

Study Guide
Nash, chapter 27
Chills and Fever During the Cold War

1. United Nations (1945)
2. Iron Curtain speech (1946)
3. CIA --- National Security Act 1947
4. Berlin Airlift (1948)
5. NATO (1949)
6. Soviet Bomb (1949)
7. Chinese Revolution (1949)
8. Korean War (1950-1953)
9. John Maynard Keynes

10. Taft-Hartley Act, 1947: A major law concerning labor, passed by Congress in 1947. President Harry S. Truman vetoed Taft-Hartley (*see* veto), but it became law by a two-thirds vote of Congress. It marked a reversal of the pro-labor policies pursued under the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt. For example, the law prohibited a list of “unfair” labor practices and restricted the political activities of labor unions.

11. Election of 1948 (Truman, Dewey, Wallace, Thurmond)

12. Truman’s Red Scare

13. Election of 1952 (Eisenhower, Stevenson)

14. Iranian coup (1953)

15. Guatemalan coup (1954)

16. Vietminh defeat French, Dienbienphu (1953-54)

17. Vietnamese elections & Ho Chi Minh

18. Vietnamese elections cancelled & Ngo Dien Diem

19. Republic of South Vietnam

20. Washington consensus

21. Eisenhower Highway Bill

22. Eisenhower & military industrial complex

23. Election of 1960 (Kennedy, Nixon)

24. Television

25. Welfare state

26. Kennedy and Civil Rights

27. Kennedy space program

28. Kennedy Peace Corps

29. Kennedy and counter-insurgency

30. Kennedy and Vietnam

31. Kennedy assassination

32. Johnson administration

33. Robert McNamara

34. Johnson's Great Society

35. Congressional support for "war on poverty"

36. Economic Opportunity Act, 1964 (e.g., Job Corps, Vista) --- The EOA provided for job training, adult education, and loans to small businesses to attack the roots of unemployment and poverty

37. Vietnam War under Johnson

38. Supreme Court of 1960s

39. *Gideon v. Wainwright* --- In a unanimous opinion, the Court held that Gideon had a right to be represented by a court-appointed attorney and, in doing so, overruled its 1942 decision of *Betts v. Brady*. In this case the Court found that the Sixth Amendment's guarantee of counsel was a fundamental right, essential to a fair trial, which should be made applicable to the states through the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Justice Black called it an "obvious truth" that a fair trial for a poor defendant could not be guaranteed without the assistance of counsel. Those familiar with the American system of justice, commented Black, recognized that "lawyers in criminal courts are necessities, not luxuries."

40. *Miranda v. Arizona* --- The Court held that prosecutors could not use statements stemming from custodial interrogation of defendants unless they demonstrated the use of procedural safeguards "effective to secure the privilege against self-incrimination" . . . The Court specifically outlined the necessary aspects of police warnings to suspects, including warnings of the right to remain silent and the right to have counsel present during interrogations

41. *Roe v. Wade* --- The Court held that a woman's right to an abortion fell within the right to privacy protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. The decision gave a woman total autonomy over the pregnancy during the first trimester and defined different levels of state interest for the second and third trimesters. As a result, the laws of 46 states were affected by the Court's ruling

42. Election of 1964 (Johnson, Goldwater)

43. King on Vietnam

44. Assassination of MLK

45. Assassination of RFK

46. Election of 1968 (Nixon, Humphrey, Wallace)

47. Nixon and “silent majority”

48. Nixon and “law and order”

49. Nixon and Vietnam

50. Anti-War protests

51. Long Hot Summers

52. Invasion of Cambodia

53. Kent State (1970)

54. Election of 1972 (Nixon, McGovern)

55. Oil embargo

56. Watergate

57. Nixon resignation and pardon

58. Ford administration

59. American cynicism

60. Election of 1976 (Ford, Carter)

61. Carter administration