

Cold War America Guided

After World War II the United States faced two preminent challenges: how to administer its responsibilities abroad as the world’s strongest power, and how to manage the rising movement at home for racial justice and civil rights. The effort to contain the growing influence of the Soviet Union resulted in the Cold War, a conflict that emphasized the American commitment to freedom. The absence of that freedom for nonwhite American citizens confronted the nation’s leaders with an embarrassing contradiction. Racial discrimination after 1945 was a foreign as well as a domestic problem. World War II opened the door to both the U.S. civil rights movement and the struggle of Asians and Africans abroad for independence from colonial rule. America’s closest allies against the Soviet Union, however, were colonial powers whose interests had to be balanced against those of the emerging independent Third World in a multiracial, anticommunist alliance. At the same time, U.S. racial reform was essential to preserve the domestic consensus needed to sustain the Cold War struggle. The Cold War and the Color Line is the first comprehensive examination of how the Cold War intersected with the final destruction of global white supremacy. Thomas Borstelmann pays close attention to the two Souths—Southern Africa and the American South—as the primary sites of white authority’s last stand. He reveals America’s efforts to contain the racial polarization that threatened to unravel the third world in a western alliance. In so doing, he recasts the history of American race relations in its true international context, one that is meaningful and relevant for our own era.

Faced with an increasingly formidable anti-sub cruise missile threat from the Soviet Union in the early days of the Cold War, and with the recent memory of the kamikaze threat from World War II, the USN placed a great priority on developing air defence cruise missiles and getting them to sea to protect the fleet. The first of these missiles were sizable, necessitating large ships to carry them and their sensors, which resulted in the conversion of a mix of heavy and light cruisers. These ships, tasked with protecting carrier groups and acting as flagships, entered service from 1955 and served until 1980. The sensors served in the front lines of the Cold War and many saw combat service, engaging in surface actions from Vietnam to the Persian Gulf. Complementing the conventionally-powered missile cruisers was a much smaller number of expensive nuclear-powered cruisers, including the Long Beach, the USN’s largest-ever missile cruiser. Until replaced by the Ticonderoga and Burke classes of Aegis ships, the USN’s 38 missile cruisers were the most capable and important surface combatants in the fleet and served all over the globe during the Cold War. Using specially commissioned artwork and meticulous research, this illustrated title explores the story of these cruisers in unparalleled detail, revealing the history behind their development and employment.

American History 2 covering the end of Civil War to 2021. Aligned to college course coverage of U.S. History 2, this essential reference to facts includes key events arranged in a succinct yet comprehensive timeline offering easy access to significant turning points, people, politics and places that shaped the U.S. as a nation. The broad scope of time includes so much that it will inspire you to research beyond the guide when you find history that you’ve never known before. Arranged by bold dates in color coded sections, this 6-page laminated guide will help any reader get the facts they need as a history buff or to boost grades whether studying in college or high school. This durable and thorough guide has a high value for a small price with more facts per page than any book or website. 6 page laminated reference guide includes: Wounds of the Civil War 1865-1898 Expansion at Home & Abroad 1867-1917 The Gilded Age 1876-1899 The Progressive Era 1900-1914 World War I & Normalcy 1914-1928 Victorian to Modern America 1884-1928 Depression & The New Deal 1929-1941 Global Origins of World War II 1922-1941 World War II 1941-1945 The Cold War Begins 1946-1959 The Baby Boom Generation 1944-1967 The Rise & Fall of Postwar Liberalism 1960-1979 Conservatism Ascendant 1980-1989 The Cold War Ends, New Challenges Begin 1989-2000 America in the 21st Century 2001-2021

Destined to be the best short biography of the thirty-fourth president of the United States, Eisenhower conclusively demonstrates how and why this master of the middle way became the successful leader of his free world.

