So, we just finished up WWII and we won!!!!
What are we going to do next???
For some politicians, this was no time to celebrate.
There was another enemy on the horizon and it was a type of government that was not welcome in the United States.
Anybody know what type of government this was?
The Cold War & Changing Society

- That’s right, communism was America’s biggest threat now.
- But why was communism such a threat to America?
- Think about it, the Soviet Union was not really that close to the U.S.
- **Why would America be so concerned about communism???
The Cold War & Changing Society

- We spoke about the fear of the spread of communism a little bit last week.
- Going from capitalism to communism is a huge change.
- What class of people do you think loved capitalism the most?

![Image: Cash Rules Everything Around Me](image1)

![Image: I'ma Get Money Regardless](image2)
The Cold War & Changing Society

**Containment**

- The American government was so worried about the spread of communism they didn’t focus on the theory of isolationism anymore.
- They had a new theory they would follow for the next 40+ years.
- It was called containment.
- Containment was a **publicly adopted policy that focused on “containing” the spread of communism abroad.**
The Cold War & Changing Society

Stop & Jot: Take a few minutes and write this question along with an answer in your notebooks. We will discuss shortly.

What are some ways that America utilized the policy of containment?
The Cold War & Changing Society

Deterrence

- For a time after WWII, the United States held the upper hand in nuclear superiority.
- It used this threat of “massive retaliation” as a means to deter Soviet aggression.
- But by the late 1950s, the Soviet Union had built up a convincing nuclear arsenal that could be delivered on the territory of the U.S. and Western Europe.
- **Deterrence refers to the policy of refraining from using nuclear weapons to avoid a world wide nuclear war.**
The Cold War & Changing Society

- The **Domino Theory** was another concept that took hold in the early 1950s.
- It was the **basic belief that a communist victory in one nation would quickly lead to a chain reaction of communist takeovers** in neighboring states (countries).

[http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/domino-theory](http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/domino-theory)
On March 5th, 1946, Winston Churchill delivered his “Iron Curtain” speech. In his speech he used the famous quote, “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent.” His speech was basically a call for America and Great Britain to keep strong ties and to provide a warning against the expansionistic policies of the Soviet Union.
Stop & Jot: Take a couple minutes to write the question below in your notes and formulate an answer. Class discussion will follow.

What do you think Churchill meant by the term “iron curtain?”
Under this new policy of containment, Truman came before Congress in a surprise appearance on March 12, 1947, to announce what later came to be called the **Truman Doctrine**.

Truman requested **$400 million in aid** to help the countries of **Greece and Turkey** in order to **prevent** either country from falling victim to **communism**.

He also stated that “it must be the policy of the United States to support the free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or outside pressures.”

With this statement, Truman made it clear that the **U.S. should take an active hand in stopping communism in the world.**
After the war ended, the United States adopted the **Marshall Plan**.

The goal of the plan was to make sure as many European countries as possible would not turn to a communist government.

The way this would happen is that the United States government would **provide significant funding to assist these countries in their economic recovery**.
Part of Germany’s punishment for starting WWII was for the entire country to be divided into four military occupation zones, each assigned to one of the Allied Powers.

East Germany was controlled by the Soviet Union, and West Germany was controlled by France, the U.S. and Great Britain.

Berlin, the capital of Germany, was located entirely within the Soviet occupation zone, but the Allies agreed to divide Berlin as well.

The Soviet Union received control of the part that later came to be known as East Berlin, while the other Allies controlled West Berlin.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Division of Germany, 1945

KEY
Zones of Occupation
- United States
- Great Britain
- France
- Soviet Union

North Sea
Denmark
Sweden
Baltic Sea
USSR
Norway
Belgium
Luxembourg
France
Luxembourg
Czechoslovakia
Austria
Hungary
Yugoslavia
Bulgaria

N
0 10 Miles
0 200 Miles

KEY:
- United States
- Great Britain
- France
- Soviet Union
The Cold War & Changing Society

- The Berlin Blockade of 1948 and 1949 was one of the first international disputes of the Cold War.
- In June of 1948, the Soviet Union blocked the Western Allies’ railway and road access to West Berlin, keeping the citizens of Berlin from receiving food, coal, and other necessary supplies.
In response to this, the U.S. organized the **Berlin Airlift**, an action in which U.S. pilots carried thousands of tons of supplies to the people of West Berlin.

The Soviets eventually lifted the blockade in May of 1949.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gpYsK9oaio](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9gpYsK9oaio)
The Cold War & Changing Society

- Under the leadership of the U.S., 12 nations signed the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949, forming a military alliance in which an attack on one of the member nations would be viewed as an attack on all of them.

- **NATO** or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was viewed as a significant step towards militarization of the Cold War.
  - U.S., Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, and Portugal.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- Joseph Stalin and the Soviet Union condemned NATO as a warmongering alliance and responded by setting up the **Warsaw Pact** in 1955.

- It was basically **enacted to counteract NATO and used its Eastern European allies, to set up a buffer zone between themselves and Western Europe.**
  - Soviet Union, Albania, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and East Germany
China (Chiang Kai-shek & Mao Zedong)

- China was involved in a Civil War.
- The 2 groups that were fighting were the Nationalists led by Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists led by Mao Zedong.
- The U.S. supported the Nationalists but they were losing popularity because of severe economic issues that the country was facing.
- The communists appealed to poor landless peasants.
- Mainland China fell to the Communists in 1949.
On June 25, 1950, the Korean War began when some 75,000 soldiers from the North Korean People’s Army poured across the 38th parallel, the boundary between the Soviet-backed Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to the north and the pro-Western Republic of Korea to the south.

The invasion was the first military action of the Cold War.

As far as American officials were concerned, it was a war against the forces of international communism itself.
After some early back-and-forth across the 38th parallel, the fighting stalled and casualties mounted with nothing to show for them.

Meanwhile, American officials feared an even bigger war with the Soviet Union and China who was backing the North Koreans. WWIII???

Finally, in July 1953, the Korean War came to an end.

5 million soldiers and civilians lost their lives during the war.

