

Mr. Peters' Cray-Cray Test Review Packet

Historical Period 8 "TIMES THEY ARE A CHANGIN'" (1945-1980)

After World War II, the United States grappled with prosperity and unfamiliar international responsibilities while struggling to live up to its ideals.

Key Concepts 8.1, 8.2, and 8.3

- ✓ The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.
- ✓ United States policymakers engaged in a Cold War with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.
- ✓ Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.
- ✓ New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.
- ✓ Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow.
- ✓ Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice, and the environment.
- ✓ Liberalism influenced postwar politics and court decisions, but it came under increasing attack from the left as well as from a resurgent conservative movement.
- ✓ Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.
- ✓ Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years.
- ✓ New demographic and social developments, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.

U.S. Foreign Policy after World War II

As postwar tensions dissolved the wartime alliance between Western democracies and the Soviet Union, the United States developed a foreign policy based on collective security, international aid, and economic institutions that bolstered non-Communist nations. The Cold War fluctuated between periods of direct and indirect military confrontation and periods of mutual coexistence (or détente). Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal, the military-industrial complex, and the appropriate power of the executive branch in conducting foreign and military policy.

United Nations, 1945 - An international organization created after World War II to promote international cooperation, stop wars between countries, and provide a platform for dialogue and diplomacy.

Truman Doctrine, 1947 - President Harry Truman's policy of providing economic and military aid to any country threatened by communism.

National Security Council, 1947 - Executive agency composed of the president, vice president, and four cabinet members. Established to coordinate the strategic policies and defense of the United States.

Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), 1947 - Government agency created to gather and evaluate military, political, social, and economic information on foreign nations.

Marshall Plan 1948 - Designed to promote the economic recovery of Western Europe with massive amounts of U.S. financial aid.

Berlin airlift, 1948 - Response of the U.S. and Great Britain to the Soviet Union's blockade of West Berlin. Supplies were sent to West Berlin with continuous flights of thousands of American and British airplanes

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), 1949 - Mutual defense alliance among the nations of Western Europe and North American. Designed to contain the spread of communism.

Development of the hydrogen bomb, 1952 - The first hydrogen bomb, which was one-thousand times more powerful than the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was test by the U.S. in the South Pacific in 1952. The Soviet Union, after testing their first a-bomb in 1949, tested their first Hydrogen bomb in 1953.

New Look, 1955 - President Eisenhower's policy of reducing the size of the U.S. army, developing tactical nuclear weapons, and building strategic air power to employ nuclear weapons. Came to be known as a "bigger bang for the buck."

Sputnik I, 1957 - The first artificial satellite launched into space. Its launch by the Soviet Union marked the beginning of the space race

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty I (SALT I), 1972 - Treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to limit offensive nuclear weapons and defensive antiballistic missile systems.

Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty II (SALT II), 1979 - Treated between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to limit the number of strategic nuclear missiles in each country. The U.S. Congress did not approve the treaty due to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan, 1979 - After the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, President Carter placed an embargo on wheat shipments to Russia, increased spending on defense, and boycotted the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

Cold War, 1945-1991 - A war of words and threats between the United States and the Soviet Union that was marked primarily by a political and economic, rather than military, struggle between the two nations.

Iron Curtain - Term introduced by Winston Churchill to describe the Soviet domination of Eastern Europe after World War II.

Containment - The U.S. policy of containing the spread of communism. Containment was the foundation of U.S. foreign policy from the late 1940s until the fall of the Soviet Union in the 1990s. The policy was conceived by George Kennan, a State Department employee and expert on the Soviet Union.

Massive Retaliation - Term used by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles that implied the U.S. was willing to use nuclear force in response to Communist aggression.

Brinkmanship - Practice under Eisenhower of trying to win international disputes through a willingness to push dangerous situations to the brink of war.

Space Race - Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union for supremacy in technology and spaceflight.

Nikita Khrushchev - Soviet leader who denounced Joseph Stalin in 1956 and improved the Soviet Union's image abroad. (Lost his power in 1964 after failing to improve the Soviet Union's economy.)

Peaceful Coexistence - Soviet theory under Khrushchev that the Soviet Union could coexist peacefully with the United States. Ended in 1960 when the U.S. was caught sending U-2 spy planes over the Soviet Union

Flexible Response - President Kennedy's strategy of considering a variety of military and nonmilitary options when facing foreign policy decisions.

Nixon Doctrine - President Nixon's policy of requiring countries threatened by communism to assume most of the military burden, with the United States offering political and economic support.

Détente - Policy of relaxing tensions between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Introduced by Nixon in the early 1970s.

The Red Scare

Americans debated policies and methods designed to expose suspected communists within the United States even as both parties supported the broader strategy of containing communism.

McCarran-Walter Act, 1952 - Immigration law that permitted deportation and denial of entry into the United States for ideological reasons.

Army-McCarthy Hearings, 1954 - Televised investigations by Senator McCarthy. The hearings ended McCarthy's popularity and led to his censure by the U.S. Senate.

Fellow-Traveler - Someone who sympathized with or supported the beliefs of the Communist Party without being a member. Many American fellow travelers were investigated and blacklisted during the late 1940s and 1950s.

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) - Congressional committee, created in 1938 that began investigating suspected Communists and fellow-travelers in the late 1940s and 1950s.

Alger Hiss - State Department official accused of being a Communist spy who was convicted of perjury and sent to prison.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg - Husband and wife who were executed in 1953 for passing information about the atomic bomb to the Soviets.

Joseph McCarthy - Republican Senator from Wisconsin who in 1950 began a Communist witch-hunt that lasted until he was censured by the Senate in 1954.

McCarthyism - Term used to describe the tactic of making accusations of corruption or disloyalty without evidence and no regard for civil liberties.

Decolonization and the Spread of Nationalism

Postwar decolonization and the emergence of powerful nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East led both sides in the Cold War to seek allies among new nations, many of which remained nonaligned.

Chinese Civil War - War between Chinese government forces led by Chiang Kai-shek and Communist forces led by Mao Zedong. In 1949 Chiang and his supporters fled to Taiwan, where they set up a separate Nationalist government.

Mohammed Mossadegh - Nationalist leader of Iran who was overthrown with the help of the American CIA. Replaced by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1953

Gamal Abdel Nasser - Leader of Egypt who successfully opposed the French & British imperial powers during the 1956 Suez crisis.

