

Social Studies

Chapter 11: The Fifties and Sixties

Name: Key

p.390 I. The Korean War Years

A. Changes at Home

1. Truman became president (1948)
2. Fair Deal
 - a. wanted to continue with F.D.R.'s New Deal idea
 - b. increase minimum wage and continue social security
 - c. rebuild rundown sections of cities
 - d. create jobs and build houses
 - e. work for equal rights for African Americans
 - f. Americans didn't want this help
3. Presidential Committee on Civil Rights
 - a. advised him on civil rights in the country
 - b. armed forces were desegregated - racial barriers removed
4. Truman Doctrine
 - a. to stop the spread of communism
 - b. communism was the opposite of democracy
 - c. went to war to defend South Korea

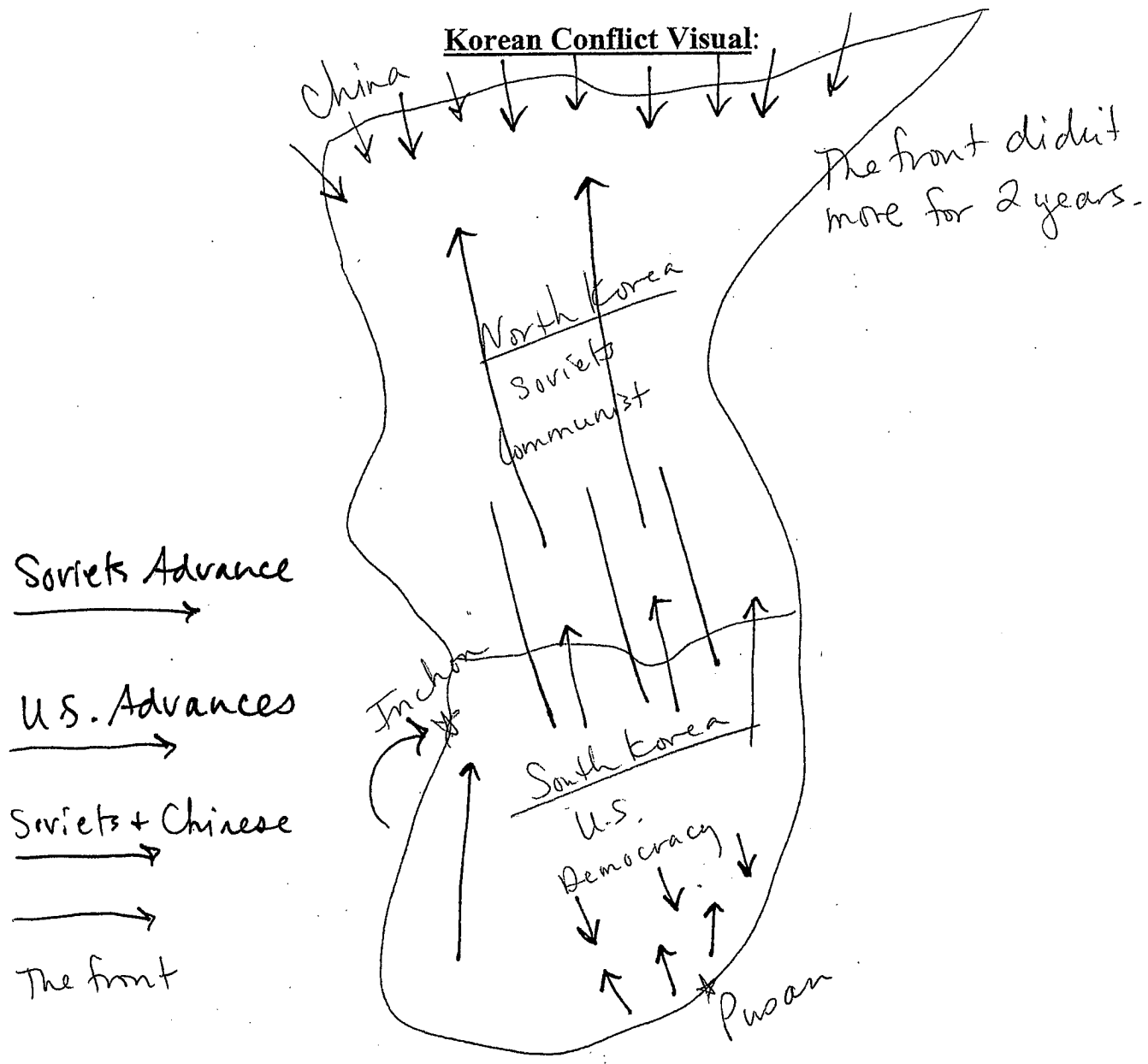
B. Causes of the War

1. Korea had been controlled by Japan
2. was divided after WWII
