

World War II-Recent Past

Chapter 35-41 Study Guide

Directions: On a separate sheet of paper, identify and explain the significance of the following people and terms. Select a font size of 12 point or hand write your responses in blue or black ink only.

Part I Identifying Key Terms

Notable People

A. Philip Randolph	Warren Burger
Douglas MacArthur	Jimmy Carter
Dwight D. Eisenhower-	Ronald Reagan
Supreme Allied	George Bush
Commander/President	William Jefferson Clinton
Harry S. Truman (As war president)	Andy Warhol
Harry S. Truman (As cold warrior)	Rosa Parks
George F. Kennan	Martin Luther King Jr.
George Marshall	John Foster Dulles
Dean Acheson	Stokely Carmichael
Joseph McCarthy	George Wallace
Julius and Ethel Rosenberg	Rachel Carson (<i>Silent Spring</i>)
Earl Warren	

Terms and Events

“merchants of death”	Cold War	<i>Perestroika/Glasnost</i>
Totalitarianism	Containment	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
London Economic Conference	Truman Doctrine	Montgomery bus boycott
Good Neighbor policy	Marshall Plan	Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Neutrality Acts	NSC-68	<i>Sputnik</i>
“Quarantine” speech	“massive retaliation”	U-2 incident
America First Committee	“silent majority”	<i>The Feminine Mystique</i>
Lend-lease	Kent State killings	<i>The Lonely Crowd</i>
Atlantic Charter	Pentagon Papers	Cuban missile crisis
<i>Korematsu v. United States</i>	Watergate scandal	Great Society
Bataan and Corregidor	SALT	Right to life/pro-choice
Battle of Midway	My Lai massacre	<i>Roe v. Wade</i>
Battle of Leyte Gulf	Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)	Iran-Contra Affair
Potsdam Conference	Bretton Woods Econ. Conf.	Religious right
Yalta Conference	War Powers Act	Students for a Democratic Society
	“supply-side” economics	

Part II Review Questions

Directions: Check your understanding of this chapter by answering the following questions in about four sentences each.

1. Explain how the United States gradually began to respond to the threat from totalitarian aggression while still trying to stay neutral during the 1930s.
2. Describe the domestic mobilization for war.
3. Explain the final military efforts that brought Allied victory in Europe and Asia and the significance of the atomic bomb.
4. Describe the postwar migrations to the “Sunbelt” and the suburbs
5. Explain the growth of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union after Roosevelt’s death of Germany’s defeat.
6. Discuss American efforts to “contain” the Soviets through the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO.
7. Explain the approach the Eisenhower and Dulles took to the Cold War.
8. Explain changes in American mass culture in the 1950s, including the rise of TV, computers, and music.
9. Describe Johnson’s succession to the presidency in 1963, his electoral landslide over Goldwater, and his Great Society successes of 1965.
10. Discuss the course of the black movement of the 1960s, from civil rights to Black Power. Comment on how the black civil rights movement spawned others to claim their civil rights, including women, Latinos, Native-Americans, and homosexuals.
11. Explain how the Vietnam War brought turmoil to American society and eventually drove Johnson and the divided Democrats from power in 1968.
12. Discuss the Watergate scandal and Nixon’s resignation.
13. Analyze the successes and failures of the détente with Moscow and the opening the Beijing pursued by the American administrations of the 1970s.
14. Explain the “Reagan revolution” in economic policy and indicate its immediate and long-term consequences.
15. Describe the revival of the Cold War in Reagan’s first term and how, and the end of the 1980s, the Cold War ended. What were the consequences of the end of the Cold War for US foreign and domestic policy.