

Name _____

The Cold War at Home

Block/Day _____

1

causes

rise of Communist
governments abroad

(HUAC)
House Un-American
Activities Committee

Fear of Soviet
Spies in the U.S.

Fear of
Communism

effects

The Cold War

Blacklists

Execution of Ethel
and Julius Rosenberg

Fear of Communist Influence

(pages 822-824)

How did Americans react to the threat of Communist influence?

Many Americans felt threatened by the rise of Communist governments in Europe and Asia. Some even felt that Communists could threaten the U.S. government from within. These fears increased when people found out about some spies selling U.S. government secrets to the Soviets.

Republicans accused the Truman administration of being "soft on communism." In response to

this pressure, Truman set up a Loyalty Review Board. The Board investigated over 3 million people. About 200 were fired. Many people felt that these investigations were unconstitutional. The accused were not allowed to see the evidence against them or to face their accusers.

In 1947, Congress set up the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). Its purpose was to look for Communists both inside and outside government. HUAC concentrated on the movie industry because of suspected Communist influences in Hollywood. Many people

were brought before HUAC. Some agreed that there had been Communist infiltration of the movie industry. They informed on others to save themselves.

Ten people called before HUAC refused to testify. They said the hearings were unconstitutional. The **Hollywood Ten**, as they were called, were sent to prison for their refusal.

In response to the HUAC hearings, Hollywood executives created a list of some 500 people they thought were Communist-influenced. They refused to hire the people on this **blacklist**. Many people's careers were ruined.

In 1950, Congress passed the **McCarren Act**. It outlawed the planning of any action that might lead to a totalitarian dictatorship in the United States.

1. What are three ways that the United States reacted to fear of communism at home?

1. HUAC

2.

3.

Spy Cases Stun the Nation

(pages 824-826)

How did spies increase fear of communism?

Two spy cases added to the fear of communism sweeping the nation. One involved an official of the State Department named Alger Hiss. A former Soviet spy accused Hiss of spying for the Soviet Union. He had documents that implicated Hiss. Hiss claimed the documents were forgeries. Hiss was convicted of perjury—for lying about the documents—and went to jail.

In 1949, the Soviet Union tested an atomic bomb. Most people thought that it would take the Soviets much longer to develop their own atomic bomb. A British scientist admitted giving the Soviets secret information about the American bomb. He also implicated two Americans: Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

The Rosenbergs were members of the American Communist Party. They denied the charges of spying. But they were convicted and sentenced to death. People from all over the world appealed for clemency for the Rosenbergs. They said the evidence against them was weak. The Supreme Court refused to overturn the decision, and the Rosenbergs were executed in 1953.

2. What two spy cases increased fear of communism in the United States?

1. Alger Hiss convicted of Perjury

2. _____ convicted
of being communist spies
They were executed!

Court cases -
People wrongly
convicted - or with
little to no evidence

McCarthy Launches His "Witch Hunt" (pages 826-827)

Who was Senator McCarthy?

In the early 1950s, Republican Senator Joseph McCarthy made headlines. He claimed that Communists were taking over the government. He also said the Democrats were guilty of treason for allowing this Communist infiltration.

McCarthy never produced any evidence to support his charges. These unsupported attacks on suspected Communists became known as McCarthyism. Later, McCarthyism also came to mean the unfair tactic of accusing people of disloyalty without producing evidence.

Many Republicans encouraged McCarthy. They thought that a strong anti-Communist position would help them win the 1952 elections. But some complained that McCarthy was violating people's constitutional rights.

In 1954, McCarthy made accusations against the U.S. Army. The Senate hearings were broadcast on national television. The American people watched McCarthy bully witnesses but produce no evidence. McCarthy lost public favor. The Senate voted to condemn him.

There had been much support for Communist witch hunts in the early 1950s. Many people were forced to take loyalty oaths in order to get jobs. States passed laws making it a crime to speak of overthrowing the government. These laws violated the constitutional right of free speech. But people became afraid to speak their views. Fear of communism made many Americans willing to give up their constitutional rights.

3. What was McCarthyism?

America Supports France in Vietnam (pages 936-938)

Why did the U.S. get involved?

Vietnam is a long, thin country on a peninsula in southeast Asia. From the late 1800s until World War II, France ruled Vietnam. The French treated the Vietnamese badly. As a result, the Vietnamese often rebelled. The Communist Party in Vietnam organized many of the rebellions. The group's leader was **Ho Chi Minh**.