Resources Associated with the Navy’s Guided Missile Program, 1946-1989 - History of Tactical, Strategic, Cruise, Shipboard-launched Missiles, Facilities, Vietnam

SAT US History Test Prep Review--Exambusters Flash Cards

Inside the Cold War from Marx to Reagan

Hong Kong and the Cold War

The role of US Think Tanks and Diplomacy

The Politics of Childhood in Cold War America

Tools of Hegemony

This book covers the entire scope of the Cold War, from its background and origins before and after World War II to the collapse of the Soviet Union on December 25, 1991, providing coverage of key events and concepts, such as the containment policy, McCarthyism, the Cuban Missile Crisis, the Vietnam War, détente, and nuclear arms policies.

War—or the threat of war—usually strengthens states as governments tax, draft soldiers, exert control over industrial production, and dampen internal dissent in order to build military might. The United States, however, was founded on the suspicion of state power, a suspicion that continued to gird its institutional architecture and inform the sentiments of many of its politicians and citizens through the twentieth century. In this comprehensive rethinking of postwar political history, Aaron Friedberg convincingly argues that such anti-statist inclinations prevented Cold War anxieties from transforming the United States into the garrison state it might have become in their absence. Drawing on an array of primary and secondary sources, including newly available archival materials, Friedberg concludes that the “weakness” of the American state served as a profound source of national strength that allowed the United States to outperform and outlast its supremely centralized and statist rival, the Soviet Union. Friedberg’s analysis of the U. S. government’s approach to taxation, conscription, industrial planning, scientific research and development, and armaments manufacturing reveals that the American state did expand during the early Cold War period. But domestic constraints on its expansion—including those stemming from mere self-interest as well as those guided by a principled belief in the virtues of limiting federal power—protected economic vitality, technological superiority, and public support for Cold War activities. The strategic synthesis that emerged by the early 1960s was functional as well as stable, enabling the United States to deter, contain, and ultimately outlive the Soviet Union precisely because the American state did not limit unduly the political, personal, and economic freedom of its citizens. Political scientists, historians, and general readers interested in Cold War history will value this thoroughly researched volume.

Friedberg’s insightful scholarship will also inspire future policy by contributing to our understanding of how liberal democracy’s inherent qualities nurture its survival and spread.

America in the Cold War: A Reference GuideA Reference GuideABC-CLIO

Professor Stoler holds that the cold war was not necessarily destined to happen. In this lecture, he leads you in an analysis of why it took place and lasted so long, with examination along the way of several additional myths regarding this long and dangerous Soviet-American conflict.

U.S. History For Dummies

Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context

U.S. Foreign Policy Since 1900

America's Anti-Statism and Its Cold War Grand Strategy

In the Shadow of the Garrison State

US Guided Missiles

Anglo-American Relations 1949-1957

"SAT UNITED STATES HISTORY Study Guide" 700 questions and answers (ILLUSTRATED). Essential names, dates, and summaries of key historical events. Topics: Discovery, Colonial, Revolutionary, Early National, Age of Expansion, Civil War Era, Reconstruction, Industrial Era, Progressive Era, World War I, The Twenties, World War II, Cold War Era, Cold War - 1950s, Cold War - 1960s, Cold War - 1970s, Cold War - 1980s, New World Order ===== "EXAMBUSTERS SAT II Prep Workbooks" provide comprehensive SAT II review—one fact at a time—to prepare students to take general SAT II tests. Each guide focuses on fundamental concepts and definitions—a basic overview to begin studying for the SAT II exam. Up to 600 questions and answers, each volume in the SAT II series is a quick and easy, focused read. Reviewing SAT II flash cards is the first step toward more confident SAT II preparation and ultimately, higher SAT II exam scores.

The Cold War was the longest conflict in the modern history, and the defining event of the second half of the twentieth century. Since its recent and abrupt cessation, we have only begun to measure the effects of the Cold War on American, global, political, and popular culture. The Columbia Guide to the Cold War is the first in a series of guides to American history and culture that will offer a wealth of interpretive information in different formats to students, scholars, and general readers alike. This reference contains narrative essays on key events and issues, and also features an A-to-Z encyclopedia, a concise chronology, and an annotated resource section listing books, articles, films, novels, web sites, and CD-ROMs on Cold War themes.

