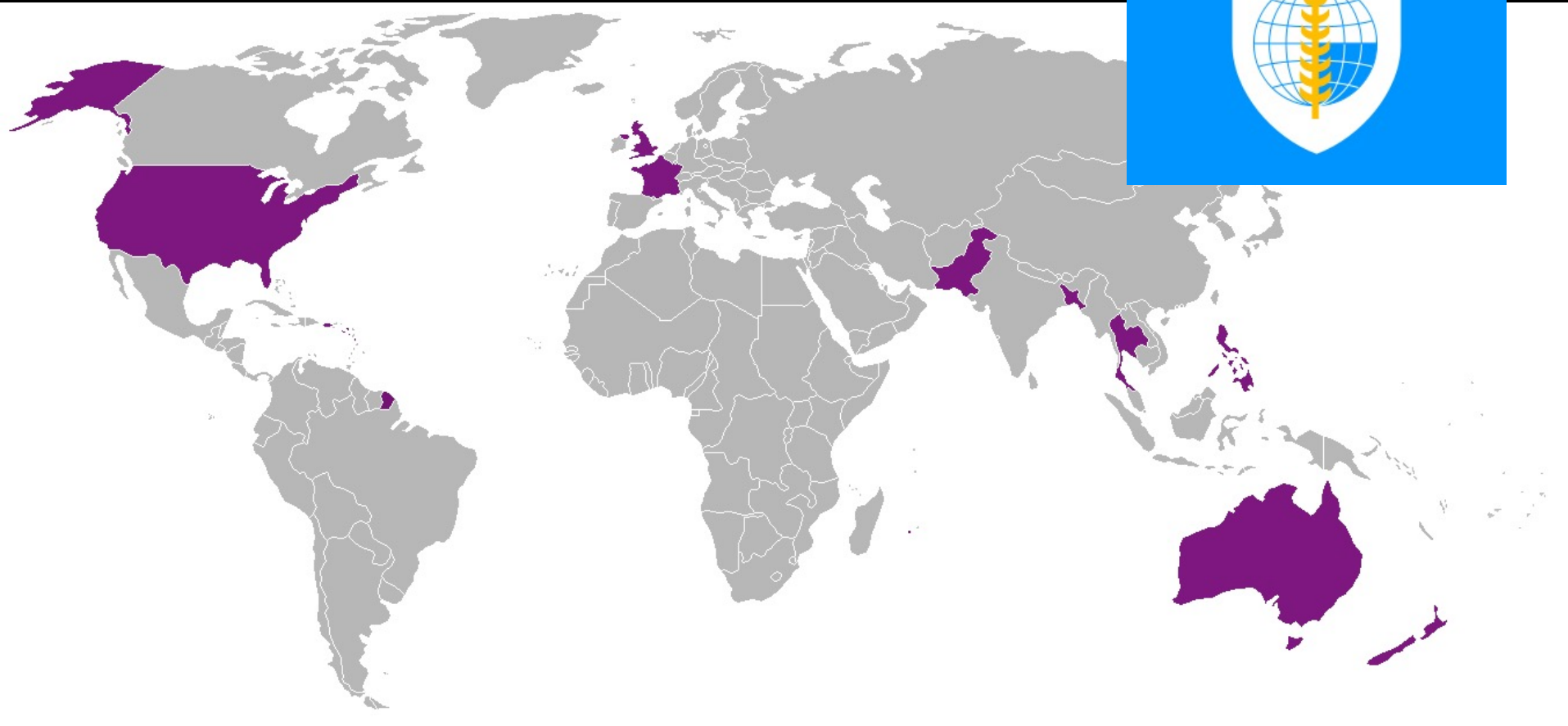
10. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)(1949)

Alliance to deter communism in Europe; involved US, Canada, and Western European countries



11. SEATO (South East Asia Treaty Organization) (1954)

Alliance to stop further communist advances in
South East Asia



12. McCarthyism or “the McCarthy Era”

- McCarthyism or the McCarthy Era, was a period of extreme anti-communism led by Sen. Joseph McCarthy from 1950 to 1956
- HUAC (House Un-American Activities Committee) was created to investigate suspected communists



12. McCarthyism or “the McCarthy Era”

- HUAC held public hearings to expose communists and anybody who sympathized with them; resulted in the “blacklist” (list of suspected people)
- McCarthyism = the practice of making accusations of disloyalty, subversion or treason without regards to evidence (also known as “communist witch hunt”)



13. Korean War (1950-1953)



- After WWII, Korea was divided; North became communist under the USSR; South became capitalist under the US
- North attacked South to reunite the country
- U.S. and UN struck back
- China helped North
- Stalemate reached at 38th parallel



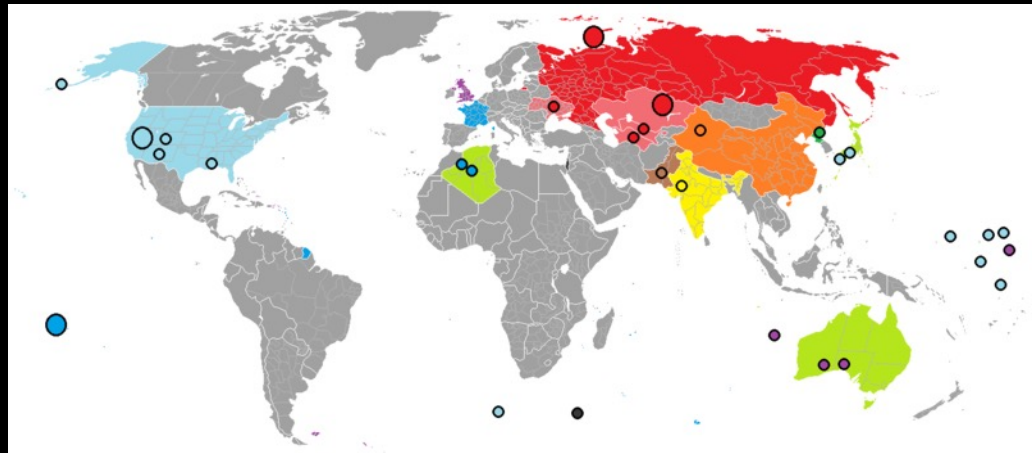
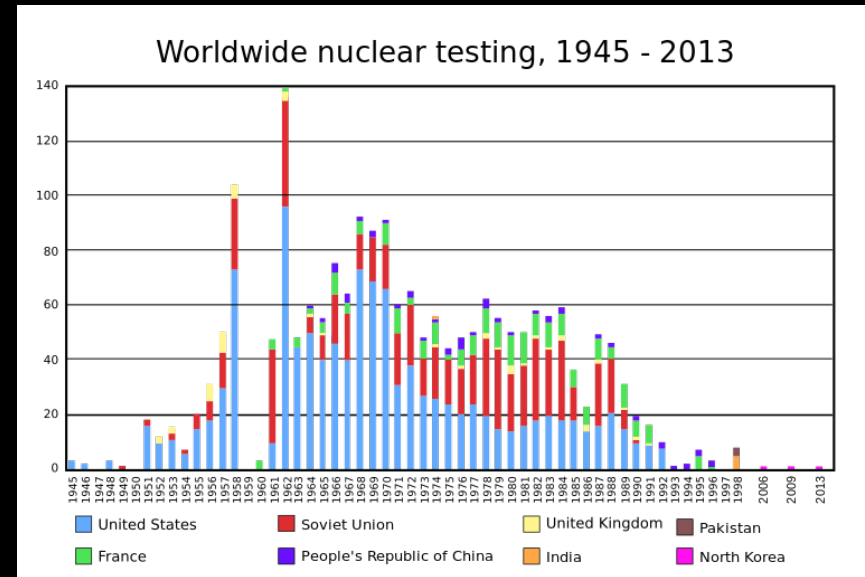
14. Atomic Testing (1945-1992)

