

THE FABULOUS FIFTIES

Study Thing

1. In his farewell speech, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned Americans about:
 - a. insufficient spending for social-welfare programs
 - b. lack of zest for the civil rights movement
 - c. communist infiltration of American society and subversion of democratic principles
 - d. dangers of developing a military-industrial complex
2. The emergence of rock and roll music as a part of the 1950s popular culture in the United States:
 - a. relied heavily on black musical traditions
 - b. was a spin-off from British popular music of the time
 - c. adapted many of the big band tunes of the 1940s
 - d. had little appeal in the South and West
3. The 1950s American labor movement was marked by all of the following trends except:
 - a. noticeably greater success in organizing new workers than in winning benefits for workers already organized in strong unions
 - b. signs of corruption and indifference among some labor leaders as the unions themselves became wealthy, powerful bureaucracies
 - c. merger of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) to create a huge alliance
 - d. plateau of membership caused in part by the growing shift of workers from blue-collar jobs to white-collar professions
4. Americans during the 1950s tended to venerate people who were:
 - a. conformists
 - b. political revolutionaries
 - c. intellectuals
 - d. social reformers
5. The 1950s saw an increase in all of the following in the United States except:
 - a. motherhood
 - b. television viewing hours
 - c. interracial harmony
 - d. church membership

6. Senator Joseph McCarthy's investigative tactics found support among many Americans because:
 - a. evidence clearly substantiated McCarthy's charges against the government
 - b. there was widespread fear of communist infiltration of the United States
 - c. McCarthy was supported by both President Dwight D. Eisenhower and former President Harry S Truman
 - d. McCarthy worked closely and carefully with both the FBI and Department of Justice

7. The geographical region showing the greatest population increase during the 1950s was the:
 - a. interior states of the Midwest and Great Lakes region
 - b. Pacific Northwest
 - c. Southwest, especially Arizona and Nevada
 - d. Atlantic seaboard

8. During the decade of the 1950s, the most common places of family gatherings were:
 - a. restaurants and theaters
 - b. libraries, museums, and art galleries
 - c. homes and backyards
 - d. amusement parks, circuses, and ballgames

9. All of the following events happened during the 1950s except:
 - a. Alaska and Hawaii were granted statehoods
 - b. the Soviets launched *Sputnik*, the first successful man-made satellite to outer space
 - c. black college students staged a sit-in at the Woolworth's dinette in Greensboro, North Carolina, to protest racial segregation
 - d. the Twenty-second Amendment, limiting presidential term of office, was ratified

10. The urban renewal programs of the 1950s:
 - a. often removed the sense of community from inner-city neighborhoods
 - b. encouraged immigration, especially in the Northeast
 - c. focused primarily on renovation of existing structures
 - d. usually contributed to urban racial conflict

11. The growth of suburbia after World War II was vastly accelerated by the:
 - a. drastic increase in the service sector of the American work force
 - b. introduction of exciting new models by major automobile manufacturers, such as the Corvette by Chevrolet and the Edsel by Ford
 - c. creation of the interstate highway system by the Federal Highway Act of 1956
 - d. production of Levittowns, planned residential districts of nearly identical houses

12. During his presidency, Harry S Truman did all of the following except:
 - a. extend Social Security benefits
 - b. abolish the Tennessee Valley Authority
 - c. order the desegregation of the U.S. Armed Forces
 - d. veto the Taft-Hartley Act

During the _____ Conference in 1945 the Allied Powers agreed to divide _____ and its capital into two sectors in order to forever weaken the national juggernaut held primarily responsible for starting both world wars. One portion would be controlled by the United States, Great Britain, and _____; the other by the Soviet Union. In the ensuing Cold War, actions by the U.S.S.R. included an economic and military alliance with _____ in the Western Hemisphere, formation of the _____ Pact with _____ Communist countries of Eastern Europe, and construction of the _____, the most globally tangible reminder of the ongoing and potentially apocalyptic competition between the world's two military superpowers.



In February of 1950, Senator _____ of Wisconsin electrified his audience at the Women's Republican Club in _____, Virginia, by announcing that he was holding in his hand a list of 205 _____ infesting the U.S. State Department. Following the speech, a massive "witch hunt" developed over the next _____ years which included investigations of prominent celebrities, including Hollywood figures.



In December of 1955, _____, a black resident of Montgomery, Alabama, boarded a bus to return home from her job. She uncharacteristically sat in the _____ section of the bus, typically reserved for white passengers. When she refused to budge, she was arrested and jailed. This touched off a city-wide _____ of Montgomery's bus service, lasting over a year. It demonstrated the effectiveness of organized, _____ activity to protest the status quo within the _____ Movement so prevalent during the 1960s. It was during this event that _____ emerged as a leader of the black national community.