In 1941, Japan conquered Vietnam. That year, the Vietnamese Communists combined with other groups to form an organization called the **Vietminh**. The Vietminh's goal was to achieve independence for Vietnam. In 1945, Japan was defeated in World War II. As a result, the Japanese left Vietnam. The Vietminh claimed independence for Vietnam.

However, France wanted to retake control of Vietnam. French troops moved back into the country in 1946. They conquered the southern half of Vietnam. The Vietminh took control of the North. For the next eight years, the two sides fought for control of the entire country.

The United States supported France during the war. America considered the Vietminh to be Communists. The United States, like other western nations, was determined to stop the spread of communism. President Eisenhower explained his country's policy with what became known as the **domino theory**. Eisenhower compared many of the world's smaller nations to dominoes. If one nation fell to communism, the rest also would fall.

The Vietminh defeated the French. The final blow came in 1954. That year, the Vietminh conquered the large French outpost at **Dien Bien Phu**.

Several countries met with the French and the Vietminh to negotiate a peace agreement. The agreement was known as the **Geneva Accords**. It temporarily split Vietnam in half. The Vietminh controlled North Vietnam. The anti-Communist nationalists controlled South Vietnam. The peace agreement called for an election to unify the country in 1956.

1. For what reason did the United States support France in the war?

Who was Ho Chi Minh?

Moving Toward Conflict

The United States Steps In (pages 938-940)

Who were the Vietcong?

Ho Chi Minh ruled North Vietnam. **Ngo Dinh Diem** led South Vietnam. When it came time for the all-country elections, Diem refused to take part. He feared that Ho would win. And then all of Vietnam would become Communist.

The United States supported Diem's decision. The U.S. government provided aid to Diem. America hoped that Diem could turn South Vietnam into a strong, independent nation. Diem, however, turned out to be a terrible ruler. His administration was corrupt. He also refused to allow opposing views.

By 1957, a rebel group had formed in the South. The group was known as the **Vietcong**. It fought against Diem's rule. Ho Chi Minh supported the Vietcong from the North. He supplied arms to the group along a network of paths that ran between North and South Vietnam. Together, these paths became known as the **Ho Chi Minh Trail**.

John Kennedy became president after Eisenhower. Kennedy continued America's policy of supporting South Vietnam. He, like Eisenhower, did not want to see the Communists take over Vietnam.

Meanwhile, Diem's government grew more unstable. The Vietcong rebels were gaining greater support among the peasants. The Kennedy administration decided that Diem had to step down. In

1963, military leaders overthrew Diem. Against Kennedy's wishes, they executed Diem.

Two months later, Kennedy himself was assassinated. Lyndon Johnson became president. The growing crisis in Vietnam was now his.

2. Who were the Vietcong? How did Ho Chi Minh support the Vietcong?

Result of Geneva Accords

Controlled by who?
N. Vietnam —
S. Vietnam —

China becomes a Communist Country (pages 815-817)

How did the Communists gain control of China?

For two decades the Chinese Communists struggled against the Nationalist government led by **Chiang Kai-shek**. The United States supported Chiang because he opposed communism and sent him aid. But U.S. officials knew that Chiang's government was inefficient and corrupt. He overtaxed the Chinese people even during times of *famine*. He did not have the support of the people.

Mao Zedong led the Communist forces in the North. He won the support of many Chinese peasants. Mao distributed land to them and reduced rents. He had an experienced army with high morale.

President Truman refused to send American troops to help the Nationalists fight communism. But he did send aid. Even so, in 1949, Chiang and his forces had to flee to **Taiwan**, an island off the coast of China. China was now Communist. Containment in China had failed!

American conservatives said that the United States had "lost" China because not enough had been done to help the Nationalists. Truman's followers said that the Communist success was because Chiang could not win the support of the Chinese people. Conservatives claimed that the U.S. government was filled with Communist agents. American fear of communism began to burn out of control.

1. How did Communists gain control of China?

The Korean War; The United States Fights in Korea (pages 817-821)

What caused the Korean War?

Japan had ruled Korea since 1910. At the end of World War II, Japanese forces in the north surrendered to the Soviets. In the south, the Japanese surrendered to the Americans. Two nations then developed. They were separated by the **38th parallel**, an imaginary line that divides Korea at 38 degrees north latitude.