- Atomic testing began in 1945 with the Trinity test; led to use of atomic bomb on Japan to end WWII
- Testing continued after the war in the Southwest and in the Pacific



14. Atomic Testing (1945-1992)

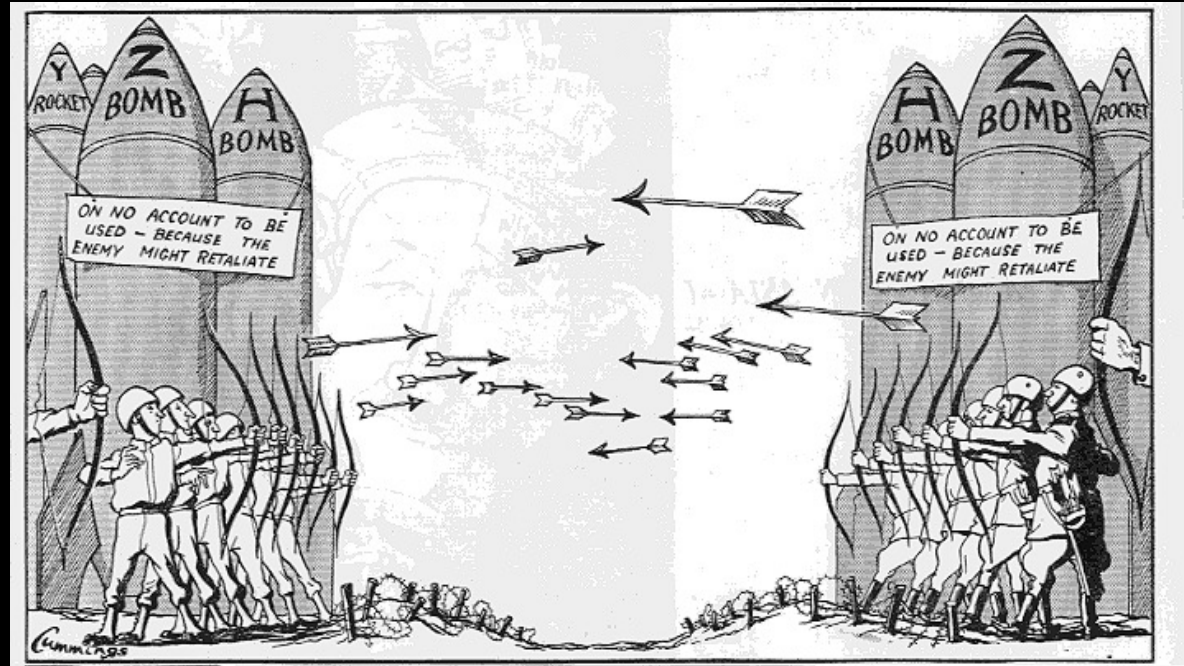
- Numerous tests by US involved US troops
- Involved many hazards to the environment and to the people exposed wherever the tests were conducted
- Tests became international





15. “Mutually Assured Destruction”

- Both the US and USSR had enough nuclear weapons to destroy each other
- This knowledge and understanding kept both countries from launching a full-fledged war
- Led to fear on both sides; Americans built bomb shelters



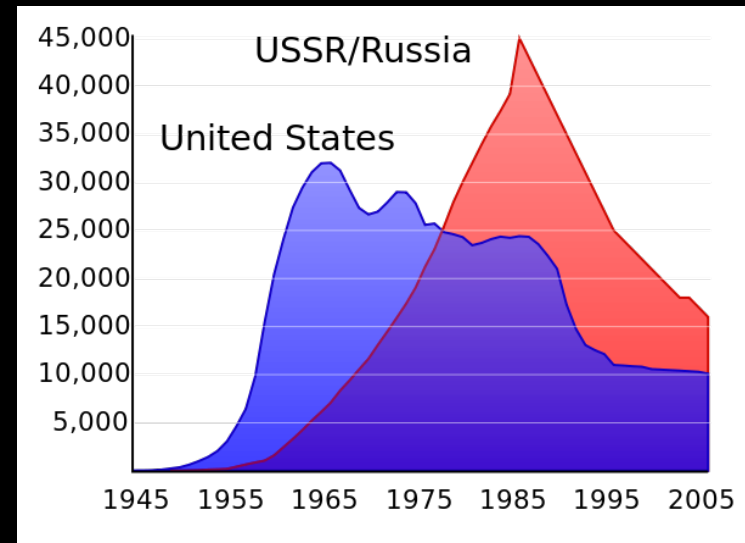
ATOMIC BOMBING

HOW TO
PROTECT
YOURSELF



16. Nuclear Disarmament Movement (1954-present)

- Many movements took place around the world to ban nuclear weapons
- In America, Women Strike for Peace marched on 60 cities across the nation in 1961
- Various arms limitations talks were held from 1963 – 2011, including the SALT talks (1970s) and Reagan's START or Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with the Soviet Union



17. The Bay of Pigs Invasion (1961)

- Cuba, led by Fidel Castro, had become communist in 1959; the U.S. opposed this
- JFK (1961) sent in Cuban exiles with special forces to get rid of Castro in Cuba.
- The communists were ready and captured the invasion force
- JFK and US looked bad



18. Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)



- USSR planned to put missiles in Cuba as a defense; U.S. blockaded Soviet ships
- JFK negotiated with Soviet leader Khrushchev
- USSR backed down on plan to place missiles; U.S. agreed never to invade Cuba and to remove missiles from Turkey)
- Closest we ever came to nuclear war with the USSR

