

Book review

Literature



The Soviet people thought after the war, their lives would get better but Stalin thought if they wanted more, they would rebel. He did what he could to not let them want more than what they had. 2. In the summer of 1948, Stalin ordered a blockade of West Berlin. The Cold War Powering 1. Feeling that the future peace of the world would depend upon relations between the United States and Russia, Truman devoted much thought to the planning of a United Nations, in which, he hoped, international difficulties could be settled. . . . Hiss was accused of being a Soviet spy in 1948 and convicted of perjury in connection with this case in 1950. It is very likely that he was innocent.

Chapter 26 1. Why did relations between the United States and Soviet Union deteriorate after WWII? P. 782-791 The USSR was based on a communist system and wanted to spread communism all over the world. The United States was based on a capitalistic democracy and wanted to prevent communism. 2. Why did Truman have limited success in implementing his domestic agenda? P. 92-800 Congress rejected Truman's proposal for civil rights, a medical lobby blocked his plans for a universal healthcare program, his concentration on foreign policy rather than domestic didn't help, and there was a wave of anticommunism that weakened liberal and leftist forces. 3. How did the Korean War shape American foreign policy in the 1950s? P. 800-805 The Korean War shaped American foreign policy in the 1950s by showing the American people, and the rest of the world that communism would be militarily opposed. Chapter 27 1. How did Eisenhower's domestic policies reflect his moderate political vision?

P. 811-815 He resisted expanding the government's power. Eisenhower, the 34th president of the United States, obtained a truce in Korea and worked

incessantly during his two terms to ease the tensions of the Cold War. I infer that he felt the need to end the war, during the war 3. How did technology contribute to changes in economy, substantiation, and the growth of the Sun Belt? P. 821-827 4. Why did American consumption expand so dramatically in the sass and what aspects of society and culture did it influence? P. 827-832 Americans after WW2 entered an era of prosperity and affluence.

This general well-being can be most clearly seen in the mass consumption of consumer goods fueled by television and the housing boom. The middle class benefited the most 5. What were the goals and strategies of civil rights activists in the sass? P. 832-836 The goals of the civil rights movement were meaningful civil rights laws, a massive federal works program, full and fair employment, decent housing, the right to vote, and adequate integrated education. The right to vote was passed and placed in the bill of rights (15th amendment) in 1870 part of the reconstruction era.

So during the sass's during the civil rights movement the right to vote was not one of their goals because it was already in effect for African Americans to vote. Chapter 28 1 . Why did Kennedy believe that engagement in Vietnam was crucial to his foreign policy? P. 877-884 Anticommunism, the red threat, expansion of communism in Asia were all part of his foreign policy at the time. The initial engagements in Vietnam were to stop the spread of communism. It was a policy of containment of communism. Kennedy feared that if Vietnam fell so would the rest of the Asia 2.

Why did massive amounts of airport and ground troops fail to bring U. S. Victory Vietnam? P. 884-888 3. How did the Vietnam War shape the election of 1968? P. 888-893 [LBJ] refused to run for re-election; he was burned out. The nation wanted (and needed) an experienced "get the job done" president. Nixon promised to deliver! The country believed him. And he delivered 4. What strategies did Nixon implement to bring American involvement in Vietnam to a close? P. 893-901 Optimization. Its goal was to create strong, largely self-reliant South Vietnamese military forces.