 - a. at the 38th parallel
 - b. Soviets in the north - communism
 - c. US in the south - republic
3. battled at the border

C. The Korean War (1950-53)

1. North entered the South to fight
 - a. U.N. sent forces to stop it
 - b. mostly U.S. and South Korean troops
 - c. MacArthur was put in charge
 - d. held strong around Pusan
2. U.N. pushed back
 - a. fought from Pusan
 - b. surprise attack on Inchon from the sea
 - c. pushed them to North Korea in a couple of weeks
3. U.N. advances and retreats

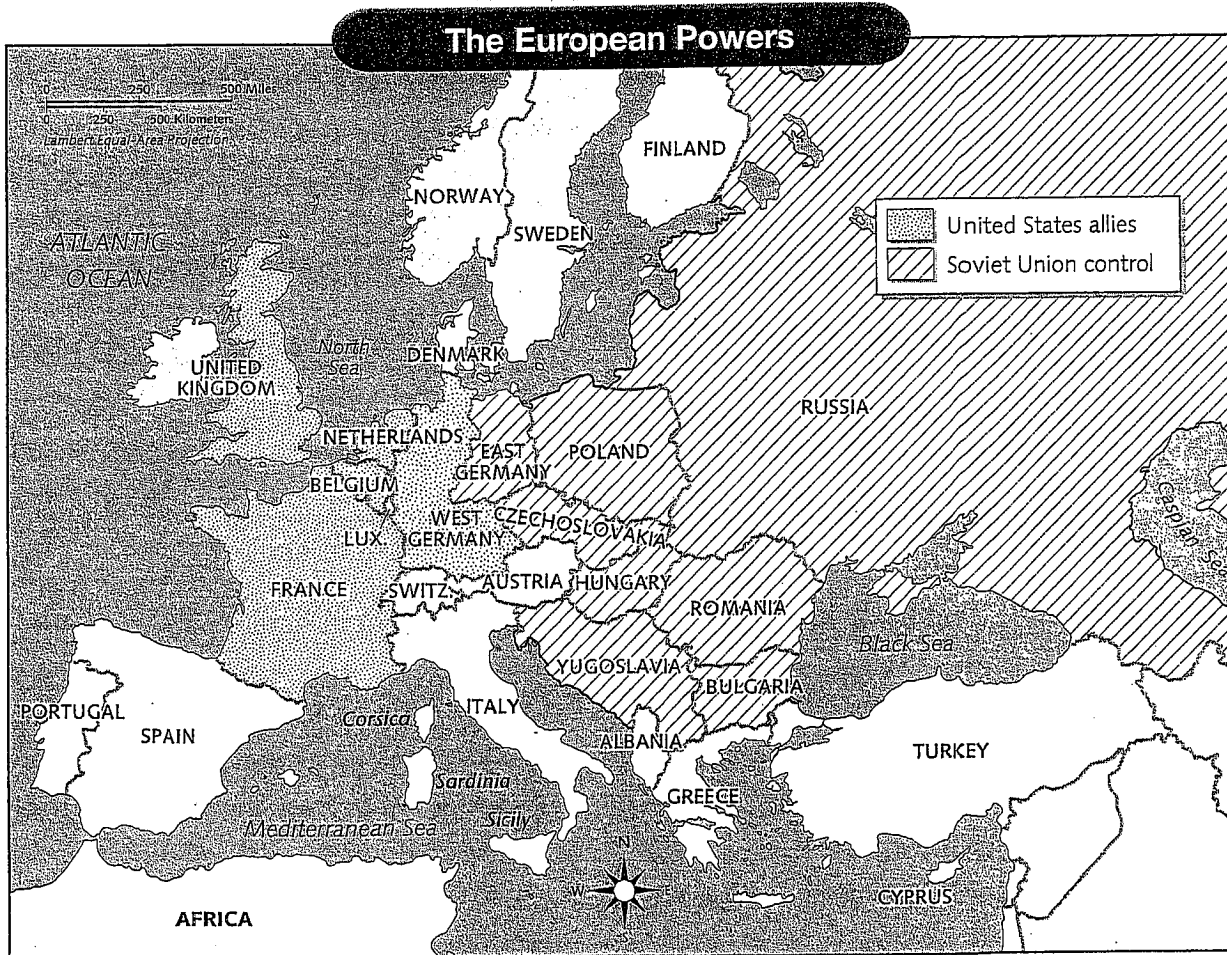
- a. continued to push them north to China
 - b. then China joined them
 - c. were communist and supported North Korea
 - d. 300,000 entered North Korea to help
 - e. the front didn't move far for 2 years
4. Eisenhower was elected (1953)
- a. an armistice was signed, ending the war
 - b. South Korea remained independent