By connecting modernization theory to the welfare-state liberalism programs of the New Deal, Gilman not only provides a new intellectual context for America’s policies toward the Third World during the cold war, but also connects the optimism of the Great Society to the notion that American power and good intentions could prevent the post-colonial world from embracing communism.”-BOOK JACKET.

After 1949, the British Empire in Hong Kong was more vulnerable than the lack of Chinese demand for return and the success of Hong Kong’s economic transformations might have suggested. Its vulnerability stemmed as much from Britain’s imperial decline and America’s Cold War requirements as from a Chinese threat. It culminated in the little known ‘1957 Question’, a year when the British position in Hong Kong appeared more uncertain than any time since 1949.This is the first scholarly study that places Hong Kong at the heart of the Anglo-American relationship in the wider context of the Cold War in Asia.

Unlike existing works, which tend to treat British and US policies in isolation, this book explores their dynamic interactions - how the two allies perceived, responded to, and attempted to influence each other’s policies and actions. It also provides a major reinterpretation of Hong Kong’s involvement in the containment of China. Dr Mark arguesath, concerned about possible Chinese retaliation, the British insisted and the Americans accepted that Hong Kong’s role should be as discreet and non-confrontational in nature as possible. Above all, top decision-makers in Washington evaluated Hong Kong’s significance not in its own right, but in the context of the Anglo-American relationship. Hong Kong was seen primarily as a bargaining chip to obtain British support for US policy elsewhere in Asia.By using a variety of British and US archival material as well as Chinese sources, Dr Mark examines how the British and US government discussed, debated, and disagreed over Hong Kong’s role in the Cold War, and reveals the dynamics of the Anglo-American alliance and the US’s dilemma of small allies in a global conflict.

Reader’s Guide to American History

Eisenhower

U.s. Guided Missiles

The New Cold War, China, and the Caribbean

A Preponderance of Power: National Security, the Truman Administration, and the Cold War

A New Look at USA's Premises for Propaganda

Cold War: The Essential Reference Guide

This study examines how childhood and adolescence were shaped by – and contributed to – Cold War politics in America.

Explore the Cold War and Get a Deeper Understanding of the Korean and Vietnam War Two captivating manuscripts in one book: Korean War: A Captivating Guide to Korean War History Vietnam War: A Captivating Guide to the Second Indochina War The narrative of the Korean War in the West, and particularly in the United States, tells the tale of a conflict between two global superpowers and competing ideologies in a far-flung corner of the globe. The reality is that the wheels of motion that drove the country to war in 1950 began turning long before American boots set foot on Korean soil. The heart of the conflict was a civil war between a population arbitrarily divided by colonization and the global geopolitics at the end of the Second World War. Part one of this book is about an often-forgotten war, fighting for its place in history between the two behemoths of the Second World War and the Vietnam War, which was no less significant, no less destructive, and had no less impact on the global politics of the twentieth century. Some of the topics covered in the first part of this book include: The Japanese Ascendancy: 1910-1945 A Korea Divided: The US Occupation of the South The Forging of the North Korean State First Blood: The Outbreak of War Strike Hard and Strike Fast: The US Retreat Bittersweet Victories: American Revival and China’s Decision to Cross the Yalu How Do You Solve a Problem Like China? The Bloody Ceasefire and Looming Bomb The Legacy of the Korean War And a Great Deal More that You don’t Want to Miss out on! The Vietnam War represented a watershed not only in American and Vietnamese history but also internationally. It wasn’t just a battle between two nations, but between two ideologies, two military strategies and a fight for the hearts and minds of two vastly different national populations. Few conflicts in global history symbolize as much as Vietnam. From the civil rights movement to the role of the media in warfare, the Vietnam War was unique in the sense that it could not be contained as a military matter but transcended across every area of Vietnamese and American society. The word ‘Vietnam’ describes an era of history, not just an isolated war in a small nation in Southeast Asia. It is the lens through which the America and Vietnam of today must be interpreted. Few conflicts have or will ever shape the world as much as the Vietnam War. Some of the topics covered in the second part of this book include: The French and the First Indochina War Out of the Frying Pan, Into the Fire: The Government of Ngo Dinh Diem Pragmatism and Idealism The Death of Two Catholic Presidents Smoke and Mirrors: Johnson’s War The American War Machine The Tet Nightmare Nixon and Kissinger Scroll to the top and download the book now for instant access!