In 1948, South Korea became an independent nation. North Korea became a Communist nation. Each claimed the right to rule all of Korea.

In June 1950, North Korea started the **Korean War** by invading South Korea. Truman was afraid another Asian nation was about to fall to communism. He ordered air and naval support for South Korea. Then the United Nations agreed to help South Korea. Troops from 16 nations—most of them American—were sent to South Korea. They were led by General Douglas MacArthur.

North Korean troops moved steadily south. They conquered the South Korean capital of Seoul. Then MacArthur launched a counterattack. His forces trapped about half the North Korean Army, which surrendered. MacArthur's success in Korea made him a national hero.

UN and South Korean forces advanced toward the 38th parallel. If they crossed it, the war would become an *offensive* rather than a *defensive* one. In October 1950, the UN told MacArthur to cross the 38th parallel and reunite Korea.

The Chinese opposed UN forces moving into

Americans near its border. The UN ignored the threat and advanced. Then Chinese troops entered North Korea. They drove UN forces back. In January 1951, the Communists recaptured Seoul.

For two years, fighting continued. But neither side advanced. MacArthur wanted to extend the war into China. He even suggested dropping atomic bombs on China. Truman was against this strategy. The Soviets were allies of the Chinese. Truman felt bombing China would start World War III.

MacArthur continued to argue for his plan. He spoke to the press and to Republican leaders. Truman felt that he could no longer allow MacArthur's *insubordination*. He fired MacArthur as commander. At first, the American public sided with MacArthur. Later, they came to agree with Truman's idea of a *limited war*.

Meanwhile, a cease-fire went into effect in June 1951. Both sides agreed on a demilitarized zone at the 38th parallel. An armistice was signed in July 1953. The agreement was a stalemate. Korea was still divided between Communist North Korea and non-Communist South Korea.

Many people felt that American lives had been lost for little gain. As a result, the American people rejected the party in power, the Democrats, in the 1952 election. Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower was elected president. Americans also became even more worried about Communist expansion abroad and Communist spies at home.

2. What was gained by the Korean War?

FYI - Peasants made up the majority of Society.

A Nation Divided

President Johnson Expands the Conflict (pages 940-941)

What was the Tonkin Gulf Resolution?

South Vietnam did not improve after Diem's death. A string of military leaders tried to rule the country. Each one failed to bring stability. Johnson, however, continued to support South Vietnam. The president was determined to not "lose" Vietnam to the Communists.

In August 1964, Johnson received reports of an incident in the Gulf of Tonkin off North Vietnam. A North Vietnamese patrol boat allegedly had fired torpedoes at a U.S. destroyer. President Johnson responded by bombing North Vietnam.

He also asked Congress for special military powers to stop any future North Vietnamese attacks on U.S. forces. As a result, Congress passed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. The resolution granted Johnson broad military powers in Vietnam.

In February 1965, President Johnson used his new power. He launched a major bombing attack on North Vietnam's cities.

3. What did the Tonkin Gulf Resolution grant President Johnson?

The Working Class Goes to War

(pages 948-950)

Who fought the war?

Most soldiers who fought in Vietnam were called into combat under the country's Selective Service System, or **draft**. Because the war was growing unpopular, thousands of men tried to avoid the draft.

One of the most common ways to avoid the draft was to attend college. Most men enrolled in a university could put off their military service.

Many university students during the 1960s were white and financially well-off. As a result, a large number who fought in Vietnam were lower-class whites or minorities. Nearly 80 percent of American soldiers came from lower economic levels. Thus, Vietnam was known as a working-class war.

Early on, a high number of African Americans served and died in Vietnam. During the first several years of the war, 20 percent of American soldiers killed were black. Blacks, however, made up only about 10 percent of the U.S. population. This situation prompted protests from many civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr. Many African-American soldiers also endured racism within their units.

The U.S. military in the 1960s did not allow women to serve in combat. However, nearly 10,000 women served in Vietnam as army and navy nurses. Thousands more volunteered in the American Red Cross and the United Services Organization (USO). This organization provided entertainment to the troops.

1. Name two groups of Americans who did most of the fighting early on in Vietnam.

1

2



The Roots of Opposition

(pages 950-951)

What were the New Left groups?

