

Unit 10: Truman and Eisenhower – 1945 to 1960
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Harry S. Truman was a realistic, pragmatic President who skillfully led the American people against the menace posed by the Soviet Union. Assess the validity of this generalization for President Truman’s foreign policy

Re-written as a Question: To what extent was the statement valid regarding Truman’s foreign policies?

Argument: The statement regarding Truman’s foreign policies were valid to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Truman could not stop the Cold War and many countries became communist.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Truman’s foreign policies helped to prepare America and other countries from war with the Soviet Union.</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Truman’s policies helped to contain the Soviet Union and kept them from spreading their influence.</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Cold War Proxy Wars “Iron Curtain” Chinese Revolution Satellite Nations Warsaw Pact</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Marshall Plan Truman Doctrine Greece Turkey NATO Arms Race</p>	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Containment Doctrine Domino Theory Berlin Blockade Berlin Airlift 38th Parallel Korean War</p>

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):
Even though Truman could not stop the Cold War and many countries from becoming communist overall the statement regarding Truman’s foreign policies were valid to a large extent as seen in Truman’s foreign policies that helped to prepare America and other countries from war with the Soviet Union, and Truman’s policies to help contain the Soviet Union and keep them from spreading their influence.

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FRQ Outlines

Prompt: To what extent did the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower successfully address the Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War?

Argument: Eisenhower was unsuccessful to a large extent in addressing the Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1: As a General: success	Area of Analysis #2: Political chaos (foreign policies)	Area of Analysis #3: Social chaos
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domino theory • Korean War • General Dwight • Armistice • North/South Korea • Demilitarized zone • X Corps • General Douglas MacArthur • Inchon • Diplomacy • 38th parallel 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brinkmanship • Mutually assured destruction • Massive retaliation • Deterrence • John Foster Dulles • Senator Joseph McCarthy 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McCarthyism • “200 known communists” • House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) • Alger Hiss • Julius and Ethel Rosenberg • McCarthyism hearings • Blacklists • Army McCarthy Hearings • Paranoia • Hollywood Ten

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though Dwight Eisenhower was successful in preventing the spread of communism as a General in the Army during the Korean War, he was not successful in addressing the Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War as seen in political and social chaos that took place in that time period of his presidency.

Unit 10
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Compare and contrast the Cold War policies of President Harry Truman and President Dwight Eisenhower

Re-written as a Question:

To what extent were the Cold War policies of President Harry Truman and President Dwight Eisenhower different?

Argument:

The Cold War policies of President Harry Truman and President Dwight Eisenhower were different to a great extent

Area of Analysis #1: Both presidents did not want USSR to expand.	Area of Analysis #2: President Harry Truman's Policies	Area of Analysis #3: President Dwight Eisenhower's policies
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) - Berlin Airlift - NATO - Warsaw Pact - Iron Curtain Speech - Communism - Winston Churchill - Expansion - Satellite nations	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) - Truman's doctrine - Turkey - Greece - Marshall Plan - National Security Act - Aid European Recovery - Economic crisis	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) - Containment Doctrine - New Look policy - Domino Theory - Eisenhower Doctrine - Middle East crisis - Korean War - Military Force/ Involvement

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though both presidents did not want USSR to expand, overall the Cold War policies of President Harry Truman and President Dwight Eisenhower were different to a great extent as seen in President Harry Truman's polices and President Dwight Eisenhower's polices.

Unit 10: Truman and Eisenhower – 1945 to 1960
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Compare and contrast United States foreign policy after the First World War and the Second World War. Consider the periods 1919 – 1928 and 1945-1950.

Re-written as a Question: To what extent did the United States change its foreign policies from after the First World War to after the Second World War considering the periods 1919-1928 and 1945-1950?

Argument: The United States changed its foreign policies to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Trade/Economic Involvement	Peace Keeping Involvement	Changing of Isolationist Policy
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Door Policy • Washington Conference • Nine Power Treaty • Dawes Plan • Marshall Plan • Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act • Most favored nation status • Truman Doctrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Big Four” • League of Nations • Treaty of Versailles • Good Neighbor Policy • United Nations • Allies • Yalta Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isolationism • Warren G. Harding • “Return to Normalcy” • Cold War • Capitalism • Communism • Proxy War • National Security Council • Central Intelligence Agency • NATO • Warsaw Pact

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though America’s trade and economic involvement throughout the world remained the same after the First World War and the Second World War, overall it changed its foreign policies to a large extent as seen in its contrasting approaches to peace keeping involvement and isolationist policies following each of the wars.

Unit 10: Truman and Eisenhower – 1945 to 1960
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: How do you account for the appeal of McCarthyism in the United States in the era following the Second World War?

Re-written as a Question: How do you account for the appeal of McCarthyism in the United States in the era following the Second World War?