19. Vietnam War (1955-1975)

- U.S. went in to prevent the spread of communism from North Vietnam to South Vietnam
- Eisenhower, JFK sent advisors and support
- LBJ escalated the war in 1964; became long, bloody, costly war



20. 1964 Joint Resolution of Congress



- “Gulf of Tonkin Resolution”
- Authorized President (LBJ) to send troops to battle in Vietnam even though no formal war declaration
- Example of presidential power increase during crisis
- Later curbed by War Powers Act (1973); meant to limit the president’s power



21. Anti-war protest and the Vietnam War

- Students and others protested; 1968 Tet Offensive increased anti-war sentiment
- Nixon promised to end war, but secretly expanded it; news of this led to more protest – Kent State protest led to deaths of four students by Ohio National Guard



22. Vietnamization

- Nixon's plan to turn the war over to the control of the South Vietnamese
- Wanted “peace with honor”
- Nixon pulled out troops in 1973; South Vietnam fell to Communism in 1975



23. End of Cold War

- Cost of maintaining defenses weakened Communist countries
- Reagan and Gorbachev talked
- Desire for freedoms inspired citizens of these countries
- Berlin Wall was torn down in 1989
- USSR collapsed in 1991

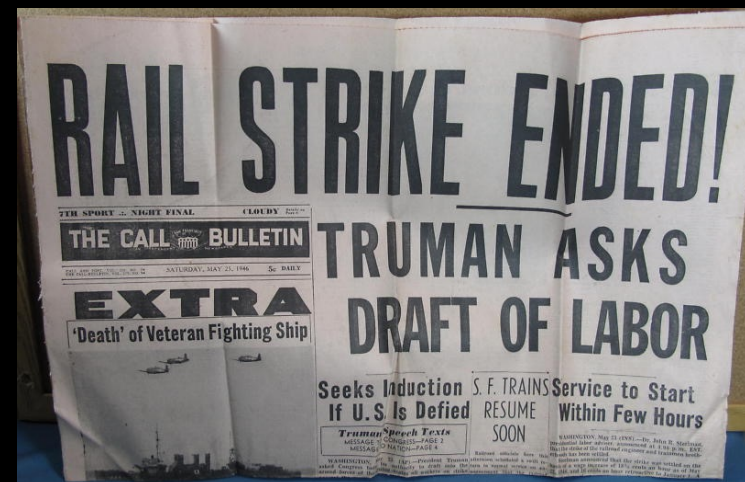
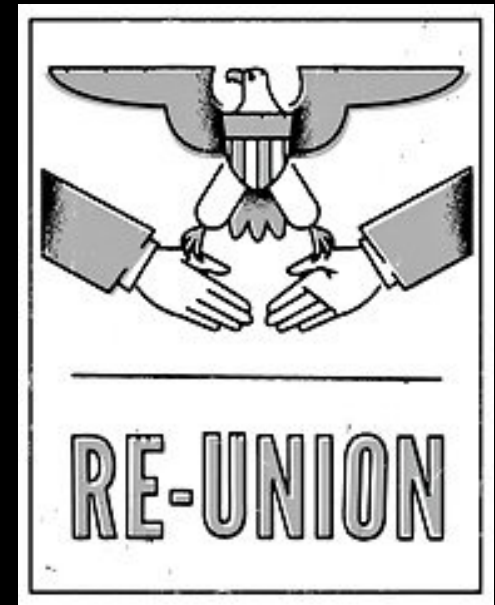


Domestic Issues

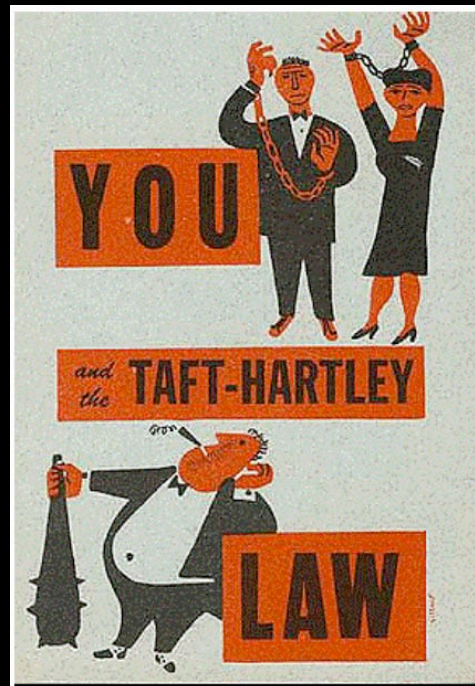
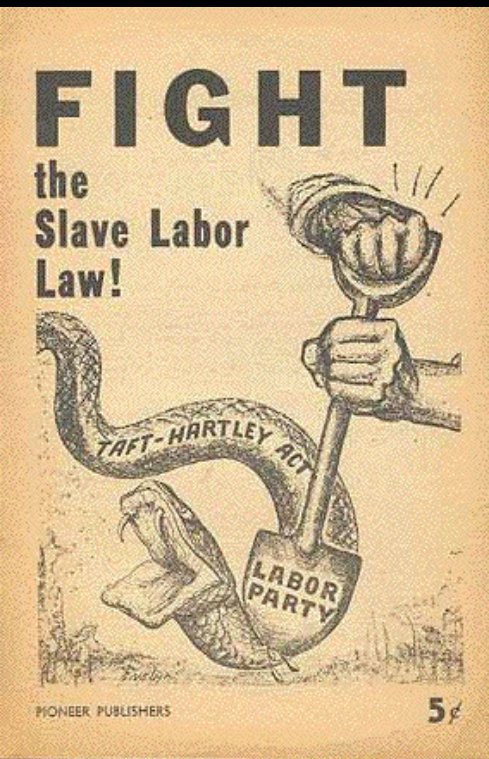


24. Truman's Labor Policies (1946-1953)

- After WWII government controls ended; prices rose and wages dropped; workers struck
- Truman (a Democrat) generally supported labor, but he used threats of federal action to end strikes during Korean War
- Workers would have been drafted as soldiers then ordered to stay on the job
- Government would take control of the mines and railroads
- Unions gave in to the pressure



25. The Taft-Hartley Act (1947) (Labor Management Relations Act)



- Republican Congress opposed labor strength
- The Act limited union activities and strength
- Amended National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act)
- Emphasized employees' right to not join a union
- Congress passed Act over Truman's veto