By the 1960s, American college students had become politically active. The growing youth movement of the 1960s was known as the **New Left**. The group took its name from the "old" left of the 1930s. That movement had tried to push the nation toward socialism. The New Left did not call for socialism. However, it did demand sweeping changes in American society.

One of the better known New Left groups was **Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)**. This organization called for greater individual freedom in America.

Another New Left group was the **Free Speech Movement (FSM)**. This group was formed at the University of California at Berkeley. It grew out of a fight between students and administrators over free speech on campus. FSM criticized business and government institutions.

The strategies of the SDS and FSM eventually spread to colleges throughout the country. There, students protested mostly campus issues. Soon, however, students around the nation found one issue they could protest together: the Vietnam War.

2. Name two New Left groups.

- ① _____
- ② _____

Explain
What
happened

Trouble Continues on the Home Front

(pages 962-963)

Which events weakened support for the war?

To win support for his war policies, Nixon appealed to what he called the **silent majority**. These were *mainstream* Americans who quietly supported the president's strategy. Many Americans did support

the president. However, the war continued to divide the country.

In November of 1969, Americans learned of a shocking event. U.S. troops had massacred more than 100 unarmed Vietnamese in the village of My Lai. In April 1970, the country heard more upsetting news: President Nixon announced that U.S. troops had invaded Cambodia. They had tried to destroy Vietcong supply lines there. Upon hearing of the invasion, colleges exploded in protest.

A protest at **Kent State University in Ohio** turned tragic. To restore order on the campus, the local mayor called in the **National Guard**. Some students began throwing rocks at the guards. The guards fired into a crowd of protesters. Four students were killed.

Nixon's invasion of Cambodia cost him public support. It also cost him political support. Members of Congress were angry that he had invaded Cambodia without telling them. As a result, Congress repealed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution. This had given the president the freedom to conduct war policy in Vietnam on his own.

Support for the war declined even further in June of 1971. That month, a former Defense Department worker *leaked* what became known as the **Pentagon Papers**. These documents showed that the past U.S. presidents had never drawn up any plans to withdraw from Vietnam.

2. Name two incidents that weakened support for the war. and why?

① My Lai Massacre -

② Kent State University in Ohio -

My Lai Massacre

The End of the War and Its Legacy

President Nixon and Vietnamization (pages 960-961)

How did Vietnamization work?

Richard Nixon pledged to end American involvement in the Vietnam War. With National Security Adviser **Henry Kissinger**, he came up with a plan to end the war. Their plan was known as **Vietnamization**. It called for the gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops and for the South Vietnamese to do more of the fighting. By August of 1969, the first 25,000 U.S. troops had returned home. Over the next three years, the number of American troops in Vietnam dropped from more than 500,000 to less than 25,000.

Nixon, however, did not want to lose the war. So as he pulled American troops out, he ordered a massive bombing attack against North Vietnam.

Nixon also ordered that bombs be dropped on the neighboring countries of Laos and Cambodia. These countries held a number of Vietcong bases.

1. Name both aspects of the Vietnamization plan.

①

②

America's Longest War Ends

(pages 964-965)

Who won the war? Communist North Vietnam

1972 was a presidential election year. To win reelection, Nixon believed he had to end the Vietnam War. Nixon called on Henry Kissinger, his adviser for national security affairs. Kissinger negotiated a peace settlement with the North Vietnamese. In October 1972, Kissinger announced that peace was close at hand. A month later, Nixon was reelected president.

However, the promised peace in Vietnam did not come. South Vietnam objected to the proposed

peace settlement. As a result, the peace talks broke down. Nixon responded by ordering more bombings against North Vietnam.

Eventually, the peace talks resumed. In January 1973, the warring parties signed a peace agreement. By the end of March, the last U.S. combat troops had left. For America, the Vietnam War was over.

Shortly after America left, the peace agreement collapsed. North and South Vietnam resumed fighting. In April 1975, North Vietnamese troops captured the South's capital, Saigon. Soon after, South Vietnam surrendered to North Vietnam.

3. What happened to South Vietnam after America left?

The War's Painful Legacy

(pages 965-967)

How did the war affect America?

The Vietnam War cost both sides many lives. In all, about 58,000 Americans died in Vietnam. Another 303,000 were wounded. Vietnamese deaths topped 2 million.