The Korean peninsula is still divided to this day.
The Cold War & Changing Society
The Cold War & Changing Society

- Stop and Jot:
- Why is the Suez Canal significant?
The Cold War & Changing Society

- The **Suez Crisis** happened in October of 1956.
- For a long time, the canal was used by many different nations (especially the French and British).
- The **president of Egypt**, Gamal Abdel **Nasser** nationalized the canal, initiating the crisis.
- Israel got involved as well because they shared the border with Egypt (the canal separated the 2 countries).
- The Egyptians were backed by the Soviets (who talked some nuclear smack before America shut that down).
- The U.S. played mediator and basically talked down the French, British and Israelis who withdrew their militaries from the area.
The Cold War & Changing Society
EXIT TICKET

Which of the following best describes the strategy of containment used during the Cold War?

A. The United States must reach space and the moon before the Soviet Union

B. The United States must build more atomic weapons than the Soviet Union

C. The United States must keep communism from spreading through aid and military force

D. The United States must expand its economic interests in Asia and Europe
On October 4, 1957, a Soviet R-7 intercontinental ballistic missile launched Sputnik (Russian for “traveler”), the world’s first artificial satellite and the first man-made object to be placed into the Earth’s orbit.

Sputnik’s launch came as a surprise, and not a pleasant one, to most Americans.

In the U.S., space was seen as the next frontier, a logical extension of the grand American tradition of exploration, and it was crucial not to lose too much ground to the Soviets.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- **The Second Red Scare** happened in the U.S. in the **1940s and 50s**.
- **Fear and hysteria over communism** swept the country because many individuals feared that the U.S. government was infiltrated by communists.
The Cold War & Changing Society

House on Un-American Activities Committee

- An investigating committee which looked into what it considered un-American propaganda.
- This congressional Committee investigated Communist influence inside and outside the US government after WWII.
Hollywood Ten

- In October 1947, 10 members of the Hollywood film industry publicly denounced the tactics employed by the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), an investigative committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, during its probe of alleged communist influence in the American motion picture business.

- Their defiant stands also placed them at center stage in a national debate over the controversial anti-communist crackdown that swept through the United States in the late 1940s and early 1950s.
The government was so paranoid about the spread of communism, they started passing legislation that would affect U.S. citizens as well.

- The **Taft-Hartley Act** was passed in 1947.
- This law **focused on restricting the power of labor unions**.
  - It forbids unions from contributing to political campaigns.
  - The act also required union leaders to take an oath stating that they were not communists.
  - This act was trying to keep labor unions out of politics.
- Remember the Bolshevik Revolution!!!
The Cold War & Changing Society

- **McCarthyism** was the name given to the period of time in American history that saw Wisconsin Sen. Joseph McCarthy produce a series of investigations and hearings during the 1950s in an effort to expose supposed communist infiltration of various areas of the U.S. government. Never made a case vs. anyone.
The Fair Deal (1949) was Truman’s version of FDR’s New Deal policies.

Truman announced his plans for domestic policy reforms including national health insurance, public housing, civil rights legislation and federal aid to education.

His fair deal nearly doubled the minimum wage (.40 to .75 an hour) and established the Housing Act, which provided 800,000 new houses for the poor.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Presidents during the Cold War

Harry Truman (1945-1953)
Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1961)
John F. Kennedy (1961-1963)
Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1969)
Gerald Ford (1974-1977)
The Cold War & Changing Society

- “economy, science, culture and the creative genius of people in all areas of life develop better and faster under communism.” - Nikita Khruschev, the Premier of the Soviet Union

- “Everything we do ought to be tied in to getting on to the moon ahead of the Russians....we hope to beat the USSR to demonstrate that instead of being behind by a couple of years, by God, we passed them.” American President John F. Kennedy.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Space Race

- The Cold War helped create competition between the U.S. and the Soviet Union that was found in almost every aspect, even space!!!
- Beginning in the late 1950s, space would become another dramatic arena for this competition, as each side sought to prove the superiority of its technology, its military firepower and-by-extension-its political-economic system.
- The space race can be viewed as a part of the larger arms race, as developments in space research could easily be transferred to military research.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- July 20th, 1969, Neil Armstrong became the 1st person to walk on the moon successfully ending the space race.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- During his farewell speech, President Eisenhower warned against the increasing power of the military-industrial complex.
- What Eisenhower was referring to was the fact that a primary focus of the American government was the arms race with the Soviets.
- The government was spending more money on the defense department and the military than ever before.
- Stop & Jot: What do you think Eisenhower meant by his warning?
The Cold War & Changing Society

- He basically was asking for there to be a balance between producing arms and diplomacy.

○ What are some other terms similar to diplomacy???
The Cold War & Changing Society

WORLD MILITARY BUDGETS

The U.S. spends more than the next seven highest spenders combined.

United States
China
Saudi Arabia
Russia
United Kingdom
India
France
Japan

Source: SIPRI, National Priorities Project

nationalpriorities.org
The Cold War & Changing Society

- All of the “flexing” made things really tense.
- So tense that another term referring to cold war foreign policy was coined.
- **Brinkmanship is when one or both parties force the issues between them to the threshold of confrontation.**
The Cold War & Changing Society

U-2 Incident

- In May of 1960 an American spy plane was shot down by the Soviets.
- The pilot survived and was captured and imprisoned.
- President Eisenhower initially said that the plane was a weather plane that had flown off course.
- Khrushchev called him out when he produced pictures of the captured pilot as well as evidence recovered from the wreckage proving that the plane was a surveillance aircraft.
- This incident added to the already increasing tensions between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.
- Side note: Check out the movie, Bridge of Spies starring Tom Hanks
Bay of Pigs Invasion

- In 1959, Fidel Castro forced his way into power in Cuba.
- He overthrew the American-backed president.
- For the next 2 years, American government officials attempted to push Castro from power.
- **Finally in 1961, the CIA launched a full scale invasion of Cuba** (Bay of Pigs invasion) by 1,400 American-trained Cubans who had fled their homes when Castro took over.
- The invasion failed and was coined as the “Perfect Failure”
Why was the U-2 incident significant?