The U.S. and Latin America

Cold War competition extended to Latin America, where the U.S. supported non-Communist regimes that had varying levels of commitment to democracy.

Alliance for Progress, 1961 - President Kennedy's program through which the United States provided aid for social and economic programs in Latin America.

Bay of Pigs, 1961 - Invasion of Communist-controlled Cuba by Cuban exiles who were supported by the CIA. The failure of the invasion was an embarrassment for President Kennedy and the U.S. government.

Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962 - It was a 13-day (October 16–28, 1962) confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning Soviet ballistic missiles deployment in Cuba. Along with being televised worldwide, it was the closest the Cold War came to escalating into a full-scale nuclear war.

Mann Doctrine, 1964 - U.S. foreign policy under Lyndon Johnson that called for stability in Latin America rather than political and economic reform. Outlined by Thomas Mann, an American diplomat and State Department employee

U.S. Occupation of the Dominican Republic, 1965 - To stop what President Johnson said would be a "communist dictatorship" in the Dominican Republic, the U.S. sent troops to the Dominican Republic. The U.S. invasion provoked protests in Latin America and criticism within the United States.

Salvador Allende - Chilean president who was considered the first democratically elected Marxist. He was killed in a U.S.-supported overthrow of his government in 1973.

Panama Canal Treaty, 1977 - Treaty between the United States and Panama that said the U.S. would abandon its rights to the Panama Canal in 1999.

Sandinista Liberation Front - Leftist guerrilla movement that established a revolutionary government in Nicaragua in 1979 under Daniel Ortega.

War in Southeast Asia — Korea and Vietnam

Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea and Vietnam. Although anticommunist foreign policy faced little domestic opposition in previous years, the Vietnam War inspired sizable and passionate antiwar protests that became more numerous as the war escalated, and sometimes led to violence.

Korean War, 1950-53 - War started by North Korean forces crossing the 38th parallel and invading South Korea. United Nations forces, strengthened primarily by the United States, launched a police action against North Korea to stop aggression.

Vietnam, 1954-1961 (Eisenhower Administration) - After French colonists were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, Vietnam was divided into two nations- North and South. When elections to unify the divided nation were canceled in 1956, the U.S. sent aid and advisors to South Vietnam.

Vietnam, 1961-1963 (Kennedy Administration) - In an effort to help South Vietnam, the U.S. increased the number of advisors in South Vietnam and sent in Special Forces to fight for South Vietnam.

Tonkin Gulf Resolution, 1964 - After President Johnson claimed North Vietnamese forces attacked U.S. boats in international waters in the Gulf of Tonkin, the U.S. Congress voted to give the president a "blank check" to do whatever was necessary to stop communism in South Vietnam.

Vietnam, 1965-1969 (Johnson Administration) - After increasingly escalating the number of U.S. forces in South Vietnam, President Johnson slowly realized he was fighting a war against Vietnamese nationalism that he could not win. In 1968, President Johnson withdraw from the presidential election and called for peace talks to end the Vietnam War.

Tet Offensive, 1968 - Vietcong and North Vietnamese attack throughout South Vietnam that caused public opinion in the United States to turn against the war.

Vietnam War, 1969-1973 (Nixon Administration) - Although President Nixon increased the bombing of Vietnam and launched invasions of Laos and Cambodia, he also decided to withdraw U.S. troops from Vietnam.

Vietnamization, 1969-1973 - President Nixon's policy of gradually removing U.S. troops from Vietnam

U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam, 1973 - The United States withdrew combat troops from South Vietnam.

War Powers Act, 1973 - Law that prevents the president from involving the United States in war without congressional authorization.

Fall of South Vietnam, 1975 - South Vietnam fell to communist control.

Students for a Democratic Society, 1960 - Left-wing student organization founded to attack American materialism and work for social justice and civil rights. Associated with the anti-war movement of the late 1960s.

Kent State, 1970 - University in Ohio where students were shot and killed by National Guard Troops during a protest against the Vietnam War.

Pentagon Papers, 1971 - Classified government documents on the Vietnam War leaked to the press by Daniel Ellsberg and leaked to the New York Times. Efforts to block publication was rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Eugene McCarthy - Senator who opposed the Vietnam War and made an unsuccessful attempt to win the Democratic nomination for president in 1968.

Robert Kennedy - Senator who opposed the Vietnam War and was assassinated while campaigning for the Democratic nomination for president in 1968.

Vietcong - Vietnamese Communist rebels in South Vietnam.

Domino Theory - a theory prominent from the 1950s to the 1980s, that speculated that if one country in a region came under the influence of communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect.

Ho Chi Minh - Nationalist leader of Vietnam who opposed the United States during the Vietnam War.

The U.S. and the Middle East

Ideological, military, and economic concerns shaped U.S. involvement in the Middle East, with several oil crises in the region eventually sparking attempts at creating a national energy policy.

Palestine, 1948 - Region of the Middle East that was partitioned by the United Nations to allow for the creation of a Jewish state (Israel) and a Palestinian state, which was never established.

Yom Kippur War, 1973 - After Egypt and Syria attacked Israel, the Israeli military defeated the Arab armies. U.S. support of Israel led to an Arab boycott of oil to the United States.

Camp David Accords, 1979 - Treaty between Israel and Egypt that was negotiated by President Carter of the United States. Under the terms of the treaty Israel would return occupied Egyptian territory and Egypt would recognize Israel as a nation.

Carter Doctrine, 1979 - President Carter's policy that the United States would use force to repel any nation that attempted to take control of the Persian Gulf. The Doctrine was issued in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) - Economic alliance of oil-producing countries, mostly Arab, that became powerful enough in the 1970s to control oil prices by controlling oil supplies. In 1973, OPEC placed an embargo on the sale of all countries allied with Israel.

Mujahedeen - Afghan resistance group fighting against the Soviet Union, which had invaded Afghanistan in 1979. The United States supported the mujahedeen with weapons to fight the Soviets.

Eisenhower Doctrine - Policy formulated by President Eisenhower of providing military and economic aid to Arab nations in the Middle East to help defeat Communist-nationalistic rebellions.

The Civil Rights Movement

During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combatted racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics. The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services, *Brown v. Board of Education*, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to promote greater racial equality. Continuing resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation. Debates among civil rights activists over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965.

