

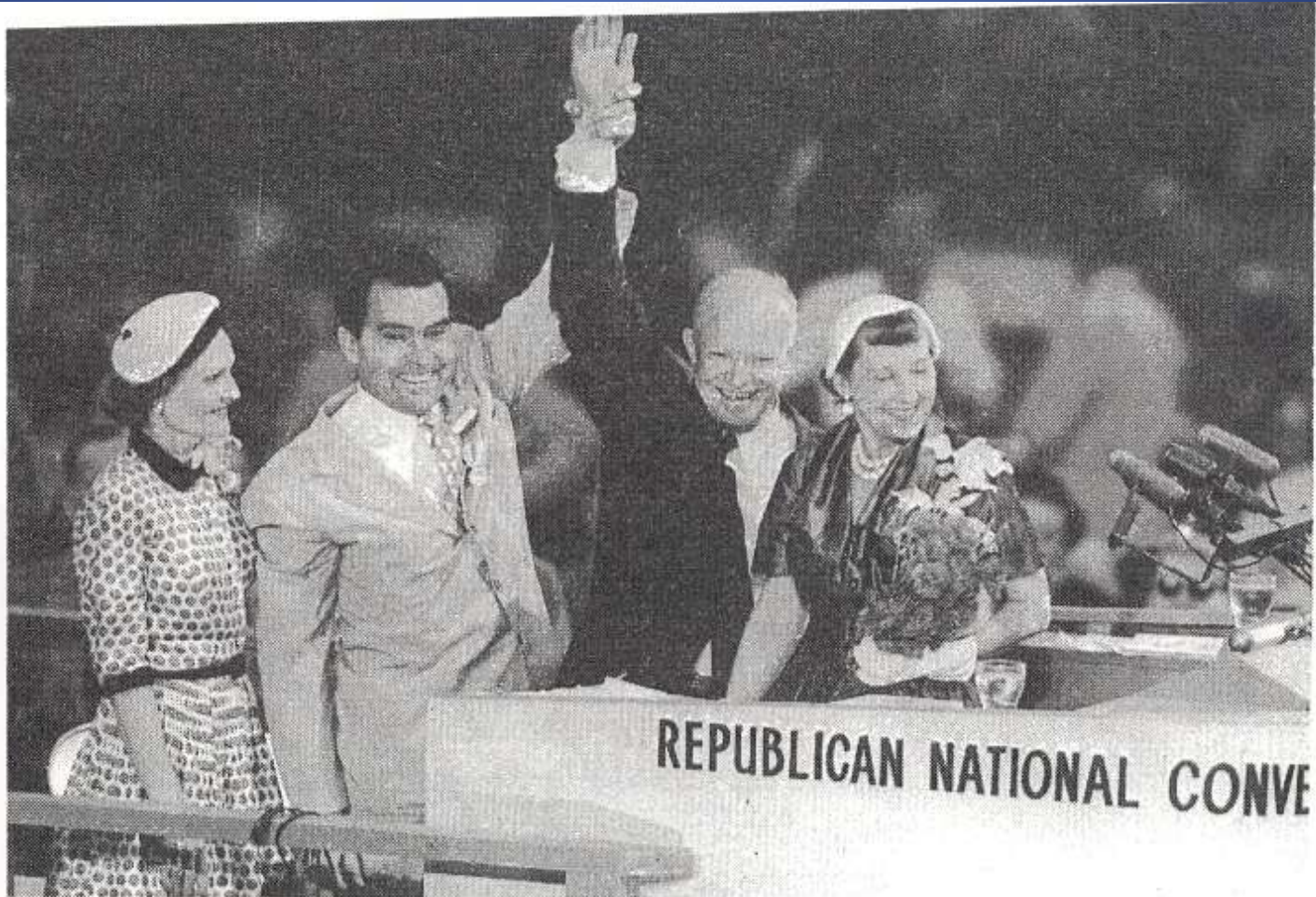
The United States, 1951 to 1991

# The United States, 1950s

## A. Politics

1. Harry S Truman, President 1945–1953
2. Dwight David Eisenhower, President 1953–1961
3. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director 1924–1972

# Republican National Convention 1952



*Dwight D. Eisenhower (right) and Richard M. Nixon (left), the Republican standardbearers for 1952.*

# J. Edgar Hoover and Clyde Tolson



# The United States, 1950s

## B. Society

1. population
2. status of women
3. status of minorities (esp. blacks)
  - a. Civil Rights Movement
  - b. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas  
(May 17, 1954)
  - c. Rosa Parks, resident of Montgomery, AL  
(arrested December 1, 1955)