A. A spy plane was shot down in restricted territory, hurting the relationship between the US and Soviet Union

B. Cuban immigrants were trained and tasked with invading Cuba and overthrowing Fidel Castro, but failed

C. It was the closest that the United States and the Soviet Union ever came to launching atomic weapons

D. Nuclear weapons were prohibited from being tested above ground and in the atmosphere
The Cold War & Changing Society

- During the **Cuban Missile Crisis**, leaders of the **U.S. and the Soviet Union** engaged in a tense, 13-day **political and military standoff** in Oct. 1962 **over** the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on **Cuba**, just 90 miles from U.S. shores.

- [http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cuban-missile-crisis](http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cuban-missile-crisis)
On August 13, 1961, the Communist government of East Germany began to build a barbed wire and concrete wall between East and West Berlin. The official purpose of this Berlin Wall was to keep Westerners from entering East Germany and spreading their influence. But what it really did was stop East Berliners from defecting to West Berlin.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- In the early 1960s, U.S. President John F. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev each expressed deep concern about the strength of their respective nations’ nuclear arms forces.
- This concern led them to complete the first arms control agreement of the Cold War, the **Limited Test Ban Treaty** of 1963.
- It was signed by the U.S., Soviet Union and Great Britain and it prohibited the testing of nuclear weapons in outer space, underwater or in the atmosphere.
- **An important step toward the control of nuclear weapons.**
Although the Vietnam had started in the mid-50s, the American involvement can be described as minimal in regards to military presence.

This would change after the **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution (1964)**.

An American ship was conducting “surveillance” off the North Vietnamese coast and was fired on by North Vietnamese torpedo boats.

**President LBJ was given authorization, without a formal declaration of war by Congress, for the use of military force in Southeast Asia.**
After this resolution, the U.S. became heavily involved in the Vietnam War. Later, when more information about the Tonkin incident became available, many concluded that Johnson and his advisers had misled Congress into supporting the expansion of the war.
The Vietnam War was a long, costly armed conflict that pitted the communist regime of North Vietnam and its southern allies, known as the Viet Cong, against South Vietnam and its principal ally, the United States.

The war was increasingly unpopular at home and it ended with the withdrawal of U.S. forces in 1973 and the unification of Vietnam under Communist control two years later.

More than 3 million people, including 58,000 Americans, were killed in the conflict.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- The **Tet Offensive** took place on January 31, 1968.
- Some 70,000 **North Vietnamese and Viet Cong** forces launched a **coordinated series of attacks** on more than 100 cities and towns in South Vietnam.
- Though U.S. and South Vietnamese forces managed to hold off the Communist attacks, news coverage of the offensive shocked and dismayed the American public and further eroded support for the war effort.
- Despite heavy casualties, North Vietnam achieved a strategic victory with the Tet Offensive, as the attacks marked a **turning point in the Vietnam War** and the beginning of the slow, painful American withdrawal from the region.
The Cold War & Changing Society

My Lai Massacre

- In one of the most horrific incidents of violence against civilians during the Vietnam War, a company of American soldiers brutally killed the majority of the population of the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai in March 1968.

- It is believed that as many as 500 people including women, children and the elderly were in the My Lai Massacre.

- The brutality of the My Lai killings and the extent of the cover-up exacerbated growing antiwar sentiment on the home front in the U.S. and further divided the nation over the continuing American presence in Vietnam.
Upon taking office in 1969, U.S. President Richard Nixon introduced a new strategy called **Vietnamization** that was aimed at ending American involvement in the Vietnam War by transferring all military responsibilities to South Vietnam.

The increasingly unpopular war had created deep divisions in American society.

Nixon believed his Vietnamization strategy, which involved building up South Vietnam’s military strength in order to facilitate a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops, would prepare the South Vietnamese to take responsibility for their own defense against a Communist takeover and allow the U.S. to leave the conflict with its honor intact.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Cambodia

- In April, 1970, Nixon gives his formal authorization to commit U.S. combat troops, in cooperation with South Vietnamese units, against communist troops sanctuaries in Cambodia.
- When Nixon publicly announced the Cambodian incursion, it set off a wave of antiwar demonstrations.
- A protest at Kent State University resulted in the killing of four students by Army National Guard troops.
- Another student rally at Jackson State College in Mississippi resulted in the death of two students and 12 wounded when police opened fire on a women’s dormitory.
Silent Majority

- President Nixon goes on television and radio on Nov. 3rd 1969 to call for national solidarity on the Vietnam War effort and to gather support for his policies.
- Pledging that the U.S. was “going to keep our commitment in Vietnam,” he said U.S. forces would continue fighting until the communists agreed to a fair and honorable peace, or until the South Vietnamese were able to defend themselves on their own.
- Having provided this perspective on the situation, he then appealed to the American people, calling on the “great silent majority” for their support as he worked for “peace with honor” in Vietnam.
Oct. 1973, President Nixon vetoes the War Powers Act, which would limit presidential power to commit armed forces abroad without Congressional approval.

The bill required the president to report to Congress within 48 hours after commitment of armed forces to foreign combat and limited to 60 days the time they could stay there without Congressional approval.

The legislation was an attempt by Congress to regain control of the power to make war.

Nixon claimed that the bill imposed “unconstitutional and dangerous restrictions” on presidential authority.

Nevertheless, Congress passed the law over Nixon’s veto on November 7, 1973.
On February 21, 1972, President Richard M. Nixon arrived in China for an official trip.

He was the first U.S. president to visit the People's Republic of China since it was established in 1949.

This was an important event because the U.S. was seeking to improve relations with a Communist country during the Cold War.

Nixon agreed to support China’s admission to the United Nations.
The Cold War & Changing Society

• **Détsente** (a French word meaning release from tension) is the **name given to a period of improved relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union** that began tentatively in 1971 and took decisive form when President Nixon visited the secretary-general of the Soviet Communist party, Leonid Breznev, in Moscow, May 1972.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan

- Late Dec., 1979, the Soviet Union invades Afghanistan attempting to ensure that it stays communist.
- The Soviets never really accomplished their goal.
- With the help of the U.S., the Afghans were able to fight back against the Soviets.
- The long-term impact of the invasion and subsequent war was profound.
- First, the Soviets never recovered from the public relations and financial losses, which significantly contributed to the fall of the Soviet empire in 1991.
- Secondly, the war created a breeding ground for terrorism and the rise of Osama bin Laden.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Cultural and athletic competitions

- Used as propaganda to make people think of the other as an enemy.
- During the Cold War era it was all about, as Charlie Sheen likes to say, winning!
- But, winning in this context was as much about public perception as it was about controlling territory and people.
- The perception of the success of one way of life versus another was just as important as the various other races the USA and USSR were running.
Why was the Berlin wall built?

