I. People of plenty

A. The postwar economy

1. Dramatic growth of the economy

2. Reasons for growth
   a. Military spending
   b. Automation
   c. Consumer demand

3. The GI Bill of Rights
   a. Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944
   b. GI Bill democratized higher education

4. The baby boom and its effects

B. Consumer culture

1. Home construction boom
   a. Appliances
   b. The television

2. Increased purchasing
   a. Black and white wage comparisons
   b. Role of advertising
   c. Credit versus saving
   d. Shopping centers

C. Suburban frontier

1. Urban growth
   a. Most population growth was urban and suburban
   b. Rise of sunbelt
   c. Suburbia

2. Reasons for suburban growth
   a. Levittown and mass production
   b. Low-cost loans
   c. Automobiles and highways
   d. Racial considerations

3. The great black migration

II. A conforming culture

A. Corporate life
o 1. Middle-class conformity
o 2. Growth of big business

o B. Women’s “place”

o C. Religious nation
  o 1. Americans as joiners
  o 2. Increase in church membership
  o 3. Other reasons for religious revival
    o a. Patriotism
    o b. The message of popular religion

• III. Alienation and liberation
  o A. Social criticism
    o 1. Galbraith’s *The Affluent Society*
    o 2. Keats’s *The Crack in the Picture Window*
    o 3. Riesman’s *The Lonely Crowd*
    o 4. Mills’s *White Collar Society*
  o B. The stage—Miller’s *Death of a Salesman*
  o C. Representative novelists
  o D. Painting
    o 1. Edward Hopper
    o 2. Jackson Pollock
  o E. The Beats
    o 1. Leading figures
    o 2. Their philosophy and works
    o 3. Their influence

• IV. Youth culture
  o A. Teens as consumers and conformists
  o B. Delinquency
  o C. Rock and roll
    o 1. Alan Freed
    o 2. Elvis Presley
    o 3. Naysayers

• V. Eisenhower’s rise to the presidency
  o A. “Time for a change” from the Truman administration
  o B. Republicans in 1952
  o C. Democrats in 1952
  o D. The election of 1952
1. Eisenhower wins landslide victory
2. Victory for Republicans
   a. In South
   b. In New Deal Coalition
3. Except for presidency, Democrats fare well in 1952
   E. Eisenhower’s career before 1952
   F. Eisenhower’s leadership style

VI. Eisenhower’s “dynamic conservatism”
   A. Cutbacks in New Deal programs
   B. Endurance of the New Deal
      1. Extended the coverage of the Social Security Act
      2. Farm-related programs
      3. Public works
         a. St. Lawrence Seaway
         b. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956

VII. The Korean peace talks
   A. Continuing deadlock in early 1953
   B. Aerial bombardment and secret threats used to obtain agreement
   C. Negotiations move quickly to armistice

VIII. The end of McCarthyism
   A. McCarthy still strong after 1952
   B. Attack on the U.S. Army
   C. Televised hearings lead to McCarthy’s downfall
   D. Eisenhower’s concern for internal security
      1. No clemency for the Rosenbergs
      2. Executive order allowed firing of “security risk” government workers
   E. The Warren Court and the Red Scare

IX. Foreign policy in Eisenhower’s first term
   A. John Foster Dulles and foreign policy
      1. Dulles’s worldview
      2. Dulles and containment
         a. Liberation
         b. No significant departure from containment
         c. “Massive retaliation”
         d. “Brinksmanship”
   B. Indochina
1. European colonies in Asia
   a. Independence for British colonies
   b. Indonesian independence
   c. Ho Chi Minh’s efforts for Indochinese independence

2. First Indochina War
   a. Conflict between Ho and Bao Dai
   b. Increased American aid for French and Bao Dai
   c. French defeat at Dien Bien Phu

3. The Geneva Accords
   a. Proposed to unify Vietnam after elections in 1956
   b. American response—the establishment of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
   c. U.S. backing for South Vietnam

4. Rise of Ngo Dinh Diem
   a. Installed as Vietnamese premier by the French
   b. Diem’s corrupt and oppressive regime
   c. Refuses to sanction elections in 1956
   d. Viet Cong begin attacks on Diem regime

C. Red China
   1. Chinese artillery begin shelling of Quemoy and Matsu
   2. Navy leaks word that the United States was considering destroying Red Chinese military strength
   3. Attacks cease

•  X. The election of 1956
•  XI. Foreign crises in the election year
   A. The Middle East
   1. Failure of the Middle East Treaty Organization
   2. Suez Canal
      a. Egyptian government orders the British out of Egypt
      b. Israel, France, and Britain begin military attacks on Egypt
      c. America sides with Nasser
   B. Communist repression in Hungary
      1. Hungary withdraws from the Warsaw Pact
      2. Russian troops force Hungary back into the Communist fold and execute Imre Nagy

•  XII. Sputnik
   A. Russia launches Sputnik 1 (October 1957)
   B. American responses
      1. Americans suddenly note apparent “missile gap”
1. Enlarged defense spending
2. NASA’s creation

XIII. Problems abroad

- A. Lebanon
  - 1. The Eisenhower Doctrine
  - 2. Leftist coup in Iraq
  - 3. United States invades Lebanon

- B. Renewed confrontation between Chinese Communists and Nationalists

- C. Khrushchev’s blustering over West Berlin

- D. The U-2 summit
  - 1. Russians shoot down American U-2 spy plane
  - 2. Eisenhower’s response
  - 3. Khrushchev leaves the summit meeting

- E. Cuba
  - 1. In his fight against the dictator Batista, Castro has American support
  - 2. Castro’s movement toward dictatorship
  - 3. Eisenhower’s reaction

XIV. Civil rights in the 1950s

- A. Eisenhower’s ambiguous stance

- B. The Brown decision (1954)
  - 1. "Separate but equal’ has no place"
  - 2. Reactions
    - a. Eisenhower’s reluctance
    - b. Token integration
    - c. Massive resistance

- C. Montgomery bus boycott
  - 1. Rosa Parks arrested
  - 2. Martin Luther King Jr. organizes a bus boycott
  - 3. Federal courts rule against “separate but equal”
  - 4. Southern Christian Leadership Conference formed
  - 5. Centrality of black churches in the civil rights movement

- D. Legislation
  - 1. Civil Rights Act of 1957
  - 2. Civil Rights Act of 1960

- E. Little Rock
1. Arkansas governor Orval Faubus prevents black students from registering for high school
2. Eisenhower orders military protection for students
3. Faubus closes the high schools in Little Rock
4. By 1960, massive resistance confined to Deep South

- XV. Assessing the Eisenhower presidency
  - A. Eisenhower's achievements and shortfalls
  - B. The farewell address