In this book, the author traces the origins of the domestic Swedish guided missile development effort, and shows how an effective Swedish air defense presupposed the consent to American hegemony. The cooperation was established through a series of crucial decisions made by the Swedish government to tacitly give its consent to American hegemony in European and world affairs. This process started in 1948 with the Swedish participation in the Marshall Plan and can be considered to have been finalized in 1952 when President Truman made Sweden eligible for reimbursable armaments deliveries from the United States. In 1959 Sweden purchased the Sidewinder Guided Missile from the United States. This confirmed that Sweden had become a trusted and close ally of the U.S. in the Cold War in Europe. The focus of the study is the effort to develop Swedish-made guided missiles for the Swedish Army and Air Force 1945/1962. These efforts were stymied by the lack of funding and know-how, and therefore the author concludes that Swedish cooperation with the United States during the Cold War cannot be viewed as a series of exceptions to the policy of neutrality, but that hegemonic theory permits the display of sovereignty that Sweden’s policy gave expression to. The Swedish consent to American hegemony was constant throughout the period studied, just as the American acceptance of Swedish foreign policy behavior and its recognition of Sweden as an ally in the Cold War. The reason for denying Sweden access to guided missiles had nothing to do with American apprehensions regarding the policy of neutrality, but with the U.S. government’s lack of trust in its allies overall—including the NATO countries. Likewise, the decision to finally release these missiles to Sweden had to do with American concerns for the credibility of its leadership in the eyes of its European allies.

In the sobering aftermath of America’s invasion of Iraq, Eugene Jarecki, the creator of the award-winning documentary Why We Fight, launches a penetrating and revelatory inquiry into how forces within the American political, economic, and military systems have come to undermine the carefully crafted structure of our republic -- upsetting its balance of powers, vastly strengthening the hand of the president in taking the nation to war, and imperiling the workings of American democracy. This is a story not of simple corruption but of the unexpected origins of a more subtle and, in many ways, more worrisome distorting of our political system and society. While in his way absolving George W. Bush and his inner circle of their accountability for misguiding the country into a disastrous war -- in fact, Jarecki sheds new light on the deepest underpinnings of how and why they did so -- he reveals that the forty-third president’s predisposition toward war and Congress’s acquiescence to his wishes must be understood as part of a longer story. This corrupting of our system was predicted by some of America’s leading military and political minds. In his now legendary 1961 farewell address, President Dwight D. Eisenhower warned of “the disastrous rise of misplaced power” that could result from the increasing influence of what he called the “military industrial complex.” Nearly two centuries earlier, another general turned president, George Washington, had warned that “overgrown military establishments” were antithetical to republican liberties. Today, with an exploding defense budget, millions of Americans employed in the defense sector, and more than eight hundred U.S. military bases in 130 countries, the worst fears of Washington and Eisenhower have come to pass. Surveying a scorched landscape of America’s military adventures and misadventures, Jarecki’s groundbreaking account includes interviews with a who’s who of leading figures in the Bush administration, Congress, the military, academia, and the defense industry, including Republican presidential nominee John McCain, Colin Powell’s former chief of staff Colonel Lawrence Wilkerson, and longtime Pentagon reformer Franklin “Chuck” Spinney. Their insights expose the deepest roots of American war making, revealing how the “Arsenal of Democracy” that crucially secured American victory in WWII also unleashed the tangled web of corruption America now faces. From the republic’s earliest episodes of war to the use of the atom bomb against Japan to the passage of the 1947 National Security Act to the Cold War’s creation of an elaborate system of military-industrial-congressional collusion, American democracy has drifted perilously from the intent of its founders. As Jarecki powerfully argues, only concerted action by the American people can, and must, compel the nation back on course. The American Way of War is a deeply thoughtprovoking study of how America reached a historic crossroads and of how recent excesses of militarism and executive power may provide an opening for the redirection of national priorities.

