

8. Native Americans were segregated in the military.
9. African Americans were used as codebreakers in the military.
10. During World War II, Congress readily renewed and extended such New Deal programs as the National Youth Administration.
11. Strategic bombing played a major role in the destruction of Germany's military production.
12. The invasion of Sicily came only six weeks after the Normandy invasion.
13. The largest naval engagement in history occurred in the Battle of Leyte Gulf.
14. The War Refugee Board was amazingly successful at rescuing Jews from Europe.
15. The Manhattan Project developed the atomic bomb.

Essay Questions

1. How effective was the wartime alliance between Great Britain and the United States? How well did the Soviet Union fit in the alliance?
2. Compare the European and Pacific strategies followed by the United States.
3. What happened at the Yalta Conference, and why was it important?
4. Did the war affect minorities in the United States? Explain.
5. What impact did the war have on American government and society?
6. What role did the atomic bomb play in the war?
7. What were the major turning points in World War II? If they had turned in a different way, how would the war have been affected?
8. How did decisions made by the Allies during the war affect postwar affairs?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-B, 2-C, 3-C, 4-B, 5-C, 6-D, 7-D, 8-B, 9-C, 10-D, 11-A, 12-B, 13-C, 14-D, 15-C

True-False Questions

1-T, 2-F, 3-T, 4-T, 5-F, 6-F, 7-F, 8-F, 9-F, 10-E, 11-F, 12-F, 13-T, 14-F, 15-T

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THE FAIR DEAL AND CONTAINMENT

CHAPTER OBJECTIVES

After you complete the reading and study of this chapter, you should be able to

1. Analyze the problems of demobilization and conversion to peacetime production.
2. Account for Truman's troubles with Congress and evaluate his accomplishments.
3. Explain the policy of containment and trace its development to 1950.
4. Describe Truman's reelection in 1948.
5. Appraise the strength of McCarthyism in the United States.
6. Explain the origins of the Korean War and trace its major developments.

CHAPTER OUTLINE

- I. Demobilization under Truman
 - A. The Truman style
 1. Truman's background and character
 2. Domestic proposals of 1945
 3. Relations with Congress
 - B. Demobilization
 1. Rapid reduction of armed forces
 2. Escalation of birthrate
 3. Efforts for economic stabilization
 - C. Efforts to control inflation
 1. Demands for wage increases
 2. A wave of strikes

3. Truman's response to strikes
 4. Efforts to control prices
 5. End of controls
 - D. Significant legislative achievements
 1. Employment Act of 1946
 2. Control of atomic energy
 - E. Congressional elections of 1946
 - F. Relations with Congress
 1. Taft-Hartley Act
 2. Taxes
 3. National Security Act
 - Development of the cold war
 - A. Creating the United Nations
 1. Background of the United Nations
 2. Scheme of its operations
 3. U.S. ratification of U.N. membership
 - B. Trials for war criminals
 1. Nature of the trials
 2. Debate over the justice of the trials
 - C. Differences with the Soviets
 1. Conflicting interpretations
 2. Problems relating to eastern Europe
 3. Development of the peace treaties
 4. Proposals to control atomic energy
 - D. Development of the containment policy
 1. Kennan's theory
 2. Problems in Iran, Turkey, and Greece
 3. The Truman Doctrine
 4. Greek-Turkish aid
 5. The Marshall Plan
 - a. The proposal
 - b. European response
 - c. Work of the ERP
 6. Division of Germany
 - a. Merger of Allied zones
 - b. Berlin Blockade
 - c. Berlin Airlift
 - d. Creation of West and East Germany
 7. Development of NATO
 8. Establishment of Israel
 - III. Domestic affairs
 - A. Civil rights
 1. Truman administration
 - a. Effect of foreign relations
- b. Truman's views
 - c. Recommendations of Committee on Civil Rights
 - d. Employment and the military
 2. Baseball and Jackie Robinson
 - B. Democratic divisions
 - C. Truman's game plan
 - D. The 1948 election
 1. The Republican position
 2. Democratic battle over civil rights
 3. Creation of the Dixiecrats
 4. Wallace's Progressive party
 5. Nature of the campaign
 6. Election results
 7. Assessment of the results
- E. The fate of the Fair Deal
 - A. Point Four Program
 - B. China's fall to communism
 1. History of the movement in China
 2. Assessment of the Communist victory
 - C. Soviet atomic bomb
 - D. Work on the hydrogen bomb
 - E. NSC-68
- V. The Korean War
 - A. Background to the conflict
 - B. Response to the invasion
 - C. Military developments
 1. Rout of the U.N. forces
 2. Counterattack
 3. The decision to invade the North
 4. Entry of the Chinese Communists
 - D. The dismissal of MacArthur
 1. Reasons for the action
 2. Reactions to the firing
 - E. Negotiations for peace
 - Another Red Scare
 - A. Evidences of espionage
 - B. The Truman loyalty program
 - C. The Alger Hiss case
 - D. Conviction of spies
 - E. Joseph McCarthy's witch-hunt
 1. The emergence of Senator McCarthy
 2. Assessment of his tactics
- VI. Another Red Scare
 - A. Evidences of espionage
 - B. The Truman loyalty program
 - C. The Alger Hiss case
 - D. Conviction of spies
 - E. Joseph McCarthy's witch-hunt
 1. The emergence of Senator McCarthy
 2. Assessment of his tactics
 - F. McCarran Internal Security Act