Argument: The appeal of McCarthyism in the US following WWII was influenced to a large extent.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Anti-Communist Paranoia led people to believe McCarthy	Domestic Concerns	Foreign Policy Concerns with the Soviet Union and growing Communism
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Red Scare - House Un-American Activities - Anarchists/Anti-capitalists - “200 Known Communists” - Senator Joseph McCarthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alger Hiss - Screen Actors Guild - Richard Nixon - Ronal Reagan - Communists - Blacklisted - Hollywood Ten - Julius and Ethel Rosenberg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Postdam Conference - Buffer Zone - Satellite Nations - Iron Curtain - Atomic Bomb - Truman - Communism - Containment - Long Telegram - NATO / WARSAW - Berlin Blockade - National Security Council - CIA - Proxy Wars - Capitalism

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the era of McCarthyism appealed to the people because of the spreading anti-communist paranoia, overall, the appeal of McCarthyism in the United States in the era following WWII was influenced to a large extent as seen in the domestic concerns and foreign policy concerns with the Soviet Union and growing communism.

Unit 10:
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: While the United States appeared to be dominated by consensus and conformity in the 1950's, some Americans reacted against the status quo.

Analyze the critiques of United States society made by TWO of the following.

- Youth
- Civil Rights Activists
- Intellectuals

Re-written as a Question: What were the critiques made by the Civil rights activists and the Youth in the United States?

Argument: The Civil Rights Activists and the Intellectuals were effective to a great extent (Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
People still followed the status quo.	Civil Rights Activists	Youth
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) American Dream Anti- Communism Joseph McCarthy Levittown Suburbs 1950s Cult of Domesticity Conservatism	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka Little Rock Nine Montgomery Bus Boycott Rosa Parks Jim Crow Laws Martin Luther King Jr. Sit- Ins Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Rock n' Roll Elvis Presley Little Richard Chuck Berry The Beat Generation Sexual Revolution The Wild One Little Richard Teen Movies

Complex Split Thesis (use format below): Even though people still stuck to the status quo, overall the many groups were effective in reacting against the status quo to a great extent as seen in the works of Civil Rights Activists, and the new generation youth.

Unit 10: Truman and Eisenhower – 1945 to 1960
FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

Analyze the extent to which the 1920's and 1950's were similar in TWO of the following areas.

Impact of Technology

Intolerant Attitudes

Literary Developments

Re-written as a Question: How were the 1920s and the 1950s similar through the impacts of technology and intolerant attitudes?

Argument: The 1920s and the 1950s were similar to a large extent when considering the impacts of technology and intolerant attitudes.

(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
Greater Efforts to Improve Tolerance in Society in the 1950s	Tremendous Impact of Technology on Society and the Economy	Development of Intolerant Attitudes
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ United Nations ✓ Reconstruction of Japan ✓ Closed Shops ✓ Employment Act of 1946 ✓ Freedom Riders ✓ Rosa Parks ✓ Bus Boycott 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Return to Normalcy ✓ “Business of America is Business” ✓ Automobiles ✓ Model T/ Tin Lizzie ✓ Modernism ✓ Radio ✓ Consumerism ✓ NASA ✓ \Sputnik 	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Baby Boom ✓ “White Flight” ✓ Suburbs ✓ Levittown ✓ Blacklisting ✓ Conservatism ✓ Utopian Society ✓ KKK ✓ President’s Committee on Civil Rights ✓ The Feminine Mystic ✓ Trial of Sacco and Vanzetti

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though there were greater efforts to improve tolerance in the 1950s overall the 1920s and the 1950s were similar to a large extent as seen in the tremendous impact of technology on society and economy and the development of intolerant attitudes.

Unit 10: Truman and Eisenhower – 1945 to 1960
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Although the 1960's are usually considered the decade of the greatest achievement for Black civil rights, the 1940's and 1950's were periods of equally important gains.

Re-written as a Question: to what extent is it true that although the 1960's are usually considered the decade of the greatest achievement for Black civil rights, the 1940's and 1950's were periods of equally important gains?

Argument: to a large extent it's true that although the 1960's are usually considered the decade of the greatest achievement for Black civil rights, the 1940's and 1950's were periods of equally important gains.

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Hard for African Americans to gain rights in 1940s and 1950s</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Supreme court pushed for reform in the 1950's</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: African Americans created many of the organizations in the 1940's and 1950's that would heavily influence Civil Rights in the 1960's</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southern Manifesto - Emphasis on states' rights causes states to pass laws to prevent integration - Clinton, Tennessee - Rosa Parks arrested - Governor Orvil Faubus called out the Arkansas National Guard 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brown v. Board of Education - Overruled Plessey v. Ferguson - McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents - Sweatt v. Painter - Henderson v. United States - President Eisenhower enforced integration - Little Rock School desegregation 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Executive Order 10590 - Rosa Parks - Martin Luther King jr. - Montgomery Movement Association - Montgomery Bus boycott - Freedom rides - Sit-ins - Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though, blacks achieved equality in the 1960s, the 1940's and 1950's were periods of equally important gains to a large extent as seen in the supreme court's support for reform in the 1950's and the way African Americans created many of the organizations in the 1940's and 1950's that would heavily influence Civil Rights in the 1960's.

Unit 10: Truman and Eisenhower – 1945 to 1960
FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Compare and contrast United States society in the 1920's and the 1950's with respect to TWO of the following:

- Race Relations
- Role of Women
- Consumerism

Re-written as a Question: How was the US society in the 1920's similar or different from the society in the 1950's regarding two of the following: Race Relations, Role of Women, or Consumerism?