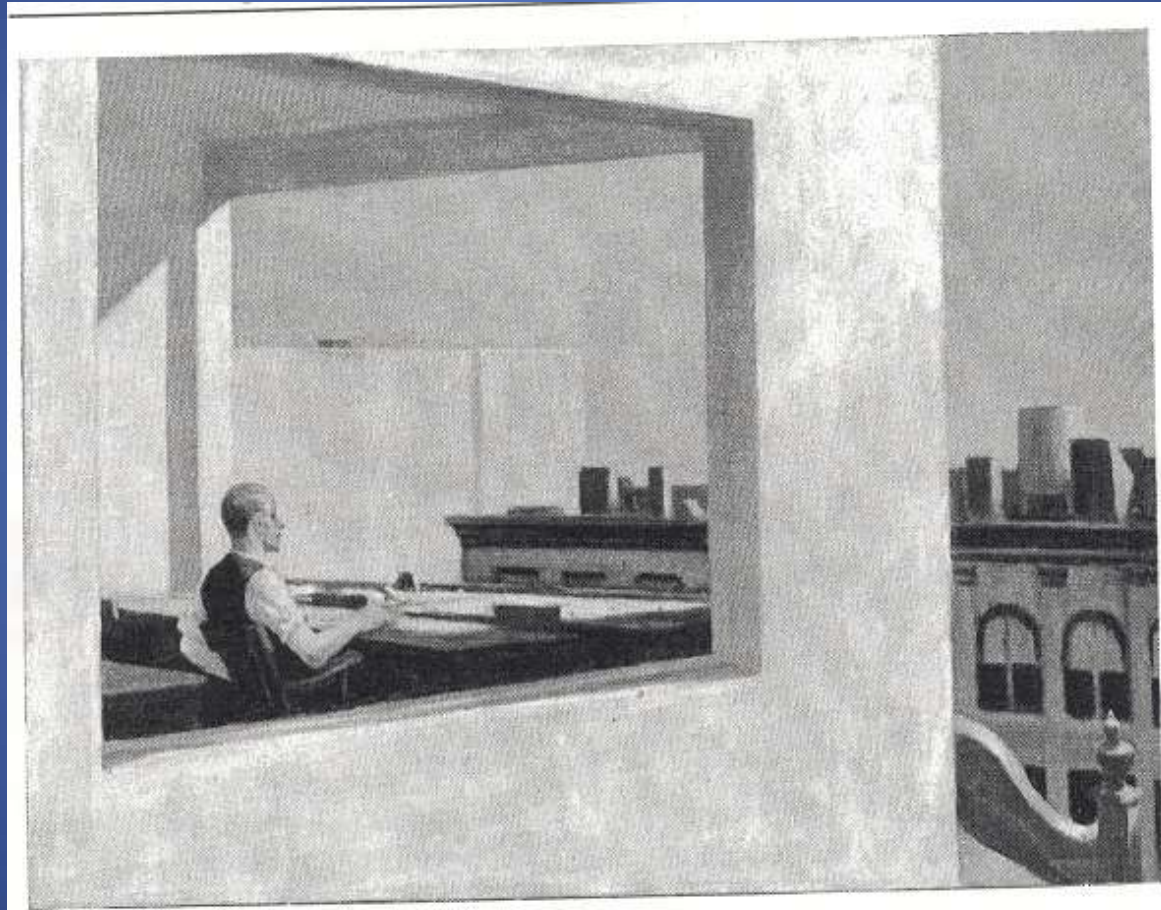


# Commuters on the 5:57



Commuters on the 5:57, Park Forest, Illinois. *Postwar social critics commented on the overwhelming conformity of middle-class corporate and suburban life.*

# “Office in a Small City” (1953) by Edward Hopper



Office in a Small City. Edward Hopper's 1953 painting suggests the emergence of "white collar" work and a new corporate atmosphere in the 1950s



# Mink Coat for Father



*Mink Coat for Father. An advertisement for a Ford Thunderbird claims that "What a mink coat does to perk up a lady, a Thunderbird does for a male."*



# “The Ideal Woman”



*The Ideal Woman. A 1956 Life magazine cover story pronounced the ideal woman a “pretty and popular” suburban housewife who “attends club or charity meetings, drives the children to school, does the weekly grocery shopping, makes ceramics, and is planning to study French.”*