A. The United States interned any Russian immigrants due to fear of their communist feelings
B. The Soviet Union did not want any of their citizens to escape to China
C. Citizens of communist run East Berlin wanted to escape to democratic West Berlin
D. Germany wanted to put a physical barrier between all of East and West Germany
What are Civil Rights???

We hear about the Civil Rights movement and all the great leaders and events involved, but I want to know what our civil rights are.
Your civil rights are the protections and privileges of personal liberty given to all American citizens by law, as specified in the Constitution, and the amendments to the Constitution.

Knowing your rights is the first step towards protecting them.

Civil Rights refer to positive actions a government should take to create equal conditions for all Americans.

The term “civil rights” is often associated with the protection of minority groups, such as African American, Hispanics, and women.
Almost exactly nine months after World War II ended, “the cry of the baby was heard across the land,” as historian Landon Jones later described the trend. More babies were born in 1946 than ever before: 3.4 million, 20 percent more than in 1945. This was the beginning of the so-called “baby boom.” In 1947, another 3.8 million babies were born; 3.9 million were born in 1952; and more than 4 million were born every year from 1954 until 1964, when the boom finally tapered off. By then, there were 76.4 million “baby boomers” in the United States. They made up almost 40 percent of the nation’s population.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Stop & Jot: What explains this baby boom???
The Cold War & Changing Society

- Some historians have argued that it was a part of a desire for normalcy after 16 years of depression and war.
- Others have argued that it was a part of a Cold War campaign to fight communism by outnumbering communists.
- Many people in the postwar era looked forward to having children because they were confident that the future would be one of comfort and prosperity.
- Many Americans felt certain that they could give their families all the material things that they themselves had done without.
The GI Bill of Rights was passed in 1944 by FDR.

It was intended to provide financial aid to veterans returning from WWII.

The Bill gave veterans funding for education, home loans, unemployment insurance, job counseling and the construction of veterans’ hospital facilities.
At the beginning of the 1960s, many Americans believed they were standing at the dawn of a golden age.

On January 20, 1961, the handsome and charismatic John F. Kennedy became president of the United States.

His confidence that, as one historian put it, “the government possessed big answers to big problems” seemed to set the tone for the rest of the decade.

However, that golden age never materialized. On the contrary, by the end of the 1960s it seemed that the nation was falling apart.
The Cold War & Changing Society

The **Counterculture Movement of the 1960s**

- The 1960s were a period when *long-held values and norms of behavior seemed to break down, particularly among the young.*
- Many college-age men and women became political activists and were the **driving force behind the civil rights and antiwar movements.**
- Other young people simply “dropped out” and separated themselves from mainstream culture through their appearance and lifestyle.
- Attitudes toward sexuality appeared to loosen, and women began to openly protest the traditional roles of housewife and mother that society had assigned to them.
During his presidential campaign in 1960, John F. Kennedy had promised the most ambitious domestic agenda since the New Deal: the “New Frontier,” a package of laws and reforms that sought to eliminate injustice and inequality in the United States.

But the New Frontier ran into problems right away: The Democrats’ Congressional majority depended on a group of Southerners who loathed the plan’s interventionist liberalism and did all they could to block it.
Great Society

- It was not until 1964, after Kennedy was shot, that President Lyndon B. Johnson could muster the political capital to enact his own expansive program of reforms.
- That year, Johnson declared that he would make the United States into a “Great Society” in which poverty and racial injustice had no place.
- He developed a set of programs that would give poor people “a hand up, not a handout.”
- LBJ sponsored the largest reform agenda since Roosevelt’s New Deal.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- The War on Poverty is the unofficial name for legislation first introduced by United States President Lyndon B. Johnson during his State of the Union address on January 8, 1964.
- This legislation was proposed by Johnson in response to a national poverty rate of around nineteen percent. (Currently at 13.5%)
- The speech led the United States Congress to pass the Economic Opportunity Act, which established the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to administer the local application of federal funds targeted against poverty.
Poverty Guideline

For families/households with more than 8 persons, add $4,160 for each additional person.

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On July 30, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson signs Medicare, a health insurance program for elderly Americans, into law.

The Medicare program, providing hospital and medical insurance for Americans age 65 or older, was signed into law as an amendment to the Social Security Act of 1935.

Some 19 million people enrolled in Medicare when it went into effect in 1966.

In 1972, eligibility for the program was extended to Americans under 65 with certain disabilities and people of all ages with permanent kidney disease requiring dialysis or transplant.
Medicare is funded entirely by the federal government and paid for in part through payroll taxes.

Medicare is currently a source of controversy due to the enormous strain it puts on the federal budget.

Throughout its history, the program also has been plagued by fraud-committed by patients, doctors and hospitals-that has cost taxpayers billions of dollars.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- Medicaid, a state and federally funded program that offers health coverage to certain low-income people, was also signed into law by President Johnson on July 30, 1965, as an amendment to the Social Security Act.

- Stop & Jot: Why do some people worry about the effect of Medicare on the future economy???

Think: baby boomers
The Cold War & Changing Society

- The movement against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War began small—among peace activists and leftist intellectuals on college campuses—but gained national prominence in 1965, after the United States began bombing North Vietnam in earnest.

