



Demonstrators (right) show the depth of anti-Communist feeling in the post-war period. Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, (above) were the first U.S. civilians to be executed for espionage. **Culture** How did spy cases affect Americans' perception of a Communist threat in society?

convicted of perjury for lying in the slander case. In 1950 he went to prison for four years.

Not all Americans were convinced he was guilty, and for many years thereafter the Hiss case was hotly debated. For most people, however, the case seemed to prove that there was a real Communist threat in the United States.

Several months after Hiss's conviction, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, a married couple who held radical views, were accused of passing atomic secrets to the Soviets during World War II. After a highly controversial trial, the

Rosenbergs were convicted of espionage and executed in 1953. The case was another event that inflamed anti-Communist passions and focused attention on a possible internal threat to the nation's security.

Like the Hiss case, the Rosenbergs' convictions and executions were debated for years afterward. The controversy was revived in 1991 with the release of secret Soviet records that seemed to indicate that both Alger Hiss and Julius Rosenberg were indeed guilty.

SECTION 2 REVIEW

Comprehension

- 1. Key Terms** Define: (a) Marshall Plan; (b) Berlin airlift; (c) NATO; (d) collective security; (e) Warsaw Pact; (f) HUAC; (g) Hollywood Ten; (h) blacklist; (i) McCarran-Walter Act.
- 2. Summarizing the Main Idea** What events abroad and at home in the late 1940s and early 1950s helped raise Americans' fears of communism?
- 3. Organizing Information** Construct a cause-and-effect chart showing the origins and impact of the Truman Doctrine.

Critical Thinking

- 4. Analyzing Time Lines** Refer to the time line at the start of the section. How was 1949 a key year in the development of the cold war?
- 5. Determining Relevance** How does America's pre-World War II isolationism relate to a discussion of the Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift, and NATO?

Writing Activity

- 6. Writing a Persuasive Essay** Did Americans have reason for concern about Communist infiltration of government and society? Consider the events going on in the world.

1950
Korean War
begins

1950
McCarthy launches anti-
Communist campaign

1953
Soviet Union tests
hydrogen device

1956
Suez crisis

1957
Eisenhower
Doctrine

1957
Soviet Union
launches Sputnik
satellite

1960
U-2
incident

1950

1955

1960

3 The Cold War Expands

SECTION PREVIEW

Objectives

- 1 Describe General Douglas MacArthur and his role in the Korean War.
- 2 Analyze the effects of Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist campaign.
- 3 Trace the development of the cold war and the arms race in the 1950s.
- 4 **Key Terms** Define: Korean War; 38th parallel; domino theory; arms race; brinkmanship; ICBM; *Sputnik*; U-2 incident.

Main Idea

During the 1950s, the cold war spread to new locations around the world. At home, a senator's anti-Communist crusade ruined many people's careers but ultimately failed.

Reading Strategy

Outlining Information Copy the headings in this section on a sheet of paper. As you read, add two or three key facts under each heading to create an outline.

Koreans hoped their nation would be restored after Japan withdrew. However, in 1945 the Allies agreed to divide the nation temporarily into a Soviet-occupied northern zone and an American-occupied southern zone. Soon a pro-American government formed in South Korea and a Communist regime in North Korea. Occupying forces withdrew from both zones in 1948 and 1949.

In June 1950, the **Korean War** broke out when North Korean troops streamed across the **38th parallel**, the latitude line dividing the two nations, aiming to reunite Korea by force. Because the USSR was boycotting the Security Council at the time to protest the exclusion of Communist China, the UN was able to act. It called on its members to defend South Korea.

Douglas MacArthur



A hero of two world wars and a strong



General Douglas MacArthur
(1880–1964)

anti-Communist, General Douglas MacArthur was Truman's choice to lead the UN forces in Korea. For MacArthur, the command capped a long, distinguished, and controversial career.

The son of an army officer, MacArthur graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1903 at the top of his class. He was cited seven times for bravery in World War I and by 1918, at age 38, had attained the rank of general. After serving in the Philippines during the 1920s, he returned to the United States in 1930 to become Army Chief of Staff.