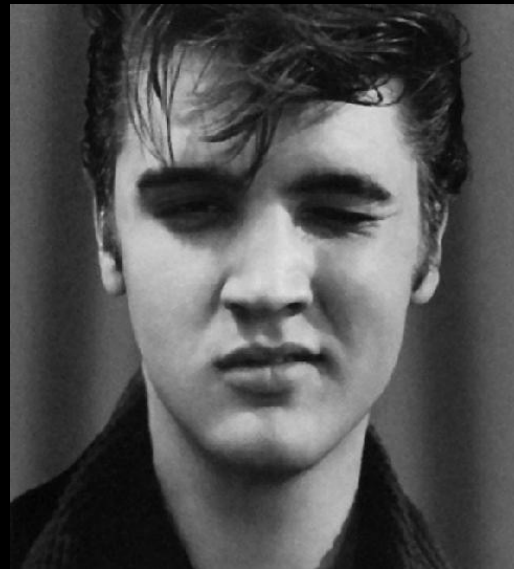
26. Federal Highway Act (1956)

- Supported and signed into law by Eisenhower
- Dual importance for civilian and military transportation
- Allowed for rapid deployment of missiles in time of conflict
- Helped to create a car culture where people could travel around the country



27. Rock Music (1950s on)

- Artists like Elvis Presley were new and their style influenced teenagers to change their culture
- A “generation gap” was created with the older generation not following this new culture



28. Television and Politics (1950s on)

- Eisenhower used televised campaign ads
- Televised debate helped Kennedy in 1960 election
- TV allowed candidates to address public
- TV had big impact



Civil Rights



29. Big Idea: Civil Rights

- Major changes after WWII
- Government role: Supreme Court rulings; Civil Rights Act; Voting Rights Act
- Churches played major role in organization
- Desegregation; voting rights; job equality
- Methods: civil disobedience; non-violent protest

30. *Brown v. Board of Education*

- 1954 Supreme Court Decision
- Reversed *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) “*Separate but equal*”
- Required desegregation (integration) of the schools “with all deliberate speed”
- Thurgood Marshall NAACP lawyer who won case and later became a Supreme Court Justice



31. Little Rock Nine (Little Rock Crisis, 1957-1958)



- African American students (“Little Rock Nine”) attempted to integrate Central High in Little Rock, Arkansas
- Segregationists blocked them; disorder ensued
- Eisenhower sent in federal troops to escort students – they did so for a year
- Example of enforcement of *Brown v. Board*



32. Integration of the Armed Forces (1948)

- After WWII, A. Philip Randolph renewed pressure on the president to end segregation in military services
- Truman issued Executive Order 9981 to integrate the armed forces in 1948.



33. Civil Rights Organizations

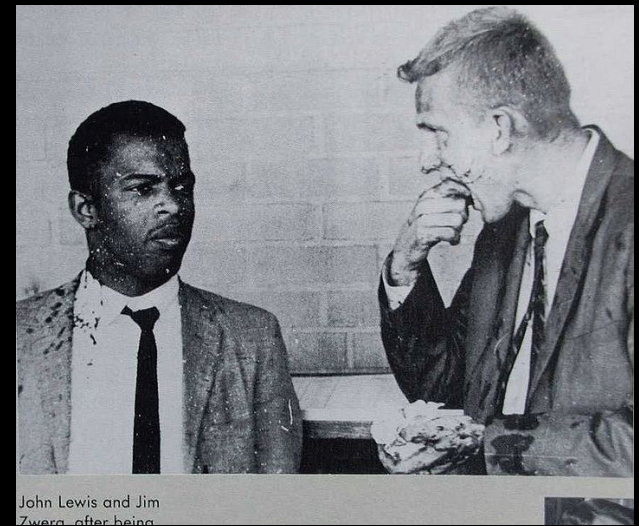
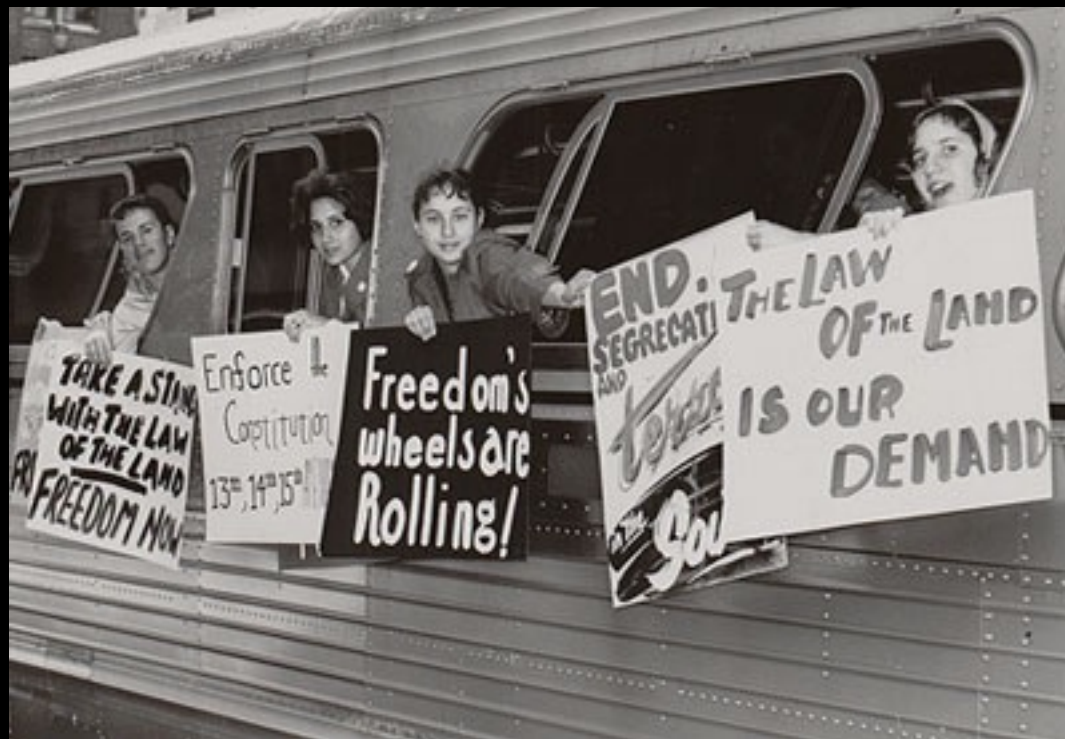
- NAACP – DuBois, Wells, 1909 – lawsuits, Brown
- CORE (Congress for Racial Equality) -- James Farmer, 1942
- SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) – King, 1957 (after bus boycott)
- SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) 1960 (helped by SCLC)
 - All were involved in non-violent protest – direct actions: sit-ins, marches, demonstrations, boycotts
 - Examples: Freedom Rides, March on Washington, and Freedom Summer



James Farmer, founder of CORE



CORE at Memorial for church bombing victims



John Lewis and Jim Zwerg, after being

Freedom Riders
1961 (integrating
buses, stations)



34. Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-56)

- Rosa Parks sparked boycott
- Martin Luther King rose to prominence
- Full participation in boycott – over a year
- Won integration (desegregation) of buses



