RLP-USHB · RLP U.S. History B — Depression, World War, Cold War and Civil Rights

Unit 3: The Cold War and the Affluent Society

Practice Workbook. The same problems, in the same order, as the Practice sections of the online lessons.

Name _____ Period _____

Lesson 3.1 — Building a Postwar Order — The UN, Bretton Woods, the Marshall Plan and Containment

FLUENCY

1. Order: North Atlantic Treaty signed; Bretton Woods conference; Truman Doctrine; UN Charter signed; Churchill's Fulton speech; Berlin Blockade begins; Marshall's Harvard address.

2. Define containment and name the diplomat most associated with it.

APPLICATION

3. Churchill said at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri: 'From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the Continent.' When was this said, who was on the platform, and what is the speech good evidence of?

4. Source Truman's words: 'I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.' When, to whom and in response to what?

5. Marshall said in June 1947 that 'Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos.' Corroborate this claim with what happened next. Does the evidence support it fully?

6. Britain told Washington in February 1947 that it could no longer support Greece and Turkey; the Truman Doctrine followed in March. Cause or sequence?

REVIEW

7. From Unit 2: which August 1941 document, like the UN Charter, announced shared goals such as self-determination?

Lesson 3.2 — Containment Tested — The Red Scare, Korea, Cuba, the Bomb and

Vietnam

FLUENCY

1. Order: Cuban Missile Crisis; Korean War armistice; Army-McCarthy hearings; Gulf of Tonkin Resolution; Bay of Pigs; fall of Saigon.

2. Explain 'mutual assured destruction' in one sentence.

APPLICATION

3. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution approved 'all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression.' It passed 416-0 and 88-2. What did Congress know, and what did a 2005 NSA history conclude?

4. Eisenhower warned in 1961 against 'unwarranted influence' by 'the military-industrial complex.' Why is the speaker's background important in weighing the warning?

5. Decoded Soviet cables (the Venona files) confirm real espionage, and McCarthy made accusations from 1950. A student writes that the espionage proves McCarthy right. Evaluate.

REVIEW

6. Semester A review: which 1919 Supreme Court test for punishing speech was revisited during the Cold War Red Scare?

Lesson 3.3 — Seminar — Who Shared the Affluent Society?

FLUENCY

1. Order: Truman Commission on Higher Education report; Taft-Hartley Act; Interstate Highway Act; War on Poverty declared; GI Bill; Youngstown steel-seizure decision.

2. Name four recommendations of the Truman Commission on Higher Education (December 1947).

APPLICATION

3. Compare Johnson's 1964 'This administration today, here and now, declares unconditional war on poverty in America' with Reagan's 1981 'government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.' What does each speech's occasion tell you about its purpose?

4. The official poverty rate fell from 22.4 percent in 1959 to 11.1 percent in 1973. What can this indicator show about the War on Poverty, and what can it not show on its own?

5. Truman vetoed Taft-Hartley in 1947 and Congress overrode him. Strikes never again reached the scale of the 1946 wave. Did Taft-Hartley cause the decline?

REVIEW

6. From Unit 1: what did the Wagner Act (1935) create to hold union elections?

Lesson 3.4 — Workshop — How the Cold War Ended, and American Interests in the Middle East

FLUENCY

1. Order: INF Treaty; fall of the Berlin Wall; Camp David Accords; Soviet invasion of Afghanistan; dissolution of the Soviet Union; Operation Desert Storm.

2. Define glasnost and perestroika.

APPLICATION

3. Reagan said at the Brandenburg Gate in 1987: 'Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall!' What is this speech good evidence of, and what is it weak evidence of?

4. Bush said on 5 August 1990: 'This will not stand, this aggression against Kuwait.' Corroborate: what did the United States do next, and what interests does the lesson say were at stake?

5. Reagan spoke in June 1987 and the Wall fell in November 1989. Did the speech end the Cold War?

REVIEW

6. From Lesson 3.1: which 1956 crisis showed that leadership of the West had passed from Britain to the United States?

7. From Unit 2: which Allied conference demanded Japan's unconditional surrender in July 1945?

Unit 3 checkpoint

1. Which institutions were created at Bretton Woods in 1944?
   A. NATO and SEATO
   B. The IMF and the World Bank
   C. The UN and GATT
   D. The Marshall Plan and the Truman Doctrine
2. True or false: Eleanor Roosevelt chaired the commission that drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. The Marshall Plan provided about $_____ billion to Western Europe from 1948 to 1952; the Soviet _____ refused to take part.
4. What does Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty provide?
   A. Free trade among members
   B. An armed attack on one member in Europe or North America is an attack on all
   C. Nuclear disarmament
   D. UN membership

5. Why did Truman fire General MacArthur in 1951?
   A. For losing Inchon
   B. For publicly challenging the policy of limited war
   C. For opposing the armistice
   D. For refusing to invade Korea

6. True or false: About a hundred atmospheric nuclear tests were conducted at the Nevada Test Site beginning in 1951.

7. Which amendment lowered the voting age to eighteen in 1971?
   A. Twenty-second
   B. Twenty-fourth
   C. Twenty-sixth
   D. Twenty-seventh

8. What happened by the mid-1950s in the workforce?
   A. Farm workers became the majority
   B. White-collar workers outnumbered blue-collar workers for the first time
   C. Union membership fell below 5 percent
   D. Manufacturing jobs disappeared

9. True or false: The Supreme Court upheld Truman's 1952 seizure of the steel mills.

10. In United States v. _____ (1974) the Court ruled that executive privilege is not absolute; the president resigned on 9 August _____.

11. How long did the Iranian hostage crisis last?
    A. 44 days
    B. 144 days
    C. 444 days
    D. 1,444 days

12. Which claim confuses sequence with cause?
    A. Britain's retreat from Greece prompted the Truman Doctrine
    B. Reagan spoke in 1987 and the Wall fell in 1989, so the speech ended the Cold War
    C. The freeze on Japanese assets cut off oil
    D. Congress passed the War Powers Resolution after Vietnam to limit presidents