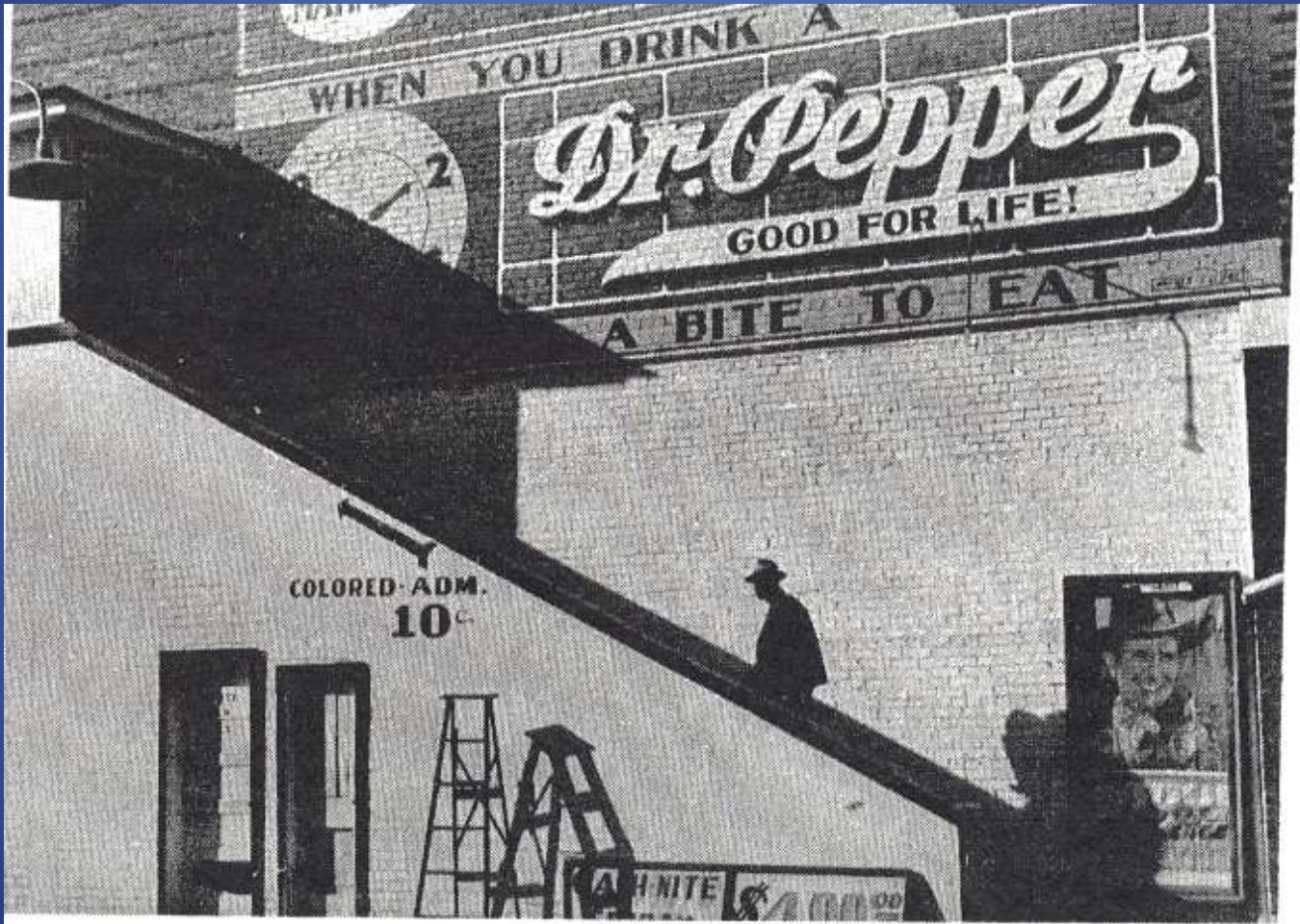


# Fred, Ethel, Ricky, and Lucy





# Segregation



*Segregation began to be tested in the courts by the NAACP in the late 1930s.*



# Rosa Parks (1913-2005)



# The United States, 1950s

## C. Economy

### 1. business

a. William Levitt (b.1907) and Levittown

b. “What’s good for the country is good for General Motors—and vice versa.”—Charles Wilson, former president of GM and to-be Secretary of Defense in Eisenhower administration

c. military-industrial complex

### 2. work force

# Moving Day 1953



Moving Day 1953. A new subdivision opens its doors.



