

Epilogue Section 1 (pages 707–711)

Prosperity and the Great Depression

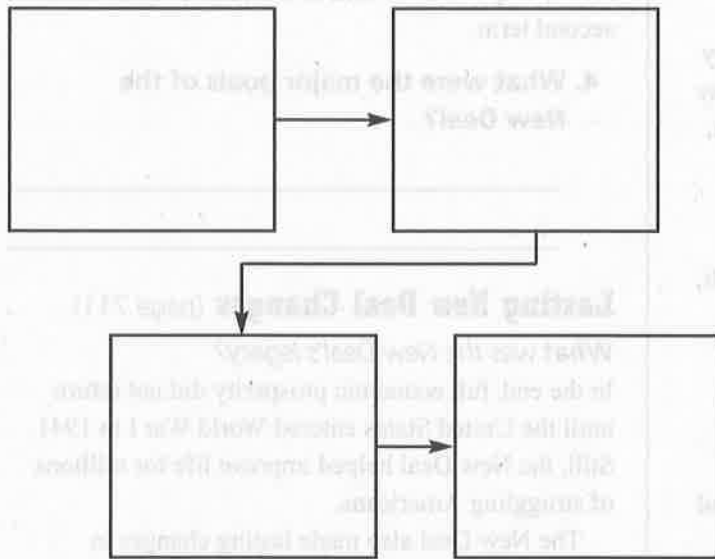
Before You Read

In the last chapter, you read how the United States helped Britain and France achieve victory in World War I.

In this section, you will learn how the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression led to Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the immediate events that led to the Great Depression.



TERMS & NAMES

- Warren G. Harding** 29th U.S. president
- Calvin Coolidge** 30th U.S. president
- jazz** Lively style of music developed by African Americans
- Harlem Renaissance** Flourishing of African-American cultural activity
- Great Depression** Period of bad economic times lasting from 1929 to the start of World War II
- Franklin D. Roosevelt** 32nd U.S. president
- New Deal** Roosevelt's programs to fight the Depression

The Roaring Twenties' Business Boom

(pages 707–708)

What helped business to grow?

By the start of the 1920s, Americans were turning away from progressive reforms. Earlier in the century, presidents had sought to place tighter controls on business. Under presidents **Warren G. Harding** and **Calvin Coolidge**, the government put into practice pro-business policies. These policies made business growth easier and more profitable.

Improvements in methods of mass production made it possible to turn out products faster and cheaper. As a result, prices for many goods fell. At the same time, the nation's wealth grew. During the 1920s, the income of many workers grew. People had both more money to spend and more goods to buy.

1. How did improvements in mass production lead to lower prices for many goods?

The Rise of Popular Entertainment

(pages 708–709)

What was the Harlem Renaissance?

Americans made many sacrifices during World War I. After the war, Americans wanted to enjoy themselves. Radio, movies, and sports gained in popularity. The 1920s also introduced more Americans to a musical form called jazz. **Jazz** blended African and European musical traditions.

Literature and other art forms flourished during the 1920s. In the Harlem section of New York City, the 1920s was a time of great creativity for African-American artists. This movement was known as the **Harlem Renaissance**.

2. What activities did Americans enjoy during the 1920s?

Stock Market Crash and Great Depression (page 709)

What was the Great Depression?

During the 1920s, many Americans put their money in the stock market. They saw it as a safe, quick way to get rich. As a result, the stock market went up in value. Then, in October 1929, the stock market crashed.

The crash sparked a chain reaction. People rushed to get their money out of banks. As a result, many banks closed. Without banks to loan them money, many businesses shut down. This led to a sharp rise in unemployment. A time of great economic hardship followed. It was known as the **Great Depression**.

President Herbert Hoover took little action to end the crisis. He believed that providing government relief to the hungry and homeless would make Americans dependent on government handouts.

3. Why didn't President Hoover use federal relief to fight the Great Depression?

Roosevelt's New Deal (pages 710–711)

What was the New Deal?

In 1932, Americans elected **Franklin D. Roosevelt**

as president. He was also known as FDR. Unlike Hoover, Roosevelt took action to fight the economic crisis. FDR began a bold new program to end the Great Depression. It was called the **New Deal**.

Roosevelt's New Deal had three major goals, known as the "three R's": 1) relief programs for the hungry and jobless; 2) recovery programs to help agriculture and industry; 3) reform of the economy to make sure that such a deep economic crisis did not happen again.

