

Unit 10 Study Guide

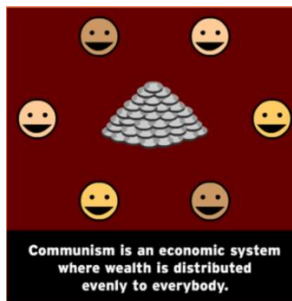
September 1945-WWII is over! Countries were left destroyed after the war.



Not only were in countries destroyed but WWII was also the deadliest war in history.

The Soviet Union lost the most lives to the war.

Communism- an economic system where wealth is distributed to everyone evenly



Capitalism- an economic system where everybody competes to make money (this is what the United States has)





The Truman Doctrine was written to stop communism from spreading.

President Truman set out to help the countries recover after the war.

The Marshall Plan- the U.S helped rebuild European countries after WWII. Money went to rebuild buildings, bridges, railroads, and more.

After the U.S bombed Japan we thought it was our duty to help them rebuild and recover.

We helped Japan by:

- Sending food, clothes, and supplies
- Restored temples and museums
- Fought for women to have the right to vote
- And much more!

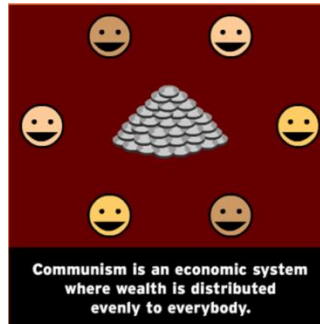
Point Four- plan to help third world countries

After WWII African Americans and Women were still not treated fairly-**Truman's Executive Order 9981** integrated all US military-made all treated EQUALLY.

1948 Election: Many didn't think President Truman would win for many reasons.

Whistle Stop Campaign- President Truman and family rode a train around the country campaigning for votes. AND HE WON!

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The Korean War is part of the Cold War.

McCarthyism is a term for the accusations of any communist activities in the U.S. Joseph McCarthy was the founder of McCarthyism. His accusations were found to be lies and half-truths.

1952 Dwight D Eisenhower was elected

- He was a conservative, and most of his advisers were businessmen.

- He believed the president should be a strong moral leader. But he didn't think he should take sides.
- Ike believed in persuasion and patience. He thought the president should act quietly.
- Eisenhower worked hard and held the reins of the presidency tightly.
- He balanced the budget, kept America peaceful, and initiated a network of multilane interstate highways linking cities.
- But he tried to give the appearance of being above the political battle.
- He believed in behind-the-scenes leadership. Eisenhower didn't think the president should be controversial.

The 1950's: Historians use the word "boom" to describe a lot of things about the 1950s: the booming economy, the booming suburbs and most of all the so-called "baby boom".

- 90% of homes now had televisions.
- Radio was still popular.
- Cars became more affordable.
- McDonalds was introduced and became a popular Corporation.

The Vietnam War is part of the Cold War

Truman sent aid to France in 1950

Eisenhower sent military advisors in 1960

Eisenhower was wary to get involved in Vietnam because he thought we couldn't win

Plessy VS. Ferguson- In 1896, the Supreme Court said that if facilities were separate they have to be equal.

The **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** is an African-American civil rights organization in the United States, formed in 1909.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas-In 1950 Oliver Brown went to enroll his daughter Linda in the local elementary school. The problem was the local school was for whites only and they sent Linda to a school for African Americans much further away. Oliver decided to sue the school district. He hired Thurgood Marshall to be their lawyer. **The Browns won the case!**

The Montgomery Bus Boycott

- Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus for a white person.
- This led to her arrest and the NAACP called for a bus boycott which ended a year later with integration of buses.
- The Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was unconstitutional.
- Martin Luther King Jr. was the leader of the bus boycott

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference

- African Americans formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, or **SCLC**, to protest activities taking place all across the South.
- **Martin Luther King Jr.** was the elected leader of this group—which was committed to mass, nonviolent action.

Non-Violent Protests during the Civil Rights Movement

- o Civil rights workers used several direct, nonviolent methods to confront discrimination and racism in the late 1950s and early 1960s.
 - o Boycotts
 - o Sit-ins
 - o Freedom Rides
- o Many of these non-violent tactics were based on those of Mohandas Gandhi—a leader in India’s struggle for independence from Great Britain.
- o American civil rights leaders such as James Farmer of CORE, Martin Luther King Jr. of SCLC, and others shared Gandhi’s views.

- Ø James Lawson, an African American minister, conducted workshops on nonviolent methods in Nashville and on college campuses.

Little Rock Nine- On September 4, 1957, angry whites harassed nine black students as they arrived at Little Rock's Central High School. They used threats, rocks, and nasty words. Others, who might have shown some courage, kept quiet.

- Ø The Arkansas National Guard turned the Little Rock Nine away and prevented them from entering the school for three weeks.
- Ø Finally, Eisenhower sent U.S. soldiers to escort the Little Rock Nine into the school.
- Ø The events in Little Rock revealed how strong racism was in some parts of the country.