

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

War in Korea and a New Red Scare outline

1. The Korean War
 - a. The People's Republic of China was established on October 1, 1949 after several decades of civil war
 - i. Mao Zedong, the leader of the Communist party which won the civil war, forced the Nationalist government to flee to Taiwan, and island off the coast of China
 - ii. Many Americans saw this as a failure of American foreign policy and the lack of containment of communism
 - iii. Korea was divided at the 38th parallel after WW2
 1. The Soviet Union controlled the northern part of the country, while the U.S. occupied the southern part of the peninsula
 - b. Fighting in Korea
 - i. June 25, 1950, the Soviet trained and equipped North Korean army invaded South Korea by crossing the 38th parallel
 1. The United Nations called for a cease fire, but was ignored
 2. Truman ordered American troops to help the South Koreans, and the U.N. joined forces, sending troops from 15 countries to help the U.S. soldiers
 - a. The U.N. forces beat the North Koreans back to the border with China, but China sent hundreds of thousands of troops into North Korea, pushing the U.N. forces back to the 38th parallel
 - b. General MacArthur, the officer in charge of the U.N. troops, wanted to send airplanes to bomb Chinese cities, but Truman refused
 - i. MacArthur criticized Truman's decision and was relieved of command
 - c. The War Ends
 - i. By spring of 1951 the Korean war was in a stalemate, neither side could win
 - ii. Dwight D. Eisenhower won the presidential election of 1952 on a promise to end the war in Korea
 1. He was not able to get a ceasefire until July 27, 1953; 130,000 Americans and over 2 million Koreans and Chinese had died
 2. A New Red Scare
 - a. Fear of Communists
 - i. The House Un-American Activities Committee was set up to investigate communist influence in America
 1. In 1947 it began hearings to expose communist influence in Hollywood
 - a. Many people were labeled as communists because they wouldn't implicate others, or because they were suspected, sometimes without proof, of having communist sympathies
 - i. Many of these people were black listed, and never worked in Hollywood again
 2. There were several spy cases brought against Soviet spies
 - a. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were found guilty and executed for spying for the Soviets
 - b. The Rise of McCarthy
 - i. Joseph McCarthy, a senator from Wisconsin, claimed, without proof, to have the names of 57 Communists working in the State Department in the early 1950s
 1. He called people communists if they criticized his bullying tactics
 2. He finally went too far when he bullied and attacked an Army attorney's aide on television
 - a. The Senate voted to condemn his actions in 1954
 3. Eisenhower and the Cold War
 - a. The Arms Race
 - i. Work on a hydrogen bomb, much more powerful than the atomic bombs used in WW2, began in 1950
 1. The Soviet Union tested its first atomic bomb in 1949, and first hydrogen bomb in 1953
 - a. This started an arms race between the U.S. and Soviet Union to build up larger and larger nuclear arsenals
 2. In October 1957 the Soviets launched *Sputnik*, the world's first man made satellite
 - a. The U.S. feared that this meant the Soviets could now launch missiles at us
 - b. In 1958 we launched our own satellite and established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
 - b. Cold War Crises
 - i. Eisenhower used brinkmanship, a willingness to go to the brink of war to oppose communism, as part of his foreign policy
 1. Eisenhower also used spies, forming the Central Intelligence Agency in 1953

- a. These spies helped overthrow democratically elected leaders in Iran and Guatemala, because the CIA and American leaders feared they had communist sympathies

The Nation Prospers

1. America's Economy in the 1950's
 - a. The economy did very well in the 1950s
 - i. This led to many young people starting families, and eventually a baby boom – a significant increase in the number of babies born
 - b. A Nation on the Move
 - i. Many Americans moved to the Sun Belt, Southern and Western states that offered a year round warm climate and low tax rates
 1. The 1956 Highway Act provided billions of dollars to construct the interstate highway system
 - c. Suburbs and Cities
 - i. The rising demand for homes in the suburbs spurred growth of suburban neighborhoods
 1. William Levitt created Levittown in Long Island, New York, as one of the first preplanned suburbs
 - a. Between 1946 and 1951 he built 17,000 homes, many with the same floor plans and facades
 - i. By the 1970s more Americans lived in suburbs than in cities
 - b. Many of these suburbs were white and middle class, and some criticized the consumer culture and conformity they encouraged
 - i. Many suburban communities refused to sell to black families
 - c. The shift to living in suburbs hurt cities: fewer people lived and paid taxes in cities, so urban decay set in
 - i. The federal government started an urban renewal program, planning to improve life in cities, but sometimes these programs caused more problems than they solved
 - d. American Pop Culture
 - i. Televisions became wide spread; by the end of the 1950s over 90% of American families owned one
 - ii. Pop culture was spread in large part by television
 - iii. Music also helped spread pop culture
 1. Rock n roll was developed out of blues and jazz
 - e. Social Critics
 - i. While the 1950s was prosperous and many people were happy, there were criticisms
 1. Some women disliked how they had been forced back into narrow fields of work, or expected to stop working when they married
 2. Beatniks, or beats, criticized society with unusual writing styles and rebellious behaviors

Cold War Case Study – Summarize these terms and concepts

The Arms Race

Mutually Assured Destruction:

Proxy Wars:

The Olympics:

Symbolic Competitions