Mandarin of the Future

Episode 20: Was the Cold War Inevitable?

An Illustrated History from the Cold War to the Present

The Cold War

The History of the United States

A Captivating Guide to the Tense Conflict Between the United States of America and the Soviet Union Following World War II

The American Way of War

First Published in 1998. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Combining a study of American Think Tanks and a study of American diplomatic policy on China following the Cold War, this book explores in detail the policy-making process, procedures and mechanisms, as well as the roles of various interest groups in the policy-making process for China-related policies. Further, it dissects the policy-making process with regard to selected sensitive policies, such as the US diplomatic policy on Taiwan, China; US trade policy on China; US human rights policy on China; and US environmental and energy policy on China; and analyzes the function and influence of the American Think Tanks in the policy debate. Characterized by its high theoretical value, wealth of historical materials and painstaking analysis, the book is not only of important academic value but also offers a valuable reference guide to support the practical work of related departments in the Chinese government.

In 1941 the magazine publishing titan Henry R. Luce received the nation’s leaders to create an American Century. But in the post-World-War-II era proponents of the American Century found a daunting task. Even so, Luce had articulated an animating idea that, as William O. Walker III skillfully shows in The Rise and Decline of the American Century, would guide United States foreign policy through the years of hot and cold war. The American Century was, Walker argues, the counter-balance to defensive war during World War II and the containment of communism during the Cold War. American policymakers pursued an aggressive agenda to extend U.S. influence around the globe through control of economic markets, reliance on nation-building, and, where necessary, provision of arms to allied forces. This positive program for the expansion of American power, Walker deftly demonstrates, came in for widespread criticism by the late 1950s. A changing world, epitomized by the nonaligned movement, challenged U.S. leadership and denigrated the market democracy at the heart of the ideal of the American Century. Walker analyzes the international crises and monetary troubles that further curtailed the reach of the American Century in the early 1960s and brought it to a halt by the end of that decade. By 1968, it seemed that all the United States had to offer to allies and non-hostile nations was convicted military might, nuclear deterrence, and the uncertainty of détente. Once the dust had fallen on Lyndon B. Johnson’s presidency and Richard M. Nixon had taken office, what remained was, The Rise and Decline of the American Century shows, an adulterated, strategically-based version of Luce’s American Century.

In the United States the Cold War shaped our political culture, our institutions, and our national priorities. Abroad, it influenced the destinies of people everywhere. It divided Europe, split Germany, and engulfed the Third World. It led to a feverish arms race and massive sales of military equipment to poor nations. For at least four decades it left the world in a chronic state of tension where a miscalculation could trigger nuclear holocaust. Documents, oral histories, and memoirs illuminating the goals, motives, and fears of contemporary U.S. officials were already widely circulated and studied during the Cold War, but in the 1970s a massive declassification of documents from the Army, Navy, Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Department of Defense, and some intelligence agencies reinvented historical study of this war which became the definitive conflict of its time. While many historians used these records to explore specialized topics, Melyn Leffler marshals in this book the considerable available evidence to offer an overall analysis of national security policy during the Truman years and a comprehensive history of that administration’s progressive embroilment in the Cold War. A Preponderance of Power won the 1992 Robert H. Ferrell Book Prize sponsored by The Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations (SHAFR), the 1992 Herbert Hoover Book Award sponsored by The Herbert Hoover Presidential Library Association and the 1993 Bancroft Prize sponsored by the Friends of the Columbia Libraries. “Each generation, if it is lucky, is given a book that becomes standard for one of the turning-point eras in American history. The immediate post-1945 years certainly were such an era, and Leffler’s work is such a book. Having exhausted the U.S. records, taken the globe as his province, and explored the far reaches of Communist’s recent collapse, he has written the account from which others must move if they are to contribute to our further understanding of these origins of the cold war.” — Walter Leffler, Noll Professor of History, Cornell University “This is a magnificent book. It transcends forty years of historical writing about the origins of the cold war and the evolution of the Truman administration’s policies. Scrupulously documented, it will inevitably become the intellectual fulcrum around which all discussions, arguments, and revisions of cold war historiography henceforth will turn.”