- Anti-war marches and other protests, such as the ones organized by Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), attracted a widening base of support over the next three years, peaking in early 1968 after the successful Tet Offensive by North Vietnamese troops proved that war’s end was nowhere in sight.
The Cold War & Changing Society

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

- A small but outspoken liberal minority was making its voice heard by the end of 1965.
- This minority included many students as well as prominent artists and intellectuals and members of the hippie movement, a growing number of young people who rejected authority and embraced the drug culture.
The Cold War & Changing Society
Democratic Convention of 1968

• At the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, tens of thousands of Vietnam War protesters battle police in the streets, while the Democratic Party falls apart over an internal disagreement concerning its stance on Vietnam. Over the course of 24 hours, the predominant American line of thought on the Cold War with the Soviet Union was shattered.

• Democratic delegates from across the country were split on the question of Vietnam.
As the debate intensified, fights broke out on the convention floor, and delegates and reporters were beaten and knocked to the ground. Eventually, the delegates on the side of the status quo, championed by then-Vice President Hubert Humphrey, won out, but the events of the convention had seriously weakened the party, which went on to lose the following election.
• Meanwhile, on the streets of Chicago, several thousand anti-war protesters gathered to show their support for the U.S. withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

• Chicago Mayor Richard Daley deployed 12,000 police officers and called in another 15,000 state and federal officers to contain the protesters.

• The situation then rapidly spiraled out of control, with the policemen severely beating and gassing the demonstrators, as well as newsmen and doctors who had come to help.

• [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_9OJnRnZjU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7_9OJnRnZjU)
By November 1967, American troop strength in Vietnam was approaching 500,000 and U.S. casualties had reached 15,058 killed and 109,527 wounded.

The Vietnam War was costing the U.S. some $25 billion per year, and disillusionment was beginning to reach greater sections of the taxpaying public.

More casualties were reported in Vietnam every day, even as U.S. commanders demanded more troops.

Under the draft system, as many as 40,000 young men were called into service each month, adding fuel to the fire of the anti-war movement.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- As we learned before anti-war protests were led mainly by young, college aged students who were preaching peace instead of war.
- There were many confrontations between protesters and the police & military, often becoming violent.
- Television changed many minds.
- Millions of Americans watched body bags leave the Asian rice paddies every night in their living rooms.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vVNUlOUlMeo
The Cold War & Changing Society

Anti-war protests (Kent State & Jackson State)

- When Nixon publicly announced the Cambodian incursion, it set off a wave of antiwar demonstrations.

- A protest at Kent State University resulted in the killing of four students by Army National Guard troops.

- Another student rally at Jackson State College in Mississippi resulted in the death of two students and 12 wounded when police opened fire on a women’s dormitory.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- The New **Women’s Rights Movement** of the 1960’s helped change the role of women in American society.
  - Creation of the National Organization for Women
  - More roles were found outside the house
  - Attempted to achieve economic and social equality.

- **The Equal Rights Amendment was NEVER ratified.**

- The starting point for contemporary feminism was the 1963 publication of Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique*, which argued that women should be allowed to find their own identity, an identity not necessarily limited to the traditional roles of wife and mother.

- The number of women attending college skyrocketed during the 1960s.
NOW or the National Organization for Women was founded in 1966.

Employers were still discriminating against women in terms of hiring women and unequal pay with men.

Women’s rights advocates saw that these legal changes were not being enforced and worried that without a feminist pressure group, a type of “NAACP for women.”

NOW was created in order to mobilize women, give women’s rights advocates the power to put pressure on employers and the government, and to promote full equality of the sexes.

It hoped to increase the amount of women attending colleges and graduate schools, employed in professional jobs instead of domestic or secretarial work, and appointed to federal offices.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=POXCESNqGHo
On March 22, 1972, the Equal Rights Amendment is passed by the U.S. Senate and sent to the states for ratification.

First proposed by the National Woman’s political party in 1923, the Equal Rights Amendment was to provide for the legal equality of the sexes and prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex.

However, during the mid-1970s, a conservative backlash against feminism eroded support for the Equal Rights Amendment, which ultimately failed to achieve ratification by the requisite 38, or three-fourths, of the states.

Because of the rejection of the Equal Rights Amendment, sexual equality, with the notable exception of when it pertains to the right to vote, is not protected by the U.S. Constitution.
Environmental Movement

- By the 1960s and ’70s, as scientific knowledge of the causes and consequences of environmental degradation was becoming more extensive and sophisticated, there was increasing concern among some scientists, intellectuals, and activists about the Earth’s ability to absorb the detritus of human economic activity and, indeed, to sustain human life.

- This concern contributed to the growth of grassroots environmental activism and the formation of environmental (“green”) political parties in a number of Western democracies.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- **The American Indian Movement**, (AIM), militant American Indian civil rights organization.
- Its original **purpose was to help Indians in urban ghettos who had been displaced by government programs that had the effect of forcing them from the reservations.**
- Its goals eventually encompassed the entire spectrum of Indian demands—economic independence, revitalization of traditional culture, protection of legal rights, and, most especially, autonomy over tribal areas and the restoration of lands that they believed had been illegally seized.
Mexican-American Cesar Chavez was a prominent union leader and labor organizer.

Hardened by his early experience as a migrant worker, Chavez founded the National Farm Workers Association in 1962.

His union joined with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee in its first strike against grape growers in California, and the two organizations later merged to become the United Farm Workers.

Stressing nonviolent methods, Chavez drew attention for his causes via boycotts, marches and hunger strikes. Despite conflicts with the Teamsters union and legal barriers, he was able to secure raises and improve conditions for farm workers in California, Texas, Arizona and Florida.

http://www.history.com/topics/cesar-chavez
Cesar Chavez created the United Farm Workers Organization Committee in 1966 primarily to:

A. Secure voting rights for Mexican Americans
B. Improve working conditions for migrant workers
C. Provide legal assistance to illegal aliens
D. Increase income for factory farmers
The NAACP was a major contributor in the fight for equal rights during the American Civil Rights movement.

Though other civil rights groups emerged in the 1950s and 1960s, the NAACP retained a prominent role within the movement, co-organizing the 1963 March on Washington, and successfully lobbying for legislation that resulted in the 1964 Civil Rights Act and 1965 Voting Act.
On May 17, 1954 the United States Supreme Court handed down its ruling in the landmark case of Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.

The Court’s unanimous decision overturned provisions of the 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson decision, which had allowed for “separate but equal” public facilities, including public schools in the United States.