The Korean War Years

Directions Read the information below, and study the map. Then answer the questions on page 103.

The Truman Doctrine stated that the United States would support any country that was resisting armed minorities or resisting outside pressures threatening to destroy that country's democracy. The United States followed this policy in its attempt to stop the spread of communism. Several European nations, some of which had been allies of the United States in World War II, also supported this policy. The leaders of these countries believed that if one country in a region fell to communism, others in that region would likely follow. This idea is known as the domino theory.



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(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Directions Use the map and information on page 102 to answer the questions below.

1 Where were most of the Soviet-controlled countries located?

2 Where were most of the nations allied with the United States located?

3 Which countries do you think the United States was most concerned about protecting against communism? Why? _____

4 In 1953 elections were held in Yugoslavia, a communist country. Would the Truman Doctrine have applied to this election? Why?

5 Which countries separated the United States allies from the Soviet-controlled countries? _____



CITIZENSHIP SKILLS

Resolve Conflicts

Directions Read the statements below about the Korean War. Number the events from 1 to 8, starting with the event that happened first (1) and ending with the one that happened last (8). Then answer the question that follows.

- ① _____ UN forces pushed the North Koreans back above the thirty-eighth parallel.
- ② _____ The Soviet Union did not allow free elections for all of Korea.
- ③ _____ Eisenhower promised to end the Korean War.
- ④ _____ North Korean soldiers crossed into South Korea.
- ⑤ _____ By this time, more than 300,000 Chinese troops had entered North Korea.
- ⑥ _____ North and South Korea signed an armistice.
- ⑦ _____ The United Nations called for a cease-fire.
- ⑧ _____ General Douglas MacArthur was named commander of the United Nations force in Korea.
- ⑨ Why did the Korean War become a major issue in the 1952 presidential election?