— Martin J. Sherwin, Dickson Professor of History, Director of the Nuclear Age History and Humanities Center, Tufts University “This bold, persuasive book puts the self-conscious expansion of U.S. power where it belongs — at the center of cold war tensions. Leffler effectively establishes that the ‘wise men’ had a coherent world view, devised a grand strategy to satisfy, and extended U.S. power abroad to meet threats they exaggerated. A gem of a book.”—Thomas G. Paterson, Professor of History, University of Connecticut “Leffler’s panoramic survey of global developments offers an important reassessment of American policy in the early cold war — one that sees American policy driven much by an expansive definition of national security as by the threat of Soviet imperialism. As the cold war comes to an end, Leffler presents a fresh appraisal of its origins.” — Michael J. Hogan, Professor of History, Ohio State University, Editor, Diplomatic History “Magisterial... This book is without question a major achievement. It is a mastery work of synthesis, weaving together in a single coherent study the various and often contradictory trends in previous historical writing on the Cold War’s origins. It is indefatigably researched... and most important, it is an intellectually honest work. A fine book.” — The Nation “[A Preponderance of Power] remains today [November 2013] the (so-far) definitive history of US behavior in the Cold War” — Eric Alterman, The Nation “The best book to date on the Truman administration and the origins of the Cold War.” — Detroit Free Press “A Preponderance of Power will be of immense value to scholars interested in the grand strategy of the Truman administration. Leffler has combined a solid grasp of secondary material with a comprehensive and very carefully documented analysis of primary sources, including a vast array of previously classified documents. The result is not only a more complete record of U.S. policymakers’ thinking about national security but also a more nuanced and sophisticated reconstruction of their concerns and objectives.” — Alan C. Lamborn, American Political Science Review “A monumental work, rich in information and insights.” — R.C. Grogin, Canadian Journal of History “This massive distillation of the perceptions and policy prescriptions of the national security establishment of the Truman years...is policy history based on years of exhaustive research in government archives and private papers... Leffler’s judgment on Truman’s men and their work is favorable: they were sometimes very wise, nearly always prudent... and foolish primarily in overvaluing the strategic importance of peripheral areas.” — Gaddis Smith, Foreign Affairs “A good, indeed excellent, narrative history, straightforward and chronological... As a comprehensive and well-documented narrative of the Truman administration’s response to historic challenges beyond our shores, this book will prove indispensable as an up-to-date guide to further research.” — George Bojfer, History “Leffler’s magisterial history of U.S. security policy in the Truman administration... will be widely appealing to political scientists and others grappling with issues in U.S. postwar security and foreign economic policy... Leffler has achieved a powerful synthesis of competing explanations of U.S. Cold War policy and has strongly elucidated U.S. grand strategy... A Preponderance of Power is a highly ambitious, thoughtful, and important work of scholarship, indisputably the outstanding historical synthesis of U.S. foreign policy in the early Cold War era.” — Lynn Eden,International Security “A remarkable piece of work. The book’s sweep is encyclopedic: it covers both military and foreign policy for the entire period from 1945 to January 1953, and deals systematically with American policy in all the important areas of the world—eastern and western Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and the Far East as well. The book is based on a vast amount of archival research...” — Marc Trachtenheg, Orbis “What sets Leffler’s work apart from that of most of his predecessors is not only its comprehensive coverage of Cold War issues, its exhaustive — at least in American sources — research, and incisive prose, but also the effective integration of political, ideological, economic and strategic analysis.” — Stephen J. Randall, International Journal: Canada’s Journal of Global Policy Analysis “Massive, brilliant post-ghostnost analysis of early cold-war realities... This study of how Truman dealt with a world sealed off to him by FDR is a book and a half.” — Kirkus “Offering new slant on the early years of the Cold War, this major reassessment traces the development of national security policy during the Truman administration. Based on a rich vein of recently declassified material, Leffler’s majestic study describes how Harry Truman and his advisers sought to mobilize America’s power in order to deal with the dangers of the postwar world and create a global environment hospitable to U.S. interests and values.” — Publishers Weekly “In examining the formulation of policy during the Truman administration, Leffler concentrates on the small group of (now unfashionably elite, white, and male) individuals who exercised decision-making responsibility in the late 1940s and early 1950s... We get to know Leffler’s main characters—Harry Truman, Dean Acheson, Nizca James, James Forrestal, John McClroy, and half a dozen others—very well. We learn how they saw the world and what they aimed to accomplish... Leffler’s book [...] is by far the best on its subject.” — H. W. Brands, American Historical Review “Leffler’s timely book is the product of more than a dozen years of prodigious research and patient investigations into many recently available collections of documents. The result is a valuable assessment of prudent policymakers who formulated the blueprints for US Cold War strategies... Leffler’s interpretation will remain a standard resource for years to come.” — Prisco III, Choice Review

