

Unit 10: Recovery, React, and Reform

Chapter 23: **About Democracy and Struggles** (Pages 102- 104)

After World War II we were determined to be mightier than the Soviet Union. Because of that we did what?

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Russian history: Briefly describe Russia's history, and how it led to communism.

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Chapter 24: **A Very short history of Russia** (Pages 105- 108)

After World War II, we became the world's most powerful nation? How?

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When the black soldiers came home, they were often not allowed \_\_\_\_\_.  
Women workers were \_\_\_\_\_ for doing the same job. Was that fair?  
Those citizens began to demand equal rights.

After World War II, our nation engaged in another struggle with the second most powerful nation in the world, who was it?

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\_\_\_\_\_ is the opposite of a free government.

Totalitarianism and \_\_\_\_\_ are enemies. \_\_\_\_\_ and capitalism are rivals. After two world wars, we were fearful of rivals. Soviet Russia wasn't the only communist dictatorship. \_\_\_\_\_ would soon become two others.

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Chapter 25: **The Making of a President** (Pages 109- 111)

Vice President Harry S. Truman became president near the end of World War II, after President Franklin Roosevelt died. It was, as he said, an accidental presidency. Why?

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Harry Truman could have been a history teacher; he knew a whole lot about the subject. He looked up to whom? Why?

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There was one president whom everyone in Truman's family hated. Really hated. They could hardly talk about him without getting angry. But the more Harry Truman read about that president, the more he admired him. Who was it? \_\_\_\_\_  
WHY did his family hate him?

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Chapter 26: **A Curtain of Iron** (Pages 112- 115)

Britain's great wartime leader, Winston Churchill, had something to say, but no one was listening. So, in 1946, when President Truman asked the former prime minister to speak at tiny Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Churchill didn't hesitate. He said yes. What did Churchill want to talk about?

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When the war ended, everyone hoped for friendship between the new superpowers: \_\_\_\_\_ and America. Around the world, many people believed that \_\_\_\_\_ was an acceptable form of government, but not Churchill.

What did Churchill mean by the iron curtain?

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When World War II ended, the armies of the winning Allied powers—the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and Great Britain—moved through Europe, freeing the nations that had been conquered by Hitler's Nazis. The Allies promised to help the liberated nations. They promised to help them hold open elections and form free governments. After that, the Allied armies were supposed to leave. But, Russia wouldn't go. They stayed in control of

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What was happening?

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In an address to Congress, President Truman said, "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure." What did the US do to help? What was it called?

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This marked the beginning of the Cold War? What was the Cold War?

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Chapter 27: **The Marshall Plan** (Pages 116- 121)

One of the most important decisions, Truman made had never been done before in the history of the world. What was his plan? What was it called?

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How did this plan help the United States?

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Another Truman plan, called Point Four did what?

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Did everyone approve of these generous policies? Explain:

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President Truman decided to do something to help people in the United States. That was quoted as being "obnoxious, repugnant, odious, detestable, loathsome, repulsive, revolting and humiliating." What was it?

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In 1948, President Truman issued an executive order what did it do?

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Chapter 28: A "Lost" Election (Pages 122- 125)

In the presidential election of 1948, Democrats could count on winning in the South. Why?

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Because of Truman's civil rights proposals, many Southern politicians were furious with their party. They weren't quite ready to turn Republican, but they were certainly against Harry. So some formed another party called the \_\_\_\_\_.

Other Democrats were unhappy with the president for other reasons. Such as:

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This party was called the New

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What party was split into three? \_\_\_\_\_

Why was this bad for them?

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Who was the Republican candidate Truman run against?

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What did Harry Truman do to campaign for the election?

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Why were the election results so shocking?

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How did Truman spend the night when election results were coming in? How did he act?

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Chapter 29: **A Major Leaguer** (Pages 126- 130)

In 1945, we were a Jim Crow nation. It was nothing to be proud of, but that's the way it was. What does this mean?

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When it came to the national pastime—which is what baseball there were three leagues, what were they? How did they differ?

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The general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Branch Rickey decided he was going to change baseball what did he do?

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If Rickey was going to change baseball and some of the nation's attitudes by integrating the Brooklyn Dodgers, he knew he would have to find a ballplayer who was not only a great athlete, but, even more important, a great person. Who did he find? Why was he the perfect candidate?

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Chapter 30: **Spies** (Pages 130- 135)

The times were prosperous but not content. There was fear in the air. Some Americans were afraid there might be a communist revolution in the United States. They believed that our nation was filled with communists. Why did people believe this?