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II. The Nifty 1950's

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A. Life in the 50's

1. Eisenhower becomes President (1953)
 - a. war hero from WWII and Korea
 - b. I like "Ike"
 - c. passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act
 - 1.) 4 lane roads
 - 2.) helped get people, goods, and military supplies across the country faster
 - 3.) built 41,000 miles of modern highways
 - d. promised peace, progress, and prosperity for his second term
2. Suburbs grew
 - a. businesses
 - b. Schools
 - c. churches
3. booming economy
 - a. washers, dryers, and dishwashers made more free time
 - b. 9/10 homes had televisions to watch
 - c. also bought many homes and cars
 - d. highways crossed the nation
 - e. more hotels, restaurants, and gas stations
 - f. many shopping centers and malls
 - g. used credit cards
4. rock and roll
 - a. country and rhythm and blues
 - b. Elvis Presley
 - c. Buddy Holly
 - d. Chuck Berry
5. the Red Scare
 - a. people tried and found guilty of being communist spies
 - b. Senator Joseph McCarthy spread the fear
 - c. some people were guilty
 - d. most were innocent
 - 1.) government employees
 - 2.) actors
 - 3.) teachers
 - 4.) writers

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B. Early Civil Rights

1. schools were segregated

- a. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896) had ruled schools had to be separate but equal
 - b. black schools NOT equal - run-down and few supplies
 - c. Linda Brown lived in Topeka, Kansas
 - d. wanted to attend the neighborhood "white" school
2. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
 - a. Thurgood Marshall took her case to the Supreme Court
 - b. they ruled in favor of **integration** - bringing together people of all races
 - c. people rioted and soldiers had to restore order
 3. Rosa Parks
 - a. lived in Montgomery, Alabama
 - b. bus filled up and was told to stand
 - c. refused
 - d. was arrested
 4. Montgomery Bus Boycott (19__-1956)
 - a. Martin Luther King, Jr. led it
 - b. all African Americans refused to ride
 - c. believed in **nonviolence** - peaceful actions to bring about change
 - d. lasted a year and then Supreme Court desegregated public transportation

C. Cold War Continues

1. Soviets still a threat because of the arms race
 - a. built underground bunkers and bomb shelters
 - b. filled them with food, water, etc.
 - c. comic books showed children what to do if a bomb raid occurred
 - d. ran drills at school
2. Soviets headed to Space
 - a. launched Sputnik (1957)
 - b. first man-made **satellite** - object that orbits a planet
3. U.S. formed NASA (1958)
 - a. National Aeronautics and Space Administration
 - b. to develop a space program

● The 1950s

Directions Imagine that you are living during the late 1950s. Write a letter to a pen pal about how your life has changed over the past decade. Here are some words to help you compose your letter.

suburbs	television	rock and roll	appliances
communism	civil rights	cold war	satellite

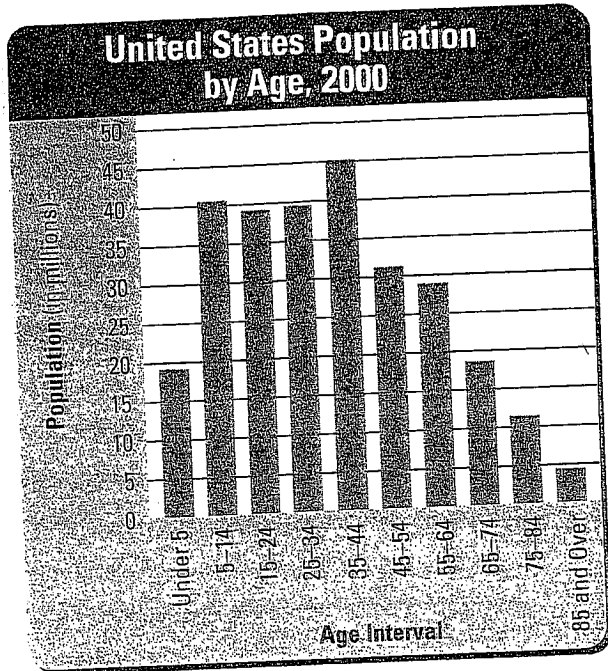
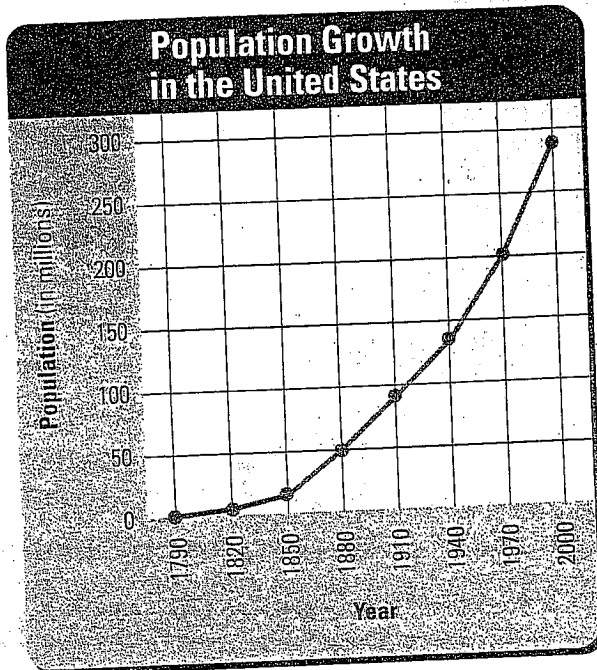
A large rectangular area with horizontal lines, representing a spiral-bound notebook for writing a letter. The lines are evenly spaced and cover most of the page's width and height.



