**United States History**

**Unit 9: Truman and Eisenhower Administrations**

**SSUSH20: Cold War, Prosperity, and Civil Rights**

**February 18-28**

**Textbooks**

Jarrett Chapter 16

HMH Pages: 910-949

**SSUSH20 Analyze U.S. international and domestic policies including their influences on technological advancements and social changes during the Truman and Eisenhower administrations.**

1. Analyze the international policies and actions developed as a response to the Cold War including containment, the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, and the Korean War.
2. Connect major domestic issues to their social effects including the G.I. Bill, Truman’s integration policies, McCarthyism, the National Interstate and Defense Highways Act, and Brown v. Board of Education.
3. Examine the influence of Sputnik on U.S. technological innovations and education.

**Graded Assignments**

* Textbook Page:
  + 462 – questions 1-3
  + 463 – Venn Diagram
  + 467 – question 2
  + 468 – fill in the chart
  + 470 – questions 1-2
  + 472 – question 1
  + 474 – questions 1-3
  + 475 – questions 1-2
  + 478 – Fill in the chart
  + 482 and 483 – all questions
* Containment DBQ
* Sputnik Poster
* Quiz: SSUSH20a – Cold War
* Quiz: SSUSH20bc – Domestic Issues and Technological Innovation
* Unit 9 Test – 50 Multiple Choice Questions

**Summary: SSUSH20 – Truman and Eisenhower Administrations**

**a. Cold War Policies and the Korean War**

* The Truman Doctrine was a foreign policy in which America pledged to finance any nation fighting against Communism. It was a part of Containment, a multi-pronged strategy which opposed the spread of communism
* The Marshall Plan gave $17 billion to the rebuilding of Europe. This demonstrated U.S. commitment to Europe and sought to promote democracy and reduce anarchy and communism.
* The Domino Theory was the idea that if a country fell to communism surrounding countries would fall as well
* In 1950, the U.S. supported South Korea in the Korean War, fighting to a stalemate at the 38th parallel against North Korean and Chinese troops – Hostilities still exist today

**b. Domestic Issues During the Cold War**

* In 1956 Congress passed the National Interstate and Defense Highway Act, creating the “Eisenhower Interstate System.” It connected every major city in America and was one of the largest public works projects ever – also changed population patterns
* The G.I. Bill of Rights gave veterans low interest loans for homes and grants to attend college – led to a large housing and consumer boom, boosting the economy and creating the first suburbs, including Levittown
* After the fall of North Korea, anti-communist hysteria in the U.S. allowed Senator Joseph McCarthy to rise to power in the 2nd Red Scare. He used a series of “red scares” and a hidden list of supposed communist to institute a witch hunt in the U.S. known as the “McCarthy Era.” After destroying hundreds of political careers, he was finally removed from his position by President Eisenhower and a Senate investigation. “McCarthyism" became a mocking term for the type of false accusations and badgering he used.
* In 1948, Pres. Harry Truman used an executive order to integrate the military, paving the way for the civil rights movement
* 1954 – In Brown v. Board of Education the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” from the Plessy v. Ferguson (1869) violated the 14th Amendment’s equal education clause. President Eisenhower used the military to force a school in Little Rock, AK to integrate when the state governor used the National Guard to resist the desegregation order

**C. Influence of Sputnik on US Technology and Education**

* In 1957, the USSR launched the first man-made satellite, Sputnik I, into orbit, marking the beginning of the Space Race.
* Fearing the U.S. would be left behind, Eisenhower responded with the formation of NASA (National Aeronautics & Space Association) and increased government spending on science and mathematics education and military defense programs
* This led to advances in ballistic missile technology, personal computers, and the development of the internet