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Communist spies were discovered in the United States. What did they do?

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Then to top it off, what happened?

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The United States had believed it was alone in having atomic power. Then what happened?

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What was happening in China?

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What In 1950 what happened in Korea and China that led some to believe it was the start of World War 3?

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Chapter 31: **Tail Gunner Joe** (pages 136-140)

Who was Joseph McCarthy?

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Who led a hunt for communists in the United States in the 1950s? Why?

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What happen to some of the individuals who were accused of being communists?

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What was the black list?

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Who exposed Joseph McCarthy?

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Chapter 32: **Liking Ike** (pages 141-145)

What item sold more than 5 million by the mid 50's?

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Who was the 34<sup>th</sup> president and what date was he elected?

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What was one thing that President Eisenhower promised the American People?

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How did the Korean War end?

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What was the name of the new soviet leader?

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What is the arms race?

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Chapter 33: **Houses, Kids, Cars and Fast Food** (pages 146-152)

Define these three terms: baby boom, franchise, and G.I. Bill of Rights.

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Why was the Levitt's housing-development business so successful?

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How did Kemmons Wilson hope to attract the business of American travelers in the 1950s?

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Where was the first McDonald's Restaurant located?

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Chapter 34: **French Indochina** (pages 153-156)

Define these terms: Colonialism, Domino Theory, Dove, Hawk and Imperialism.

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How did the Philippines gain independence? How did India? Vietnam?

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What role did the United States play in the struggle between the Vietminh and the French?

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Why did Eisenhower resist the pressure to Fight in Vietnam?

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Explain what Eisenhower meant when he compared Vietnam to the first in a row of dominoes.

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Chapter 35: **Separate but Unequal** (pages 157- 165)

In 1896, the Supreme Court said that if facilities were \_\_\_\_\_ they could be \_\_\_\_\_ . The \_\_\_\_\_ decision made \_\_\_\_\_ legal in schools, restaurants, hotels, and public places in the Southern states.

The famous Brown v. Board of Education case was a case about what?

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What does NAACP stand for?

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What famous lawyer represented the NAACP on behalf of the children in the Brown v. Board of Education case? \_\_\_\_\_

What was the result of the Brown v. Board of Education case?

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What did some schools do as a result of the outcome of the Brown v. Board of Education case?

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Chapter 36: **MLKs, Senior and Junior** (pages 166- 168)

What was Martin Luther King Jr's family like?

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Martin Luther King, Jr., entered Morehouse College at age \_\_\_\_\_. He then went to \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ to study \_\_\_\_\_. Where he was the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ in his class.

This famous leader of India was a huge inspiration to Martin Luther King, Jr.

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Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., were both firm believers in \_\_\_\_\_.

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Chapter 37: Rosa Parks Was Tired (pages 169-173)

In \_\_\_\_\_, buses in all the Southern states were segregated. Laws said that the seats in the front were for whites, those in the back for blacks. Parks sat down in the section for blacks. Then, when all the seats filled up, the driver asked Parks to stand and give her seat to a white man (that was customary in Jim Crow Alabama). What did Rosa do?

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E. D. Nixon asked her if the NAACP could use her case to fight segregation. They both knew that might put her life in danger. How would this put her life in danger?

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What did Jo Ann Robinson organize in response to Rosa Parks' arrest?

What is a boycott? \_\_\_\_\_

How long did the boycott last? \_\_\_\_\_

Who was the new to Montgomery, energetic, 26-year-old minister, who became an outstanding leader in the Montgomery community and was asked to lead the bus boycott?

\_\_\_\_\_

Martin Luther King, Jr., believed in the power of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ after Rosa Parks' arrest, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on Alabama buses was unconstitutional.

Name the 4 men who rode together on the first integrated bus.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

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Chapter 38: **Three Boys and Six Girls** (pages 174- 176)

The fight to see that all Americans—black, white, Hispanic, Asian, female—would be treated fairly was called the "\_\_\_\_\_."

After the Supreme Court announced its decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 that ruled that \_\_\_\_\_.

What happened in the South?

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On the first day that the nine black students entered *Central High*, what happened?

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What was the name given to the group of students who changed history in Little Rock, Arkansas?

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What did they do change history?

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Finally, the president acted. "Mob rule cannot be allowed to override the decisions of our courts," he said. Reluctantly, he ordered what?

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