CHART AND GRAPH SKILLS

Compare Graphs

Directions Use the graphs below to answer the questions that follow.



- 1 How many people lived in the United States in 1970? _____
- 2 How many people lived in the United States in 2000? _____
- 3 What is the largest age group in the United States? How many people are in this group? _____
- 4 What is the smallest age group in the United States? How many people are in this group? _____
- 5 What statement can be made about the United States population from 1790 to 2000? _____
- 6 Why is it important to read the title of a graph? _____

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III. The Spacey 1960's

A. JFK

1. John F. Kennedy took office in 1961
 - a. Youngest president
 - b. "Ask not what your Country can do for you—ask what You can do for your country."
 - c. put his brother, Robert, in Cabinet as attorney general
2. New Frontier
 - a. increase minimum wage
 - b. rebuild poor regions in older cities
3. Peace Corps
 - a. program that sends volunteers from the U.S. to live and work with people in **developing countries** - do not have modern convenience such as good housing, roads, schools, and hospitals
 - b. teach classes

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B. The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)

1. Soviets had built missile launch sites in Cuba
 - a. Fidel Castro - formed a communist government
 - b. allowed Soviets to built sites there
 - c. was just off the tip of Florida
 - d. could reach 1,000 miles to big U.S. cities
2. U.S. set up a **blockade**
 - a. prevented other ships from entering or leaving Cuba
 - b. ordered Soviets to stop imported missiles
 - c. Soviets stopped and U.S. ended the blockade
3. came to an agreement
 - a. put in an emergency line straight from D.C. to Moscow
 - b. signed a treaty
 - c. banned nuclear testing above ground or under water
4. national tragedy
 - a. JFK was assassinated in Dallas, Texas (1963)
 - b. Lyndon Johnson sworn into office

USA

Cuba

C. The Space Race

1. worked towards Kennedy's goal
 - a. wanted to put man on the moon by the end of the 60's
 - b. Soviet Yuri Gagarin orbited Earth once (1961)
 - c. Alan Shepard entered space (1961)
 - d. John Glenn orbited the Earth 3 times (1962)
 - e. Edward White went outside a spacecraft (1965)
2. Apollo 11 (1969)

- a. Neil Armstrong and "Buzz" Aldrin
- b. first to ever walk on the moon
- c. recorded with television cameras
- d. the entire world watched
- e. JFK's goal had been met!

