

Guided Reading & Analysis, Chapter 26: Truman and the Cold War, 1945-1952, pp 556-572

Directions:

1. **Skim:** Read the prompts/questions within this guide before you read the chapter.
2. **Question:** Flip through the chapter and note titles and subtitles. Look at images and read captions. *Get a feel for the content you are about to read as well as any questions that it raises.*
3. **Read:** Read the chapter. If you have your own copy of AMSCO, **Highlight key events and people as you read.** Remember, the goal is not to “fish” for a specific answer(s) to reading guide questions, but to **consider questions in order to critically understand what you read!**
4. **Record:** Write your notes and analysis in the spaces provided; you may complete these digitally.
5. **Reflect:** Answer the processing questions **after** completing the middle column; some students may wish to complete this section at a later time.



Senator Joseph McCarthy

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 1:

Key Concept 8.1: The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

Key Concept 8.2: New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

Key Concept 8.3: Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.

Section 1: Period Overview

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|--|---|
| <p>Read the overview and alternate view of Period 8, and answer the following questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the three forces that impacted American lives post WWII? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. c. 2. How did liberalism as inspired by Franklin Roosevelt continue into the 1950s-1970s? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. In what way did the U.S. and U.S.S.R. confront each other in this era? 4. List the forces that gave way to a conservative resurgence in the late 60s and 70s? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. b. c. |
|--|---|

SECTION 2 Guided Reading, pp 557-572

As you read the chapter, take notes in the middle column. Consider your notes to be elaborations on the **selected Key Concepts** presented in the left column. When you finish **reading** the section and **recording** notes, **reflect** on what you read by answering the question in the right hand column. You do not need to write in complete sentences.

1. Intro/Postwar America, pp 557-558

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Key Concept 8.3, I, A. A burgeoning private sector, federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth.</p> <p>B. As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.</p> | <p>Truman and the Cold War, 1945-1952</p> <p>Postwar America</p> <p>GI Bill—Help for Veterans</p> <p>Baby Boom</p> <p>Suburban Growth</p> <p>Rise of the Sunbelt</p> | <p>Explain how living through the Great Depression and the rationing of WWII war effort impacted the state of the economy when soldiers returned home in 1945.</p> <p>How did the government encourage continued, positive economic growth in the years following WWII?</p> <p>Explain how the baby boom illustrates a break from Depression Era American life.</p> <p>How did the role of women change from the Rosie the Riveter of WWII to the baby boom of the postwar years?</p> <p>Identify one negative consequence of suburbanization.</p> <p>What was the most significant reason for abandoning the Rust Belt for the Sun Belt?</p> |

2. Postwar Politics, pp 558-561

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Key Concept 8.3, I, A. A burgeoning private sector, federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth.</p> <p>B. As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.</p> <p>Key Concept 8.2, I, A. During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combatted racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics.</p> | <p>Postwar Politics</p> <p>Economic Program and Civil Rights</p> <p>Employment Act of 1946</p> <p>Inflation and Strikes</p> <p>Civil Rights</p> <p>Republican Control of the Eightieth Congress</p> <p>Twenty-second Amendment (1951)</p> <p>Taft-Hartley Act (1947)</p> <p>The Election of 1948</p> <p>The Fair Deal</p> | <p>How were the Republicans successful in stemming the tide of FDR liberalism?</p> <p>To what extent was President Harry Truman's policies a continuation of President Franklin Roosevelt's policies? Defend your answer with evidence.</p> <p>FDR desegregated the war industries. What did Truman desegregate?</p> |

