

Crash Course Review Questions for Unit 9

COLD WAR #37

1. Why is The Cold War referred to as “cold”?
2. Is The Cold War more of a war or an era?
3. In what ways was the US at an advantage at the end of World War II?
4. Why did Russian create pro-communist states around them?
5. What was the policy of containment?
6. What pledge was made in the Truman Doctrine?
7. What was the Marshall Plan?
8. What happened in 1949?
9. Why was the relationship between The Cold War and consensus in congress?
10. How was the USSR able to build their own nuclear bombs so quickly?
11. What was The Red Scare?
12. How did The Cold War encourage loyalty to the state?

COLD WAR # 38

1. What war is known as the Forgotten War?
2. Since the Korean War is not technically a war, what was it?
3. Vietnam was a colony to what country?
4. How did the Gulf of Tonkin incident expand the US involvement in Vietnam?
5. First part of Nixon’s secret plan was “_____” - gradually withdrawing American troops and leaving the fighting to the Vietnamese.
6. The Khmer Rouge represented the absolute worst that Communism had to offer, forcing almost all Cambodians into communes and massacring _____ of the country’s population.
7. **War Powers Act** in 1973, which was supposed to limit the president’s ability to send troops overseas without their approval of _____
8. The war between North and South Vietnam, however, continued until _____, when the North finally conquered the South and created a single, _____ Vietnam.

List important names from this episode: (3 minimum)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Civil Rights and 1950's #39

1. Between 1946 and 1960 Americans experienced a period of economic expansion that saw standards of living _____ and gross national product more than _____.
2. The 1950s was the era of _____. The number of homes in the United States doubled during the decade, which had the pleasant side effect of creating lots of _____.
3. Classic example of suburbanization was _____ in New York, where 10,000 almost identical homes were built and became home to _____ people almost overnight.
4. Most people agreed on the American values: _____, respect for _____ property, and belief in equal opportunity.
5. You might think the Civil Rights Movement began with _____ and the Montgomery Bus Boycott or else Brown v. Board of Education, but it really started during _____. But even before that, black Americans had been fighting for civil rights
6. _____ v. Ferguson that required all public facilities to be separate but equal.
7. On December 1, _____, Rosa Parks refused to move to the back of a bus in Montgomery, Alabama and got arrested, kicking off the Montgomery Bus Boycott that lasted almost a _____.
8. The Bus Boycott also thrust into prominence a young pastor from Atlanta, the 26 year old _____.
9. But there was also widespread systemic inequality and poverty in the decade that shows just how far away we were from living the ideal of _____ opportunity.

1960's #40

1. So the 1960s saw people organizing and actively working for _____, both in the social order and in government. This included the student movement, the woman's movement, movements for gay rights, major anti-war movement, and a push by the courts to expand rights in general.
2. Then, in 1961, leaders from the Congress of _____ Equality (CORE) launched "Freedom Rides" to integrate interstate buses. Volunteers rode the buses into the deep South, where they faced _____, including beatings and a bombing in Aniston, Alabama.

3. Television brought the reality of the Jim Crow South into people's _____, as images of Bull Connor's police dogs and water cannons being turned on peaceful marchers, many of them children, horrified viewers, and eventually led _____ to endorse the movement's goals.
4. John F. Kennedy was initially cool to civil rights, but to be fair, the Cold War occupied a lot of his time, what with the _____ missile crisis, and the Bay of _____, and whatnot. But the demonstrations of 1963 pushed John F. Kennedy to support _____ more actively.
5. Civil _____ Act of 1964. The law prohibited discrimination in employment, _____, hospitals, and privately owned public places, like restaurants and hotels and theaters, and it also banned discrimination on the basis of sex.
6. Voting Rights Act, which gave the federal government the power to oversee _____ in places where discrimination was practiced.
7. 1964 saw the beginnings of riots in city _____, for instance, mostly in northern cities. The worst riots were in 1965 in _____, in southern California. These left 35 people dead, 900 injured, and \$30 million in damage.
8. _____, who many white people regarded as an advocate for violence, but who also called for self-reliance.
9. Perhaps the most significant freedom movement, in terms of number of people involved and long-lasting effects, was the American _____ movement.
10. 1968 began with the _____ Offensive in Vietnam, which stirred up the _____ protest.
11. There's one last thing I want to emphasize: All of this wasn't really the result of like a radical revolution. It was the result of a process that had been going on for decades. I mean, arguably, a process that had been going on for _____ of years.

Rise of Conservatism #41

1. Now you'll remember from our last episode that we learned that not everyone in the 1960s was a psychedelic, rock-listening, war-protesting hippie. In fact there was a strong undercurrent of _____ thinking
2. But both of these strands of conservatism were very hostile toward _____ and also to the idea of _____ government.
3. So in the end Goldwater received a paltry 27 million votes to Johnson's _____ million and democrats racked up huge majorities in both houses of _____.
4. Nixon won the election, campaigning as the candidate of the _____ of Americans, who weren't anti-war protesters, and who didn't admire free love or the communal ideas of hippies.
5. Conservatives who voted for Nixon, hoping that he would roll back the New Deal, were disappointed. I mean, in some ways the Nixon domestic agenda was just a continuation of LBJ's _____.
6. **University of California v. Bakke.** This upheld _____ as a valid governmental interest, although it did strike down the use of strict quotas in university admissions.
7. _____ v _____ established a woman's right to have an abortion in the first trimester of her pregnancy as well as a more limited right as the pregnancy progressed.

8. Watergate was followed by a Senate investigation by the Church Committee, which revealed that Nixon was hardly the first president to have abused his _____.
9. Church Commission, Watergate, the Pentagon papers, Vietnam, all of these things revealed a government that truly was _____, and this undermined a fundamental liberal belief that government is a good institution that is supposed to solve problems and promote freedom.