

U.S. HISTORY SINCE 1865, ALEXANDER SECTION
REVIEW SHEET FOR TEST THREE (FINAL EXAM)

The following list of topics is not to be construed as excluding anything or promising anything. In addition to whatever else you study for the test, be aware of the following points, getting each one ***in an expansive context*** with full implications and significance in relation to other connected themes and events.

The test is not cumulative but is simply Test Three. Students taking the combined edition should use both this sheet and the one for TestTwo. All review sheets are posted on Blackboard.

WORLD WAR II

memories of World War I in the thought and politics of the 1930s
Neutrality Acts of 1935–37
Munich Conference of 1938 and meaning of the term “Munich” in public memory after that
general course of events with the start of World War II, including invasion of Poland
and fall of France
actions in the 1930s of Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, militaristic Japan, and the USSR
A. Phillip Randolph, March on Washington movement, and FEPC, spring 1941
Japanese expansion and conflicts with U.S. leading to Pearl Harbor
Pearl Harbor
internment of Japanese-Americans
bracero program
general course of events in World War II
D-Day, 1944, and course of war from there
end of war, including use of atomic bomb

THE START OF THE COLD WAR

“second front”: wartime tension between U.S. and U.S.S.R.
postwar tensions, U.S. and U.S.S.R., beginnings of Cold War (including significance of
Poland and other Eastern European countries)
memory of the term “Munich” from September 1938
George Kennan’s Long Telegram (1946) and containment
Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan (1947)
Berlin crisis and airlift (1948–49)
Chinese Civil War and October 1949 Communist victory
NSC-68 (1950)
McCarthyism, in context of both the Cold War and domestic partisan politics
the Korean War and its context in the Cold War
conflict between Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Pres. Harry Truman and the firing of MacArthur (1951)

DOMESTIC POLITICS IN THE 1940s AND 1950s

Fair Deal
Taft-Hartley Act (1947)
Eisenhower Republicanism
interstate highway system, origins and effects
Salk vaccine for polio

THE COLD WAR CONTINUES

John Foster Dulles and the Eisenhower Cold War

“more bang for the buck”

CIA and Guatemala coup, 1954

Eisenhower’s “Military Industrial Complex” speech

Kennedy’s “flexible response” policy in the Cold War

Berlin Wall

U.S. tensions with Castroite Cuba, early 1960s: Bay of Pigs, missile crisis, etc.

CIVIL RIGHTS

nature of civil rights activism in the first half of the twentieth century, in contrast with the later decades

Truman’s civil rights initiatives

1948 election and Strom Thurmond campaign

Brown v. Board of Education (1954)

Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1956

Little Rock school crisis, 1957

Greensboro lunch counter sit-ins of 1960 and the founding of SNCC

Freedom Rides of 1961

George Wallace, 1963

Birmingham, 1963

Mississippi Freedom Summer, 1964

Civil Rights Act of 1964 (specific provisions and constitutional basis)

Events in Selma, Alabama, 1965

Voting Rights Act of 1965

radicalization of SNCC, emergence of Black Power, debate over true nature of black struggle

THE TRIUMPHS AND TRAGEDIES OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON

key programs and philosophy of the Great Society

origins and objectives of the Vietnam crisis, in context of the Cold War

nature of Vietnam war

nature of antiwar protests and rise of student radicalism

Tet Offensive (1968) and its impact on American public opinion

protests at the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago

outcome of Vietnam War

contrast of Vietnam War from Korean War

RIGHTS REVOLUTIONS AND CONSERVATIVE BACKLASH

controversial decisions of the Warren Court in the 1960s and conservative reaction

rights revolutions of the late 1960s—American Indian, Hispanic, women’s, gay, etc.

difference between mainstream feminism (National Organization of Women) and radical feminism

new issues in racial politics: school busing, Affirmative Action

conservative backlash

George Wallace campaign in 1968