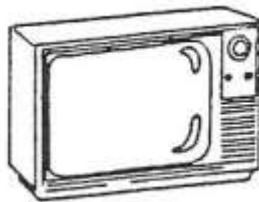
For more than half a century, since its 1896 ruling in _____, the Supreme Court had upheld as constitutional all “separate but equal” accommodations and institutions for blacks. Schools, restaurants, hotels, conveyances, and other public facilities were rigidly segregated throughout much of the country, especially in the _____. After several unsuccessful attempts before the Supreme Court, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) achieved its goal in 1954 of overturning the 1896 decision. The landmark case of _____ ruled that, in the educational arena, “separate” and “equal” were inherently impossible.



JFK & LBJ STUDY THING

1. JFK's broad domestic program was referred to as the _____.
2. To address poverty abroad, President Kennedy formed a volunteer organization called _____.
3. In response to actions of the Soviet Union, JFK challenged NASA in 1961 to put a man on the Moon within the decade. This space program was called the _____.
4. In November of 1963, Kennedy was assassinated in the city of _____.
5. A special government committee known as the _____ later determined that Kennedy's assassination was performed by one man and was not some sort of huge conspiracy.
6. The high point event of the Kennedy administration is the _____.
7. JFK was Democrat ◀circle one▶ Republican; he served one ◀circle one▶ two term(s).
8. Upon Kennedy's assassination, Lyndon B. Johnson was elevated to the presidency. LBJ was from the state of _____.
9. Johnson's sweeping domestic agenda was called the _____.
10. The downside of LBJ's presidency was his handling of the _____.
11. LBJ was Democrat ◀circle one▶ Republican; he served one ◀circle one▶ two term(s).
12. True or False? Kennedy was America's first Catholic to be elected President.
13. True or False? LBJ was a master politician.
14. True or False? One of Johnson's chief goals as President was civil rights.
15. True or False? Most reputable historians consider Johnson to have been a better President than Kennedy.

16. President Lyndon B. Johnson championed a flurry of legislation within his domestic agenda collectively known as the “Great Society” program. What were some of its components? Was it successful? What problems did it encounter?
17. Who was Johnson’s Vice-President? What political backlash did he suffer as a presidential candidate in 1968 because of LBJ’s vigorous crusade on civil rights?
18. Carefully study each of the drawings below. Briefly explain each picture, using your knowledge of American history, especially the Counterculture Era, when possible.



During the 1964 presidential campaign, Lyndon Baines Johnson boldly called on America to build a “_____” that “rests on abundance and liberty for all.” The term came to be applied to a series of laws passed over the next four years that many historians have called the greatest outpouring of social-welfare legislation since the _____. Without doubt, it is LBJ’s most profound presidential achievement. Unfortunately, it was derailed by the _____. Among other things, LBJ’s administration created two new Cabinet Departments (_____ and _____); passed legislation creating _____, which aided all Americans over the age of 65, regardless of need, in paying for medical treatment; passed the Voting Rights Act, a measure that dovetailed with the Civil Rights Act of 1964; and declared war on poverty by creating the Office of Economic Opportunity to oversee various community programs.



During August of 1964, the Senate passed the _____ Resolution after the USS _____, conducting electronic espionage off the coast of Vietnam, was allegedly fired upon by North Vietnamese torpedo boats. The measure was the beginning of President Lyndon B. Johnson’s legacy as a megalomaniacal and dissembling commander-in-chief in the Vietnam fiasco. The United States initially became involved in Vietnam conflict during the presidency of _____ when communist forces ousted France, which had moved into the region after World War II to reassert the colonial control it once held there. American combat troops were first sent to Vietnam by President _____.



At the 1968 Democratic National Convention, held in _____, thousands of Civil Rights and anti-Vietnam War protestors assembled. For several days, demonstrators and police clashed so violently that the event was later described as a “_____.” A five-month trial resulted in which the “_____” was charged with inciting riot. The defendants argued that the violence occurred primarily to the overreaction by police. Not only were demonstrators severely beaten, but news reporters and cameramen as well fell victim to overzealous policemen. There were even observations of law enforcement personnel entering a nearby restaurant and accosting innocent diners. Indeed, Mayor _____ was vigorously criticized by several Democratic politicians at the podium for his Gestapo-like tactics which fueled the frenzy. Although five were found guilty, their convictions were later overturned on appeal, based on procedural errors and hostility toward the defendants displayed by the trial judge. The episode clearly shows the chaotic American society during the 1960s.