35. Birmingham Campaign (1963)

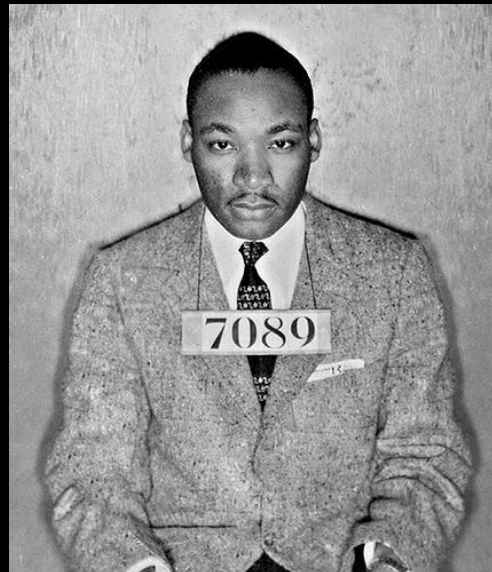


- SCLC and King led protesters in sit-ins and marches for equality in Birmingham, Alabama
- Police Chief Bull Connor responded with police dogs and high pressure fire hoses
- Media attention broadcast the conflict nation-wide
- King was arrested; wrote “Letter from Birmingham Jail”



36. “Letter from Birmingham Jail”

- Letter written by MLK while in jail for leading protests
- Stressed the need for active non-violent protests
- In response to criticism by white church leaders that such protests were causing “trouble”
- Critical that such church leaders did not speak out to support these ideals



37. “I Have A Dream” (1963)

- Given at the “March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom” led by A. Philip Randolph
- Called for the fulfillment of the promises of equality:
- “I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: “We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal.”



- “That my four little children...will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character”
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nFcbpGK9_aw

38. Civil Rights Act of 1964

- Made segregation illegal in most public places
- Private companies had to stop discrimination
- Created EEOC and enforced desegregation in public places





Freedom Summer 1964



Voter registration drive



39. 24th Amendment

- Passed by Congress in 1962; ratified in 1964
- Prohibits poll taxes (used to prevent African Americans from being able to vote)
- “The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.”

40. Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Prohibited states from having voting prerequisites
- Outlawed literacy tests
- the Act prohibits states from imposing any "voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure ... to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color."



The State of Louisiana
Literacy Test (This test is to be given to anyone who cannot prove a fifth grade education.)
Do what you are told to do in each statement, nothing more, nothing less. Be careful as one wrong answer denotes failure of the test. You have 10 minutes to complete the test.

1. Draw a line around the number or letter of this sentence.
2. Draw a line under the last word in this line.
3. Cross out the longest word in this line.
4. Draw a line around the shortest word in this line.
5. Circle the first, first letter of the alphabet in this line.
6. In the space below draw three circles, one inside (engulfed by) the other.

7. Above the letter X make a small cross.

8. Draw a line through the letter below that comes earliest in the alphabet.

Z V S B D M K I T P H C

9. Draw a line through the two letters below that come last in the alphabet.

Z V B D M K T P H S Y C

10. In the first circle below write the last letter of the first word beginning with "L".

1 2 3 4 5

11. Cross out the number necessary, when making the number below one million.

10000000000

12. Draw a line from circle 2 to circle 5 that will pass below circle 2 and above circle 4.

1 2 3 4 5

13. In the line below cross out each number that is more than 20 but less than 30.

31 16 48 29 53 47 22 37 98 26 20 25

Example
of
literacy
test

The State of Louisiana

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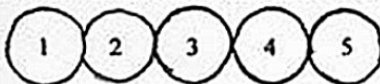
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9. Draw a line through the two letters below that come last in the alphabet.

Z V B D M K T P H S Y C

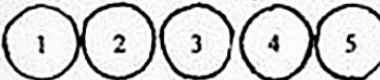
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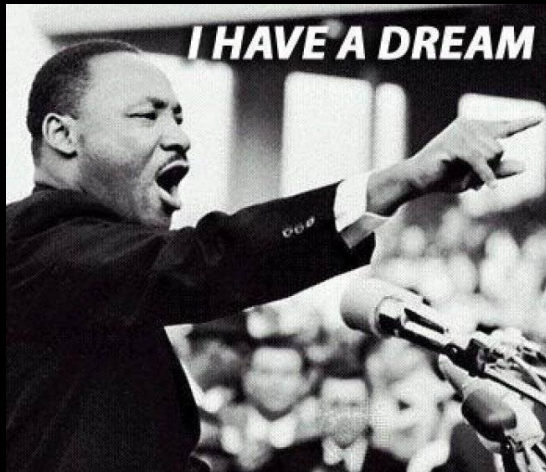
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31 16 48 29 53 47 22 37 98 26 20 25

41. Civil Rights Protest Comparison

MLK -- Nonviolent Protest

- He supported non-violent protests to end discrimination and segregation
- “Soul Force,” not physical force
- Based on Christian principles and Gandhi’s model



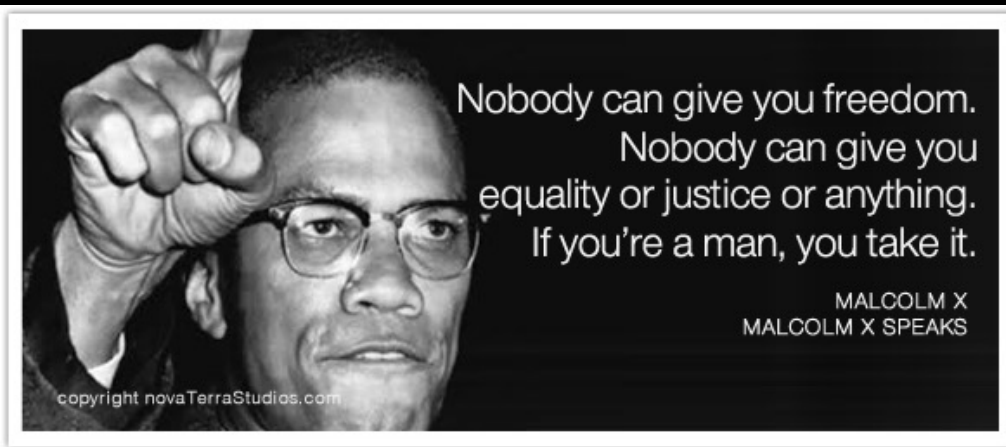
- “I've seen too much hate to want to hate, myself, and every time I see it, I say to myself, *hate is too great a burden to bear*. Somehow we must be able to stand up against our most bitter opponents and say: *We shall match your capacity to inflict suffering by our capacity to endure suffering. We will meet your physical force with soul force*. Do to us what you will and we will still love you.... But be assured that we'll wear you down by our capacity to suffer, and one day we will win our freedom. We will not only win freedom for ourselves; *we will appeal to your heart and conscience* that we will win you in the process, and our victory will be a double victory.”