Not all of FDR's policies worked. Still, most Americans viewed his programs as effective. As a result, they reelected him to office in 1936 for a second term.

4. What were the major goals of the New Deal?

Lasting New Deal Changes (page 711)

What was the New Deal's legacy?

In the end, full economic prosperity did not return until the United States entered World War I in 1941. Still, the New Deal helped improve life for millions of struggling Americans.

The New Deal also made lasting changes in American society and government. It increased the power of the federal government. In addition, the New Deal created programs that still exist today. They include Social Security, unemployment insurance, and other federal programs to care for the elderly, jobless, and needy.

5. Name two New Deal programs that exist today.

Epilogue Section 2 (pages 712-716)

The Rise of Dictators and World War II

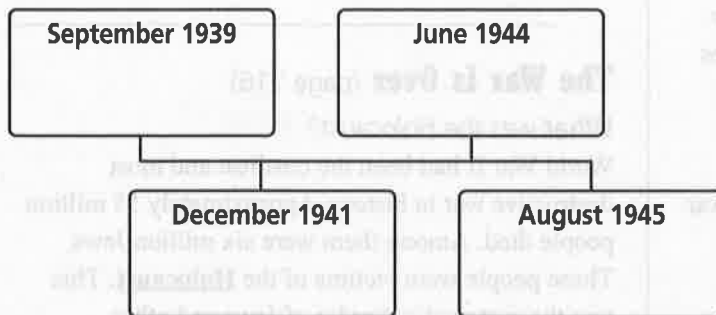
Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the prosperity of the 1920s and the economic crisis of the 1930s.

In this section, you will learn how the rise of military dictators in the 1930s led to World War II.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the key events of World War II.



Dictators Take Power (pages 712–713)

What is fascism?

During the 1930s, the Great Depression spread around the world. In Italy and Germany, dictators rose to power by promising to restore *prosperity*. In Italy, **Benito Mussolini** built a political movement called **fascism**. This is a system under which the government rules through terror and appeals to racism and nationalism. In Germany, **Adolf Hitler** and his National Socialist German Workers' or **Nazi** Party came to power in 1933.

In Japan, military leaders took control of the government. Meanwhile, dictator Joseph Stalin tightened his grip on power in the Soviet Union.

1. In what countries did dictators or military leaders seize power?

TERMS & NAMES

Benito Mussolini Ruler of Italy

fascism Political movement that preached intense nationalism and racism

Adolf Hitler Germany's dictator

Nazi Ruling party in Germany during the war

World War II Worldwide conflict between the Axis and Allied Powers

Dwight D. Eisenhower U.S. general and commander of the D-Day invasion

Holocaust Systematic mass murder of Jews and other minorities by the Nazis

War Breaks Out in Europe; Surprise Attack on Pearl Harbor (pages 713–714)

Why did America enter the war?

Dictators sought to conquer land for their countries. On September 1, 1939, the Nazis invaded Poland. Two days later, Britain and France declared war on Germany. **World War II** had begun. On one side of the war were Italy, Germany and Japan. They were known as the Axis Powers. On the other side were Britain, France, and soon the Soviet Union. They were known as the Allied Powers.

By June 1940, Germany had conquered France. Hitler then tried to bomb Britain into surrendering. He failed to do so. Meanwhile, German forces invaded the Soviet Union in 1941 and began a long, intense battle with Soviet troops.

When war broke out, the United States remained *neutral*. However, Americans supported the Allies with weapons and other equipment. Then, in December 1941, the Japanese launched a surprise attack against

the U.S. naval base in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. America responded by entering the war on the side of the Allies.

2. Who were the main Axis Powers? The main Allied Powers?

The Home Front in America

(pages 714–715)

How did Americans help the war effort?

American citizens contributed greatly to the war effort. Many factories turned into defense plants. Workers produced tons of weapons and equipment for the war. In addition, Americans put up with wartime shortages so scarce goods could be redirected to military use.

With millions of men overseas, the war created many job opportunities for women and minorities. However, one minority group suffered during the war. Many citizens grew to distrust people of Japanese descent. As a result, thousands of Japanese Americans were forced to live in prison camps.

3. In what ways did Americans contribute to the war effort?

War Continues in Europe and Asia

(pages 715–716)

Who was Dwight D. Eisenhower?

On June 6, 1944, the Allies invaded France in order to take Western Europe back from the Nazis. The

invasion was known as D-Day. It was led by U.S. General **Dwight D. Eisenhower**. Nearly a year later, in May 1945, Germany surrendered.

