**The Cold War at Home and Abroad, 1946 - 1952**

**Lecture/Reading Notes 1 (p. 300-307)**

1. **Launching the Great Boom**
2. **Reconversion Chaos**
3. **The return of American GIs**
* U.S. officials had planned on taking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ military spending and reintroduce veterans to the domestic economy.
* Public pressure demanded that the military release the nation’s 12 million servicemen and servicewomen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Economic shortages and inflation**
* Veterans came home to shortages of both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Postwar labor strikes**
* Inflation squeezed factory workers, who accepted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the war effort. Since 1941, prices had risen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as base wages.
* In the fall of 1945, more and more workers went on strike to redress the balance. By January 1946, some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ auto, steel, electrical and packinghouse workers were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Presidential committees finally crafted settlements that allowed steel and auto workers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lost during the war, but they also allowed corporations to pass on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Economic Policy**
2. **The Employment Act of 1946**
* The Employment Act was an effort by congressional liberals to ward off economic crisis by fine-tuning government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Watered down in the face of business opposition, it still defined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as national goals.
* Consumer spending from a savings pool of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in bank accounts and war bonds created a huge demand for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The Taft-Hartley Act**
* The Taft-Hartley Act climaxed a ten-year effort by conservatives to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made by organized labor in the 1930s.
* Many middle-class Americans were convinced that organized labor needed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The Taft-Hartley Act \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (the requirement that all workers hired in a particular company or plant be union members) and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strikes against suppliers or customers of a targeted business).
1. **The GI Bill**
* Rather than pay cash bonuses to veterans, as after previous wars, Congress tied benefits to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The GI Bill guaranteed loans for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The program encouraged veterans to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with money for tuition and books plus monthly stipends.
1. **Assembly-Line Neighborhoods**
2. **The postwar housing shortage**
* In 1947, fully 3 million married couples were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their own household.
* Eager buyers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and paid admission fees to tour model homes or to put their names in drawings for the opportunity to buy.
1. **The VA mortgage program**
* By guaranteeing repayment, the VA allowed veterans to get home purchase loans from private lenders \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Levittown**
* Eyeing the mass market created by the federal programs, William Levitt, a New York builder who had developed defense housing projects, built \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for veterans on suburban Long Island in 1947.
* There were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Levittown houses by the end of 1948 and more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by 1951.
1. **Growth in American home ownership**
* By the end of the 1940s, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of American households owned their homes.
* The suburban population \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the population of central cities, and the population outside the growing reach of metropolitan areas actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The cost of suburbanization**
* Vast new housing tracts tended to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and did little to help African Americans. Discrimination \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and their families from new housing.
1. **Steps Towards Civil Rights**
2. **Changes in federal civil rights policy**
* A new generation of black leaders began working to reduce the gap between America’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Caught between pressure from black leaders and the fear of alienating Southern Democrats, President Truman in 1946 appointed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, whose report developed an agenda for racial justice that would take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to put in effect.
* The president also ordered “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” in the armed services in July 1948.
1. **Racial desegregation in professional sports**
* More Americans were interested in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in professional team sports.
* Individual black champions already included heavy-weight boxer Joe Louis and sprinter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Jack Roosevelt (Jackie) Robinson, a proud and gifted African-American athlete, opened the 1947 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Consumer Boom and Baby Boom**
2. **The increase in American marriage rates**
* Americans celebrated the end of the war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; the marriage rate in 1946 surpassed even its wartime high.
* The United States ended the 1940s with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_married couples than at the decade’s start.
1. **The baby boom**
* In the early 1940s, an average of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ children per year were born in the United States; in 1946-1950, the average was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Those \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “extra” babies needed diapers, swing sets, lunch boxes, bicycles and school rooms.
1. **Truman, Republicans, and the Fair Deal**
2. **Truman’s Opposition**
3. **Henry Wallace and the Progressive party**
* Wallace argued that the United States was forcing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the Soviet Union and undermining American ideals by diverting attention from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home.
* He wanted to repeal the draft and to destroy atomic weapons.
1. **Strom Thurmond and the States’ Right party (Dixiecrats)**
* At the other political extreme were the Southerners who walked out when the 1948 Democratic National Convention called for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for African Americans.
1. **Thomas Dewey and the Republican passivity**
* Tom Dewey had been an effective \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and represented the moderate Eastern establishment within the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party.
1. **Whistle-Stopping Across America**
2. **Changes in the twentieth-century political style**
* In the 1948 presidential election, a major candidate crisscrossed the nation by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and made hundreds of speeches from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* For the first time, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ broadcast the two party conventions.
* The Republican campaign issued a printed T-shirt that read “Dew-It with Dewey” – the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the collections of the Smithsonian Institution.
1. **Truman’s whistle-stops**
* Truman was a widely read and intelligent man who cultivated the image of a backslapper. He covered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and gave \_\_\_\_\_\_ speeches a day.
1. **The results of the 1948 election**
* Wallace and Thurmond each took just under \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Dewey received nearly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ popular votes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ votes, but Truman won more than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ popular votes and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **Truman’s Fair Deal**
2. **The Housing Act of 1949**
* In the Housing Act of 1949, the federal government reaffirmed its concern about families who had been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The idea was to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and replace them with affordable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
1. **The revitalization of Social Security**
* In 1950 Congress revitalized the weak Social Security program. Benefits went up by an average of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ additional people received old-age and survivors’ insurance.