# Sputnik 1957

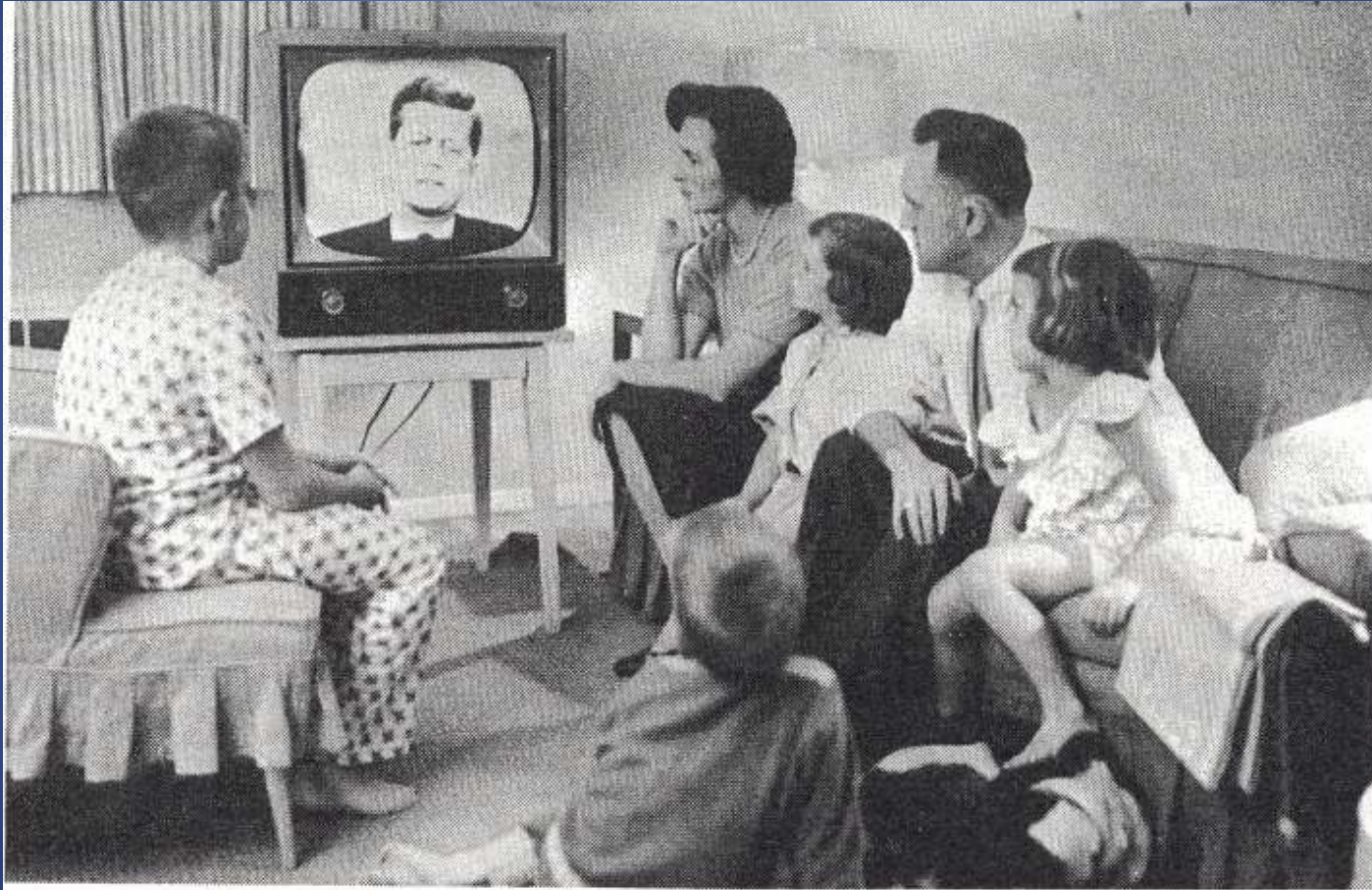


# The United States, 1960s

## A. Politics

1. John F. Kennedy, President 1961–1963
2. Lyndon Baines Johnson, President 1963–1969
  - a. “The Great Society”
  - b. Civil Rights Act 1964
  - c. anti-Vietnam War movement
3. Barry Goldwater, Senator and presidential candidate
4. Robert “Bobby” Kennedy, Attorney General, Senator, and presidential candidate

# JFK and TV



*John F. Kennedy's forthrightness in the debates with Richard Nixon impressed viewers and voters*



# Trigger Happy?



Many voters feared that the Republican candidate for president in 1964, Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, was trigger-happy. In this cartoon he wields his book, *The Conscience of a Conservative*.