The Japanese continued to fight on. U.S. leaders worried that an invasion of Japan would cost many American lives. Instead, American bombers dropped atomic bombs on Japan in August 1945. Many Japanese citizens died. A month later, the Japanese surrendered.

4. Why did the U.S. decide against an invasion of Japan?

The War Is Over (page 716)

What was the Holocaust?

World War II had been the costliest and most destructive war in history. Approximately 55 million people died. Among them were six million Jews. These people were victims of the **Holocaust**. This was the systematic murder of Jews and other minorities by the Nazis.

After the war, the United States and other countries formed the United Nations. This is an international peacekeeping organization that replaced the League of Nations.

5. What is the United Nations?

The Cold War

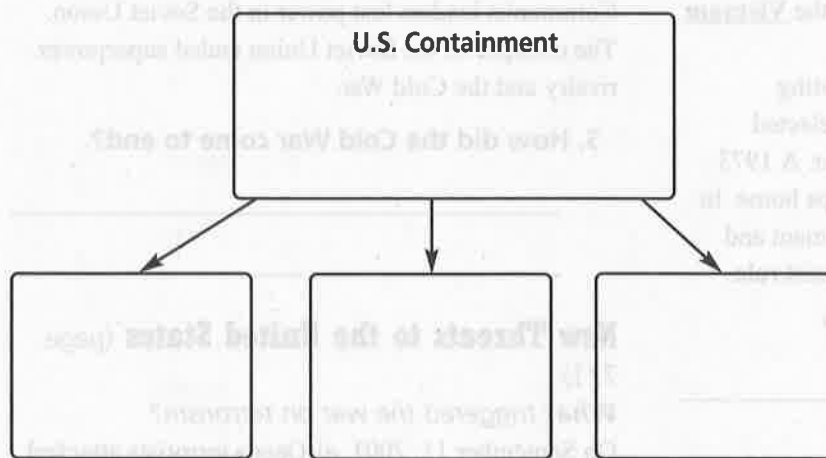
Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the events of World War II.

In this section, you will learn how the United States and the Soviet Union entered into an intense struggle for world power after the war.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on examples of America's Cold War containment policy.



TERMS & NAMES

Harry S. Truman 33rd U.S. president

Cold War State of hostility between United States and Soviet Union but without direct military action

containment Effort to stop the spread of communism

John F. Kennedy 35th U.S. president

Lyndon B. Johnson 36th U.S. president

Vietnam War War between North and South Vietnam

Richard M. Nixon 37th U.S. president

Watergate scandal Attempt by Nixon and aides to cover up Watergate burglary

The Cold War Begins; The Korean War and McCarthyism (pages 717–718)

What was the Cold War?

The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from World War II as the globe's two superpowers. President **Harry S. Truman** feared that the Soviets wanted to spread communism around the world. He looked for ways to stop it. This struggle marked the start of the **Cold War** between the two countries.

This was a state of hostility between the two nations but without any direct military action.

Truman's anti-Soviet policy was called **containment**. It sought to contain, or stop, the spread of communism. In 1950, Communist North Korea invaded American-backed South Korea. A United Nations force made up mostly of U.S. troops drove the North Koreans back into North Korea.

Back home, fear of communism allowed Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin to gain great power.

He accused many people of supporting communism. Many of his charges were proved to be unfounded. As a result, his power quickly faded.

1. What was the goal of Truman's anti-Soviet policy?

Nuclear Threat and Superpower Conflicts (pages 718–719)

What happened in Cuba?

In 1960, **John F. Kennedy** was elected president. He continued the Cold War. In 1962, Kennedy learned that the Soviets were supplying Cuba with missiles. In response, U.S. navy ships blockaded the island. The threat of nuclear war seemed very real.

The world waited to see if the Soviets would remove all missiles and missile bases from Cuba.

Finally, the Soviet Union agreed to remove them. In 1963, Kennedy was assassinated. **Lyndon B. Johnson** became president. Like his predecessors, Johnson fought communism.

2. How did the Cuban missile crisis end?

War in Vietnam (page 719)

What was the Vietnam War?

In 1957, Communist North Vietnam and anti-Communist South Vietnam began fighting each other. In 1965, the United States entered the **Vietnam War** on the side of South Vietnam.

By 1968, the war had become a frustrating stalemate. **Richard M. Nixon**, who was elected president that year, pledged to end the war. A 1973 cease-fire finally brought American troops home. In 1975, North Vietnam defeated South Vietnam and brought the entire country under Communist rule.