Declaring that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal,” the Brown v. Board decision helped break the back of state-sponsored segregation, and provided a spark to the American civil rights movement.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/brown-v-board-of-education-of-topeka
The Cold War & Changing Society

Massive Resistance

- Southerners reacted to desegregation with this.
- They worked through local governments and organizations to obstruct desegregation and produced delays.
Rosa Parks

- United States civil right leader who refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama, (December 1, 1955) triggering the national Civil Rights Movement.

*You must never be fearful about what you are doing when it is right.*
—Rosa Parks
The Montgomery Bus Boycott, in which African Americans refused to ride city buses in Montgomery, Alabama, to protest segregated seating, took place from December 5, 1955, to December 20, 1956, and is regarded as the first large-scale demonstration against segregation in the U.S.

On December 1, 1955, four days before the boycott began, Rosa Parks, an African-American woman, refused to yield her seat to a white man on a Montgomery bus.

She was arrested and fined. The boycott of public buses by blacks in Montgomery began on the day of Parks’ court hearing and lasted 381 days.

The U.S. Supreme Court ultimately ordered Montgomery to integrate its bus system, and one of the leaders of the boycott, a young pastor named Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-68), emerged as a prominent national leader of the American civil rights movement in the wake of the action.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/montgomery-bus-boycott
Did you know???

- Nine months before Rosa Parks' arrest for refusing to give up her bus seat, 15-year-old Claudette Colvin (1939-) was arrested in Montgomery for the same act. The city's black leaders prepared to protest, until it was discovered Colvin was pregnant and deemed an inappropriate symbol for their cause.
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

- U.S. Baptist minister and civil rights leader.
- A noted orator, he opposed discrimination against blacks by organizing nonviolent resistance and peaceful mass demonstrations.
- He was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968 by James Earl Ray (died in prison for the crime 1998).
The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) is an African-American civil rights organization.

SCLC, which is closely associated with its first president, Martin Luther King Jr, had a large role in the American Civil Rights Movement.

After the successful Montgomery Bus Boycott, the SCLC was formed in New Orleans.
In a key event of the American Civil Rights Movement, nine black students enrolled at formerly all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, in September 1957, testing a landmark 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

The court had mandated that all public schools in the country be integrated “with all deliberate speed” in its decision related to the groundbreaking case Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka.

On September 4, 1957, the first day of classes at Central High, Governor Orval Faubus of Arkansas called in the state National Guard to bar the black students’ entry into the school.

Later in the month, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent in federal troops to escort the “Little Rock Nine” into the school, and they started their first full day of classes on September 25.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/central-high-school-integration
Despite advances in the fight for racial equality (including the landmark 1954 Supreme Court verdict in Brown v. Board of Education and the Montgomery Bus Boycott), segregation was still the norm across the southern United States in 1960.

Early that year, a non-violent protest by young African-American students at a segregated Woolworth’s lunch counter in Greensboro, North Carolina, sparked a sit-in movement that soon spread to college towns throughout the region.

Though many of the protesters were arrested for trespassing, disorderly conduct or disturbing the peace, their actions made an immediate and lasting impact, forcing Woolworth’s and other establishments to change their segregationist policies.
The Cold War & Changing Society

- No one participated in a sit-in of this sort without seriousness of purpose.
- The instructions were simple: sit quietly and wait to be served.
- Often the participants would be jeered and threatened by local customers.
- Sometimes they would be pelted with food or ketchup.
- Angry onlookers tried to provoke fights that never came. In the event of a physical attack, the student would curl up into a ball on the floor and take the punishment.
- Any violent reprisal would undermine the spirit of the sit-in. When the local police came to arrest the demonstrators, another line of students would take the vacated seats.
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- SIT-IN organizers believed that if the violence were only on the part of the white community, the world would see the righteousness of their cause.
- Before the end of the school year, over 1500 black demonstrators were arrested.
- But their sacrifice brought results.
- Slowly, but surely, restaurants throughout the South began to abandon their policies of segregation.
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- The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), formed to give younger blacks more of a voice in the civil rights movement, became one of the movement’s more radical branches.

- In the wake of the early sit-ins at lunch counters closed to blacks, which started in February 1960 in Greensboro, North Carolina, Ella Baker, then director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), helped set up the first meeting of what became SNCC.

- She was concerned that SCLC, led by the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was out of touch with younger blacks who wanted the movement to make faster progress.

- Baker encouraged those who formed SNCC to look beyond integration to broader social change and to view King’s principle of nonviolence more as a political tactic than as a way of life.
In 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent federal troops to Little Rock, Arkansas to:

A. Protect civil rights marchers
B. Help African Americans register to vote
C. End race riots resulting from a bus boycott
D. Enforce a Supreme Court ruling to desegregate public schools
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New Orleans school integration crisis

• In 1960 New Orleans integrated their school system at a slow and deliberate pace (only sending African American students to 2 public school).

• **Riots**, led by staunch segregationists **erupted throughout the city and student enrollments at the two desegregated schools dwindled**, as parents chose to enroll their children in the city’s private schools.

• [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T18uT2MgzMQ](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T18uT2MgzMQ)
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Freedom Rides

- On May 4, 1961, a group of 13 African-American and white civil rights activists launched the Freedom Rides, a series of bus trips through the American South to protest segregation in interstate bus terminals.

- The Freedom Riders, who were recruited by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), a U.S. civil rights group, departed from Washington, D.C., and attempted to integrate facilities at bus terminals along the way into the Deep South.

- African-American Freedom Riders tried to use “whites-only” restrooms and lunch counters, and vice versa.

- The group encountered tremendous violence from white protestors along the route, but also drew international attention to their cause.

- Over the next few months, several hundred Freedom Riders engaged in similar actions.

- In September 1961, the Interstate Commerce Commission issued regulations prohibiting segregation in bus and train stations nationwide.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d8CAKAXR-AM
In late September 1962, after a legal battle, an African-American man named James Meredith attempted to enroll at the University of Mississippi.