After the war, Southeast Asia continued to experience violence and unrest. The Communists imprisoned hundreds of thousands of South Vietnamese. In Cambodia, a communist group known as the Khmer Rouge took power in 1975. They attempted to transform the country into a peasant society. In doing so, they killed many government officials and intellectuals. The group is believed to have killed as many as 1 million Cambodians.

In the United States, the war resulted in several policy changes. In November 1973, Congress passed the **War Powers Act**. This law prevented the president from committing troops in a foreign conflict without approval from Congress. In a larger sense, the war made Americans less willing to become involved in foreign wars. The war also left many Americans with a feeling of mistrust toward their government.

4. Name two ways in which the war affected Americans.

①

②

What happened in Cambodia? _____

Crimes against humanity!!

The Nixon Administration

Confronting a Stagnant Economy (pages 1004-1005)

What is stagflation?

One of the biggest problems facing Nixon was a weak economy. Between 1967 and 1973, inflation and unemployment increased. This situation is known as stagflation.

Stagflation had several causes. Unemployment increased because trade competition increased. This made it harder for Americans to sell their goods overseas. The nation also had trouble finding jobs for millions of baby boomers who reached working age.

Inflation increased for two main reasons. First, more government spending on social programs and the war in Vietnam raised prices. The second cause

was the nation's need for foreign oil. The United States received much of its oil from the Middle East. Many of these countries belonged to a cartel called OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries). During the 1960s, OPEC gradually raised oil prices. Then, in 1973, a war broke out, with Israel against Egypt and Syria. The United States sent military aid to Israel.

The OPEC nations sided with Egypt and Syria. They stopped selling oil to the United States. This led to problems in the United States. Between the fall of 1973 and March 1974, motorists faced long lines at the gas stations. Some factories and schools closed. When OPEC started selling oil to the United States again, the price had quadrupled.

3. How did OPEC affect the U.S. economy?

- Raised oil prices for Americans
- OPEC stopped selling oil in the U.S.
- Some factories and schools shut down.

• What is stagflation?

• What happened in 1973? What did the U.S. do in response?

What is OPEC?

Nixon's Foreign Policy Triumphs

(pages 1005-1007)

What is realpolitik?

Nixon's main foreign policy adviser was Henry Kissinger. Kissinger based his foreign policy views on a philosophy known as realpolitik. This meant that Kissinger dealt with other nations in a practical and flexible manner. Kissinger believed it was practical to ignore a country that was weak. But it was important to deal with strong nations.

#4 Realpolitik was a change from the policy of containment. Nixon and Kissinger changed U.S. relations with Communist countries. They called their policy détente. This policy was aimed at easing

#4 Cold War tensions.

In 1972, Nixon visited Communist China. Before this, the United States had refused to recognize the Communist government. Three months later, Nixon went to the Soviet Union. Nixon and the Soviet leader signed the SALT I Treaty. This five-year agreement limited nuclear weapons. Nixon's successes in foreign affairs helped him win reelection.

4. How did Nixon try to ease Cold War tensions?

Realpolitik =

Détente =

5. What was the SALT I Treaty?

Watergate: Nixon's Downfall

Nixon accused of involvement and knowledge of this.

President Nixon and His White House (pages 1008-1009)

What was Watergate?

In 1974, the House Judiciary Committee voted to recommend the **impeachment** of—the bringing of formal charges against—President Richard Nixon. The cause was the **Watergate** scandal which was an attempt to cover up a burglary of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters.

1. Define Watergate scandal.

President Nixon was accused of approving....

The Drive Toward Reelection

(pages 1009-1010)

What was the CRP?

