Chapter 23: About Democracy and Struggles (Pages 102-104)

After World War II we were determined to be mightier than the Soviet Union. Because of that we did what?

Russian history: Briefly describe Russia's history, and how it led to communism.

Chapter 24: A Very short history of Russia (Pages 105-108)

After World War II, we became the world's most powerful nation? How?

When the black soldiers came home, they we	ere often not allowed	
Women workers were	for doing the same job. Wa	s that fair?
Those citizens began to demand equal rights		
After World War II, our nation engaged in a powerful nation in the world, who was it?	another struggle with the second	d most
is the opposite of	f a free government.	
Totalitarianism and	are enemies	and
capitalism are rivals. After two world wars, w	we were fearful of rivals. Soviet	[.] Russia wasn't
the only communist dictatorship	would soon bec	ome two
others.		

Chapter 25: The Making of a President (Pages 109-111)

Vice President Harry S. Truman became president near the end of World War II, after President Franklin Roosevelt died. It was, as he said, an accidental presidency. Why?

Harry Truman could have been a history teacher; he knew a whole lot about the subject. He looked up to whom? Why?

There was one president whom everyone in Truman's family hated. Really hated. They could hardly talk about him without getting angry. But the more Harry Truman read about that president, the more he admired him. Who was it? ______ WHY did his family hate him?

Chapter 26: A Curtain of Iron (Pages 112-115)

Britain's great wartime leader, Winston Churchill, had something to say, but no one was listening. So, in 1946, when President Truman asked the former prime minister to speak at tiny Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Churchill didn't hesitate. He said yes. What did Churchill want to talk about?

When the war ended, everyone hoped for friendship between the new superpowers: ______ and America. Around the world, many people believed that ______ was an acceptable form of government, but not Churchill.

What did Churchill mean by the iron curtain?

When World War II ended, the armies of the winning Allied powers—the U.S., the U.S.S.R., and Great Britain—moved through Europe, freeing the nations that had been conquered by Hitler's Nazis. The Allies promised to help the liberated nations. They promised to help them hold open elections and form free governments. After that, the Allied armies were supposed to leave. Bu, Russia wouldn't go. They stayed in control of

What was happening?

In an address to Congress, President Truman said, "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressure." What did the US do to help? What was it called?

This marked the beginning of the Cold War? What was the Cold War?

Chapter 27: The Marshall Plan (Pages 116-121)

One of the most important decisions, Truman made had never been done before in the history of the world. What was his plan? What was it called?

How did this plan help the United States?

Another Truman plan, called Point Four did what?

Did everyone approve of these generous policies? Explain:

President Truman decided to do something to help people in the United States. That was quoted as being ""obnoxious, repugnant, odious, detestable, loathsome, repulsive, revolting and humiliating." What was it?

In 1948, President Truman issued an executive order what did it do?

Unit 10: Recovery, React, and Reform

Chapter 28: A "Lost" Election (Pages 122-125)

In the presidential election of 1948, Democrats could count on winning in the South. Why?

Because of Truman's civil rights proposals, many Southern politicians were furious with their party. They weren't quite ready to turn Republican, but they were certainly agains Harry. So some formed another party called the
Other Democrats were unhappy with the president for other reasons. Such as:
This party was called the New
What party was split into three?
Why was this bad for them?
Who was the Republican candidate Truman run against?
What did Harry Truman do to campaign for the election?
Why were the election results so shocking?
How did Truman spend the night when election results were coming in? How did he act?

Chapter 29: A Major Leaguer (Pages 126-130)

In 1945, we were a Jim Crow nation. It was nothing to be proud of, but that's the way it was. What does this mean?

When it came to the national pastime—which is what baseball there were three leagues, what were they? How did they differ?

The general manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Branch Rickey decided he was going to change baseball what did he do?

If Rickey was going to change baseball and some of the nation's attitudes by integrating the Brooklyn Dodgers, he knew he would have to find a ballplayer who was not only a great athlete, but, even more important, a great person. Who did he find? Why was he the perfect candidate? Chapter 30: Spies (Pages 130-135)

The times were prosperous but not content. There was fear in the air. Some Americans were afraid there might be a communist revolution in the United States. They believed that our nation was filled with communists. Why did people believe this?

Communist spies were discovered in the United States. What did they do?

Then to top it off, what happened?

The United States had believed it was alone in having atomic power. Then what happened?

What was happening in China?

What In 1950 what happened in Korea and China that led some to believe it was the start of World War 3?