D. Popular Culture

1. music

- a. rock 'n' roll had grown very popular among baby boomers
- b. Beach Boys
- c. the Supremes
- d. the Beatles

2. pop art

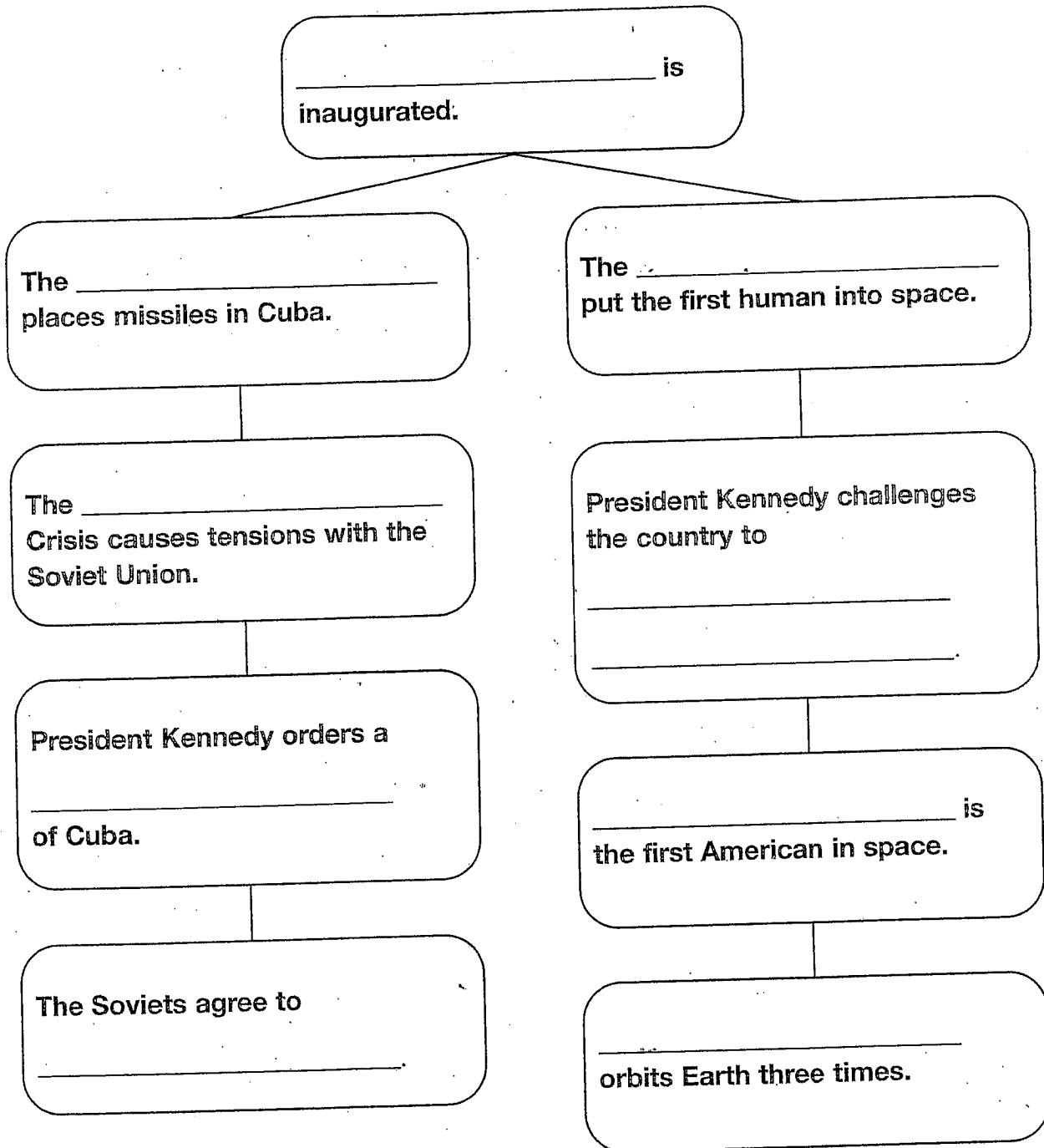
- a. colorful designs
- b. Andy Warhol made fun of people's obsession with advertising, TV, and magazines

Space Race Score Board:

US	SOVIETS
Shepard 1	Gagarin 1
Glenn 1	
White 1	
Apollo 11 1	
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
4	1

● New Opportunities and New Challenges

Directions The following graphic organizer reviews new opportunities and new challenges that people faced in the United States during the early 1960s. Fill in the blanks with information from the lesson.