Chaos briefly broke out on the Ole Miss campus, with riots ending in two dead, hundreds wounded and many others arrested, after the Kennedy administration called out some 31,000 National Guardsmen and other federal forces to enforce order.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/ole-miss-integration
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“Letter from Birmingham Jail”

- The Letter from Birmingham Jail is an open letter written on April 16, 1963, by Martin Luther King Jr.
- The letter defends the strategy of nonviolent resistance to racism.
- It says that people have a moral responsibility to break unjust laws and to take direct action rather than waiting potentially forever for justice to come through the courts.
- Responding to being referred to as an "outsider," King writes, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere".
- The letter, written during the 1963 Birmingham campaign, was widely published, and became an important text for the American Civil Rights Movement.
March on Washington of 1963

- On August 28, **1963**, more than 200,000 Americans gathered in Washington, D.C., for a political rally known as the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.
- Organized by a number of civil rights and religious groups, the event was designed to shed light on the political and social challenges African Americans continued to face across the country.
- The march, which became a key moment in the growing struggle for civil rights in the United States, culminated in Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech, a spirited call for racial justice and equality.
- [http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/march-on-washington](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/march-on-washington)
Many Southern states adopted a poll tax in the late 1800s.

This meant that even though the 15th Amendment gave former slaves the right to vote, many poor people, both blacks and whites, did not have enough money to vote.

On January 23, 1964, the United States ratified the 24th Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting any poll tax in elections for federal officials.

Lyndon Johnson noted that: "There can be no one too poor to vote." Thanks to the 24th Amendment, the right of all U.S. citizens to freely cast their votes has been secured.
Freedom Summer

- In 1964, civil rights organizations including the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) organized a voter registration drive, known as the Mississippi Summer Project, or Freedom Summer, aimed at dramatically increasing voter registration in Mississippi.

- The Freedom Summer, comprised of black Mississippians and more than 1,000 out-of-state, predominately white volunteers, faced constant abuse and harassment from Mississippi's white population.

- The Ku Klux Klan, police and even state and local authorities carried out a systematic series of violent attacks; including arson, beatings, false arrest and the murder of at least three civil rights activists.
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- The **Civil Rights Act of 1964**, which ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin, is considered one of the crowning legislative achievements of the civil rights movement.

- First proposed by President John F. Kennedy, it survived strong opposition from southern members of Congress and was then signed into law by Kennedy’s successor, Lyndon B. Johnson.

- In subsequent years, Congress expanded the act and also passed additional legislation aimed at bringing equality to African Americans, such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

- [http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-act](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-act)
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Selma Marches

• In early 1965, Martin Luther King Jr.’s Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) made Selma, Alabama, the focus of its efforts to register black voters in the South.

• That March, protesters attempting to march from Selma to the state capital of Montgomery were met with violent resistance by state and local authorities.

• As the world watched, the protesters (under the protection of federalized National Guard troops) finally achieved their goal, walking around the clock for three days to reach Montgomery.

• The historic march, and King’s participation in it, greatly helped raise awareness of the difficulty faced by black voters in the South, and the need for a Voting Rights Act, passed later that year.
Voting Rights Act of 1965

- Various discriminatory practices were used to prevent African Americans, particularly those in the South, from exercising their right to vote.
- The Voting Rights Act, signed into law by President Lyndon Johnson on August 6, 1965, aimed to overcome legal barriers at the state and local levels that prevented African Americans from exercising their right to vote under the 15th Amendment (1870) to the Constitution of the United States.
The decision of Brown v. the Board of Education met resistance in all of the following locations except:

A. Little Rock, Arkansas
B. Ole Miss University
C. Tampa, Florida
D. New Orleans, Louisiana
Malcolm X

- The Nation of Islam advocated the separation of white Americans and African Americans because of a belief that African Americans could not thrive in an atmosphere of white racism.
- Indeed, in a 1963 interview, Malcolm X, discussing the teachings of the head of the Nation of Islam in America, Elijah Muhammad, referred to white people as “devils” more than a dozen times.
- Rejecting the nonviolent strategy of other civil rights activists, he maintained that violence in the face of violence was appropriate.
In 1964, after a trip to Africa, Malcolm X left the Nation of Islam to found the Organization of Afro-American Unity with the goal of achieving freedom, justice, and equality “by any means necessary.”

His views regarding black-white relations changed somewhat thereafter, but he remained fiercely committed to the cause of African American empowerment.

On February 21, 1965, he was killed by members of the Nation of Islam.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qSm1t3Uv9QI
Black Power

- Black Power emphasized racial pride, the creation of political and social institutions against oppression, and advancement of black collective interests.
- Within the chorus of voices calling for integration and legal equality were many that more stridently demanded empowerment and supported the idea of Black Power.
- Black Power meant a variety of things to different people, among them the creation of black political and cultural institutions to promote Black interests, resist oppression, and encourage racial pride.
- Stokely Carmichael became a powerful spokesman for the Black Power movement, often advocating armed self defense that broke from the nonviolent protest urged by Martin Luther King, Jr. and the NAACP.
- The Black Power movement influenced the development and strategies of other social justice movements, focusing on identity politics and structural inequality.
The Black Power movement's most public manifestation was the **Black Panther Party**, a group that followed the ideology of Malcolm X with a more militant edge.

- **Initially forming for the protection of African American neighborhoods from police brutality**, the Black Panther Party evolved to provide social services to improve health and alleviate poverty in the inner cities.
On Thursday, July 16, 1964, James Powell was shot and killed by police Lieutenant Thomas Gilligan. The second bullet of three fired by Lieutenant Gilligan killed the 15-year-old African American in front of his friends and about a dozen other witnesses. The incident immediately rallied about 300 students from a nearby school who were informed by the principal. This incident set off six consecutive nights of rioting that affected the New York City neighborhoods of Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant. In total, 4,000 New Yorkers participated in the riots which led to attacks on the New York City Police Department, vandalism, and looting in stores. At the end of the conflict, reports counted one dead rioter, 118 injured, and 465 arrested.
Watts Riots Aug. 11, 1965

- In the predominantly black Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles, racial tension reaches a breaking point after two white policemen scuffle with a black motorist suspected of drunken driving.