41. Civil Rights Protest Comparison

Malcolm X – Militant Protest

- Malcolm X believed in black separatism
- He was more militant; opposed passive resistance of violence
- Malcolm softened on separatism towards end of career

- “We declare our right on this earth to be a man, to be a human being, to be respected as a human being, to be given the rights of a human being in this society, on this earth, in this day, which we intend to bring into existence *by any means necessary.*”



42. Black Power movement



- A political slogan and a name for various associated ideologies aimed at achieving self-determination for people of African/Black descent
- It was used in the movement among people of Black African descent throughout the world, though primarily by African Americans in the United States

43. Black Panther Party (1966)

- An African-American revolutionary socialist organization, founded originally for self-defense against police brutality
- Gained national prominence for its association with the Black Power movement



44. Effect of African American Civil Rights Movement on others

- It brought about anti-discrimination legislation that applied to other groups
- Examples: Women, Native Americans, Hispanics, Asians, Gays, and the elderly



45. United Farm Workers

¡VIVA CESAR!

Dolores Huerta wrote... "Cesar's life is the lucero, the light that provides vision to our path, with the glow of energy generated by the struggle"



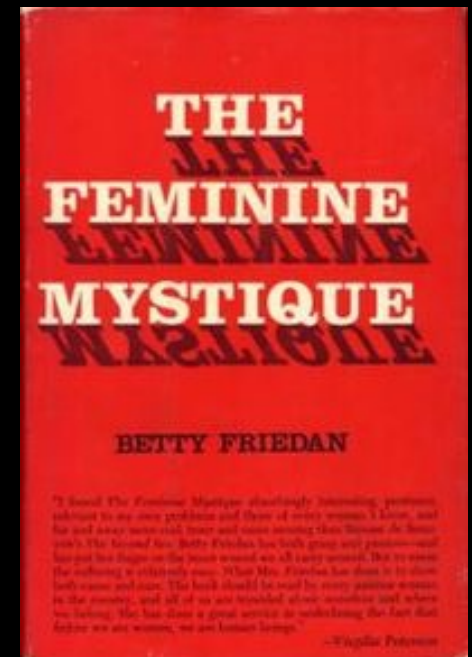
Cesar Chavez once described Huerta's character as "totally fearless, both mentally and physically."

¡VIVA DOLORES!

- The United Farm Workers union started by Cesar Chavez and Dolores Huerta pressed for better conditions for migrant workers
- Grape Boycott – led to the formal recognition of the UFW and an increase in wages for farm workers

46. The Women's Movement

- *The Feminine Mystique* – influential book by Betty Friedan; expressed women's discontent with traditional wife/mother role
- Women in the late 1960s and early 1970s began demonstrating for equal job opportunities and equal pay



47. American Indian Movement (AIM) 1968

- Founded to address issues including poverty, housing, treaty issues, and police harassment in urban areas
- Added self-determination (sovereignty), education, and return of tribal land
- Protest in Washington, D.C. known as the "Trail of Broken Treaties"



48. California Master Plan

- A plan set up in 1960 which structured higher education in California into tiers:

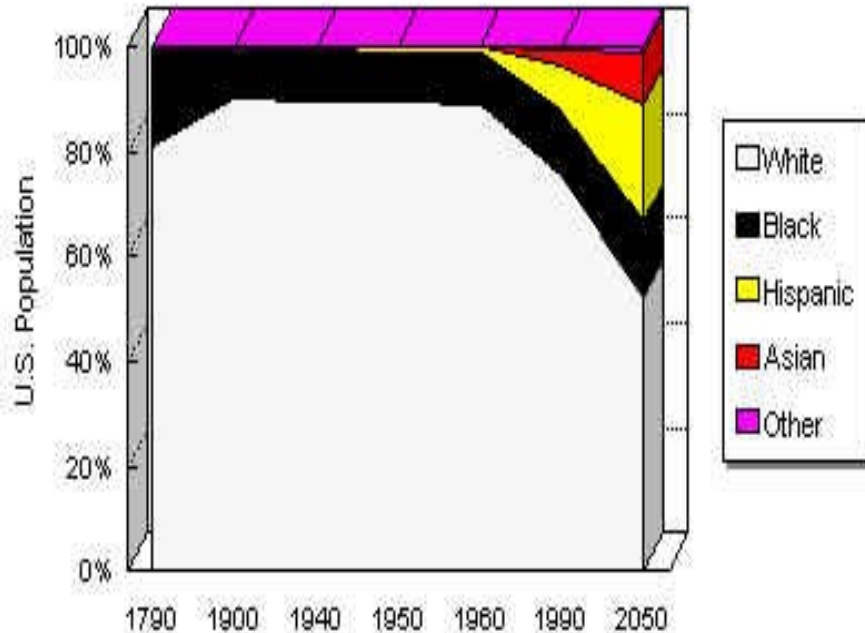
- 1) University of California (UC)
- 2) California State College (CSC) now CSU (University)
- 3) California Community College System (CCC)



49. Immigration Act of 1965

Shifting of U.S. Racial Balance

It started with 1965 Immigration Act; the Whites to be a minority by 2060?



Source: Peter Brimelow ("Alien Nation")
(based on U.S. Census Bureau data)

- The elimination of an immigration policy based on national origin quotas
- Led to more ethnic diversity
- Growth in numbers from Latin America, hence more Catholic Americans

50. Labor in California



- Since the 1950s, the largest source of labor in California was Mexico and other parts of Latin America

51. Affirmative Action (1961, 1965, 1967)

- Policies to end discrimination in jobs and education
- benefited underrepresented or minority groups
- Required employers to take "affirmative action" to hire without regard to race, religion, national origin, and gender
- Some states later included age, sexual orientation, and disability as factors



52. *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978)

- Ruled that the actions of the University of California in setting aside 16 of 100 seats for “Blacks, Chicanos, Asians, and American Indians” was unconstitutional
- The Court rejected quotas, but allowed for race to be one factor in college admissions



