

- The Korean War:
 - Korea was divided at the _____ parallel, USSR supported the North, US the South
 - North Korea attacked the South in June, 1952
 - Truman fired General _____ for criticizing the war
 - War fought without Congressional approval; _____ units
 - The War ended with Eisenhower's administration
- The Munich Analogy:
 - Fear of " _____ " Russian leaders was a powerful motive for US presidents

Cold War Liberalism

- Truman and the End of Reform
 - Cold War Liberalism - preservation of _____ programs, as well as a containment policy
 - Many union members went on strike post-WWII
 - _____ Act - outlawed the "closed shop", allowed right-to-work laws
 - Non-union members could work in union jobs
- The 1948 Election:
 - The Democratic Party was split
 - " _____ " nominated Strom Thurmond on a segregationist platform
 - Harry Truman _____ Dewey in an upset
- The _____ Deal:
 - Proposed national health insurance, \$ for education, increased Social Security, and raising the minimum wage
 - Most of his proposals were rejected
- Red Scare: The Hunt for _____
 - Some government employees and aides to FDR provided the Soviet Union with information
- Loyalty-Security Program:
 - Executive Order 9835 - government employees could be investigated for _____ activity
- HUAC:
 - House Un-American Activities Committee:
 - _____ was a prominent member
 - Held public hearings on suspected communists
 - " _____ "
 - Alger Hiss - convicted of perjury, spent five years in jail
- McCarthyism:
 - Accused over _____ government officials of being communist party members
 - His charges were often aimed at _____
 - McCarthy's downfall came when he attacked the US _____, seen as a bully
- The Politics of Cold War Liberalism

- “Modern Republicanism” - moderating New Deal programs
- Eisenhower was a _____
- America Under Eisenhower:
 - “New Look” defense policy - increased military buildup (hydrogen bomb, bombers)
 - _____ - US would respond with more force if attacked
 - “The Ron Burgundy, that escalated quickly”

Containment In The Postcolonial World

- Revolutions in Third World countries were often regarded as pawns of the Soviet Union
- The Cold War and Colonial Independence
 - Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) - Asian _____
 - Truman and Eisenhower sometimes supported repressive governments, as long as they were _____
 - CIA overthrew Mohammad Mossadegh that was elected in _____, and Jacob Arbenz Guzman in Guatemala
- Vietnam:
 - Vietnam was once a French colony
 - _____, a communist, sought to unite Vietnam
 - _____ - French defeat in 1954, left Vietnam, US increased its presence
- The Middle East:
 - US recognized _____ almost immediately
 - Egyptian President Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal, Britain and France attacked, Eisenhower helped end the conflict
 - _____ Doctrine - US would help countries in the Middle East that resisted _____
- John F. Kennedy and the Cold War
- The Election of 1960 and the New Frontier:
 - 1960 debates - JFK “_____” to those that watched on tv, Nixon “_____” to those that listened
 - JFK won in a close election
 - “_____” - called for advancements in science and Americans to achieve their fullest
- Crisis in Cuba and Berlin:
 - Fidel Castro overthrew Batista in 1959
 - _____ - CIA operation to try to overthrow Castro in 1961, huge failure
 - Khrushchev began construction of the _____ in 1961 to keep East Berliners from fleeing
 - October, 1962 - _____ Crisis - closest the two sides came to war
 - US agreed to remove missiles from Turkey, USSR promised to remove missiles from Cuba
- Kennedy and the World:
 - Peace Corps - 2 year commitment by Americans to volunteer in third world regions