# Comparison of JFK and Barry Goldwater statements

**“Let every nation know, whether it wishes us well or ill, that we shall pay any price, bear any burden, meet any hardship, support any friend, oppose any foe, to assure the survival and the success of liberty.”**

**– John F. Kennedy (1961)**

**“Extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. And moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue.”**

**– Barry Goldwater (1964)**

# The United States, 1960s

## B. Society

### 1. population



# The United States, 1960s

## B. Society (continued)

### 2. status of women

- a. Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, 1963
- b. Second-Wave Feminism

# Betty Friedan (1921-2006)



# The United States, 1960s

## B. Society (continued)

### 3. status of minorities (esp. blacks)

a. Civil Rights Movement

b. Martin Luther King, Jr.(1929–1968)

c. Malcom X (Little) (1925–1965)



# Martin Luther King, Jr. Arrested





# Mario Savio Arrested



# The United States, 1960s

## C. Economy

### 1. Keynesian Economics

- a. tax cut 1962
- b. no tax increase 1966

### 2. Economic Indicators

- a. rising stock market 1961 to February 1966
- b. inflation: 1961-February 1966 = 1-2%

1967 = 4%

1969 = 7%



# The United States, 1970s

## A. Politics

1. Richard Nixon, President 1969–1974
  - a. Opening up of China
  - b. Watergate
2. Gerald Ford, President 1974–1977
3. Henry Kissinger, Secretary of State, 1973–1977
4. Jimmy Carter, President 1977–1981

# John Dean before the Senate Watergate Committee



*Sen. Sam Ervin (D., N.C.), chairman of the Senate Watergate Committee, swears in the ex-White House counsel John Dean, whose testimony linked President Nixon to the coverup.*

# The United States, 1970s

## B. Society

1. population
2. status of women
3. status of minorities (esp. blacks)



# The United States, 1970s

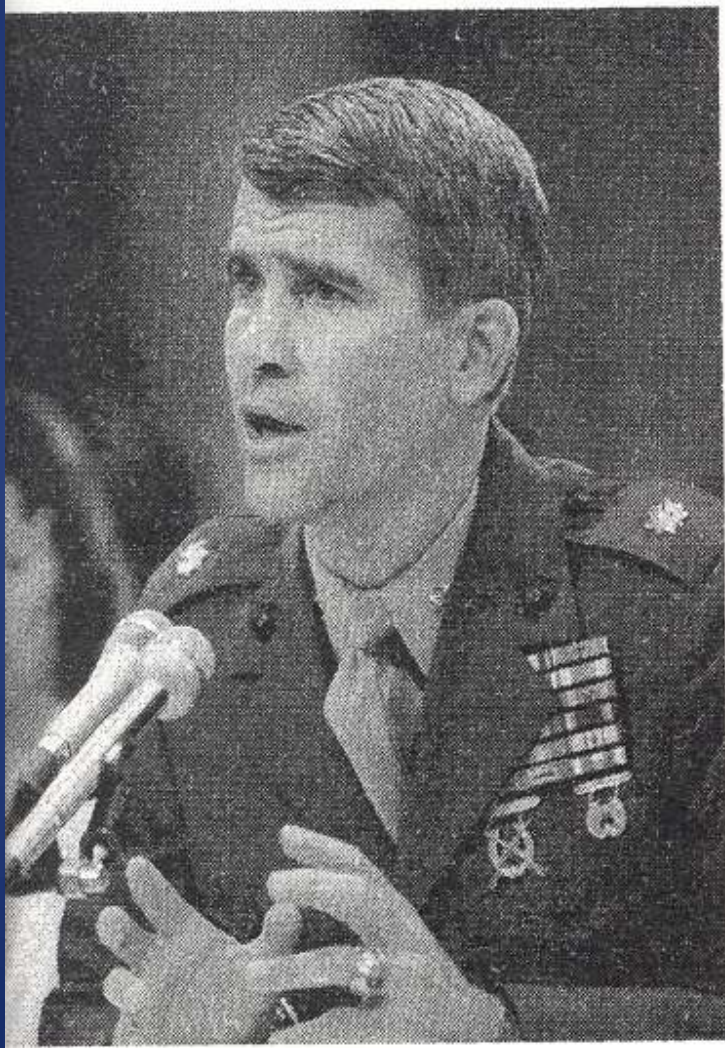
## C. Economy

# The United States, 1980s

## A. Politics

1. Ronald Reagan, President 1981–1989
  - a. Reaganomics and the Laffer Curve
2. Iran-Contra
  - a. Col. Oliver North
  - b. Admiral John Poindexter