53. California Proposition 209 (1996)

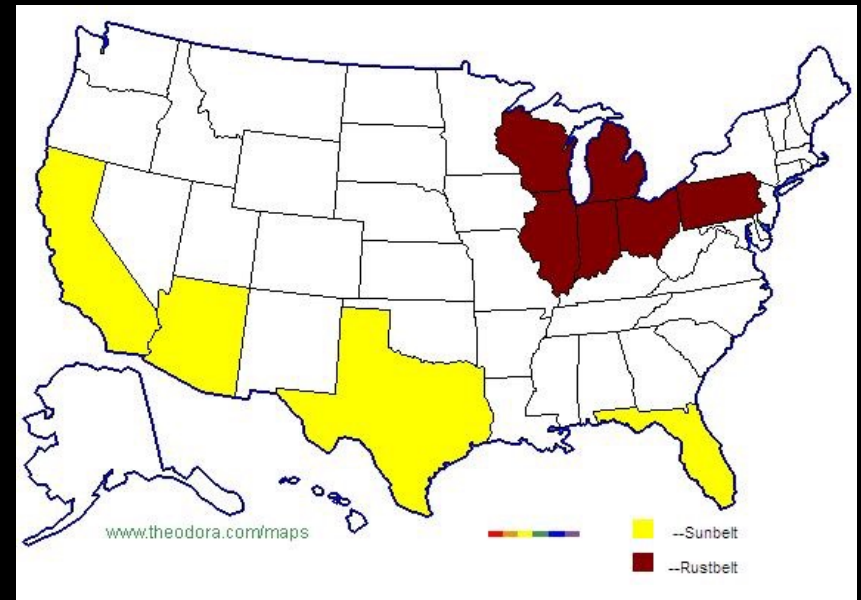


- Amended the state constitution to prohibit the state from considering race, sex, or ethnicity for public employment or education
- “The state shall not discriminate against, or **grant preferential treatment to**, any individual or group on the basis of race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in the operation of public employment, public education, or public contracting.”



54. Regional population shift

- Factory jobs declined in the North-East – region became the “Rustbelt”
- Growth in the Southwest and Southeast – “Sunbelt” due to increase in jobs and retirees moving to warmer climates



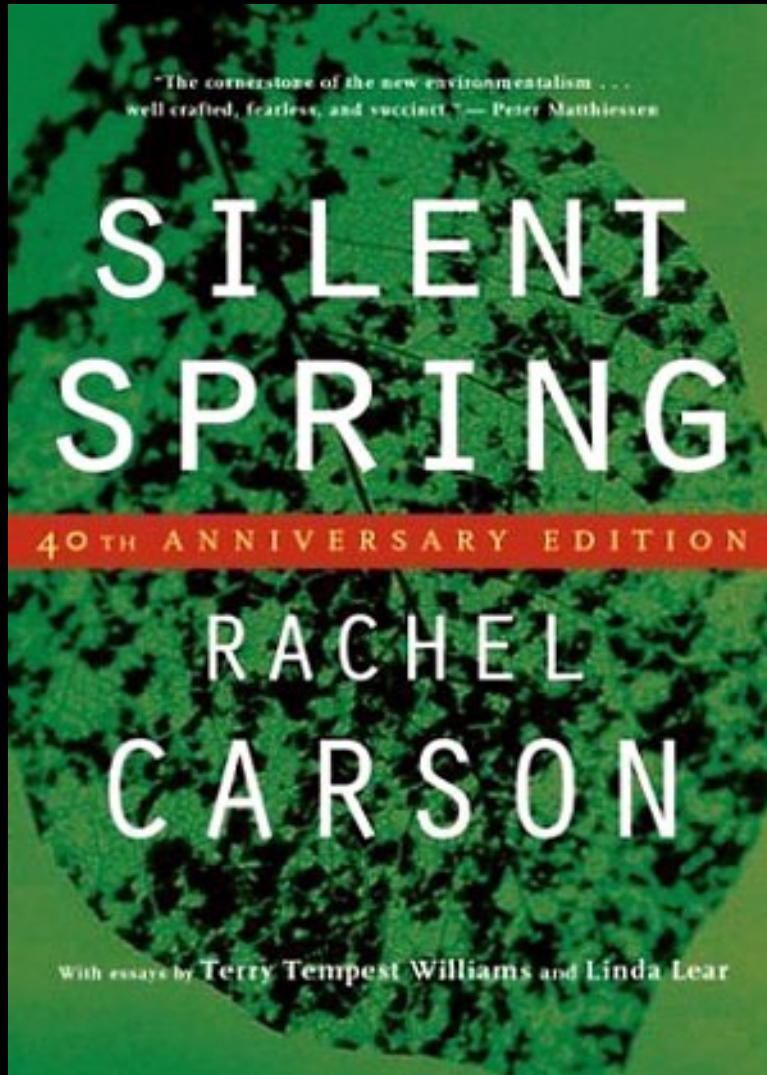
55. LBJ's Great Society (1964-1968)



Pres. Lyndon Johnson

- Attempted to end to racial injustice and poverty
- Policies included provisions for low cost housing, education, voting rights, job training, Medicare/Medicaid
- Cost of Vietnam took money away from social programs

56. Environmental Awareness (1960s-70s)



- Rachel Carson's 1962 book, *Silent Spring* warned of the dangers of pesticides (DDT).
- The book created public awareness of environmental hazards
- Led to the creation of the EPA

57. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (1970)



- Proposed by Nixon in 1970.
- Enforces pollution standards; promotes research; coordinates anti-pollution activities with state and local governments.
- Called in to deal with environmental hazards and disasters: Three Mile Island, Love Canal, oil spills, etc...



58. Watergate Scandal (1974)



- Republican Party workers broke into Democratic Party headquarters; Nixon covered it up
- Secret tapes revealed his involvement in it
- Congress started discussions of impeachment
- Nixon resigned rather than face impeachment.
- American confidence in government declined