- A crowd of spectators gathered near the corner of Avalon Boulevard and 116th Street to watch the arrest and soon grew angry by what they believed to be yet another incident of racially motivated abuse by the police.

- A riot soon began, spurred on by residents of Watts who were embittered after years of economic and political isolation.

- The rioters eventually ranged over a 50-square-mile area of South Central Los Angeles, looting stores, torching buildings, and beating whites as snipers fired at police and firefighters.

- Finally, with the assistance of thousands of National Guardsmen, order was restored on August 16.
The five days of violence left 34 dead, 1,032 injured, nearly 4,000 arrested, and $40 million worth of property destroyed. The Watts riot was the worst urban riot in 20 years and foreshadowed the many rebellions to occur in ensuing years in Detroit, Newark, and other American cities.
De Jure Segregation vs. De Facto Segregation

- The practice of segregating people by race and gender has taken two forms.
- *De jure* segregation is separation enforced by law, while *de facto* segregation occurs when widespread individual preferences, sometimes backed up with private pressure, lead to separation.
- *De jure* racial segregation was a practice designed to perpetuate racial subordination; *de facto* segregation of African Americans had similar effects, but sometimes could be defended as a result simply of private choice, itself an important American value.
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Desegregation busing

- The practice of transporting students to schools within or outside their local school districts as a means of rectifying racial segregation.
- Even though schools were technically supposed to be desegregated, many neighborhood schools stayed segregated due to de facto segregation.
- Busing was a way of making sure that whites and blacks attended the same schools together.
- Controversial.
The term "affirmative action" was first introduced by President Kennedy in 1961 as a method of redressing discrimination that had persisted in spite of civil rights laws and constitutional guarantees.

It was developed and enforced for the first time by President Johnson.

Focusing in particular on education and jobs, affirmative action policies required that active measures be taken to ensure that blacks and other minorities enjoyed the same opportunities for promotions, salary increases, career advancement, school admissions, scholarships, and financial aid that had been the nearly exclusive province of (as) whites.
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Mikhail Gorbachev

- Was the Soviet leader that was installed as chairman of the Soviet Communist Party in March 1985.
- He was amicable, energetic, and most of all committed to reforming the Soviet Union.
- **He championed two policies: glasnost and perestroika.**
- **Was in charge when the Soviet Union collapsed.**
- These measures would promote "openness" and "restructuring" of the economy.
- These measures, however, required that the Cold War be put to an end.
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40.
Ronald Reagan

- His meetings with Gorbachev were the first steps to ending the Cold War.
- From a secure position of military and economic power, President Reagan intended not merely to contain Soviet communism, but to reverse its gains and subdue it.
- He suspected the Soviet Union was not as strong as it appeared to be.
- And he predicted its collapse if challenged competitively by America.
- The president believed the Soviet Union's government-controlled economy could not compete successfully against America's free-market system.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WjWDrTXMgF8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WjWDrTXMgF8)
What was the direct consequence of the ratification of the 24th Amendment?

A. Each house of congress was required to have a minority member included
B. Poll taxes were abolished and made illegal
C. Schools and public facilities were no longer allowed to segregate by race
D. Men and women were to be paid equally in public jobs
Solidarity (1980) became the first independent labor union in a country belonging to the Soviet bloc.

Poland’s solidarity movement was significant because it became the first opposition movement to participate in free elections in a Soviet-bloc nation since the 1940s.
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Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI)

- In an address to the nation (March 23, 1983), President Ronald Reagan proposes that the U.S. embark on a program to develop antimissile technology that would make the country nearly impervious to attack by nuclear missiles.

- Reagan’s speech marked the beginning of what came to be known as the controversial Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).
In a surprising announcement, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev indicates that his nation is ready to sign “without delay” a treaty designed to eliminate U.S. and Soviet medium range nuclear missiles from Europe. Gorbachev’s offer led to a breakthrough in negotiations and, eventually, to the signing of the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces Treaty in December 1987.
On July 31, 1991, the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty was signed in Moscow by U.S. President George H.W. Bush and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, committing each superpower to reducing nuclear arms by a third.
When Mikhail S. Gorbachev became general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in March 1985, he launched his nation on a dramatic new course. His dual program of “perestroika” ("restructuring") and “glasnost” ("openness") introduced profound changes in economic practice, internal affairs and international relations.

Within five years, Gorbachev’s revolutionary program swept communism governments throughout Eastern Europe from power and brought an end to the Cold War (1945-1991). Gorbachev’s actions also inadvertently set the stage for the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union, which dissolved into 15 individual republics.

He resigned from office on December 25, 1991.
German reunification

- Less than one year after the destruction of the Berlin Wall (1990), East and West Germany come together on what is known as “Unity Day.”
- Since 1945, when Soviet forces occupied eastern Germany, and the United States and other Allied forces occupied the western half of the nation at the close of World War II, divided Germany had come to serve as one of the most enduring symbols of the Cold War.
The Tiananmen Square Incident, also called the June Fourth incident was a series of protests and demonstrations in China in the spring of 1989 that culminated on the night of June 3-4 with a government crackdown on the demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

By nightfall on June 4, Chinese troops had forcibly cleared the square, killing hundreds and arresting thousands of demonstrators and suspected dissidents.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YeFzeNAHEhU
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Dissolution of the Soviet Union

- In December of 1991, as the world watched in amazement, the Soviet Union disintegrated into fifteen separate countries.
- Its collapse was hailed by the west as a victory for freedom, a triumph of democracy over totalitarianism, and evidence of the superiority of capitalism over socialism.
- The United States rejoice as its formidable enemy was brought to its knees, thereby ending the Cold War which had hovered over these two superpowers since the end of World War II.
- Indeed, the breakup of the Soviet Union transformed the entire world political situation, leading to a complete reformulation of political, economic and military alliances all over the globe.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RcByYoioA-o
Which of the following is best described by the box above?

A. Détente and Reunification
B. Solidarity and Tiananmen
C. Glasnost and Perestroika
D. Dissolution and Deterrence
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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-K19rVDxoM
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The End of The Cold War - Crash Course

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-K19rVDxoM
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Crash course- the 1960s

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lkXFb1sMa38