KEY ITEMS OF CHRONOLOGY

Servicemen's Readjustment Act	1944
FDR died	April 1945
Employment Act	1946
Atomic Energy Commission created	1946
President's Committee on Civil Rights formed	1946
Truman Doctrine announced	March 1947
Jackie Robinson integrated major league baseball	April 1947
Taft-Hartley Act	1947
National Security Act	1947
Marshall Plan started	1948
Creation of Israel	1948
Berlin Airlift	June 1948–May 1949
Truman ended racial discrimination in federal hiring and racial segregation in the armed forces	July 1948
Alger Hiss case	1948–1950
North Atlantic Treaty Organization formed	April 1949
Communists took control of China	1949
Soviet Union exploded atomic bomb	1949
NSC-68 produced	1950
Joseph McCarthy made his first charges	February 9, 1950
North Korea invaded South Korea	June 25, 1950
Korean War	June 1950–July 1953
McCarran Internal Security Act passed	1950
MacArthur dismissed	April 1951

TERMS TO MASTER

Listed below are some important people or terms with which you should be familiar after your study of this chapter. Identify each name or term.

1. baby boom
2. Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)
3. Employment Act of 1946
4. Atomic Energy Commission
5. carte blanche
6. Taft-Hartley Act
7. Operation Dixie
8. National Security Act
9. United Nations
10. *ex post facto*
11. iron curtain
12. containment
13. George F. Kennan
14. Truman Doctrine
15. cold war
16. George C. Marshall
17. coup d'état
18. Marshall Plan
19. Berlin Airlift

20. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
21. Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC)
22. Jackie Robinson
23. Americans for Democratic Action
24. Henry A. Wallace
25. J. Strom Thurmond
26. Dixiecrat party
27. Progressive party
28. Fair Deal
29. Point Four

30. NSC-68
31. Douglas MacArthur
32. Inchon
33. Second Red Scare
34. House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)
35. Alger Hiss
36. Whitaker Chambers
37. Richard Nixon
38. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
39. Joseph R. McCarthy
40. McCarran Internal Security Act

VOCABULARY BUILDING

Listed below are some words or phrases used in this chapter. Look in the dictionary for the meaning of each term you do not know.

polarize	enunciate
unrelenting	fallacious
evoke	deprecating
awestruck	stalwart
beset	undaunted
raucous	thwart
deprivation	intractable
logjam	glean
obstinate	auspices
cumbersome	repatriation
tribunal	crescendo
pillage	hoax
compliant	impudent
brandish	ferret (v.)
histrionics	aversion

EXERCISES FOR UNDERSTANDING

When you have finished reading the chapter, answer each of the following questions. If you have difficulty, go back and reread the section of the chapter related to the question.

Multiple-Choice Questions

Select the letter of the choice which best completes the statement.