Desegregation of the Armed Services, 1948 - Through an Executive Order, President Truman ended racial discrimination and segregation in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Brown v. Board of Education, 1954 – Supreme Court case stating that separate educational facilities for different races were inherently unequal and therefore unconstitutional.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), 1957 - Organization formed by Martin Luther King, Jr., and others after the Montgomery bus boycott. The SCLC became the backbone of the movement to achieve civil rights through nonviolence.

Civil Rights Act of 1957 - First significant civil rights legislation since Reconstruction ended in 1877. Created the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and the Civil Rights Commission of the Justice Department

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), 1960 - Organization formed to give young blacks a great voice in the civil rights movement. Organized black voter registration drives, sit-ins, and freedom rides.

Freedom Rides, 1961 - Effort to achieve integration of bus terminals by riding integrated bus throughout the South.

March on Washington, 1963 - Gathering of civil rights supporters in Washington, D.C., to pressure the U.S. Congress to pass civil rights legislation. Martin Luther King, Jr., delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech at the march.

Freedom Summer, 1964 - Effort by civil rights groups in Mississippi to register black voters during the summer of 1964.

Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Law that barred segregation in public facilities and forbade employers to discriminate on the basis of race, religion, sex, or national origin.

March from Selma to Montgomery, 1965 - Civil rights march in Alabama to bring attention to the need for a voting rights act.

Voting Rights Act of 1965 - Law that outlawed unjust restrictions on voting and authorized federal supervision of elections in areas where black voting had been restricted.

Watts, 1965 - Neighborhood of Los Angeles, California, where a race riot broke out, resulting in millions of dollars of damage and the deaths of 28 African Americans.

Race Riots, 1968 - Nationwide reaction in more than 100 cities to the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Rosa Parks - African American seamstress who refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, triggering a boycott of the bus system that sparked the Civil Rights Movement.

Martin Luther King, Jr. - Baptist minister and civil rights leader who was committed to nonviolence. Beginning with the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955, he led many significant protests in the late 1950s and 1960s

Sit-In - The act of occupying the seats or an area of a segregated establishment to protest racial segregation. Popularized in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1960.

Public Order Laws - Laws passed by many southern communities to stop civil rights protests by allowing the police to arrest anyone suspected of intending to disrupt public order.

James Meredith - African American student admitted to the University of Mississippi under federal court order in 1962.

Black Power - Movement that rejected the nonviolence and coalition-building approach of traditional civil rights groups. Advocated self-determination for African Americans (black control of black organizations).

Nation of Islam (Black Muslims) - Religious group founded by Elijah Muhammad, which professed Islamic religious beliefs and emphasized black separatism.

Malcolm X - Member of the Nation of Islam and activist for black separatism. After leaving the Nation of Islam in 1964, he was assassinated in 1965.

Black Panthers - Revolutionary organization founded in 1966 that endorsed violence as a means of social change

The Rights Revolution

Feminist and gay and lesbian activists mobilized behind claims for legal, economic, and social equality. Latino, American Indian, and Asian American movements continued to demand social and economic equality and a redress of past injustices.

American GI Forum, 1948 - Organization formed in Texas by Mexican American veterans to overcome discrimination and provide support for veterans and all Hispanics. Led the fight to end the segregation of Hispanic children in schools throughout the West and Southwest.

The Feminine Mystique, 1963 - Best-selling book Betty Friedan that challenged women to move beyond the drudgery of being a suburban housewife

Equal Pay Act, 1963 - Law that forbids gender-based pay discrimination of people performing substantially equal work for same employer.

Title VII, 1964 - Provision of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 that guarantees women legal protection against discrimination.

National Organization for Women (NOW), 1966 - Women's rights organization founded to fight discrimination against women.

American Indian Movement (AIM), 1968 - Militant Indian movement that was willing to use confrontation to obtain social justice and Indian treaty rights.

Alcatraz, 1969 - Island in San Francisco Bay that was occupied by Native American activists who demanded that the island be made available to them as a cultural center.

Stonewall Riot, 1969 - Riot at a gay bar in New York City that was periodically raided by police. The riot helped trigger the gay rights movement.

Equal Rights Amendment, 1972 - Amendment to the U.S. Constitution giving women equal rights under the law. Although the amendment was approved by Congress, it failed to achieve ratification by the required 38 states.

Wounded Knee, 1973 - Site of the 1890 massacre of Sioux by federal troops that was occupied by members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) in 1973. AIM insisted that the government honor treaty obligations of the past.

Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, 1974 - Law that gave Indian tribes control over federal programs carried out on their reservations and increasing their authority in reservation schools.

Chicano Movement - Mexican American equivalent of the Civil rights movement for Mexican Americans. The movement included student demonstrations to press for bilingual education, the hiring of more Chicano teachers, and the creation of Chicano studies programs.

Russell Means - Prominent member of the American Indian Movement who helped organized the seizure of Alcatraz in 1969 and Wounded Knee in 1973.

1960s Liberalism and the War on Poverty

Despite an overall affluence in postwar America, many people raised concerns about the prevalence and persistence of poverty as a national problem. Liberalism, based on anticommunism abroad and a firm belief in the efficacy of government power to achieve social goals at home, reached a high point of political influence by the mid-1960s. Liberal ideas found expression in Lyndon Johnson's Great Society, which attempted to use federal legislation and programs to end racial discrimination, eliminate poverty, and address other social issues. A series of Supreme Court decisions expanded civil rights and individual liberties.

Baker v. Carr, 1962 - Supreme Court decision that established the principle of "one man, one vote," requiring election districts to provide equal representation.

Engel v. Vitale, 1962 - Supreme Court decision stating that state laws requiring prayers and Bible readings in the public schools violated the first amendment's provision of separation of church and state.

Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963 - Supreme Court decision that required state courts to provide counsel for poor defendants.

Great Society, 1964 - Social program introduced by President Johnson for a war on poverty, protection of civil rights, and funding for education

War on Poverty, 1964 - President Johnson's program to help Americans escape poverty through education, job training, and community development.

Medicaid, 1965 - Health insurance program for the poor, providing states with money to buy health care for people on welfare.

Medicare, 1965 - Health insurance program for the elderly and disabled, providing government payment for health care supplied by private doctors and hospitals

Griswold v. Connecticut, 1965 - Supreme Court decision that recognized a citizen's right to privacy, stating that a state could not prohibit the use of contraceptives by adults.

Miranda v. Arizona, 1966 - Supreme Court decision that required law enforcement officers to inform defendants of their rights.