At the start of World War II President Roosevelt appointed MacArthur to be commander of American forces in Asia. From this post he organized the defense of the Philippines and, later, the three-year island-hopping campaign against the Japanese in the Pacific.

As virtual dictator of Japan during the postwar occupation period, MacArthur was responsible for establishing Western democracy

there and for creating Japan's new democratic constitution. He was less successful in implementing democracy in South Korea, where he also commanded American occupation forces. There MacArthur supported South Korean president Syngman Rhee, despite Rhee's brutal elimination of his opponents.

Although a hero to those he commanded and to much of the American public, MacArthur was disliked by many political leaders, who viewed him as overly ambitious. MacArthur, in turn, had little respect for either Roosevelt or Truman, both of whom he viewed as soft on communism. His attitude made MacArthur an anti-Communist hero. Yet his characteristic contempt for anyone with authority over him led him to take actions that undermined his otherwise brilliant career. ■

The Korean War

Despite his difficult personality, MacArthur was an excellent military strategist, and he developed a bold plan to drive the invaders from South Korea. With Soviet tanks and air power, the North Koreans had swept through South

Korea in just weeks. Only a small part of the country, near the port city of Pusan, remained unconquered.

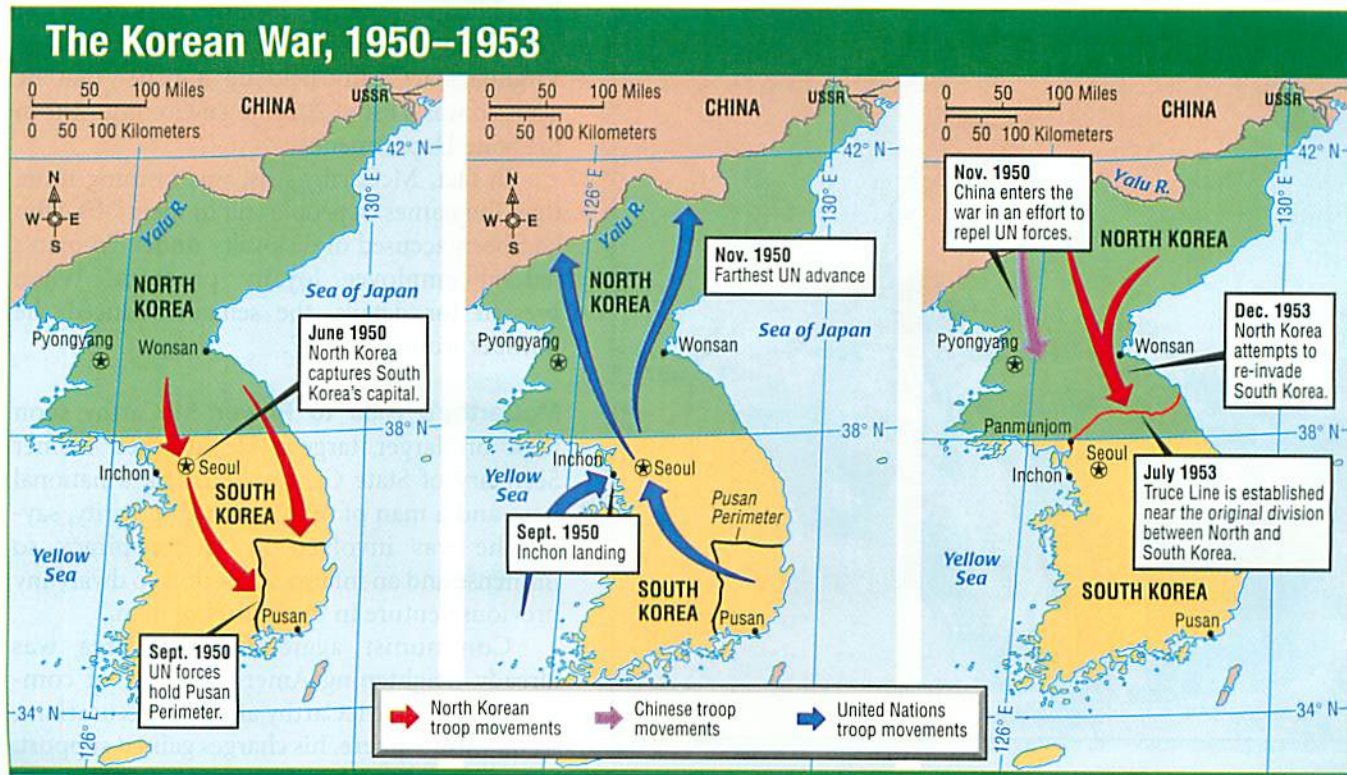
MacArthur suspected that the North Koreans' rapid advance had left their supply lines stretched thin. He decided to strike at this weakness. After first sending forces to defend Pusan, in September 1950 he landed troops at Inchon in northwestern South Korea, and attacked enemy supply lines from behind.

