**Marshall Plan-** George C. Marshall,the secretary of state’s European Recovery Plan. Agreed that the United States was willing to help in the rebuilding of post-World War Two Europe, executed on June 5, 1947.

**Truman Doctrine-** President Harry Truman’s statement in 1947 that said that the US needs to help other nations with military, political, and economical assistance that faced external pressure or internal revolution. Especially those whose government was on the verge of Communism (Cuba).

**Korean War-** Was a war that was occurring between North and South Korea that the US watched closely. It started June 25, 1950 when North Korea who was helped by Soviet equipment and Chinese training, attacked South Korea. After the Korean War the US enters War with USSR trying to prove who was the more powerful nation and for the US stop the spread of Communism.

**Red Scare-** The Red Scare was a panic that hit the US over the spread of Communism millions of people were innocently accused of being Communist, one accused another and eventually groups like labor activists, radical dissenters, and some ethnic groups. Acquisitions got severely out of hand when McCarthy began spreading rumors that political leaders were communist, targeting certain people and ultimately creating a list with those accused names on it, eventually calling this McCarthyism.

**Warren Court-** Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren rules the Brown vs Board of Education where he decides that “We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.” This was a giant step for African Americans civil rights and a logical decision by the Court to desegregate schools.

**Domino Theory** - - 1950s-1980s theory that if one state in a region came under the influence of communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect. Vietnam seen as part of domino theory

**1950s conformity culture** - 1950s great for white people, consensus culture post-WWII, hesitant to criticize US and affluent. Widespread affluence, economic expansion, high standards of living, growing prosperity shared with working people who had wages rise. Because of overall affluence, not much left to criticize. “Era of consensus” because not much room for debate about what it meant to be an american. Concerns over cookie cutter middle class lifestyle was displacing other ideas of citizenship - The Lonely Crowd: Conformity, lacked rich inner life needed to be actually indep.

**Tonkin Gulf Incident** - North Vietnamese boats attacked US ships (except this NEVER EVEN HAPPENED), Johnson responded by asking congress for power to react. Congress responded with Golf of Tonkin Resolution. Incident was catalytic event that gave US excuse to wage war against North Vietnam.

**Tet Offensive** - 1968 Largest US offensive against the N Vietnamese, repelled but cast doubt on govt claims that victory was imminent

**Vietnamization** - Nixon’s plan for gradually withdrawing American troops and leaving fighting to the Vietnamese

**Nixon and Foreign Policy/Kissinger-Vietnamization-**withdrawal of U.S. troops without undermining South Vietnam government to gain back public’s support, America could not appear weak to the enemy, secret negotiations. This is significant because it cost America thousands of dollars and lives, and established the inevitable; the loss of the Vietnam War.

**Montgomery Bus Boycott-** Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white, planned, people involved in movement refused to use public transportation. This is significant because it desegregated public transportation.

**Little Rock Nine**-African Americans put the Brown vs. Board of Education decision into action by attending a primarily white school, violence and racism appeared so badly that Wilson had to send in National Guard. This is significant because it showed how unready America was for desegregation and forced white public schools to incorporate black Americans.

**Civil Disobedience-King-**The significance of civil disobedience was that it created a stronger front, showing that the fight was strong, by not responding with violent actions. It also followed one of King’s goals: peaceful integration.

* Jesus-love thy neighbor, be kind
* Henry Thoreau-idea of civil disobedience
* Gandhi-don’t retaliate with aggression, self-sacrifice

**Bay of Pigs-**a failed invasion of Cuba in an attempt to contain Communism. This hurt the Kennedy administration, showing America that Communism was still a threat.

**Cuban Missile Crisis-** The Cuban Missile Crisis was an incident where Soviet missiles were placed in Cuba as a response for help. The event greatly increased tensions between the Soviets and the Americans. As a result, a hotline was established between the two nations to avoid any accidents.

**Berlin Airlift-** Truman's move to prevent the removal of US troops from Berlin, while also helping the troops to survive. He ordered US planes to fly in supplies to the people of West Berlin, and also sent 60 bombers capable of carrying atomic bombs to bases in England.

**War on poverty, Great Society-** President Johnson called his version of the Democratic reform program the Great Society. In 1965, Congress passed many Great Society measures, including Medicare, civil rights legislation, and federal aid to education.

**Freedom Riders-** Organized mixed-race groups who rode interstate buses deep into the South to draw attention to and protest racial segregation, beginning in 1961. This effort by northern young people to challenge racism proved a political and public relations success for the Civil Rights Movement

**New Left- SDS, hippies-** In 1962, a group of students gathered in Michigan to form an organization to give voice to their demands: Students for a Democratic Society. This was a student radicalism organization that was determined to build a new politics.

**Women Liberation Movement**-Unlike the early 1950s womens movements inspired by Betty Friedan book The Feminine Mystique which sparked feeling of discontent among many middle class white women, the women’s liberation movement consisted mainly of young women who were impatient with the legislative reform developed by the NOW the slogan for the movement was “ The Personal is Political”. they focus on “consciousness-raising groups” and the establishment of women’s studies programs

**Black Radicalism (SNCC)**-the Student Nonviolent coordinating committee became an all black organization in 1966 that began advocating Black Power, a philosophy that stated real economic and political gains could only be made through self-help, and self-determination, and organizing for direct political influence, this opened the doors for black radicalism and the Black Panther Party

**Silent Majority**- the U.S. citizens who supported President Nixon's policies but who were not politically vocal, outspoken, or active: considered by him to constitute a majority. In a speech Nixon coined the term saying "Some of them may have been representing the actual sentiments of the silent majority of their constituents in opposition to the screams of a vocal minority..."