“I’M NOT a CROOK” **Study Thing**

NIXON’S POLITICAL RÉSUMÉ

Eisenhower Administration

Presidential Election of 1960

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1968

Candidates

Outcome

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Vietnam Conflict

Cold War

Other

WATERGATE SCANDAL

Circumstances

Outcome

Long-term Effects

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1972

Candidates

Outcome



WHO'S WHO

Hubert Humphrey & George Wallace

Henry Kissinger

Spiro Agnew & Nelson Rockefeller

George McGovern

Bob Woodward & Carl Bernstein

John Sirica

Rose Mary Woods

Nancy Landon Kassebaum

In July of 1969, astronauts _____ and Edwin “Buzz” Aldrin climbed out of their Apollo 11 module to become the first humans to walk on the surface of the moon, thus meeting the challenge issued several years earlier by President _____ to accomplish a manned lunar landing within the next _____ years. America’s space program began in _____ with formation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), as a result of the intense Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union. A year earlier, the Soviets launched the first successful satellite (_____) and four years later the first manned satellite, carrying cosmonaut _____. Over the years, the American space program has endured two gigantic tragedies. The first occurred in early 1967, when three astronauts were killed in a _____ resulting from an Apollo command module ground test. In 1986, the shuttle program met with disaster when the _____ exploded shortly after launch, killing its entire crew of astronauts and civilian specialists.



In the fall of 1973, the _____ (OPEC) announced an embargo on oil exports to nations that had supported _____ in its war with Egypt. America was hit especially hard. At the time, the United States claimed a mere six percent of the world’s population, yet it consumed a third of the world’s energy. Gasoline prices, which had averaged about 39 cents per gallon the previous May, shot up to over 55 cents within a year. Frustrated Americans endured long lines at gasoline stations. Congress passed legislation which limited speed on the Interstate Highway System to _____ mph. The federal government pressured states to likewise minimize speeds on their roads and highways. For the first time since the Great Depression, average Americans experienced having to do without something they dearly wanted. This event is considered the dawning of what’s known today as the “_____.” This episode initiated an aggressive American foreign policy of responding to any threat to the nation’s oil supply as a threat to national security.



In March of 1979, the nuclear reactor at the _____ electric power plant near _____, Pennsylvania, approached meltdown. Although complete disaster was avoided, some _____—an insufficient amount to pose serious health threat—were released into the atmosphere. Governor Richard Thornburgh issued a warning to people living near the plant to stay indoors and informed _____ to evacuate the area. Anti-nuclear demonstrations took place in cities across America. The event fed the growing controversy over safety of nuclear power and resulted in an informal five-year holiday on construction of new nuclear projects. Americans were forced to rethink their assumptions about energy, big business, and government regulation.

FORD & CARTER

STUDY THING

- 1. Gerald Ford's main liability in the 1976 presidential election was:**
 - A. his inexperience in foreign policy
 - B. the lingering Vietnam War
 - C. the Watergate scandal
 - D. his support for a national health insurance plan

- 2. President Gerald Ford's foreign policy included support for all of the following except:**
 - A. the SALT II agreement
 - B. the Helsinki agreement on European boundaries
 - C. the continued rapprochement with China after the death of Mao Tse-tung
 - D. abandonment of United States mediation efforts in the Middle East

- 3. The Ford administration was unique from any other in the history of the United States because:**
 - A. the Vice-President was also the Attorney General
 - B. President Ford made no appointments to the Supreme Court
 - C. neither the President nor the Vice-President had been elected to office
 - D. Congress asserted extreme power in the field of foreign policy

- 4. The Helsinki Accords, signed by President Gerald Ford and leaders of 34 other nations:**
 - A. pledged signatories to guarantee certain basic human rights
 - B. rejected the Soviet-directed boundary of Poland
 - C. proved to many Americans that détente was still a two-way street
 - D. was condemned by West Germany as meaningless

5. The most significant foreign policy accomplishment of President Jimmy Carter was the:

- A. Panama Canal Treaty
- B. SALT I Treaty
- C. *Mayaguez* incident
- D. Camp David Accords

6. All of the following were major issues during the presidency of Jimmy Carter except:

- A. Iranian hostage crisis inflation
- B. the unilateral withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe
- C. human rights
- D. arms reductions between the Soviet Union and the United States

7. Jimmy Carter's success in the election of 1976 resulted largely because:

- A. President Gerald Ford refused to choose a running-mate who appealed to the Republican right
- B. Carter seemed to possess honesty, piety, and an outsider's skepticism of the federal government
- C. Carter's considerable service in Washington assured voters of an experienced administrator
- D. Ford's acerbic personality had generated an atmosphere of bitterness and acrimony in Washington

8. President Jimmy Carter's administration had its greatest difficulties with:

- A. hemispheric foreign relations
- B. energy conservation
- C. foreign policy in East Asia
- D. the economy

9. President Jimmy Carter planned to advance the cause of human rights by:

- A. cutting off U.S. aid to dictatorial regimes
- B. arranging summits with the leaders of the Middle East
- C. intervening in the politics of Nicaragua
- D. threatening to use force against Cuba's dictatorship

10. In response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, President Jimmy Carter did all of the following except:

- A. imposed economic sanctions on the Soviet Union
- B. called for a boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow
- C. withdrew SALT II from consideration by the Senate
- D. invoked the SEATO alliance

11. The issue President Jimmy Carter called “the moral equivalent of war” was:

- A. worldwide poverty
- B. deregulation of industry
- C. the energy shortage
- D. poverty in America