The Cold War Reference Guide

The Cold War and the Color Line

Modernization Theory in Cold War America

Gale Researcher Guide for: The Cold War in Latin America

Becoming the Leader of the Free World

Military Technology and Swedish-American Security Relations 1945-1962

The 1930s were dominated by economic collapse, stagnation, and mass unemployment. This crisis enabled the Democrats to recapture the White House and embark upon a period of reform unsurpassed until the 1960s. Roosevelt’s New Deal laid the foundations of a welfare system that was further consolidated during and after the Second World War. American involvement in World War II helped to secure victory in Europe and in Asia. American participation in the war had a profound impact on the country, bringing with it enormous demographic and social changes. Some of these changes continued after the war had ended, but further political reform was to be limited due to the impact of the Cold War and the effects of America’s new role as the world’s leading superpower in the atomic age. The A to Z of the Roosevelt-Truman Era examines significant individuals, organizations, and events in American political, economic, social, and cultural history between 1933 and 1953. This was a period of enormous significance in theUnited States due to the impact of the Great Depression, World War II, and the onset of the Cold War. The presidencies of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman witnessed the origins of the modern American welfare system and the rise of the United States as a world power, as well as its involvement in the confrontation with communism that dominated the latter half of the 20th century. Winner of the 2018 American Academy of Diplomacy Douglas Dillon Award Shortlisted for the 2018 Duff Cooper Prize in Literary Nonfiction “[A] brilliant book by far the best study yet” (Paul Kennedy, The Wall Street Journal) of the gripping history behind the Marshall Plan and its long-lasting influence on our world. In the wake of World War II, with Britain’s empire collapsing and Stalin’s on the rise, US officials under new Secretary of State George C. Marshall set out to reconstruct western Europe as a bulwark against communist authoritarianism. Their massive, costly, and ambitious undertaking would confront Europeans and Americans alike with a vision at odds with their history and self-conceptions. In the process, they would drive the creation of NATO, the European Union, and a Western identity that continue to shape world events. Benn Steil’s “thoroughly researched and well-written account” (USA TODAY) tells the story behind the birth of the Cold War, told with verve, insight, and resonance for today. Focusing on the critical years 1947 to 1949, Benn Steil’s gripping narrative takes us through the seminal episodes marking the collapse of postwar US-Soviet relations—the Prague coup, the Berlin blockade, and the division of Germany. In each case, Stalin’s determination to crush the Marshall Plan and undermine American power in Europe is vividly portrayed. Bringing to bear fascinating new material from American, Russian, German, and other European archives, Steil’s account will forever change how we see the Marshall Plan. “Trenchant and timely-an ambitious, deeply researched narrative that provides a fresh perspective on the coming Cold War” (The New York Times Book Review), The Marshall Plan is a polished and masterly work of historical narrative. An instant classic of Cold War literature, it “is a gripping, complex, and critically important story that is told with clarity and precision” (The Christian Science Monitor). This important project report provides a methodological and historical framework for the identification and evaluation of significant Cold War resources associated with the Navy’s guided missile program. The study