Committee to Reelect the President

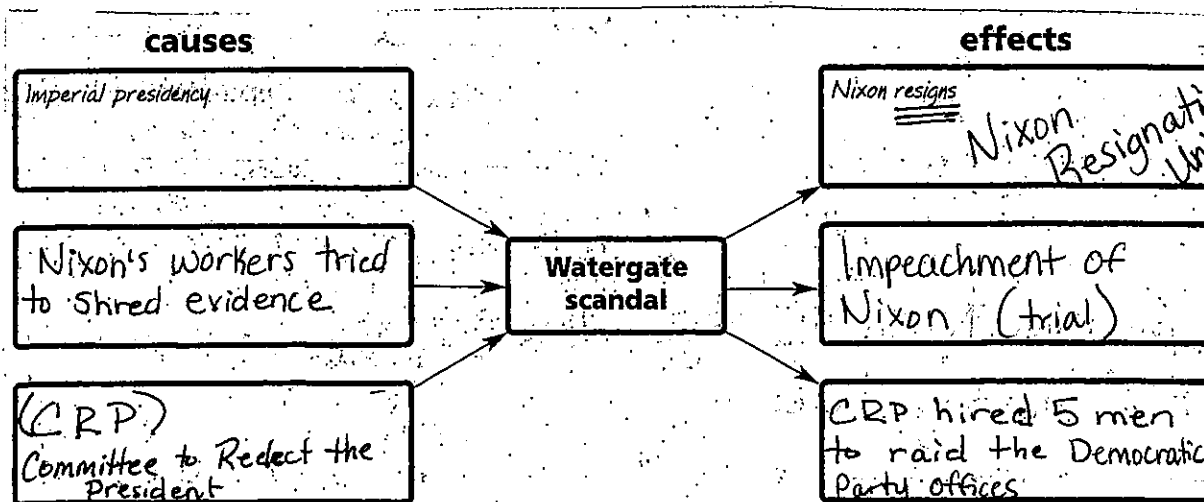
Nixon campaign aides were determined to win the 1972 election. They hired five men to raid

Democratic party offices in the Watergate complex in Washington, D.C. The men were caught photographing files and placing wiretaps on phones. The press soon discovered that the group's leader, James McCord, was a former CIA agent. He was also an official of a group known as the **Committee to Reelect the President** (CRP). John Mitchell, who had been attorney general, was the CRP's director.

Nixon and his staff tried to hide the link to the White House. Workers shredded evidence. Nixon and his staff asked the CIA to urge the FBI to stop its investigations into the burglary.

The Watergate burglary was not a big issue in the 1972 election. Only two reporters kept on the story. In a series of articles, the reporters found information that linked members of the administration to the burglary. The White House denied any connections.

2. Why did the CRP order the burglary of the Democratic National Committee headquarters?



Watergate Scandal

The Cover-Up Unravels (pages 1010-1012)

How did Nixon get caught?

After Nixon's reelection, the cover-up began to unravel. In January of 1973, the Watergate burglars went to trial. All of the burglars except James McCord changed their pleas from innocent to guilty. McCord was found guilty by a jury. The trial's presiding judge, **Judge John Sirica**, believed that the burglars did not act alone. Then in March 1973, McCord sent a letter to Sirica, stating that he had lied under oath. He also stated that the White House was involved in the cover-up.

Soon the public interest in the Watergate burglary increased. In April 1973, three top Nixon aides resigned. The President then went on television and denied any cover-up. He announced that he was appointing **Elliot Richardson** as the new attorney general. He authorized Richardson to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate Watergate.

In May 1973, the Senate began its own investigation of Watergate. The Senate hearings were televised live. In the hearings, one of Nixon's aides said that Nixon knew about the cover-up. Then it was

revealed that White House meetings had been tape-recorded. The Senate committee demanded the tapes. Nixon refused to release them.

Court battles over the tapes lasted a year. **Archibald Cox**, the special prosecutor, took the president to court in October 1973 to get the tapes. Nixon refused and ordered Richardson to fire Cox. In what became known as the **Saturday Night Massacre**, Richardson refused the order and resigned. The deputy attorney general also refused and resigned. Solicitor General Robert Bork finally fired Cox. But his replacement, Leon Jaworski, was determined to get the tapes.

3. What did Nixon do during the investigation?

The Fall of a President (pages 1012-1013)

How did Nixon's presidency end?

In March 1974, a grand jury charged seven Nixon aides with *obstruction of justice* and *perjury*. Nixon released more than 1,250 pages of taped conversations. But he did not release the conversations on some key dates. In July 1974, the Supreme Court ordered the White House to release the tapes.

Three days later, a House committee voted to impeach President Nixon. If the full House of Representatives approved, Nixon would go to trial in the Senate. If Nixon was judged guilty there, he would be removed from office. When the tapes were finally released, they proved that Nixon had known of the cover-up. On August 8, 1974, before the impeachment could happen, Nixon resigned.

Watergate produced distrust about the presidency. A poll taken in 1974 showed that 43 percent of Americans had lost faith in the presidency. In the years after Vietnam and Watergate, Americans developed a deep distrust of government officials.

4. Why did President Nixon resign from office?

Who was Elliot Richardson?