MacArthur's strategy worked. Caught between UN forces in the north and south, and with their supplies cut off, the invaders fled back across the 38th parallel. UN troops pursued them northward. American and South Korean leaders began to boast of reuniting Korea under South Korean control. Such talk alarmed the Chinese Communists, who had been in power less than a year and who did not want a pro-Western nation next door.

As UN troops approached North Korea's border with China, the Chinese warned them not to advance any farther. MacArthur ignored the warning. On November 24, 1950, the general announced his "Home by Christmas" offen-

Main Idea CONNECTIONS

In what way was the Korean War a cold war conflict?



These maps show the back-and-forth nature of the fighting in the Korean War. **Movement**
Examine the maps and the movements of the UN troops. Why do you think China entered the war when it did?

sive, designed to drive the enemy across the North Korean border at the Yalu River into China and end the war.

Chinese troops poured across the Yalu to take the offensive. The Chinese and North Koreans pushed the UN forces back into South Korea. A stalemate developed.

MacArthur favored breaking the stalemate by opening a second front in the war. He urged that the Chinese opposition forces of Jiang Jieshi on the island of Taiwan be returned to the mainland to attack the Chinese Communists. Truman opposed this strategy, fearing it could lead to a widespread war in Asia.

Unable to sway Truman, MacArthur sent a letter to House Minority Leader Joseph Martin in March 1951, attacking the President's policies. Martin made the letter public. On April 11, Truman fired MacArthur for insubordination.

MacArthur returned home to a hero's welcome. In an address to a joint session of Congress on April 19, he made an emotional farewell:



“Since I took the oath at West Point, the hopes and dreams [of youth] have all vanished. But I still remember the

refrain of one of the most popular barracks ballads of that day, which proclaimed most proudly that old soldiers never die, they just fade away. And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away, an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty. Good-bye.”

—General Douglas MacArthur,
speech to Congress, April 19, 1951

Once tempers cooled, MacArthur did, in fact, fade from view, and Truman was able to keep the war limited. However, the struggle dragged on for over two more years. Finally, a truce was signed in 1953, leaving Korea divided at almost exactly the same place as before the war, near the 38th parallel.

The Korean War caused enormous frustration at home. Americans wondered why about 55,000 of their soldiers had been killed and 113,000 wounded for such limited results. They wondered if their government was serious about stopping communism.

The McCarthy Era

The events in Asia seemed to many Americans to support sensational charges made in 1950 by Republican senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. During a speech in Wheeling, West Virginia, McCarthy held up a paper that he claimed was a list of 205 known Communists in the State Department.

In fact, McCarthy's list was nothing more than the names of people still in their jobs, who had been accused of disloyalty under Truman's federal employee loyalty program. When pressed for details, the senator reduced the number from 205 to 57.

McCarthy's Rise to Power McCarthy soon took on larger targets. He attacked former Secretary of State George Marshall, a national hero and a man of unquestioned integrity, saying he was involved in “a conspiracy so immense and an infamy so black as to dwarf any previous venture in the history of man.”

Communist aggression in Korea was already heightening Americans' fear of communism when McCarthy aired his accusations. In this atmosphere, his charges gained support.

McCarthy's Fall In early 1954, McCarthy charged that even the army was full of Communists. Finally, political and military leaders decided that he had to be stopped.