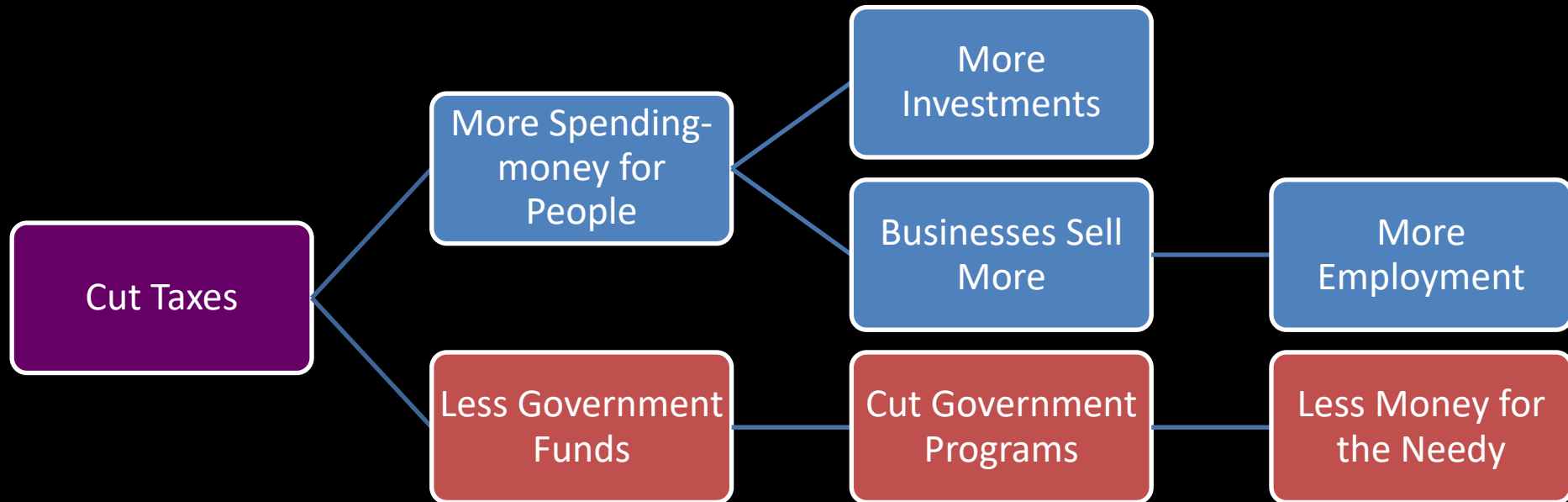


59. Reaganomics (1981-1989)



- Pres. Reagan's economic policies:
- Reduce the growth of government spending.
- Reduce income tax and capital gains tax.
- Reduce government regulation of economy.
- Control money supply to reduce inflation.

59. Reaganomics (continued)



60. Computer Revolution (late 1970s-1980s)



- Development of microchip reduced size of computers (1950s-1960s)
- Led to development of home computers: ex. Apple (Wozniak and Jobs, 1976), IBM “PC” (1981)
- Developments in software allowed PCs to transform the workplace: ex. Microsoft (Gates, 1980s-1990s)
- Further developments in communications led to the use of the Internet by the general public and the advent of the smart phone



61. Relations in Middle East (1950s-1990s)

- The U.S. maintains strong relations with Saudi Arabia and Kuwait because of their huge oil reserves
- Their governments are conservative and do not lean towards communism, so the U.S. has maintained friendly relations
- Both sides benefit from the rich oil trade

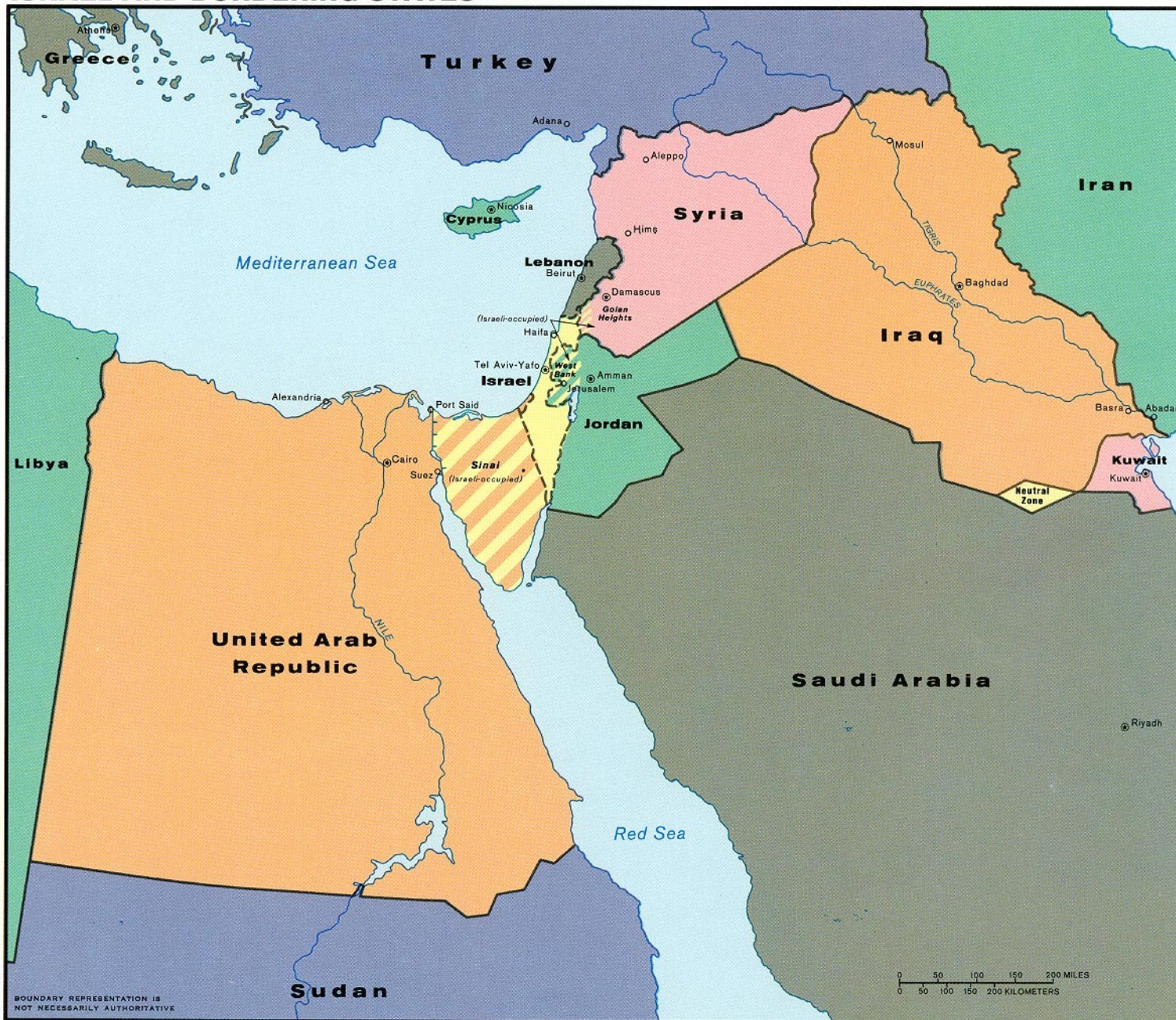


62. The U.S. and Israel

- US supported nation of Israel from the start (1948)
- Arab nations opposed Israel; history of conflict
- President Carter helped to negotiate a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel (Camp David Accords, 1978). Treaty signed 1979.



ISRAEL AND BORDERING STATES



63. Middle East Policy and the Gas Crisis (1973)



- OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) decided to stop selling oil to countries who supported Israel.
- Hurt US economy; caused a shortage.
- Led to Middle East peace talks; Israeli withdrawal from some areas of Palestine and Egypt

64. Gulf War (Operation Desert Storm)



- Iraq (led by Saddam Hussein) attacked the oil-rich country of Kuwait (1990).
- January 16, 1991 -- the U.S. and coalition forces attacked Iraq
- Kuwait was liberated from Iraqi control.