Who was Archibald Cox?

Why do you think Nixon refused to release the White House meeting tapes?

Kennedy and the Cold War

The Election of 1960; The Camelot Years

(pages 876-878)

How did Kennedy win the election?

In 1960, President Eisenhower's term came to a close. By then, many Americans were worried about the future. The economy was in a *recession*. In addition, the Soviet Union was gaining strength. As a result, some wondered whether the United States was losing the Cold War.

John F. Kennedy and **Richard M. Nixon** faced off in the 1960 presidential election. Kennedy was a Democratic senator from Massachusetts. Nixon was Eisenhower's vice-president. Kennedy won

the election by a slim margin. Two main factors led him to victory.

① During a televised debate, Kennedy impressed viewers with his strong, forceful personality. Nixon appeared nervous and ill at ease.

The second factor was Kennedy's response to the arrest of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in October 1960. Kennedy called King's wife to express sympathy and persuaded the judge to release King from jail. His actions won him the support of African-American voters.

President Kennedy and his wife Jacqueline charmed many Americans with their elegance and grace. Jacqueline Kennedy influenced fashion and culture. People talked of the Kennedy Administration as a kind of *Camelot*, the story of King Arthur

that was made into a popular Broadway musical. Kennedy surrounded himself with advisers that one journalist called "the best and brightest."

1. What two factors helped Kennedy win the 1960 presidential election?

①

②

Reduces Cold War Tension

A New Military Policy; Crises Over Cuba (pages 879-883)

What two crises involving Cuba did Kennedy face?

Upon entering the White House, Kennedy focused on foreign affairs. He urged a tough stand against the Soviet Union. He also supported a policy called flexible response. This policy called for the use of conventional weapons rather than nuclear weapons in the event of a war. Conventional weapons included jets, tanks, missiles, and guns. In order to build more conventional weapons, Kennedy increased defense spending.

Kennedy's first foreign policy test came from Cuba. Cuba's leader was **Fidel Castro**. Castro had seized power in 1959. Soon after that, he declared himself a Communist. He then formed ties with the Soviet Union.

Kennedy approved a plan to remove Castro from power. The plan called for Cuban exiles to invade Cuba and overthrow Castro. The U.S. government would supply air support for the exiles.

The attack failed. Many exiles were captured. The failed invasion became known as the Bay of Pigs. It left the Kennedy administration greatly embarrassed.

A year later, the United States and Cuba clashed again. Pictures from U.S. spy planes revealed that the Soviets were building nuclear missile bases in Cuba. Some bases already contained missiles ready to launch. These weapons could be aimed at the United States.

President Kennedy demanded that the Soviets remove the missiles. In October 1962, he surrounded Cuba with U.S. Navy ships. These ships forced Soviet vessels trying to reach Cuba to turn around. A tense standoff followed. It appeared that war might break out. However, Soviet leader Nikita

Khrushchev finally agreed to remove the missiles.

The crisis damaged Khrushchev's prestige in the Soviet Union and the world. Kennedy also endured criticism. Some Americans thought Kennedy had acted too boldly and nearly started a nuclear war. Others claimed he had acted too softly. These critics believed that Kennedy should have invaded Cuba and ousted Castro.

2. Name the two Cuban crises that the Kennedy administration faced.

① Bay of Pigs =

② Cuban Missile Crisis =

Cuban Missile Crisis

We came to the brink of War with Soviets in Cuba!

Bay of Pigs

Crisis Over Berlin

(pages 883-884)

How did the U.S. and Soviets try to ease tensions?

Cuba was not Kennedy's only foreign policy problem. In 1961, the president faced a growing problem in Berlin. The city was still divided. East Berlin was under Communist control. West Berlin was under the control of Great Britain, France, and the United States. By 1961, almost 3 million East Germans had fled into West Berlin.

Khrushchev threatened to block all air and land routes into West Berlin. Kennedy warned the Soviet leader against such action. As a result, Khrushchev changed his plan. He built a large concrete barrier along the border between East and West Berlin. It was known as the **Berlin Wall**. It prevented any more East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin.

Despite their battles, Kennedy and Khrushchev did attempt to reach agreements. They established a **Hot line** between their two nations. This special telephone hookup connected Kennedy and Khrushchev. It allowed them to talk directly when a crisis arose. The two leaders also agreed to a **Limited Test Ban Treaty**. This treaty barred nuclear testing in the atmosphere.