Post-War Economic Prosperity

A burgeoning private sector, federal spending, the baby boom, and technological developments helped spur economic growth. As higher education opportunities and new technologies rapidly expanded, increasing social mobility encouraged the migration of the middle class to the suburbs and of many Americans to the South and West. The Sun Belt region emerged as a significant political and economic force.

GI Bill of Rights, 1954 - Law that provided veterans pensions, government loans, and money to attend college. Sent millions of veterans to college and helped promote economic prosperity in the postwar years.

National Defense Student Loans, 1958 - Loans established by the U.S. government to encourage the teaching and study of science and modern foreign languages. Passed in response to the launch of Sputnik by Soviet Union.

Sun Belt - Region stretching from Florida in a westward arc across the South and Southwest that saw substantial population growth and industrialization.

Immigration

Immigrants from around the world sought access to the political, social, and economic opportunities in the United States, especially after the passage of new immigration laws in 1965.

Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 - Law that abolished the national origins quota system that had been in place since 1924. Gave preference to skilled workers, setting limits on immigrants from the Western Hemisphere. Provided for the admission of close relatives of US citizens.

The Environmental Movement

Environmental problems and accidents led to a growing environmental movement that aimed to use legislative and public efforts to combat pollution and protect natural resources. The federal government established new environmental programs and regulations.

Silent Spring, 1962 - Book written by Rachel Carson, a Marine biologist who warned of the misuse of pesticides and their negative effects on the environment. The book is credited with starting the modern environmental movement.

Earth Day, 1970 - International day of celebration and awareness of global environmental issues launched by environmentalists on April 22, 1970.

Environmental Protection Agency, 1970 - Federal agency created to control pollution and protect the environment.

Clean Air Act, 1970 - Federal law designed to control air pollution.

Three Mile Island, 1979 - Nuclear power accident in Pennsylvania that led to radioactive gases & almost a nuclear meltdown.

Post-World War II Culture and Society

Mass culture became increasingly homogeneous in the postwar years, inspiring challenges to conformity by artists, intellectuals, & rebellious youth. Feminists & young people who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, & political values of their parents' generation, introduced greater informality into U.S. culture, & advocated changes in sexual norms.

Woodstock, 1969 - Free rock concert in New York that attracted 400,000, becoming an expression of the counterculture.

Baby Boom - Sudden increase in the birth rate that occurred in the United States after World War II & lasted roughly until 1964.

Rock and Roll - Type of popular music that emerged in the mid-1950s from an early type of music known as rhythm and blues.

Counterculture (hippies) - Youth "movement" of the 1960s that rejected the competitiveness and materialism of American society, searching instead for peace, love, and freedom.

Attacks on 1960s Liberalism and the Rise of Conservatism

Some groups on the left rejected liberal policies, arguing that political leaders did too little to transform the racial and economic status quo at home and pursued immoral policies abroad. Conservatives also challenged liberal laws and court decisions and perceived moral and cultural decline, seeking to limit the role of the federal government and enact more assertive foreign policies. The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights. The rapid and substantial growth of evangelical Christian churches and organizations was accompanied by greater political and social activism on the part of religious conservatives.

Berkeley Free Speech Movement, 1964-1965 - Coalition of student groups that insisted on right for political activity on campus.

Roe v. Wade, 1973 - Supreme Court ruling that women have an unrestricted right to choose an abortion during the first three months of pregnancy. The ruling caused a conservative reaction against what was perceived as "activist" judges.

Proposition 13, 1978 - Referendum in California that slashed local property taxes. Marked the beginning of a conservative movement to cut taxes throughout the nation.

Bakke v. University of California, 1978 - Supreme Court decision that said medical school students could not be admitted by racial quotas, although race could be considered for admission. The decision represented a partial victory for what conservatives thought was reverse discrimination against whites.

Moral Majority, 1979 - Conservative religious organization led by televangelist Jerry Falwell that fought against abortion and the Equal Rights Amendment.

Focus on the Family, 1977- Religious organization that promotes socially conservative views on public policy.

New Right - Conservative movement with the Republican Party that opposed the liberal political and social reforms of the 1960s. The New Right demanded less government intervention in the economy and a return to traditional values.

Southern Strategy - Richard Nixon's plan to bring southerners into the Republican Party by appointing white southerners to the Supreme Court and resisting the policy of busing to achieve integration.

Right-to-Life Movement - Anti-abortion movement that favored a constitutional amendment to prohibit abortion.

Watergate, 1972 - Scandal in the Nixon administration that began with the break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters at the Watergate Office Building in Washington, D.C. President Nixon's role in the cover-up of justice led to his resignation in 1974.

The Malaise of the Late 1970s

Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.

Iranian hostage crisis, 1979 - After the Shah of Iran was allowed into the US for cancer treatment the U.S. embassy was seized by Iranian militants and college students who claimed to be disciples of the Ayatollah Khomeini, the leader of religious nationalists who had led rebellion against the Shah.

Energy Crisis - The decreasing oil supplies, wasteful energy consumption, and embargoes by OPEC that threatened the American economy and challenged the U.S. standing as a superpower.

Stagflation - Combination of a stagnant economy (high unemployment) with high inflation in the 1970s that created a dilemma for economic policy. Actions designed to lower inflation can exacerbate unemployment, and vice versa.

Carter's "Malaise" speech, 1979 - National address by President Jimmy Carter in which he criticized American materialism and urged a communal spirit in the face of economic hardships. Although Carter intended the speech to improve both public morale and his standings as a leader, it had the opposite effect and was widely perceived as a political disaster.

Historical Period 8 TIMES THEY ARE A CHANGIN' (1945-1980)

General Origins of the Cold War

- *Power Vacuum* – After WWII, there was the question of how rebuilding would commence in Europe, and who would have control over the areas where the Axis once dominated.
- *Decolonization* – Another source of instability was the disintegration of the big empires and the creation of the new “Third World” countries, which both the US and USSR hoped to win over as military bases and markets.
- *Failure of Diplomacy* – Diplomacy was largely ignored; both were stubborn with themselves
- *US Strategic Needs* – Needing exports to Europe, the US tried to keep out Communism.

