

Name: _____ Date: _____

Postwar US and the Cold War at Home



Objectives

In this lesson, you will

- analyze political, economic, and social conditions in the United States in the postwar era.
- analyze examples of American culture that were affected by the Cold War.
- write a paragraph about an allegory from the Cold War era.

Expanding Role of the Federal Government

MILITARY SPENDING

- ❖ Fear of _____ and the _____ arms race caused the federal government to continue spending large amounts of money on _____ and related technology, including _____ weapons. This led to the rise of what President Eisenhower later called the _____ .

SOCIAL PROGRAMS

- ❖ Direct supports to American citizens gave them the ability to improve their _____ **situations**. Investments in infrastructure improved _____ and the _____ of goods.

GI Bill	The Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill) was signed in 1944. Through this act, many veterans received money to go to _____, start _____, and buy _____. Loans backed by the GI Bill helped expand the growth of _____.
Federal Aid Highway Act	President Eisenhower believed that a _____ system was needed to improve _____ and national _____. This system created _____, expanded the _____, and greatly improved car transportation in the United States .
National Defense Education Act	In 1957, the Soviet Union launched _____, the first space satellite. President Eisenhower reacted by approving a US _____ to keep up with the Soviets. One year later, the _____ and _____ (NASA) was founded, and the US Congress passed the National Defense Education Act.

- ⇒ Women who had worked in **defense industries** were encouraged to give up their _____ and were replaced by returning _____. The number of women seeking _____ increased far _____ than the number of men.

- ⇒ Many African American veterans **were** _____ **to take advantage** of the GI Bill home loans because of a policy known as _____. Banks and insurers adopted these maps and practices to _____ **African American veterans home loans** that were provided through the GI Bill.
- ⇒ The Indian Relocation Act of 1956 was described as an attempt to lift Native Americans out of **the perceived** _____ **and** _____ **of reservations** and _____ them to _____ **areas**, where they could get job _____ and _____.
- ⇒ After the war, _____ **profits soared**, and labor unions felt that workers should also see a rise in wages. Eventually, these _____ issues were worked out through a series of _____, _____, and _____.
- ⇒ Truman said that the Republican Congress should enact _____. In 1947, they passed—over his **veto**—**the** _____, which limited head of the some actions that unions could take to help _____.

Cold War and Political Shifts

THE SECOND RED SCARE

- ❖ The **House Un-American Activities Committee** (HUAC), originally convened in 1938, investigated numerous _____ citizens and _____ employees over the years. The HUAC attempted to expose anyone suspected of _____ activities.
- ❖ In 1947, ten members of the _____ refused to respond to the question “Are you now or have you ever been a member of the communist party?” They all **refused to answer the question**, citing the _____, and were

sentenced to up to a year in prison. In Hollywood, they were _____, unable to get work in the movie industry again.

- ❖ Prominent " _____ " emerged during the late 1940s, including future Republican President _____, FBI Director _____, and the most prominent of all, **Republican Senator** _____ of Wisconsin.

Investigation of Alger Hiss: Magazine editor Whittaker Chambers, a former _____ secret agent, accused Hiss of providing important _____ documents to him. Hiss _____ the accusations but was convicted of perjury in 1950.

Hoover and the FBI: Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Hoover acted as if any protest was a _____ plot, and he kept extensive files on the leaders of the **Civil Rights Movement** using _____, _____, and _____.

Senator Joe McCarthy was noted for making claims that there were large numbers of communists, Soviet spies, and communist sympathizers inside the _____. His tactic of accusing without proof is called _____.

Army-McCarthy Hearings: In 1954, McCarthy made new allegations about communists in the _____, verbally attacking Secretary of the Army Robert Stevens. On December 2, 1954, the Senate voted to _____ Senator McCarthy as a form of discipline for his actions.

Cultural Shifts



DEMOGRAPHICS

In 1947, an innovative builder, **William Levitt**, created what became a cultural symbol of the growing middle class: _____. With good, paved roads, people (mostly Whites) could live in the suburbs and _____ to work in the _____.

In the _____, about 4.3 million African Americans migrated out of the South between 1940 and 1970. They found better _____ in the North, where people were needed to **work in** _____ **during and after World War II**. These jobs offered better _____ and _____ conditions than were available in the South. After World War II, many _____ **moved out to suburbs**.



POPULAR CULTURE: MUSIC

African American styles found greater audiences among all listeners. _____ evolved into more modern improvisational forms. _____, derived from field hollers and gospel music, was enhanced using electric guitars. John Lee Hooker and _____ were notable performers of blues.

Foreign language songs were important in the era, showing the influence of _____ who had been stationed in Europe during the _____. Examples included *Que Sera, Sera* and *Chansons d'Amour*.

Younger audiences enjoyed a combination of _____ and _____ called **rock and roll**. White performers such as _____ and African Americans such as Chuck Berry pioneered this style.

POPULAR CULTURE



Popular culture in the 1950s reflected the _____ **and preoccupation** of the American people during the Cold War. Music, movies, and television were used to define the _____ and the struggle for _____. Some were _____, some _____. A 1952 movie, ***Duck and Cover***, was targeted at schoolchildren to remind them of the constant _____ of a _____ by the Soviets.