3. Origins of the Cold War, pp 561-563

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Key Concept 8.1, I A. As postwar tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations.</p> <p>C. The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or <i>détente</i>).</p> | <p>Origins of the Cold War</p> <p>U.S.-Soviet Relations to 1945</p> <p>Allies in WWII</p> <p>Postwar Cooperation and the U.N.</p> <p>Satellite States in Eastern Europe</p> <p>Occupation Zones in Germany</p> <p>Iron Curtain</p> | <p>Some historians postulate that FDR is largely responsible for the Cold War, because he mishandled and misunderstood Stalin at Yalta. Support or refute this assessment.</p> <p>Do you support the viewpoint that Truman appeased Stalin at Potsdam? Why or why not?</p> <p>To what extent did the United Nations relieve the growing tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.?</p> <p>Explain how the Soviet declination of the World Bank illustrated a fundamental conflict at the heart of the Cold War.</p> <p>Explain how these words, "Iron Curtain," indicate Allied (British-American) appeasement of Stalin.</p> |

4. Containment in Europe, pp 563-566

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Key Concept 8.1, I B. Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea and Vietnam.</p> <p>C. The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or <i>détente</i>).</p> | <p>Containment in Europe</p> <p>The Truman Doctrine</p> <p>The Marshall Plan</p> <p>Effects</p> <p>The Berlin Airlift</p> | <p>How did Truman use the foreign policy of Containment in response to the Soviet “betrayal” of Yalta (concerning the reconstruction plan for Germany)?</p> <p>How was Containment policy in dealing with the U.S.S.R. following WWII different from the British and French foreign policy of appeasement with Hitler prior to WWII?</p> <p>Walter Lippmann criticized containment, saying it over-simplified the “Cold War,” <i>a term he coined</i>. Is it fair to compare the Truman Doctrine to “bribing” unrestricted free agents on the open market? (Not wanting them to go to a rival team so you pay the players enough to stay)</p> <p>How was the Marshall Plan different from the Treaty of Versailles?</p> |

Containment in Europe, pp 563-566, continued

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Key Concept 8.1, II, C. Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the military-industrial complex, and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.</p> | <p>NATO and National Security</p> <p>National Security Act (1947)</p> <p><i>Explain the role of each department.</i></p> <p><i>Dept. Defense:</i></p> <p><i>Sec. Defense:</i></p> <p><i>National Security Council:</i></p> <p><i>CIA:</i></p> <p><i>List the measures of NSC-68:</i></p> <p>Atomic Weapons</p> <p>The arms race began when the Soviets worked to catch up (and steal) atomic technology to/from the U.S. It took them only 4 years to successfully explode their first atomic bomb thanks to Americans who were willing to sell the secrets to the Russians.</p> <p>Next came the hydrogen bomb, a thousand times more powerful. Truman didn't heed warnings by some scientists, such as Einstein, who worried these bombs risked "annihilation of any life on earth has been brought within the range of technical possibilities." In a quest for nuclear superiority, he furthered the competitive arms race with the Soviets by completing the H-Bomb in 1952," triggering" the Soviets' completion of the bomb in 1953.</p> <p>Evaluating U.S. Policy...</p> | <p>What do you think George Washington would have said about NATO?</p> <p>What does the National Security Act foreshadow about the Cold War?</p> <p>Although the arms race created a frightful threat of world annihilation, the technology along with leadership of NATO essentially reduced the threat of war and maintained a balance of power with the Soviets for decades. Defend or refute this statement.</p> |

5. Cold War in Asia, pp 566-569

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Key Concept 8.1, I D. Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.</p> | <p>Cold War in Asia</p> <p>Japan</p> <p>U.S. – Japanese Security Treaties</p> <p>The Philippines and the Pacific</p> <p>China</p> <p>U.S. Policy</p> <p>Two Chinas</p> | <p>How did the era of imperialism impact post Cold War relations?</p> <p>The Philippines were finally independent following WWII. How long had it been that they were not controlled—at some level—by a foreign power?</p> <p>To what extent was the Open Door Policy responsible for China's 'descent' into communism?</p> <p>We formally recognized China in 1979, and they are now one of the most important parts of our economy. Today, the United States is still fearful of Chinese / communist expansion as they have increased control over regions including Tibet and threatened take over of areas like Taiwan. Do you think we should still fear China?</p> |