More than 5.8 million military personnel and more than 1.6 million draftees served in the Korean War. **Culture** Why were Americans frustrated by the outcome of the war?

Meanwhile, army officials charged McCarthy with seeking special treatment for an aide who had been drafted. As charges and countercharges flew between McCarthy and the army, the senator's subcommittee voted to investigate the claims.

The Army-McCarthy hearings began in late April 1954. Democrats asked that the hearings be televised, hoping that the public would see McCarthy for what he was. Ever eager for publicity, the senator fell into the trap by agreeing to the coverage. For the next several weeks, Americans remained riveted to their TVs. Most were horrified by McCarthy's bullying tactics and baseless allegations.

By the time the hearings ended in mid-June, the senator had lost even his most hard-core supporters. The Senate condemned him for his reckless actions. Unrepentant, the senator charged his accusers with being tools of the Communists. However, he no longer had credibility. Although McCarthy remained in the Senate, his power was gone. He died three years later, a broken man.

Eventually this second red scare, much like the one that followed World War I, subsided. But the nation was damaged by the era's suppression of free speech and open, honest debate.

The Cold War in the 1950s

When Republican and World War II hero Dwight Eisenhower succeeded Truman as President in 1953, American cold war policy entered a new phase. Eisenhower's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, was a harsh anti-Communist who considered winning the cold war to be a moral crusade. Dulles believed Truman's containment policy was too cautious. Instead, he called for a policy to roll back communism where it had taken hold.

As a military leader, Eisenhower recognized the risks of confronting the Soviets. He acted as a brake on Dulles's more extreme views. Eisenhower realized that the United States could not intervene in the affairs of the Soviet Union's Eastern European satellite nations. So when East Germans revolted in 1953, and Poles and Hungarians in 1956, the United States kept its distance as Soviet troops crushed the uprisings.

Eisenhower understood that any other response risked war with the Soviet Union. He wanted to avoid that at all costs. Thus the policy of containment remained in effect during the 1950s.



The comic book at right shows how the media capitalized on peoples' fears. Above, Army counsel Joseph Welch (seated at table) listens in disgust to Senator McCarthy as he discusses Communist infiltration into the army. **Government** What finally led to McCarthy's downfall?



Southeast Asia In July 1953, Eisenhower fulfilled a campaign promise to bring the Korean War to an end. He was aided in this effort by the sudden death of Stalin in March and by the rapid rise of more moderate Soviet leaders.

Meanwhile, another conflict had developed. This one was in Vietnam, a French colony in Southeast Asia that had fallen to Japan during World War II. Just after the Japanese surrender in 1945, Ho Chi Minh, head of the Vietnamese Communist party, had declared the colony's independence. France rejected Ho's declaration and sent troops to reassert its authority in Vietnam. An ugly war began to unfold.

Eisenhower subscribed to what became known as the **domino theory**. This belief held that if one country fell to the Communists, its neighbors soon would follow, like a toppling row of dominos. By 1954 the United States was providing substantial military aid to support France in its Southeast Asian war.

After a major defeat in May 1954, France withdrew its forces. An international conference divided Vietnam, like Korea, into a

Israel After the 1948 War



Following the 1948 war, the new state of Israel controlled most of what had once been Palestine.

Regions What regions were still held by Palestinians after the 1948 war?

Communist north and anti-Communist south. The United States provided aid to South Vietnam but resisted greater involvement. That course would change in the 1960s.

The Middle East The cold war was also played out in the historic tensions of the Middle East. Britain and France were given control over much of this region after World War I. The British area included Palestine, a region on the Mediterranean coast and biblical home of the Jewish people.

In the 1930s, anti-Semitism in Germany and Eastern Europe forced many Jews to seek safety in Palestine. Calls for a Jewish state followed. In 1947 the British turned the question over to the UN, which called for the creation of two states in the area, one Jewish and one Arab. In May 1948 the Jews in Palestine proclaimed the new nation of Israel. (See map above.)

Conflict soon erupted between Israel and its Arab neighbors, who also

viewed Palestine as their ancient homeland. The United States supported Israel. The Soviet Union generally backed the Arab opposition.

