

## Period 8: 1945-1980

AP US History ■ Period 8

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Period 8: 1945-1980

### What we will cover

- 1 The Cold War, 1945 to 1980
- 2 The Red Scare at Home
- 3 Prosperity and Its Discontents
- 4 The Civil Rights Movement
- 5 The Great Society and the Vietnam War
- 6 Society in Transition

# 1

## The Cold War, 1945 to 1980

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↳ The Cold War, 1945 to 1980

### The Cold War, 1945 to 1980

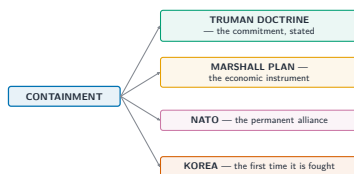
Period 8 runs from 1945 to 1980. Two arguments dominate it: how far the United States should go to contain communism abroad, and how far the federal government should go to guarantee rights and welfare at home. They are connected, because both are arguments about the reach of national power.

American policy settled on **containment** 遏制 – preventing the spread of communism rather than attempting to remove it – expressed through the **Truman Doctrine** 杜鲁门主义, the **Marshall Plan** 马歇尔计划, and **NATO** 北约.

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↳ The Cold War, 1945 to 1980

### Containment, and its instruments



The postwar economy grew strongly.

Federal spending on defence, highways, and the **GI Bill** 退伍军人权利法 supported home ownership and higher education, and the population moved to the **suburbs** 郊区 and to the **Sun Belt** 阳光地带.

# 2

## The Red Scare at Home

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Fear of communism reshaped domestic politics. **Loyalty programmes** 忠诚审查, congressional investigations, and **McCarthyism** 麦卡锡主义 targeted suspected communists in government, universities, unions, and the entertainment industry.

The examinable point is the **cost to civil liberties** 公民自由的代价: accusation often functioned as proof, and the fear narrowed the range of acceptable political debate for a decade.

# 3 Prosperity and Its Discontents

## Prosperity and Its Discontents

The postwar economy grew strongly. Federal spending on defence, highways, and the **GI Bill** 退伍军人权利法 supported home ownership and higher education, and the population moved to the **suburbs** 郊区 and to the **Sun Belt** 阳光地带.

Culture changed with it: mass consumption, television, and a distinct **youth culture** 青年文化 with its own music and markets.

## The boom, and who was outside it

### THE BOOM

the **GI Bill** — education and mortgages  
the **suburbs** and the **Sun Belt**  
a youth culture with money of its own

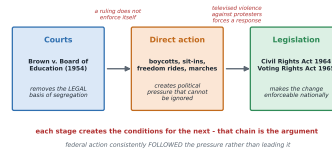
### AND WHO WAS OUTSIDE IT

poverty concentrated where  
the boom did not reach  
inner cities and rural regions left behind  
benefits distributed unequally by race

The boom is the **context** for the 1960s, not a separate topic: the War on Poverty is aimed at the right-hand column

# 4 The Civil Rights Movement

## Three arenas, each converting pressure into the next



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Legal strategy produced  
**\*\*Brown v.**

## The Civil Rights Movement

Early steps in the 1940s and 1950s worked mainly through the **courts** 法院. Legal strategy produced **Brown v. Board of Education** 布朗诉教育委员会案, which held segregated schooling unconstitutional and stripped away the legal basis of segregation.

Court victories did not enforce themselves, so the movement turned to **direct action** 直接行动: the Montgomery bus boycott, sit-ins, freedom rides, and mass marches, organised through churches and student groups and grounded in **nonviolent protest** 非暴力抗议.

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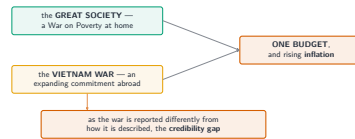
## The Great Society and the Vietnam War

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The **Great Society** 伟大社会 extended federal responsibility furthest since the New Deal: Medicare and Medicaid, federal aid to education, and the **War on Poverty** 向贫困宣战.

Defeat abroad and disillusion at home weakened confidence in federal power just as its domestic role peaked.

## The Great Society and Vietnam



- The **women's movement** 妇女运动 pressed for legal equality and workplace access; the **Equal Rights Amendment** 平等权利修正案 failed ratification.
- **Environmental** 环境保护 concern grew into federal action on air, water, and endangered species between 1968 and 1980.

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## Society in Transition

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The later part of the period is defined by movements and by limits.

- The **women's movement** 妇女运动 pressed for legal equality and workplace access; the **Equal Rights Amendment** 平等权利修正案 failed ratification.
- **Environmental** 环境保护 concern grew into federal action on air, water, and endangered species between 1968 and 1980.
- **Immigration** law was reformed in 1965, changing the origins of new arrivals.
- **Conservatism** 保守主义 organised in response to all of it, on taxes, social change, and the size of government – the movement Period 9 opens with.

# 7

## Continuity and Change in Period 8

Period 8: 1945-1980  
Continuity and Change in Period 8

### Continuity and Change in Period 8

The period's reasoning skill is **continuity and change**.

Rights expanded enormously in law; economic inequality and residential segregation persisted, and both statements belong in a strong answer.

Period 8: 1945-1980  
Continuity and Change in Period 8

### Exam tips

- Define **containment** precisely – preventing spread, not rollback – and use it to explain Korea and Vietnam as consequences.
- For the Red Scare, the mark is in the **cost to civil liberties**, not in a narrative of accusations.
- Present civil rights as **courts → direct action → legislation**, each stage creating the next.
- Say what the **Great Society** actually did (Medicare, Medicaid, education aid) rather than calling it "reforms".
- Vietnam's domestic effect – **division and the credibility gap** – matters as much as the military outcome.
- On continuity-and-change prompts, pair legal gains with persistent **economic and residential inequality**.

# 8

## Recap

Period 8: 1945-1980  
Recap

### Period 8 – key takeaways

#### 1 Containment

prevent spread, not rollback – Korea and Vietnam

#### 2 Red Scare

the cost is to civil liberties

#### 3 Civil rights

courts → direct action → legislation

#### 4 Vietnam

division and the credibility gap at home

Period 8: 1945-1980  
Recap

### Check yourself

- 1 Define containment in one clause.
- 2 Give the civil-rights sequence.
- 3 Name two Great Society programmes.
- 4 What is the domestic effect of Vietnam?

**Answers:** prevent spread, not rollback ■ courts → action → law ■ Medicare, Medicaid, education aid ■ division and the credibility gap