**Watergate**- major [political scandal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_federal_political_scandals_in_the_United_States) that occurred in the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) in the 1970s as a result of the June 17, 1972, break-in at the [Democratic National Committee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_National_Committee) (DNC) headquarters at the [Watergate office complex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watergate_hotel) in [Washington, D.C.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington%2C_D.C.), and the [Nixon administration](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presidency_of_Richard_Nixon)'s attempted cover-up of its involvement. When the conspiracy was discovered and investigated by the [U.S. Congress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress), the Nixon administration's resistance to its probes led to a [constitutional crisis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constitutional_crisis).

**Loss of China**- the Communist Party take over [mainland China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainland_China) from the [Nationalists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kuomintang) in 1949, and therefore the "loss of China to communism".The “fall” of mainland China to communism in 1949 led the United States to suspend diplomatic ties with the PRC for decades.

**1)Was the War between the US and USSR inevitable? Why or why not?** The war between the US and USSR was inevitable because it was the only solution to disputes they had been having even as allies in World War Two. Also if the US did not involve themselves in the Cold War they wouldn't be on the same high level as technology as the USSR which would make them fall as a World power. The US had to join the War so they would be at the same level both in nuclear missiles and in the space race. By beating the USSr in the space race and developing the same range and better missiles the US remained a powerful nation and didn't fear USSR or fall to threats.

**2)How did Truman establish the cornerstones of American foreign policy for the next forty years?** In the next forty years Truman made it very clear that he was going to have a very hands on foreign policy. He was willing to help nations that were falling to Communism and nations that sought their own independence. He was willing to supply both military and economic aid to those threatened by Communism and the Soviet Union around the World.

**3) Evaluate the containment in Europe and in Asia from 1947 to 1955. What were the success and failures?**

 Under the blanket motive of stopping the spread of Communism, the US adopted a containment policy from 1947 to 1955 which bore mixed results. The US sent financial aid to US-allied regimes and was actively involved in the rise of several approved leaders in place of Communist ones. The US' greatest failures in containing communism are found within its larger foreign intervention ventures such as the Chinese civil war, the Korean war, the Vietnamese war, and its relations with Cuba.

**4) Why did Americans support Joseph McCarthy’s anti-Communist crusade?**

McCarthy took advantage of a general consensus of fear and hatred for communists in order to gain notoriety, claiming to have names of over 200 communists in the State Department.Although baseless, McCarthy’s claims were readily accepted by the American public because they confirmed their previously established bias and belief against Communists within the nation and the government.

5. From 1945 to 1960, America had an aggressive policy towards Vietnam; they were not going to make the same mistakes they made in WWII. They would not appease, but use force. When these brutalities became known in the 1960s, the American public went wild. They started not trusting the government and were disgusted with Vietnam Veterans for continuing to fight the nasty war. They booed and were not friendly with the troops when they arrived home.

6. After Kennedy was assassinated, America went into shock and mourning. People came up with conspiracy theories, not believing the government when they said that there was only one communist killer. This led the American people to turn against and lose confidence in the American government; if a hopeful president could be killed by communism, what will happen to America.

7. The Vietnam War should most likely be referred to as “Mr. Johnson’s War” and not Kennedy’s. It was after Johnson promulgated the Tonkin Gulf Resolution on August 7, 1964, which gave him the power to send troops without a declaration of war, that direct American involvement proceeded in earnest. By the end of 1964, American troop strength had risen to 16,500, and on March 8, 1965 the first 3,500 Marines landed at Danang, signaling the steady escalation, and attendant rising body count, that would earn "Johnson's War" its sobriquet. Also, Kennedy wasn’t even alive for the climactic moments of the war since he was assassinated during his term in office. Johnson, at the time the vice president, had to take over for Kennedy and he dramatically increased the amount of people fighting in the war as well as the tactics that were utilized.

8. While the Kennedy clan brought glamour to politics, analysts have been less congratulatory of Kennedy's administration. Kennedy did face down an ever-expanding Soviet communism in Cuba and Berlin, led the country out of the Cuban missile crisis and renewed goodwill in Europe.But he also bungled the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, set the nation on its disastrous path to Vietnam and failed to carry through on Eisenhower's desegregation momentum. It was up to his successor, Lyndon Johnson, to push through the "Great Society" war on poverty and civil rights legislation. Also, Kennedy promised the people that he would get done so many different things if he was elected president, but he really didn’t get any of them accomplished.

9. The Vietnam War destroyed the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson by creating a credibility gap as well as undermining his domestic policies. Johnson made the decision to escalate US involvement in the Vietnam War, however military attempts in Vietnam were largely unsuccessful. The administration tried to reassure the American people about the War but images and reports from the ground contradicted the claims of the administration, and people began distrusting Johnson and his government. The War was also very expensive for the Johnson administration and many funds were diverted away from his domestic social welfare projects to fund the war. Because they didn’t have the funding they need many domestic programs fell short of their goals. The Vietnam War destroyed both Johnsons foreign and domestic policies.

10. The Great Society was a set of domestic programs in the United States launched by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964-65. The main goal was the elimination of poverty and racial injustice. It create programs such as Head Start The Economic Opportunity Act, Medicare, and Medicaid. It did help some people but it fell short of its goals. The programs helped the non poor more than the poor in many cases and the job programs were low paying and short lived. It also contributed to the unequal distribution of wealth.