Cold War in Asia, pp 566-569, continued

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|--------------------------------|--|
| <p>Key Concept 8.1, I D. Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.</p> | <p>The Korean War</p> | <p>Compare the response of the United Nations to the invasion of South Korea to the League of Nations' response to the Japanese invasion of Manchuria 20 years earlier. Was this later reaction a "lesson learned" or a "tragic error?" Explain your reasoning.</p> |
| | <p>Invasion</p> | |
| | <p>Counterattack</p> | |
| | <p>Truman Versus MacArthur</p> | <p>Who had the better approach... Truman's "limited war" or MacArthur's "no substitute for victory?" Explain your reasoning.</p> |
| | <p>Armistice</p> | |
| <p>The 1953 an armistice set up the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ). To this day, the two nations are essentially still at war and the DMZ is heavily guarded.</p> | | |
| <p>Political Consequences</p> | | <p>North Korea announced that it will no longer abide by the armistice at least 6 times... 1994, 1996, 2003, 2006, 2009, and 2013. They have also stated they are free to attack the South, develop nuclear weapons, and develop their own independent peace treaty with the South (ignoring U.N. resolutions and protocol). The U.S. military is active in South Korea to defend them if needed. Why are we still dedicated to defending South Korea if the Cold War ended in 1989?</p> |

6. The Second Red Scare p. 569-572

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Key Concept 8.1, II, A. Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.</p> | <p>The Second Red Scare</p> <p><i>Security and Civil Rights</i></p> <p>Prosecutions Under the Smith Act</p> <p>McCarran Internal Security Act (1950) (Congress overrode Truman's veto)</p> <p>three provisions of the McCarran Act.</p> <p>a)</p> <p>b)</p> <p>c)</p> <p>Un-American Activities</p> <p>Cultural Impact</p> <p><i>Espionage Cases</i></p> <p>Hiss Case</p> <p>Rosenberg Case</p> | <p>What did the First Red Scare have in common with the Second Red Scare?</p> <p>Where else have you seen examples of “security” and “rights” in conflict with one another?</p> <p>Starting around 1947, employers increasingly demanded that their employees take loyalty oaths to the United States; teachers especially were subject to this. Is the current Texas state law that mandates we stand up and say the pledge of allegiance each day the same thing as a loyalty oath? Explain your reasoning.</p> <p>Why did Truman veto McCarran?</p> <p>Although some doubted Hiss's guilt at the time, it was later proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that he was guilty. Was Nixon (as a member of HUAC committee) a hero for exposing an American traitor or was he an illustration of American paranoia? Explain your reasoning.</p> <p>If the Rosenbergs were guilty (and they were), why did their execution cause a civil rights debate?</p> |

The Second Red Scare p. 569-572, continued

| Key Concepts & Main Ideas | Record | Reflect |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| <p>Key Concept 8.1, II, A. Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.</p> | <p>The Rise of Joseph McCarthy</p> | <p>What finally ended the Second Red Scare?</p> |
| | <p>McCarthy's Tactics</p> | <p>How were McCarthy's tactics similar to the Salem Witch Trials?</p> |
| | <p>Army-McCarthy Hearings</p> | <p>Consider all of the events and policies under Truman. Why did the Republicans blame Truman for the "mess in Washington," and what exactly did they mean by "mess?"</p> |
| | <p>Truman in Retirement</p> | |

7. Historical Perspectives: WHO STARTED THE COLD WAR? pg 572

Explain each argument/viewpoint as if you were defending each one individually.

| The Soviet Union was to blame... | The United States was to blame... | Both were to blame... |
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Sources include but are not limited to: 2018 edition of AMSCO's *United States History Preparing for the Advanced Placement Examination*, Wikipedia.org, College Board Advanced Placement United States History Framework, writing strategies developed by Mr. John P. Irish, Carroll High School, 12th edition of *American Pageant*, *USHistory.org*, *Britannica.com*, *LatinAmericanHistory.about.com*, and other sources as cited in document and collected/adapted over 20 years of teaching and collaborating.