3. How did the Vietnam War end?

Nixon as President (page 720)

What was the Watergate scandal?

In the early 1970s, President Nixon took steps to improve relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China. In 1972, Nixon visited the two nations. The United States and the Soviet Union then signed an agreement limiting nuclear arms.

Nixon spent much of his second term dealing with what became known as the **Watergate scandal**. During Nixon's reelection campaign, some of his aides burglarized the Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate building in Washington, D.C. An investigation showed that Nixon had ordered his staff to cover up White House involvement. In August 1974, Nixon resigned rather than face possible impeachment.

4. How did President Nixon help to ease the tensions of the Cold War?

Foreign Policy of the 1970s and the 1980s (pages 720–721)

Who is Mikhail Gorbachev?

Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, U.S. leaders continued to battle communism. In the late 1980s, U.S.-Soviet relations improved greatly. Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union. He allowed greater democracy and freedom of expression. He also tried to reform the weak Soviet economy.

Gorbachev's reforms unleashed a demand for greater freedom. By the late 1980s, Communist rule ended in most of Eastern Europe. In 1991, Communist leaders lost power in the Soviet Union. The collapse of the Soviet Union ended superpower rivalry and the Cold War.

5. How did the Cold War come to end?

New Threats to the United States (page 721)

What triggered the war on terrorism?

On September 11, 2001, al-Qaeda terrorists attacked the United States. This event led President Bush to declare a war on terrorism. He assembled a coalition of countries to invade Afghanistan where the terrorists were based. The terrorist network was broken up in Afghanistan, but its leader, Osama bin Laden, is still at large.

The war on terrorism was later expanded to Iraq. Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, refused to cooperate with United Nations inspectors looking for weapons of mass destruction. U.S. and British forces invaded Iraq. As of mid-2003, no weapons of mass destruction had been found.

6. Who was still being sought by the U.S. government?

Life in America Since 1945

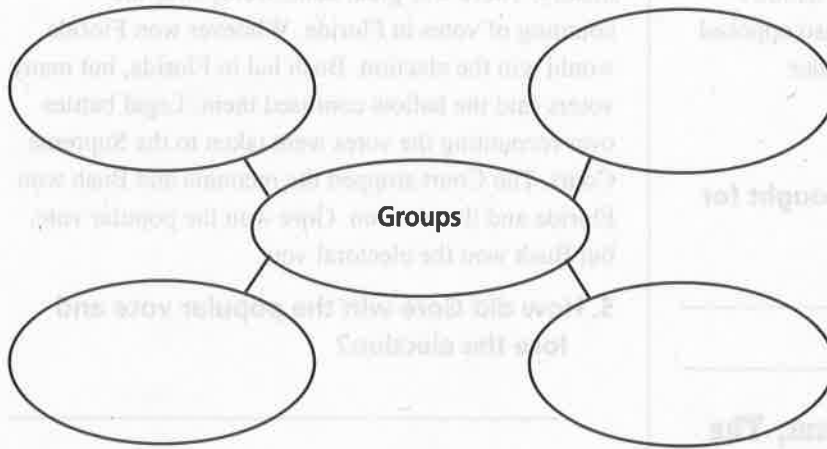
Before You Read

In the last section, you read about the events of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.

In this section, you will learn how civil rights, economic growth, and social change have dominated American life since World War II.

As You Read

Use this diagram to take notes on the groups that fought during the 1950s and 1960s for greater rights in American society.



TERMS & NAMES

baby boom Sharp increase in the U.S. birthrate following World War II

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Leader of the civil rights movement

Great Society Name of President Lyndon Johnson's domestic programs

counterculture Group of Americans seeking a new way of living

Economic Boom and Baby Boom

(pages 722–723)

What was the baby boom?

After World War II, the U.S. economy boomed. During the late 1940s and the 1950s, the population also grew rapidly. This trend was known as the **baby boom**.

Not all Americans shared in the new prosperity, however. In the 1950s, African Americans and other minorities continued to face discrimination. So did many working women.

1. Which groups did not share in the prosperity of the 1950s?

The Civil Rights Movement; The Great Society

(pages 723–724)

Who was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.?

During the 1950s, African Americans began an organized effort to achieve equal rights in society. They challenged segregation laws in court. They also engaged in nonviolent protests. The leader of this movement was **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**

The movement achieved many breakthroughs. For example, President Lyndon Johnson pushed a Civil Rights Act through Congress in 1964. It banned discrimination in public places.