The Cold War under Truman

- *Soviet Expansion*: In 1945 The USSR didn't allow the Polish government that had been in exile in London to join their new communist government in Lublin (as they had promised). They also took over Romania, and encouraged coups in Hungary (1947) and Czechoslovakia (1948). The Soviets claimed the US was doing the same thing, and complained about the double standard.
- *Atomic Diplomacy*: The USSR whined that the US was trying to scare them into concessions because of their monopoly on the atomic bomb. Then Truman refused to turn the bomb over to an international institution and backed the Baruch Plan instead – the US would give up its atomic monopoly if all the world's fissionable materials were given to an agency. The Soviets felt this would let the US continue researching the bomb without letting anyone else...
- *World Bank/IMF*: After clashing on several fronts (reconstruction loans, Iran, etc.) in 1946, the USSR decided not to join the new institutions, believing them to be too US-dominated (and also b/c they were capitalist). Still, the IMF opened and began making loans.

We responded with the...

- ~ *Truman Doctrine* (1947): After the British asked for US help in Greece (to defend their client government against a leftist uprising) Truman gave a speech to sell the idea to Congress that defined the Truman Doctrine – “It must be the policy of the US to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.” The US backed both Greece (government won in 1949) and Turkey (because big US ally) as a result.
- ~ *Containment* (1946): After Truman's speech, George Kennan (writing as “Mr. X”) published an article on containment of Soviet power – confronting the USSR with a strong counterforce anywhere they showed signs of expansion.
- ~ *Marshall Plan* (1947): In order to prevent radicalism through the sponsorship of international prosperity, the US began a huge European recovery program – money was sent, but it had to be spent in the US on US-made products (to stimulate our economy). It was mixed success, as it caused inflation and divided Europe even more (East/West) in addition to spurring industrial progress. From our POV, though, it was excellent b/c it helped contain communism.
- ~ *National Security Act* (1947): This act created the Office of Secretary of Defense (CIA too)
- ~ *Fulbright Program* (1948): This program of exchange students tried to blunt anti-Americanism & aid cultural exchanges – there was also the Congress for Cultural Freedom.
- ~ *Rio Pact* (1947) & *Organization of American States* (1948): Both these military alliances were in Latin America and served to protect American interests and boost the militaries of LA states.

Other key events in the early Cold War:

- *Recognition of Israel* (1948): Truman did this to gain Jewish votes and get another ally.
- *Berlin Blockade/Airlift* (1948): After the US, France and GB agreed to merge their German zones, the USSR cut off access to all of Berlin, prompting a US airlift of supplies there until May 1949 and the foundation of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany).
- *Point Four Program* (1949): This was an aid program for the Third World that helped to win allies onto our side. It later became part of the Mutual Security Agency.
- *NATO* (1949): We formed a Western Europe security pact, which caused some domestic debate (no alliances since 1778) since some felt it would force us into war.
- *NSC-68* (1950): After the double shock of the USSR exploding its first bomb and China going communist, the National Security Council came up with this report for permission to increase military spending.

The Cold War Expansion

- Asia became involved in the conflicts of the Cold War.
 - *Japan*: In Japan, the US monopolized reconstruction through military occupation under MacArthur, who started a “democratic revolution from above.” In 1951, we signed a separate peace w/Japan that ended occupation. A Mutual Security Treaty the next year provided for the stationing of our forces on their soil.
 - *China*: We didn’t do so well in China, where we insisted on backing Chiang against Mao, who we refused to talk to once he did come to power in 1949 (this pushed him over to the USSR, but that relationship didn’t last either – Stalin & Mao didn’t get along). Anyway, we didn’t recognize the actual government of China in 1979.
 - *Vietnam*: During WWII, Ho Chi Minh, while planning to free the nation from the French, also fought against the Japanese (with our help). Once we lost China, though, we decided to back a restoration of French rule in order to (1) gain French cooperation, (2) have more economic hegemony in the areas, and (3) Ho was a communist, so we thought he was Soviet- sponsored. In 1950 we decided to recognize the puppet government under Bao Dai and start sending weapons and advisers to the French. More on this later...
- Then there was the Korean War. The Korean War began as a civil war in 1950 when North Korea moved across the border into South Korea (the two parts had been divided in 1945 with US & USSR approval). Both leaders hoped to reunify the nation, but Truman thought that the USSR had planned the whole thing (he hadn’t really, and had barely been convinced to help at all).
- The United Nations then voted on helping South Korea. MacArthur became commander of UN forces (90% US), and they fought until they not only passed the original boundary, but also went into NK.
- UN forces went deep into North Korea until they were stopped by a surprise counterattack by Chinese forces. This sent them back to the 38th parallel (original boundary) and though MacArthur wanted to go fight China, Truman disagreed and later fired him as a result.
- Fighting went on as the POW issue stalled negotiations (US officials said only the prisoners that wanted to go back would be returned, and North Korea countered by saying they wouldn’t return anyone). An armistice was finally signed in 1953 – the POW question was handed over to a board of neutral nations, who ended up giving the prisoners their choice, and the border went to the 38th parallel again w/a demilitarized zone.
- Domestically, the war helped get Eisenhower elected, and also gave the President more power, since he had never asked Congress for a declaration of war prior to sending the troops.
- Overall, Truman’s legacy was a very militarized foreign “containment” policy on a global scale.

Cold War under Eisenhower

- Dulles’ Diplomacy
 - Push Communist countries onto the brink of war, but they would back down because of the United States superior nuclear power.
- Massive Retaliation
 - Started using different means of warfare (air power, nuclear power instead of the traditional soldiers)
 - Started investing money for research for new technology (hydrogen bomb in 1953)
- US-Soviet relations:
 - Spirit of Geneva
 - Peace talks (USSR and the U.S.) to reduce size of atomic arsenal
 - Hungarian revolt
 - October 1956: Moscow was overthrown for a liberal government
 - Khrushchev sent in tanks to stop the revolt; US did nothing
 - Sputnik
 - in 1957, launched the first human satellite into space by USSR
 - known as Sputnik I and Sputnik II
 - US attempts to send their own satellites into space; failed
 - 1958, National Defense and Education Act: schools emphasized science and foreign language
 - 1958: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created
 - the ‘space race’ began
 - fear of nuclear war increased from the increased range of weapons
 - Second Berlin Crisis
 - USSR threatened US to take out their troops in West Berlin (1958)
 - To neutralize their threat, Eisenhower met with Khrushchev (1959)
 - U-2 Incident
 - 1955, Francis Gary Powers was shot down flying a spy over USSR that exposed the US and their secret spy programs, canceling a summit meeting