- The most serious economic problem that Truman faced was
 - unemployment.
 - strikes and labor stoppages.
 - inflation.
 - depression.
- To deal with labor strikes after World War II, Truman
 - supported the Taft-Hartley Act.
 - backed wage increases.
 - nationalized the railroads.
 - drafted strikers into the army.
- The Employment Act of 1946
 - guaranteed every citizen a job.
 - provided for unemployment insurance.
 - established the Council of Economic Advisers.
 - all of the above
- The Taft-Hartley Act
 - banned the closed shop and permitted the union shop.
 - created the Central Intelligence Agency.
 - provided educational and vocational benefits for veterans.
 - gave a civilian commission control of atomic energy.
- Postwar disagreements between the United States and the Soviet Union especially concerned
 - the formation of the United Nations.
 - governments in Eastern Europe.
 - the reconstruction of Japan.
 - the Nuremberg trials.
- The creator of the concept of containment was
 - Douglas MacArthur.
 - Harry Truman.
 - George Kennan.
 - Joseph McCarthy.
- The Truman Doctrine provided immediate aid to
 - Germany and France.
 - Great Britain.
 - Japan.
 - Greece and Turkey.
- In 1948, Republican candidate Thomas E. Dewey
 - called for repeal of most New Deal programs.
 - proposed to run the government more efficiently.
 - objected to Truman's cold war foreign policies.
 - all of the above
- The States' Rights Democratic party in 1948 stood for
 - racial segregation.
 - racial integration.
 - civil rights for blacks.
 - black voting rights.
- In response to Truman's Fair Deal proposals, the Democratic Congress
 - enlarged many New Deal programs.
 - enacted major civil rights legislation.
 - repealed the Taft-Hartley Act.
 - provided for national health insurance.
- National Security Council memorandum number 68 called for
 - expanding our conventional military forces.
 - increasing our reliance on nuclear weapons.
 - withdrawing forces from western Europe and sending them to Korea.
 - the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency.
- Perhaps the crucial military maneuver in the Korean conflict involved
 - using nuclear weapons against China.
 - a surprise paratrooper assault on Seoul.
 - an invasion of China.
 - an amphibious landing at Inchon.
- General Douglas MacArthur said,
 - "there is no substitute for victory."
 - "once war is forced upon us, there is no alternative than to apply every available means to bring it to a swift end."
 - "old soldiers never die, they just fade away."
 - all of the above
- The Korean War
 - occurred after McCarthy's campaign against Communists in government.
 - came at the height of the Red Scare.
 - had no connection to anti-communism.
 - caused the outbreak of the Red Scare.
- In the Hiss-Chambers case,
 - Chambers denied being a communist.
 - Hiss accused Chambers of espionage.
 - Hiss was convicted of perjury.
 - all of the above

True-False Questions

Indicate whether each statement is true or false.

1. The GI Bill guaranteed every former soldier a job.
2. In the elections of 1946, the Democrats won majorities in both houses of Congress.
3. President Truman vetoed the Taft-Hartley bill.
4. "Operation Dixie" was the campaign to enact right-to-work laws in the South.
5. Foreign policy after World War II was generally bipartisan.
6. Japanese were tried at Nuremberg for war crimes.
7. The Marshall Plan aided in the rebuilding of Japan after World War II.
8. The Soviets blockaded Berlin in 1948 and 1949.
9. The Yalta agreements succeeded in establishing free governments in eastern Europe.
10. In 1948, Truman banned racial discrimination in federal employment.
11. Branch Rickey was the first Negro baseball player in the American League.
12. J. Strom Thurmond ran for president in 1948 on the Progressive party ticket.
13. The Communists gained control of China, the Soviets exploded an atomic device, and the Korean War started—all in 1949.
14. The crucial dividing line between North and South Korea was the Yalu River.
15. More than a dozen countries sent troops to fight in Korea.

Essay Questions

1. How did the Truman administration deal with the postwar economic problems facing the United States?
2. What were the causes of the cold war?
3. Explain containment and how the United States carried it out in the late 1940s.
4. Who were the candidates and what were the issues in the 1948 presidential election? Was it a particularly crucial election?
5. What was the Fair Deal and how important was it?
6. Explain the United States's involvement in the Korean War.

7. What were the issues involved in the clash between Truman and MacArthur? Who was right?

8. What caused the Second Red Scare?

ANSWERS TO MULTIPLE-CHOICE AND TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

Multiple-Choice Questions

1-C, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A, 5-B, 6-C, 7-D, 8-B, 9-A, 10-A, 11-A, 12-D, 13-D, 14-B, 15-C

True-False Questions

1-F, 2-F, 3-T, 4-F, 5-T, 6-F, 7-F, 8-T, 9-F, 10-T, 11-F, 12-E, 13-F, 14-F, 15-T