While supporting Israel, the United States worked to prevent oil-rich Arab nations from falling under the influence of the Soviet Union. In 1952, a pro-Communist leader gained control in Iran. The next year the United States Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) organized his overthrow and restored to power the pro-American Shah of Iran.

The next cold war clash in the Middle East was the Suez crisis of 1956. When Egypt's ruler, Gamal Abdel Nasser, sought Soviet support, America and Great Britain cut off their aid. Nasser responded by seizing the British-owned Suez Canal, a vital waterway that passed through Egypt and allowed Middle East oil to reach Europe via the Mediterranean.

In late 1956, British and French forces attacked Egypt to regain control of the canal. Reacting to Soviet threats of "dangerous consequences," Eisenhower persuaded his NATO allies to withdraw from Egypt, which retained control of the canal.

Eisenhower then acted to combat further Soviet influence in the Middle East. In January 1957, the President announced the Eisenhower Doctrine. This policy stated that the United States would use force "to safeguard the independence of any country or group of countries in the Middle East requesting aid against [Communist-inspired] aggression." Eisenhower used his doctrine in 1958 to justify landing troops in Lebanon to put down a revolt against its government.

Latin America The cold war likewise affected Latin America. Since the mid-1920s, the United States had exercised control over the economies of some 10 Latin American nations. In Central America, United States troops had invaded Nicaragua and Honduras to prop up leaders who supported American interests.

After World War II, the United States became concerned about the possible spread of communism to other Latin American nations, especially where American companies had large investments. In 1947, the United States signed the Rio Pact, a regional defense alliance with 18 other nations in the Western Hemisphere. The following year the United States led the way in forming the Organization of American States (OAS) to increase cooperation among the nations of the hemisphere.

Main Idea CONNECTIONS

How did the cold war affect the Middle East?

In 1954 the CIA helped overthrow the government of Guatemala on the grounds that its leaders were sympathetic to radical causes. The CIA takeover restored the property of an American corporation, the United Fruit Company, which had been seized by the Guatemalan government. Such actions fueled a Soviet perception that America was escalating the cold war.

In 1958 another crisis began as revolutionary leader Fidel Castro overthrew the corrupt Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista. Batista, who fled the country on January 1, 1959, had ties to American organized crime. Yet Eisenhower would not support Castro after the CIA reported that his movement had been infiltrated by Communists.

When Castro seized American property in Cuba, Eisenhower responded by cutting diplomatic ties and halting exports to the island. Castro then turned to the Soviet Union for economic and military aid, which it would rely on for the next three decades.

The Arms Race

Throughout the 1950s the United States and the Soviet Union waged an increasingly intense struggle for world leadership. Whenever one side appeared to be gaining the upper hand in the cold war, the other would respond with new programs and policies. Nowhere was this competition more dangerous than in the **arms race**, the struggle to gain weapons superiority.

The Growth of Nuclear Arsenals In August 1953, less than a year after the United States exploded its first thermonuclear device, the Soviet Union successfully tested a hydrogen device of its own. In part to publicize that the United States still led in nuclear technology, in December 1953 Eisenhower announced an Atoms for Peace Plan at the United Nations. The President's proposal called for the world's nations to work together under UN supervision to find peaceful uses for nuclear technology. The Soviet Union, which did not want to give the UN any of its nuclear material, refused to participate.

At the same time, Eisenhower stepped up the American weapons development program to counter the new Soviet nuclear threat. Between 1954 and 1958 the United States conducted 19 hydrogen bomb tests at Bikini Island in the Pacific.