- Communism in Cuba
 - in 1959, Castro overthrew an old dictator
 - led to Bay of Pigs (President-endorsed and CIA trained exiles attack on Cuba)

Kennedy & Johnson – The 60's

• **KENNEDY (JFK)**

○ **ELECTION**

- Kennedy vs. Nixon
- T.V. debates – Kennedy appeared better organized and more composed compared to Nixon
- Kennedy won by a little margin and many Republicans felt the election could have gone differently but there was corruption by political machines that caused discrepancies in the votes

○ **DOMESTIC**

- New Frontier programs
- Called for aid for education, federal support for health care, urban renewal, and civil rights
- Not successful for the most part in getting these things passed through Congress
- Economically successful
- Price rollback, economy stimulated by the increased spending for defense and space exploration

○ **FOREIGN**

- 1961 Peace Corp and Alliance for Progress
- Organizations set up to provide aid to developing countries across the world and in Latin America especially
- 1962 Trade Expansion Act
- Gave tariff reductions with the European Economic Community (Common Market) of the Western European nations
- Bay of Pigs (1961)
- CIA trained Cuban exiles to overthrow Fidel Castro but it failed to work and the exiles were forced to surrender after they landed in Cuba
- Castro got increased aid from the Soviet Union and it strengthened Castro's power
- Berlin Wall
- Kennedy and Khrushchev met in 1961, Kennedy refused to pull U.S. troops out of Berlin
- In August of 1961, East Germans built a wall around West Berlin
- Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
- U.S. discovered that Soviet Union (Russia) were setting up missile sites in Cuba
- Kennedy announced a naval blockade of Cuba until missiles taken out
- After a few tension filled days, Khrushchev agreed to remove weapons if Kennedy not invade Cuba
- EFFECTS: A line between Washington D.C. and Moscow set up and in 1963 the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed
- Military
- Flexible response policy increased spending on conventional arms and more military forces
- Beginning of Vietnam
 - Increased aid and military "advisors"
 - 1963 more than 16,000 troops in Vietnam that trained South Vietnam troops and provided supplies
- Assassination
- November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas
- Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald killed Kennedy but many question the validity, taking in regard the fact that Jack Ruby then killed Oswald before any information could be found out

○ **JOHNSON (LBJ)**

○ **DOMESTIC**

- Passed things like an expanded version of Kennedy's civil rights bill and Kennedy's proposal for income taxcut which led to increased number of jobs, consumer spending, and economic expansion
- War on Poverty and the Great Society Reforms
- Created Office of Economic Opportunity which sponsored self-help programs such as Head Start (program for preschoolers), Job Corps (for vocational education), literacy programs and legal services
- The Community Action Program was set up to let the poor run antipoverty programs in their own neighborhoods
- Medicare – health insurance program for those 65 and older
- Medicaid – government-paid health care for the poor and disabled
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act – provided aid especially to poor school districts

- An immigration law that abolished discriminatory quotas based on national origins and greatly increased opportunities for Asians and Latin Americans to emigrate to U.S.
- National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities – provided federal funding for worthy creative and scholarly projects
- 2 new cabinet positions: the Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Increased funding for higher education
- Increased funding for public housing and crime prevention
- Other programs include regulations of the automobile industry and clean air and water laws were enacted
- **FOREIGN – VIETNAM**
 - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (August 1964)
 - Congress voted to give the President a blank check to take “all necessary measures” to protect American interests in Vietnam
 - In 1965 U.S. military and many of the President’s foreign policy advisors wanted to escalate the war
 - 1965 Johnson approved Operation Rolling Thunder – massive air raids and bombings
 - April 1965 – U.S. troops first began to combat the Vietcong soldiers
 - By end of 1965, more than 184,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam
 - By end of 1967, more than 485,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam
 - March 1969, there were about 540,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam
 - Hawks vs. Doves fight began to develop between pro-war and anti-war people at home
 - The TET-Offensive, a Vietcong victory, was a big blow to Johnson’s popularity especially from the Doves
 - After the TET in 1968, Johnson declined the request to send more troops and told Americans that he would limit the bombing and negotiate peace – Also mentioned that he would not be running for President
 - May 1968 – Peace talks between North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the United States became deadlocked over MINOR issues
 - War continued but escalation stopped
- **SOCIAL REVOLUTIONS AND CULTURAL MOVEMENTS**
 - **CIVIL RIGHTS**
 - Acts
 - Civil Rights Act of 1964 – segregation was illegal in public places such as parks, hotels, and restaurants, also set up the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to end discrimination in work places
 - 24th Amendment was ratified – abolished poll taxes
 - Voting Rights Act of 1965 (a.k.a. Civil Rights Act of 1965) – ended literacy tests as a requirement for voting and provided federal registrars in areas where Blacks were kept from voting
 - **Leaders**
 - Martin Luther King Jr.
 - Non-violent
 - Leader of Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
 - Wrote “Letter From a Birmingham Jail” while he was jailed illegally and (as many believed) unjustly
 - March on Washington 1963 – about 200,000 Blacks and whites, gave “I have a dream” speech
 - March to Montgomery 1965 – Selma to Montgomery, faced brutal police beatings
 - Assassinated April 1968
 - Malcolm X and the Black Muslims
 - Preached Black Nationalism, separatism, and self-improvement
 - Advocated self-defense and using Black violence to counter white violence
 - Assassinated in 1965
 - Black Panthers (1966)
 - Formed by Huey Newton, Bobby Seale, and a few others
 - Militants following a revolutionary socialist movement looking for and advocating self-rule for American Blacks