Argument: Different to a large extent

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Both 1920's and 1950's featured women who challenged social norms</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Role of Women</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Race Relations</p>
<p>Key Terms(minimum 4-5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flappers • Sexual revolution • Smoking • Alcohol/drinking • Education • Consumerism • Challenging domesticity • National Woman's Party • Women in the work force 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <p>1920's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19th amendment • Women's Temperance movement • National birth control league • Women working <p>1950's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stereotypes against women • Baby boom • Cult of domesticity • Abortion issues • Women activists 	<p>Key Terms(minimum 4-5)</p> <p>1920's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jim crow laws • Ku Klux Klan • National origins act of 1924 • Segregation / discrimination • Harlem Renaissance / Jazz Age <p>1950's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil rights • Desegregation – Brown vs. BOE • MLK, Malcolm X (boycotting, fighting against racism) • Rosa Parks • Civil rights act

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though both 1920's and 1950's featured women who challenged social norms, overall the US society in the 1920's compared to the 1950's was different to a large extent as seen in the roles of women and race relations.

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FRQ Outlines

Prompt: Analyze the influence of TWO of the following on American-Soviet relations in the decade following the Second World War.

- Yalta Conference Communist Revolution in China
Korean War McCarthyism

Re-written as a Question: How did the Communist Revolution in China and McCarthyism influence American-Soviet relations in the decade following the Second World War?

Argument: It influenced their relationship negatively to a large extent.
(Include both position as well as extent)

Area of Analysis #1:	Area of Analysis #2:	Area of Analysis #3:
US and USSR brought closer together in the short term by agreements made at the Yalta Conference	Long term impact of the Yalta Conference divided the USA and USSR over control of Europe	McCarthyism
Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Franklin D. Roosevelt Joseph Stalin Made Germany surrender Split country into four separate parts Demilitarizing Germany Poland is back under Soviet rule Also gets territory from Germany	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) NATO Warsaw Pact Reinhold Neibuhr Iron Curtain Satellite Nations Berlin Blockade Berlin Airlift Truman Doctrine Marshall Plan Containment	Key Terms (minimum 4 -5) Army-McCarthy Hearings Blacklisting Joseph McCarthy Julius and Ethel Rosenberg House of Un-American Activities Committee

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though the agreements of the Yalta Conference brought them closer together, the relations between America and the Soviet Union was influenced negatively to a large extent as seen in the long-term effects of the Yalta Conference and McCarthyism.

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FRQ Outlines

Prompt: To what extent did the decade of the 1950's deserve its reputation as an age of political, social, and cultural conformity?

Re-written as a Question: How did the 1950's become an age for political, social, and cultural conformity and to what extent did it impact the American society?

Argument: large extent
(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Political Upheaval Challenged Conformity</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Social conformity</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: Cultural conformity</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear of communists • Blacklists • Red Scare • Joseph McCarthy • McCarthyism • Espionage Act • Civil Right Movement • The Feminine Mystique • Little Rock Nine • Montgomery Bus Boycott • Rosa Parks 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rock & Roll/ TV • “beats” • Conservatism • Levittown’s • Baby Boom • American Dream • Elvis Parsley • James Dean • White Citizens' Councils 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 -5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion • Betty Friedan • William H. Whyte - The Organization Man • Sloan Wilson - The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit • J. D. Salinger - The Catcher in the Rye

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):
Even though the political upheaval challenged conformity in the 1950s, overall the era deserved its reputation as an age of conformity to a large extent as seen in social consensus and cultural conformity.

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FRQ Outlines

Prompt:

2. Analyze the ways in which TWO of the following shaped American politics after the Second World War.

Anticommunism in the 1940's and 1950's

The women's liberation movement in the 1960's

The "silent majority" in the 1970's

Re-written as a Question:

How did Anticommunism in the 1940s and 1950s and also the women's liberation movement in the 1960s shape American politics after the Second World War?

Argument:

They shaped American politics in various ways

(Include both position as well as extent)

<p>Area of Analysis #1: Significant focus placed on helping American people and economy</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #2: Anticommunism in the 1940s and 1950s</p>	<p>Area of Analysis #3: The women's liberation movement in the 1960s</p>
<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Employment Act of 1946 - GI Bill - Levittown - President's Committee on Civil Rights - Servicemen's Readjustment Act 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - McCarthyism - Joseph McCarthy - House Un-American Activities Committee - Army-McCarthy Hearings - Liberation - "massive retaliation" - "containment" policy - Marshall plan - NATO- mutual defense alliance 	<p>Key Terms (minimum 4 - 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Feminine Mystique- Betty Friedan - National Organization for Women (NOW) - Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) - Roe vs. Wade case - Personal politics- "the personal is political"

Complex Split Thesis (use format below):

Even though American politics placed a significant focus on helping the American people and economy after the Second World War, overall American politics was changed and shaped differently due to different movements as seen in anticommunism during the 1940s and 1950s and also the women's liberation movement in the 1960s.