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IV. Working For Equal Rights

A. African Americans

1. Freedom Riders

- a. black and white college students
- b. road buses together around the South
- c. held **demonstrations** - public show of group feelings about a cause
- d. wanted to remind people of desegregation
- e. Eugene "Bull" Connor didn't stop an attacking mob
- f. George Wallace supported him
- g. so 1,000s more joined the Freedom Riders
- h. Connor later attacked children with sticks, water, etc.
- i. Wallace was forced to allow students to sign up for classes at University of Alabama

2. Martin Luther King, Jr.

- a. Birmingham, Alabama
- b. marched for eight days with many others
- c. arrested and sent to jail
- d. marched in D.C. for civil rights bill in Congress
- e. "I have a dream ..." speech at Lincoln Memorial
- f. received the Nobel Peace Prize
- g. assassinated in 1968

3. Civil Rights Act of 1964

- a. Johnson work^{ed} with Congress to pass it
- b. banned segregation in schools, workplaces, restaurants, and theaters
- c. equal job opportunities for all races

4. Voting Rights Act of 1965

- a. some were still kept from voting until this act
- b. equal voting for all who were old enough

5. Malcolm X

- a. X stood for his family's lost last name as Slaves
- b. believed in violence at first because of bad childhood
- c. became part of the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)
- d. after a visit to Mecca, believed in cooperation
- e. then assassinated (1965)

6. firsts for African Americans

- a. Robert Weaver - President's Cabinet
- b. Thurgood Marshall - justice on the Supreme Court
- c. Shirley Chisholm - Congress
- d. worked for change from inside the government

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B. Mexican Americans

1. Cesar Chavez and Delores Huerta
 - a. started the United Farm Workers
 - b. united **migrant workers** - move from place to place with the seasons, harvesting crops
2. led the grape boycott in California
 - a. wanted better wages and improved working conditions
 - b. it worked and they got more rights

C. Native Americans

1. had endured many broken treaties
 - a. things had been promised to them by the government
 - b. the government went back on their word
 - c. finally had land returned in New Mexico
 - d. got fishing rights in washington State
 - e. settled land claims in Alaska
2. Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act
 - a. had bad health care and education on the reservations
 - b. wanted to and could run their own businesses, health, and education programs
 - c. still had to follow laws of the U.S.

D. Women

1. not treated equally
 - a. couldn't get certain jobs
 - b. paid less for the same jobs
2. NOW - National Organization for Women
 - a. founded by Betty Friedan and others
 - b. got women into public office
 - c. employers had to treat them equally
 - d. began careers in law, medicine, and business
 - e. became astronauts, construction workers, and firefighters
 - f. equal treatment in colleges
 - g. sports programs equal to men's
3. TODAY WOMEN ARE EQUAL
 - a. Sandra Day O'Connor - Supreme Court
 - b. Madeleine Albright - secretary of state
 - c. Janet Reno - attorney general
 - d. serve in the armed forces

Working for Equal Rights

Directions Look at the pictures of these leaders who worked for equal rights. Then write the initials of the person next to the phrases that apply to him or her.



Martin Luther King, Jr.



Cesar Chavez



Malcolm X



Betty Friedan

- ① _____ asked people to boycott California grapes
- ② _____ gave one of the most unforgettable speeches in United States history
- ③ _____ worked for equal rights for women
- ④ _____ changed name to show loss of African ancestral name
- ⑤ _____ led a march on Selma, Alabama
- ⑥ _____ at one time believed violence was acceptable in fighting for rights
- ⑦ _____ helped start the National Organization for Women
- ⑧ _____ worked with organizations for farm workers' rights