- Others
 - Groups such as Student Non-violent Coordination Committee (SNCC) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) were made up of many students and younger people who participated in marches, sit-ins, and more
 - Riots and Violence
 - 1961 Freedom Rides – desegregated buses in Alabama were stopped and burned, people riding were beaten
 - 1962 Riots over the admission of James Meredith to the University of Mississippi, 2 people were killed
 - 1963 Birmingham – huge police violence during a march, Junior and Senior High students were attacked
 - 1965 Selma to Montgomery “Bloody Sunday” – state troopers beat up crowd
 - Summer of 1965 Watts, LA – 34 people dead, 9000 injured, over 700 buildings destroyed, 1st major riot
 - 1966 riots in about 43 cities during the course of the year
 - 1967 Detroit riots
 - 1968 the Kerner Commission concluded that the riots were caused by racism and segregation
 - After MLK assassinated in 1968, riots erupted in 168 cities, at least 46 dead
 - Marches and protests by activists were met with beatings and violence from police and other whites
- **INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS**
- Earl Warren – Supreme Court Justice of the United States Supreme Court
- Criminal Justice
 - *Mapp vs. Ohio* 1961 – ruled that illegally obtained evidence could not be used in court against the accused
 - *Gideon vs. Wainwright* 1963 – required that state courts provide counsel for people who could not afford one
 - *Escobedo vs. Illinois* 1964 – required the police to inform an arrested person of his or her rights
 - *Miranda vs. Arizona* 1966 – extended the ruling in *Escobedo* to include the right to a lawyer being present during questioning by the police
 - Reapportionment
 - *Baker vs. Carr* 1962 – declared gerrymandering and the drawing of district lines to favor a certain group, established the concept of “one man, one vote” which would provide equal representation for all citizens
 - Freedom of Expression and Privacy
 - *Engel vs. Vitale* 1962 – ruled that state laws requiring prayers and Bible readings in the public schools violated the First Amendment’s provision for separation of church and state
 - *Griswold vs. Connecticut* 1965 – ruled that the state could not prohibit the use of contraceptives by adults due to the citizen’s right to privacy (foundation for later cases involving abortion)
- **STUDENT MOVEMENT**
- Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
 - Wanted to have a voice in decisions in university
 - Called the New Left
 - Port Huron, Michigan 1962 – SDS manifesto expressing ideas
 - Ideas and Main Concerns
 - Poverty
 - Racial prejudice
 - McCarthyism
 - Atomic weapons race
 - Goals
 - End the “political party stalemate”
 - Have corporations be “publicly responsible” in order for businesses to be responsible to people
 - Use national resources according to social need
 - Techniques
 - Use “participatory democracy”
 - “Replace power rooted in possession, privilege, or circumstance by power and uniqueness rooted in love”
 - University of California-Berkeley 1964
 - Called it the “Free Speech Movement”

- Used sit-down strikes
- Demanded an end to restrictions on student political activities
- Hundreds arrested
- University of Columbia 1968
- Sit-down strikes
- Had “non-negotiable” demands
- Swept across country as students protested against rules including ones banning drinking and dorm visits by people of the opposite sex
- Wanted a higher voice in government of the universities
- The Weathermen were the most radical group of all
- Embraced violence and vandalism
-

○ COUNTERCULTURAL

- Called “Hippies”
- Young people rebelled against society in areas of dress, music, drugs, and living
- Lived in Communes and often traveled, drug use was high, not many marriages but lots of sex
- Allen Ginsberg, popular leader, wrote “Howl”
- Ken Kesey was another big leader
- Beliefs
- Didn’t care about money, material goods, or power
- Love, feelings, and nature more important
- Conservation, freedom of expression, tolerance, and peace
- Disliked politicians
- Horrified by brutality of Vietnam
 - Appalled by racism
 - “Make love, not war”
 - “Tune in, turn on, drop out”
 - “Do your own thing”

○ WOMEN’S MOVEMENT

- Causes
 - Increased education and employment of women
 - Civil rights movement
 - Sexual revolution
- Leaders
 - Betty Friedan
 - Wrote *The Feminine Mystique* in 1963
 - Said women should use education and knowledge to get out of the kitchen and home
 - Helped found NOW in 1966
 - National Organization for Women (NOW)
 - Equal employment opportunities and equal pay
 - Equal rights amendment to Constitution (never ratified by all states needed)
 - Change divorce laws
 - Legalize abortion (1973 *Roe vs. Wade*)
 - Kate Millett
 - *Sexual Politics* in 1970
 - NOW was not radical enough
 - Denounced male supremacy and said that how men and women relate to each other socially and culturally was learned and therefore could be changed
 - Conservatives
 - Rejected moderates like Betty Friedan
 - Followed Phillis Schlafly
 - Against abortion
- Achievements
 - Changes in employment and hiring practices
 - Increasing numbers of women entering previous male-dominated professions

Richard M. Nixon

I. Background

- Richard Milhous Nixon was born in Yorba Linda, California into a middle class family.
- He joined the army in WWII and becomes a lieutenant and is known for conservative attitude.
- In the 1954 election, he served as Eisenhower's vice-president.
- Defeated by Kennedy in the election of 1960.
- In 1968, he runs again and promises to bring the nation out of Vietnam.

II. Vietnam

- Nixon Doctrine stated that the U.S. would aid any friend and ally, but we wouldn't take on their full burden.
- This led to Nixon's plan of "Vietnamization", which meant he would slowly draw out U.S. troops and provide South Vietnam with weapons, money, and training needed to take over the North.
- Vietnamization calmed the anti-war protests until 1970 when Nixon invaded Cambodia to stop North Vietnamese supply train. The invasion caused massive protests around the nation's campuses, causing six students' deaths.
- The Pentagon Papers fueled the anti-war protests because they revealed mistakes and lies of the government.
- Nixon sends Harry Kissinger to Vietnam for peace talks. In the fall of 1972, Kissinger announces that "Peace was at hand", which it wasn't. Nixon is forced to bribe North Vietnam into an agreement.
- The Paris Accord of 1973 promised free elections in Vietnam and a cease-fire treaty.

III. Renewing Relationships with China and the Soviet Union

- · Nixon sets up secret meetings with Communist China. In the fall of 1972, Nixon surprises the World by visiting China.
- · He agrees to recognize communist China and support their admission into the United Nations.
- · As a result, China and the U.S. resume trade with each other.
- · In 1969, Nixon began talks with the Soviet Union about SALT or Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which would reduce their ballistic missiles. While this agreement did not end the arms race, it was a significant step toward reducing Cold War tensions and bringing about détente, (the relaxation of tensions between governments).
- · Three months after going to China, Nixon is invited to go to Moscow.
- · Signed agreements with the Soviet Union in trade and technological advancements.
- · Signed landmark agreement, SALT, to slow the arms race. Also eased tensions between the two nations.

IV. Domestic Policy

- · New Federalism was implemented and the government became involved in the public's lives.
- · Nixon starts revenue sharing because economic problems caused by LBJ's Great Society and the Vietnam War. This gives money to local governments to aid families instead of federal aid.
- · Job training programs allowed families to receive assistance from the government and this eliminated cheated welfare.
- · Roe v. Wade (1973) made abortion legal.