# Lt. Co. Oliver North Testifying



*Lt.-Col. Oliver North testifying  
before the congressional committee  
investigating the Iran-Contra  
affair, July 1987.*

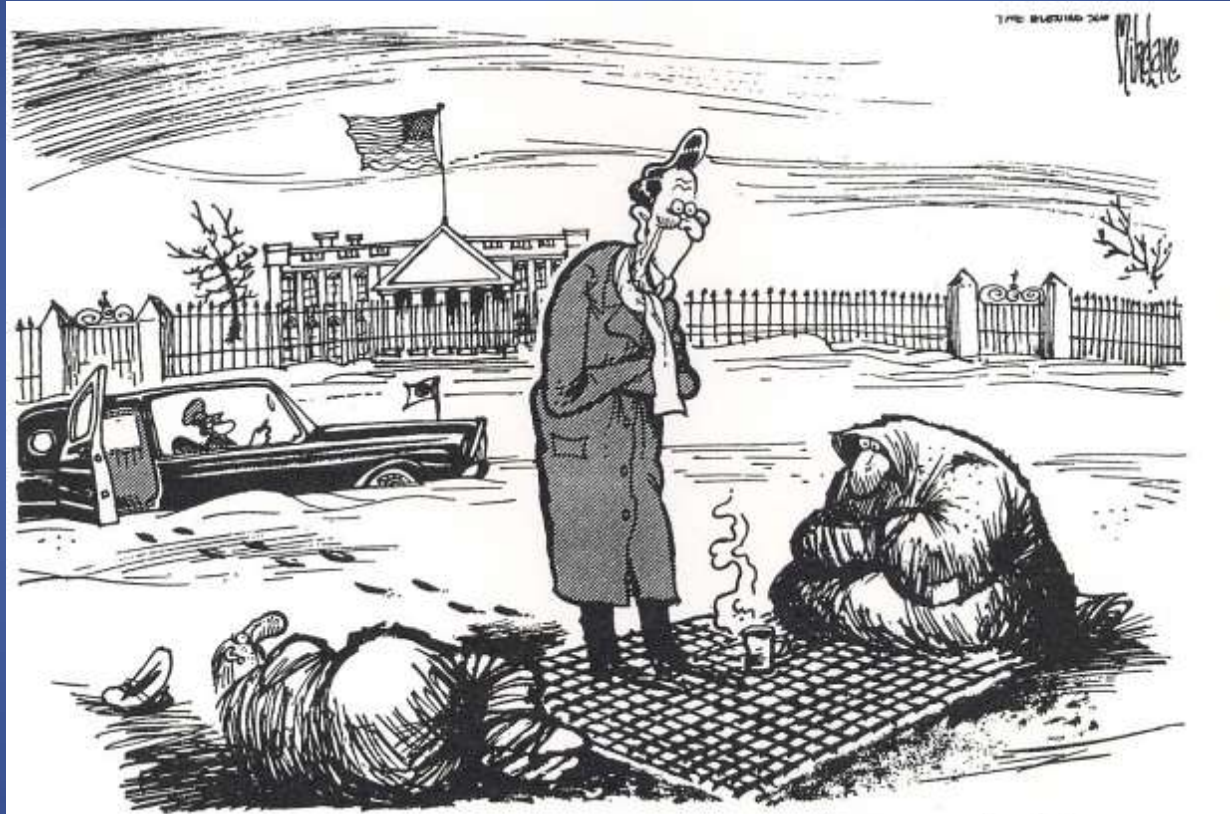


# The United States, 1980s

## B. Society

1. population
2. status of women (end of ERA)
3. status of minorities (esp. blacks)
4. people with disabilities
  - a. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) 1989
    - Sen. Charles Grassley (R-IA)
    - Sen. Tom Harkins (D-IA)

# “Oh, Me, Too”



*“Oh, Me, Too—Why, When We’re at the Ranch, I Just Love Camping Out!” This cartoon suggests that behind President Reagan’s cuts in social programs lay a callous attitude toward the needy.*

# The United States, 1980s

## C. Economy