1. **Introduction:** What types of documents were left off the “freedom train” in 1947 and how did the selection foreshadow actions by the Truman administration in the following months?

   a. What became the new meaning of freedom in the early Cold War?

2. **Origins of the Cold War**
   a. **The Two Powers**
      i. What facts back up the assertion that the USA was the world’s greatest power?

      ii. As the world’s leading power, Americans leaders believed that the nation’s security depended on what 2 factors?

      iii. Why did the Soviet Union feel they had a right to establish a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe?

   b. **The Roots of Containment**
      i. Although FDR believed the USA and the Soviet Unions could remain friendly, it seemed all but inevitable that the two major powers would come into conflict. Describe George Kennan’s policy of “containment” as described in the Long Telegram.

   c. **The Iron Curtain:**
      i. What was the “iron curtain” as so described by Winston Churchill in 1946?

   d. **The Truman Doctrine**
      i. What events in Europe lead up to the “Truman Doctrine?”
ii. What kinds language did Truman use in his speech outlining the Truman Doctrine? How did he describe the USA? Soviet Union?

iii. What specific actions did the USA take with regard to Greece and Turkey?

iv. What kind of precedent did this speech set?

e. The Marshall Plan
   i. What was the “Marshall Plan” and why was it enacted?

ii. Was the Marshall plan a success? Explain

f. Reconstruction of Japan
   i. How did the reconstruction of Japan follow America’s new idea of freedom?

g. The Berlin Blockade and NATO
   i. What caused the Berlin Blockade and how did the USA respond?

ii. What did the Soviet Union test in 1949 causing fear among Americans and their leaders?

iii. What was the “North Atlantic Treaty Organization” and what was its purpose?

iv. Define “Warsaw Pact”
h. The Growing Communist Challenge
   i. What happened to China under Mao Zedong and how did critics of the Truman administration respond?

   ii. What was “NSC-68” and what impact did it have on military spending?

i. The Korean War
   i. What sparked the Korean War?

   ii. Why were the following dates key points in the war?
       1. September 1950-
       2. October 1950-

   iii. Describe the controversy around the firing of Douglas MacArthur.

   iv. What did the Korean war tell us about the nature of the Cold War (last line in the second to last paragraph)

j. Cold War Critics
   i. Although George Kennan wrote the Long Telegram, which had inspired containment, why was he critical of the language used by politicians and analysts during the Cold War?

   ii. What were the criticisms of Walter Lippmann?

k. Imperialism and Decolonization
   i. Why were American leaders so afraid of colonial independence?

3. The Cold War and the Idea of Freedom
   a. The Cultural Cold War
i. Why did the CIA get into the art/culture business? How did they shape Hollywood and other artists of the time?

b. Freedom and Totalitarianism
   i. Define “Totalitarianism” in the Cold War

   ii. How did opposition to totalitarianism reshape the meaning of freedom in the Cold War? (Essentially, what was an easy way to discredit any type of idea of initiative?)

c. The Rise of Human Rights
   i. Define “Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.” What freedoms were protected?

d. Ambiguities of Human Rights
   i. Why were human rights concepts so hard to enforce between Soviet Union and the USA?

   ii. What were the Americans afraid of as far as Human Rights enforcement went?

4. **The Truman Presidency**
   a. The Fair Deal
      i. What actions did the Federal government take in order to transition from wartime to peacetime economy?

      ii. How was the “Fair Deal” a continuation of the New Deal policies?

   b. The Postwar Strike Wave
      i. Were “Operation Dixie” and the rest of the strikes a success? Explain.

   c. The Republican Resurgence
      i. Why did Republicans regain control of both houses of Congress?
ii. What was the “Taft-Hartley Act” and how was it a change in Democrat/New Deal policy?

d. Postwar Civil Rights
   i. What evidence was there that race-relations in the USA in postwar society were changing?

e. To Secure These Rights
   i. What did the Commission on Civil Rights conclude in 1947?

   ii. How did Truman react to this conclusion?

   iii. What specific policies did he advocate?

f. The Dixiecrat and the Wallace Revolts
   i. How was the “State’s Rights Party” formed and what were its policies?

   ii. How was the “Progressive Party of 1948” formed and what were its policies?

   iii. How did each of these parties impact the 1948 election?

5. The Anticommunist Crusade
   i. What kind of culture did the Cold War encourage?

   ii. “Containment—not only of communism but of ____________________________—took place at home as well as abroad.”

b. Loyalty and Disloyalty
   i. What was “McCarthyism” and how did it work?

   ii. What was “HUAC” and what impact did it have on the movie industry?
c. The Spy Trials
   i. Explain the circumstances around the investigations of the following people:
      1. Alger Hiss-
      2. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg-

d. McCarthy and McCarthyism
   i. How did McCarthy rise to prominence?

   ii. What caused his downfall?

   iii. How does McCarthyism reinforce an atmosphere of fear?

e. An Atmosphere of fear
   i. What types of actions were taken in the name of “anticommunism?”

f. The Uses of Anticommunism
   i. In what ways did anticommunism become a weapon to wield against opponents?
      1. FBI-
      2. Opponents of the New Deal-
      3. Black Civil Rights-

g. Anticommunist Politics
   i. What was the McCarran International Security Bill of 1950 and why did Truman oppose it?

   ii. McCarran-Walter Act?

h. The Cold War and Organized Labor
   i. What was the Taft-Hartley Act and what impact did it have on unions?

i. Cold War Civil Rights
   i. In what way did the Cold War represent a change in thinking and tactics among civil rights groups? Explain.

   ii. What facts could be used to support the claim that Truman did not accomplish much on civil rights during his time as president?