V. Watergate

- June 17, 1972, James McCord, a former FBI agent and current employee of CREEP (The Committee to Re-elect the President), and four Cuban Americans were caught breaking into the Democratic Party Headquarters in the Watergate building in Washington D.C.
- They were caught bugging phones and going through files.
- Nixon denied allegations of this crime.
- March 19, 1972, James McCord, who is sentenced to 15 years in prison, writes a letter to Judge Sirica confessing that high republican officials knew about the break-in beforehand.
- Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein reporters for the Washington Post investigate and learn that most the people involved in the break-in were employees of CREEP.
- Archibald Cox is appointed to investigate the White House for evidence of conspiracy.
- Cox demands the tapes that Nixon had recorded, but Nixon refuses claiming Executive Privilege...Cox is eventually fired.
- Tapes turned over to Judge Sirica, but not the public.
- July 30, 1973, impeachment hearings begin.
- August 8, 1973, President Nixon announces his resignation (Resigns August 9th)
- Vice President Gerald Ford becomes President and shortly thereafter pardons Nixon.

IV. Other Developments in 1973

- War Powers Act- there was news that Nixon had authorized 3,500 secret bombing raids in Cambodia, a neutral country. Congress used the public uproar over this information to attempt to limit the president's powers over the military. In Nov.1973, after a long struggle, Congress finally passed the War Powers Act over Nixon's veto.

Sources of Stagnation

- The growth of the American economy slowed down in the 1970s. More women and teens were entering the works force; these groups typically made less money than males. Deteriorating machinery and new regulations also hindered growth.
- The **Vietnam War** and on the **Great Society** program also contributed to inflation.
- Countries like Japan and Germany started to dominate industries that had traditionally been led by the Americans (steel, automobiles, and consumer electronics).

The First Unelected President

- Gerald Ford became the first unelected president.
- President Ford's popularity and respect sank when he issued a **full pardon of Nixon**, thus setting off accusations of "buddy deal."
- In **July 1975**, Ford signed the **Helsinki accords**, which recognized Soviet boundaries and helped to ease tensions between the two nations.

Defeat in Vietnam

- Early in **1975**, the **North Vietnamese invaded South Vietnam**. President Ford request aid for South Vietnam, but was rejected by Congress. South Vietnam quickly fell. The last Americans were evacuated on **April 29, 1975**.
- The estimated cost to America was \$188 billion, with 56,000 dead and 300,000 wounded. America had lost face in the eyes of foreigners, lost its own self-esteem, lost confidence in its military power, and lost much of the economic strength that had made possible its global leadership after WWII.

Feminist Victories and Defeats

- In 1972, Congress passed **Title IX of the Education Amendments**, prohibiting sex discrimination in any federally assisted educational program.
- Congress approved the **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** amendment to the Constitution, although it was never ratified by enough states. This amendment would have prohibited laws that discriminated based on sex.
- In **Roe vs. Wade** (1973), the Supreme Court invalidated laws banning abortion.

The Seventies in Black and White

- In **1974**, the Supreme Court ruled in **Milliken v. Bradley** that desegregation plans could not require students to move across school-district lines. This reinforced the "**white flight**".
- In 1978, the Supreme Court ruled in **University of California v. Bakke** that Allan Bakke that universities could not favor applicants based on the quality of race. The Supreme Court's only black justice, Thurgood Marshall, warned that the denial of racial preferences might erase the progress gained by the civil rights movement.
- In **United States vs. Wheeler** (1978), the Supreme Court ruled that Native American tribes had limited sovereignty.

The Bicentennial Campaign

- In the election of **1976**, Democrat Jimmy Carter beat Republican Gerald Ford to win the presidency. Carter promised to never lie to the American public.
- Carter was inexperienced in dealing with the politics of Washington.

Carter's Humanitarian Diplomacy

- President Carter mediated peace talks between Israel and Egypt. On **September 17, 1978**, President Anwar Sadat of **Egypt** and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of **Israel** signed **peace accords** at Camp David. Israel agreed to withdraw from territory it had gained in the 1967 war as long as Egypt respected Israel's territories.
- President Carter pledged to return the **Panama Canal** to Panama by the year 2000 and resume full diplomatic relations with China in 1979.

Economic and Energy Woes

- The **rate of inflation** had been steadily rising, and by **1979**, it was at **13%**. Americans learned that they were no longer economically isolated from the world.
- To reduce America's costly dependence on foreign oil, Carter called for legislation to improve energy conservation. The legislation didn't get much public support.
- In **1979**, **Iran's Shah**, who had been installed by America in 1953 and had ruled Iran as a dictator, was overthrown and succeeded by the Ayatollah Khomeini.
- Iranian fundamentalists were very opposed Western customs, and because of this, Iran stopped exporting oil. OPEC also raised oil prices and caused another **oil crisis**.
- In **July 1979**, Carter retreated to Camp David and met with hundreds of advisors to come up with a solution to America's problems. On **July 15, 1979**, Carter gave his **malaise speech** in which he **chastised** the **American people** for their obsession of **material goods**, stunning the nation. A few days later, he fired four cabinet secretaries.

The Turn Toward the Market

- "**Neoconservatives**" grew in numbers as a result of the economic downturn. They fought for free-market capitalism and a return to traditional familial roles.

Foreign Affairs and the Iranian Imbrolio

- In 1979, Carter signed the **SALT II agreements** with Soviet leader **Leonid Brezhnev**, but the senate refused to ratify it.
- On **December 27, 1979**, the Soviet Union invaded **Afghanistan**, which ended up turning into the Soviet Union's version of Vietnam. Because Afghanistan bordered Iran, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan posed a threat to America's oil supplies. President Carter placed an embargo on the Soviet Union and boycotted the Olympic Games in Moscow.
- On **November 4, 1979**, a group of anti-American Muslim militants stormed the U.S. embassy in Tehran and took hostages, demanding the U.S. return the exiled shah who had arrived in the U.S. earlier for cancer treatments.
- To resolve the **Iranian Hostage Crisis**, Carter first tried **economic sanctions** on Iran; this did not work. He then tried a **commando rescue mission**, but that had to be aborted.
- The hostage crisis dragged on for most of Carter's term, and the hostages were not released until **January 20, 1981** - the inauguration day of Ronald Reagan.