3. Name two ways the U.S. and Soviet Union worked to ease tensions between them.

- ① Hot line =
- ② Limited Test Ban Treaty =

Who was the Soviet leader in the 1960's?

What was the Berlin Wall?

3
Three important events for President Kennedy

CRISIS	KENNEDY'S HANDLING	OUTCOME
Bay of Pigs	okays invasion, promises air support to overthrow Castro in Cuba	invaders are captured, Kennedy is embarrassed. Invasion failed
Cuban Missile Crisis	Surrounded Cuba with U.S. Navy Ships - demanded Soviets remove nuclear weapons	After a Standoff - Khrushchev agreed to remove the Nuclear missiles
Berlin Crisis	After Khrushchev threatened to cut off air & land routes to W. Berlin - Kennedy warned him against it.	Erection of the Berlin Wall

Berlin Crisis cause - Khrushchev demanded the allies pull their forces out of West Berlin

Vocabulary

TERMS AND NAMES

HUAC House Committee on Un-American Activities

Hollywood Ten People called before HUAC who did not cooperate

blacklist List of people in the Hollywood film industry who were refused jobs because they did not cooperate with HUAC

Alger Hiss Former State Department official

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg Activists in the American Communist Party who were executed as spies

Joseph McCarthy Republican Senator who claimed Communists were taking over the federal government

McCarthyism Term used to refer to tactic of accusing people of disloyalty without producing evidence

Chiang Kai-shek Leader of the Nationalist forces in China

Mao Zedong Leader of the Communist forces in China

Taiwan Island off the coast of China

38th parallel Imaginary line that divides Korea at 38 degrees north latitude

Korean War War begun when North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950

Ho Chi Minh Leader of North Vietnam

Vietminh Communist group led by Ho Chi Minh

domino theory Eisenhower's explanation for stopping communism

Dien Bien Phu Major French outpost captured by the Vietminh

Geneva Accords Peace agreement that split Vietnam in two

Ngo Dinh Diem Leader of South Vietnam

Vietcong Communist rebel group in South Vietnam

Ho Chi Minh Trail Network of paths running between North and South Vietnam

Tonkin Gulf Resolution Resolution that allowed President Johnson to fight in Vietnam

TERMS AND NAMES

draft System for calling people to military service

New Left Name given to the youth movement of the 1960s

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) Prominent group of the New Left

Free Speech Movement New Left group that attacked business and government

Richard Nixon President of the United States, elected 1968

Henry Kissinger Nixon adviser who helped negotiate an end to the war

Vietnamization President Nixon's plan for ending America's involvement in the war

silent majority Those mainstream Americans who supported Nixon's policies

My Lai Site of massacre of Vietnamese civilians by American soldiers

Kent State University Site of protest where National Guard killed four students

Pentagon Papers Government documents that showed the government had no real plan for leaving Vietnam

War Powers Act Act that forbids the president from mobilizing troops without Congressional approval

Richard M. Nixon 37th president

New Federalism Plan to give federal power back to the states

revenue sharing Plan for the federal government to share money with state and local governments

Family Assistance Plan Nixon's welfare reform proposal to give direct relief to poor families

Southern strategy Nixon's effort to attract Southern votes by opposing desegregation

stagflation Situation that occurs when unemployment and inflation rise at the same time

OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Organization of nations that export oil

realpolitik Nixon's foreign policy that attempted "realistic politics"

détente Policy aimed at easing Cold War tensions

SALT I Treaty Treaty to limit nuclear weapons

TERMS AND NAMES

impeachment The constitutional process for removing a president from office

Watergate Scandal that forced Nixon to resign

H. R. Haldeman Adviser to Nixon

John Ehrlichman Adviser to Nixon

John Mitchell Attorney general and director of Nixon's campaign

Committee to Reelect the President Nixon's campaign committee

Judge John Sirica Judge in the trial of the Watergate burglars

Saturday Night Massacre Nixon's firing of Justice Department officials, including the special prosecutor investigating Watergate

John F. Kennedy 35th president of the United States

flexible response Policy of using nonnuclear weapons to fight a war

Fidel Castro Ruler of Cuba

Berlin Wall Barrier built to keep East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin

hot line Direct phone line between the White House and the Kremlin

Limited Test Ban Treaty Treaty that barred nuclear testing in the atmosphere