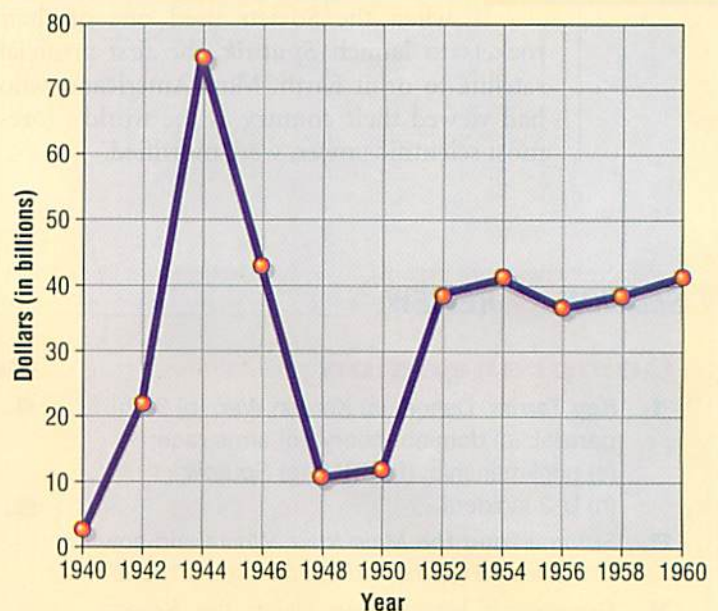
The first of these explosions, in March 1954, was over 750 times more powerful than the atomic bomb that was dropped on Nagasaki in World War II. Japanese fishermen some 90 miles from the blast suffered severe radiation burns, and residents of an island nearly 200 miles away had to be evacuated. The test chillingly revealed that nuclear war could threaten the entire world with radioactive contamination.



A 1959 Newsweek illustration showed Soviet leader Khrushchev (left) and Eisenhower (right) using arms to maintain a balance of power.

Brinkmanship American policymakers used the fear of nuclear war to achieve their cold war objectives. In 1956, Secretary of State John Dulles made it clear that the United States was prepared to risk war to protect its national interests. Dulles explained this policy of **brinkmanship** in an interview in *Life* magazine:

U.S. Defense Spending, 1940–1960



Source: Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970



Interpreting Graphs The competition for world leadership led to an arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Government Describe the pattern of American defense spending in the post-World War II era. What was the cause of the sharpest rise?

AMERICAN VOICES

“The ability to get to the verge without getting into the war is the necessary art. If you cannot master it, you inevitably get into war. If you try to run away from it, if you are scared to go to the brink, you are lost.”

—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles,
interview in *Life* magazine, 1956

Many Americans agreed with the reaction of Illinois senator Adlai Stevenson: “I am shocked that the Secretary of State is willing to play Russian roulette with the life of our nation.” Still, the Eisenhower administration employed the policy a number of times.

Cold War in the Skies To carry hydrogen bombs to their targets, American military planners relied mainly on the United States Air Force. Unable to match this strength, the Soviets instead focused on long-range rockets known as intercontinental ballistic missiles, or **ICBMs**, as their primary delivery system.

Americans also worked to develop ICBMs. However, in part because of its dependence on conventional air power, the United States lagged behind the Soviet Union in missile development.

The size of this technology gap became startlingly apparent in 1957, when the Soviets used one of their rockets to launch *Sputnik*, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth. Most Americans, who had viewed their country as the world’s foremost scientific power, were mortified.

Worse yet, the United States’ own satellite and rocket, rushed to the launching pad before it was ready, came crashing to the ground. Another fear prompted by *Sputnik* was the realization that the rocket used to launch it could also carry a hydrogen bomb to American shores.

In May 1960, the Soviet military again demonstrated its capabilities by shooting down an American spy plane over Soviet territory with a guided missile. The plane, called a U-2, flew more than 15 miles high. At such altitudes, American officials had assumed that the spy planes were immune to attack. The **U-2 incident** shattered this confidence.

One of the legacies of the cold war was the creation of what Eisenhower called a “permanent armaments industry of vast proportions.” He warned that the existence of this “military-industrial complex,” employing millions of Americans and having a financial stake in war-making, could become a threat to peace:

KEY DOCUMENTS

“Our arms must be mighty, ready for instant action. . . . We recognize the imperative need for this development. Yet we must not fail to comprehend its grave implications. . . . [In] government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted [unnecessary] influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.”

—Farewell Address,
President Dwight D. Eisenhower,
January 17, 1961

Main Idea CONNECTIONS

Why did the launch of *Sputnik* shock Americans?