In addition to promoting civil rights, President Johnson also fought to reduce poverty and expand medical care. These plans were part of his domestic programs, known as the **Great Society**.

2. What were some of the goals of the Great Society?

Rights for All; Youth Protests and the Counterculture (pages 724–725)

What was the counterculture?

During the 1960s, minorities and women also struggled for equal rights. Native Americans won greater land rights. Mexican Americans achieved greater economic and political rights.

During the 1960s, many young Americans raised their voices in protest. They opposed the nation's involvement in the Vietnam War. They also opposed many of the beliefs and values held by older Americans. They became known as the **counterculture**.

3. During the 1960s, what groups fought for greater rights?

Reagan, Bush, and Conservatism; The Clinton Presidency (pages 725–726)

What is a political conservative?

Throughout the 1960s and 1970s, Democratic presidents favored a strong role for government in the economy and society. In 1980, Ronald Reagan became president. He was a political conservative. This meant that he believed in reducing the role of government in American life.

Reagan's successor was George Bush. He shared Reagan's conservative view. In the early 1990s, the country fell into a recession. As a result, Bush's popularity dropped. He was defeated in the 1992 presidential election by Democrat Bill Clinton.

During his two terms as president, Clinton focused on improving the economy. His second term in office was marred by scandal. Clinton was accused of having an improper relationship with a White House intern and lying under oath about it. The House of Representatives impeached him in December 1998. However, the Senate acquitted him on all charges.

4. How did Ronald Reagan try to reduce the role of the federal government in people's lives?

Bush's Election and Early Presidency

(page 726)

What happened in the 2000 election?

In the 2000 presidential campaign, the Democrats nominated Al Gore. The Republicans nominated **George W. Bush**, son of the former president.

The 2000 election was one of the closest in history. There was great controversy over the counting of votes in Florida. Whoever won Florida would win the election. Bush led in Florida, but many voters said the ballots confused them. Legal battles over recounting the votes were taken to the Supreme Court. The Court stopped the recounts and Bush won Florida and the election. Gore won the popular vote, but Bush won the electoral vote.

5. How did Gore win the popular vote and lose the election?

Immigrants and the New Millennium

(pages 726–727)

Who are the most recent immigrants?

From 1981 to 1996, nearly 13.5 million people came to the United States. Many of these newcomers came from Latin America and Asia.

Immigrants from around the world have brought their unique cultures to America. But, they also have adopted American traditions. Most wear American clothes, adopt American customs, and learn English. They also share the American belief in the ideals of democracy and freedom. As the United States moves into the future, it will no doubt continue to change.

6. From where have many of the recent immigrants to the United States come?

Epilogue Review

Glossary/After You Read**gender** category based on someone's sex, either male or female**predecessor** one who comes before**prosperity** the condition of being wealthy**neutral** taking neither side in a war**Terms & Names****A.** Circle the name or phrase that best completes each sentence.

1. The _____ was a time of great economic hardship in America that lasted for much of the 1930s.

Great Depression New Deal Cold War

2. The _____ was a group of programs aimed at ending the Great Depression.

Great Society Harlem Renaissance New Deal

3. _____ led the Allied invasion of Europe known as D-Day.

Adolf Hitler Dwight D. Eisenhower Benito Mussolini

4. An example of America's effort to stop the spread of communism was

_____ the Vietnam War World War II the Watergate scandal

5. The leader of the nation's civil rights movement of the 1950s and 1960s was

_____ Richard M. Nixon Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Lyndon Johnson

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.

- a. Holocaust
- b. Harlem Renaissance
- c. Great Society
- d. Cold War
- e. Franklin D. Roosevelt

_____ 1. Flourishing of African-American culture in New York City during the 1920s

_____ 2. President who worked to steer the nation out of the Great Depression

_____ 3. Systematic murder of Jews and other minorities under Nazi rule

_____ 4. State of hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union

_____ 5. Name of President Johnson's domestic programs

Main Ideas

1. What were the three goals of FDR's New Deal?

2. What ended the war in the Pacific?

3. What were two examples of America's efforts to contain, or stop, the spread of communism?

4. What was the Watergate scandal?

5. How did Ronald Reagan attempt to reduce the role of government in American life?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How were the Korean War and Vietnam War similar and different?
2. How important do you think it is for a nation to develop a single, unified culture?