

Exercise walk-through

8.7

America as a World Power

AP United States History

The Cold War, 1945 to 1980

Period 8 runs from 1945 to 1980. Two arguments dominate it: how far the United States should go to contain communism abroad, and how far the federal government should go to guarantee rights and welfare at home. They are connected, because both are arguments about the reach of national power.

American policy settled on **containment** – preventing the spread of communism rather than attempting to remove it – expressed through the **Truman Doctrine**, the **Marshall Plan**, and **NATO**.

What containment committed the country to

the Korean War

a limited war fought under a UN mandate, and never formally ended

a permanent military

a standing peacetime establishment, unprecedented in American history

alliances

NATO and a network of treaties requiring a response anywhere

the arms race

nuclear stockpiles, and a doctrine of deterrence

unanticipated

these were **commitments the country had not expected** when containment was formulated

Containment was a strategy for Europe that was applied globally. The gap between the doctrine and its reach is the standard essay argument.

Prosperity was uneven, and the movement broadened

suburban growth

frequently closed to African Americans by law and by practice – restrictive covenants and redlining

the cities

lost tax base and jobs as the middle class left

poverty

persisted through the boom, and was rediscovered politically in the 1960s

the movement expanded

later activists raised economic inequality, housing and policing, and some rejected nonviolence

the 1970s

inflation , oil shocks and industrial decline ended the postwar boom

The civil rights movement's shift from legal segregation to economic and northern questions is what the period-8 comparison prompts usually turn on.

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 State where competition extended and the CED's qualification. [2]

2.2 State what decolonization led both sides to do and what many new nations did. [2]

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2.1

- to Latin America, where the United States supported non-Communist regimes with varying levels of commitment to democracy

2.2 State what decolonization led both sides to do and what many new nations did. [2]

2.2

- both sides sought allies among new nations; many remained nonaligned

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Americans debated the means of leadership.

(a) Name the two subjects.

[2]

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[2]

(a)

- a large nuclear arsenal; the military-industrial complex

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Americans debated the means of leadership.

(b) State what “varying levels of commitment to democracy” concedes.

[1]

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[1]

(b)

- that some supported regimes were not democratic

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Many new nations in Africa and the Middle East

[1]

☐

A remained nonaligned

B joined NATO

C joined the Warsaw Pact

D returned to colonial rule

3.2 Americans debated the merits of a large nuclear arsenal and

[1]

☐

A the military-industrial complex

B the tariff

C immigration quotas

D the Sun Belt

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3.2 A

- the military-industrial complex

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A power supports a regime that is not democratic in order to keep it out of a rival bloc.

(a) State the CED's phrase.

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(a)

- regimes with varying levels of commitment to democracy

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A power supports a regime that is not democratic in order to keep it out of a rival bloc.

(b) Explain the tension this creates.

[2]

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(b)

- the stated aim of the policy included defending free institutions, which support for undemocratic regimes contradicts