SECTION 3 REVIEW**Comprehension**

- Key Terms** Define: (a) Korean War; (b) 38th parallel; (c) domino theory; (d) arms race; (e) brinkmanship; (f) ICBM; (g) *Sputnik*; (h) U-2 incident.
- Summarizing the Main Idea** Where and how was the cold war carried out during the 1950s?
- Organizing Information** Using the Korean War maps as a guide, create a time line of the major events of the war.

Critical Thinking

- Analyzing Time Lines** Refer to the time line at the start of the section. Choose three entries and summarize their causes and effects.
- Determining Relevance** What overstatements did Senator McCarthy make in his accusations about Communists?

Writing Activity

- Writing an Expository Essay** Trace the development of the arms race in the 1950s. What effect did the policy of brinkmanship have on the arms race?

Why Study History?

To understand that . . .

Defense Spending Affects You

High defense spending in recent decades has had a major impact on American society that continues to this day.



Bomber assembly line, 1950s

In 1971, one Huey helicopter cost the United States as much as 66 units of low-income housing. In 1998, the estimated cost of one B-2 Stealth bomber was roughly half the yearly expenses of the National Park Service. The more that the nation spends

on weapons, the less it has available for domestic needs. Yet, while many Americans support cuts in defense spending, others warn of the military risks and economic consequences.

The Impact Today

During the cold war, as you have read, the United States sought to contain communism around the world. To achieve this goal, the United States devoted a high proportion of the federal budget to defense. Billions of dollars were spent building weapons, training troops, and establishing military bases.

In 1950, the United States spent approximately \$13 billion on defense, which amounted to a little less than one third of the federal budget. By 1961, defense spending had soared to \$47 billion, or roughly one half of the total budget. Many Americans became concerned. In 1961, outgoing President Dwight Eisenhower warned the nation about the "military-industrial complex," or the growing alliance of business and military leaders who worked together to keep defense spending high.

Defense spending continued to increase in dollar amounts in the 1970s, 1980s, and early 1990s. At the same time, it slowly declined as a percentage of the total federal budget, averaging about 25 percent between 1975 and 1990.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, American defense spending has decreased significantly as a percentage of the federal budget. Today defense spending represents only about 18 percent of the total budget. This is the lowest percentage since before World War II.

Cutting defense spending can create problems. For example, the United States must maintain the military strength it needs not only to defend itself but also to meet its commitments to other nations. In addition, high defense spending produces jobs. In 1971, the Pentagon employed 3.8 million workers, including men and women in the armed forces. An additional 2.2 million people worked in defense-related private industries. Although these numbers have decreased in recent years, millions of Americans still owe their jobs to defense spending.

The Impact on You

Imagine that you have been assigned to write an editorial on future defense spending. What information would you need before deciding whether defense spending should increase, decrease, or remain the same? List five questions that you would want to research.



Ceremony at closing of army base, 1996

Chapter 26 Review

Chapter Summary



The major concepts of Chapter 26 are presented below. See also *Guide to the Essentials of American History* or *Interactive Student Tutorial CD-ROM*, which contains interactive review activities, time lines, helpful hints, and test practice for Chapter 26.

Reviewing the Main Ideas

After World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union entered a period of intense hostility known as the cold war. The conflict was mostly indirect, taking place in countries where the two superpowers competed for influence and in a nuclear arms race. The cold war inflamed anti-Communist fears and suspicions at home.

Section 1: Origins of the Cold War

At the end of World War II, conflicting goals for Europe led to growing hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Section 2: The Cold War Abroad and at Home

As the cold war intensified, American policy focused on rebuilding and unifying Western Europe. At home, emotionally charged spy cases raised fears of Communist infiltration into American society and government.

Section 3: The Cold War Expands

During the 1950s, the cold war spread to new locations around the world. At home, a senator's anti-Communist crusade ruined many people's careers but ultimately failed.



High defense spending in recent decades has had a major impact on American society that continues to this day.

Key Terms

Use each of the terms below in a sentence that shows how it relates to the chapter.

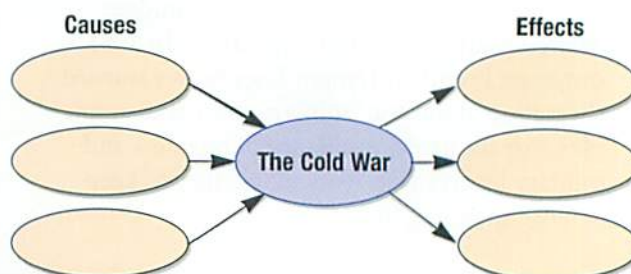
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. domino theory | 9. containment |
| 2. <i>Sputnik</i> | 10. NATO |
| 3. Truman Doctrine | 11. HUAC |
| 4. U-2 incident | 12. Marshall Plan |
| 5. Hollywood Ten | 13. brinkmanship |
| 6. cold war | 14. satellite nation |
| 7. iron curtain | 15. blacklist |
| 8. Berlin airlift | 16. Warsaw Pact |

Comprehension

1. How did Germany come to be a divided nation?
2. Who were Alger Hiss and the Rosenbergs?
3. Why were NATO and the Warsaw Pact created?
4. What events led to the Berlin airlift?
5. Describe the rise and fall of Senator Joseph McCarthy.
6. What were the Potsdam and Yalta conferences?
7. Who was Douglas MacArthur, and what is his historical significance?
8. What was the importance of the Iron Curtain speech?

Using Graphic Organizers

On a separate sheet of paper, copy the organizer below. In each box write a sentence summarizing information from the chapter.



Analyzing Political Cartoons ▶

1. Examine the images in this 1949 cartoon. (a) What is the flame that the man is about to douse? (b) What does it represent?
2. (a) What does the man represent? (b) How do you know?
3. What is the cartoonist's message?



Critical Thinking

1. **Reviewing the Chapter Skill** Write a cause-and-effect statement about the Korean War.
2. **Arranging Events in Order** List three or four major events that preceded Churchill's declaration that an "iron curtain" had divided Europe.
3. **Recognizing Ideologies** How did differing ideologies lead to the development of the cold war?
4. **Analyzing Primary Sources** Reread the Key Documents quotation from Eisenhower at the end of Section 3. Restate the main point in your own words.

INTERNET ACTIVITY

For your portfolio: PREPARE A SUMMARY

Access Prentice Hall's *America: Pathways to the Present* site at www.Pathways.phschool.com for the specific URL to complete the activity. Additional resources and related Web sites are also available.

Read about the history and organization of the United Nations. Choose one branch or suborganization of the United Nations and prepare a summary of the work carried out by that branch.

ANALYZING DOCUMENTS ◀▶ INTERPRETING DATA

Turn to the excerpt from the Truman Doctrine at the end of Section 1.

1. What was the main purpose of Truman's speech? (a) to frighten the Soviet government (b) to make clear how the United States would respond to Communist aggression (c) to win congressional approval of the containment policy (d) to expand the cold war.
2. Who did Truman promise to help? (a) subjugated minorities (b) armed resistance movements (c) majorities whose freedom was threatened (d) all of the above.
3. **Writing** Do you think the Truman Doctrine would be a good model for conducting American foreign policy today? Why or why not?

Connecting to Today

Essay Writing Since the breakup of the Soviet Union and the end of the cold war around 1991, relations between the United States and Russia have changed. Research and write an essay explaining the changes. Compare American and Russian goals today. Do you think Russia is still a threat to American interests?

CHAPTER 27

The Postwar Years at Home

1945-1960



CHAPTER FOCUS

This chapter describes the years following World War II, during which time Americans began to enjoy the benefits of their new standing as a military and economic superpower. While not all groups shared in the prosperity, most Americans now were able to buy the homes, cars, and other items that they had once only dreamed of owning.



The **Why Study History?** page at the end of this chapter explores the connection between President Truman's efforts to provide health care to Americans and the continued demands on the health care industry today.

VIEWING HISTORY This image of 1950s suburban life is on the cover of a 1958 issue of *The Saturday Evening Post*. **Culture** What does this picture tell you about life in the United States in the 1950s?