examines the technological developments associated with the Navy’s guided missile program, as well as the evolution of its research, development, test, and evaluation (RD7AE) mission; educational and training activities; and logistical operations. This demonstration project was conducted as part of Legacy’s Cold War Task Area, which was established under Legacy’s ninth legislative purpose. Cold War material culture encompasses a wide range of resources, including textual and nontextual materials, artifacts, buildings, structures, sites, objects, and landscapes. This project was intended to provide guidance in identifying and evaluating real property located on Navy installations; the study does not address written materials or museum artifacts. The study also does not address real property beyond the realm of Navy bases, such as defense contractor sites owned by the Department of the Navy. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY * CHAPTER I – INTRODUCTION * Cultural Resource Management in the Department of Defense * Previous Investigations * Legacy Resource Management Program * Legacy Demonstration Project #12: Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context * Objectives of Demonstration Project #12 * How to Use the Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context in the Identification of Cultural Resources * How to Use the Navy Cold War Guided Missile Context in the Evaluation of Cultural Resources * CHAPTER II – METHODOLOGY * Archival Research * Field Investigations * Data Synthesis * Report Organization * CHAPTER III – THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION * PART I: HISTORY OF THE NAVY DURING THE COLD WAR, 1946 – 1989 * The Truman and Eisenhower Years: 1946-1960 * National Security Policy * Beginnings of the Cold War in Europe * Asia and the Korean Conflict * Nuclear Weapons * The Cold War During the Eisenhower Administration * The United States Military * The Navy * The 1960s and Vietnam: 1961-1972 * National Security Policy * The Military Establishment * The Navy * The Post-Vietnam Era: 1973-1989 * National Security Policy * The Navy * PART II: THE U.S. NAVY’S ROLE IN THE COLD WAR GUIDED MISSILE PROGRAM, 1946-1989 * Introduction * Navy Guided Missiles * Beginnings of Navy Guided Missiles: pre-1946 * Pilotless Aircraft and Assault Drones * The Navy’s First Experiments with Guided Missiles * Bureau of Ordnance (BUORD) Activities * German Missiles * The Truman and Eisenhower Years: 1946-1960 * Strategic Missiles * Tactical Missiles: Surface-Launched * Tactical Missiles: Air-Launched * The 1960s and Vietnam: 1961-1972 * Strategic Missiles * Tactical Missiles: Shipboard-Launched * Tactical Missiles: Air-Launched * The Post-Vietnam Era: 1973-1989 * Strategic Missiles * The New Generation of Cruise Missiles * Air Defense Missiles * Aviation Weapons * PART III. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EFFECTS OF NAVY GUIDED MISSILES * Economic Consequences of the Military-Industrial Complex * Nuclear Warfare and American Culture * CHAPTER IV – THEME STUDIES * Introduction * PART I: GUIDED MISSILE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT * Introduction * Origins of the Navy’s Guided Missile Program: 1939-1945 * The Earliest Efforts at Missile Guidance * Early Collaboration with Private Academic Institutions * Navy Installations Active in Early Missile R&D * Truman and Eisenhower Years: 1946-1960 * Missile Guidance Systems Became Increasingly Sophisticated * The Importance of Academic Institutions in Missile R&D Continues

Noam Chomsky is a pioneering scholar in the field of linguistics, but he is better known as a public intellectual: an iconoclastic, radical critic of US politics and foreign policy. Chomsky’s Challenge examines most of the major subjects Chomsky has dealt with in his nearly half century of intellectual activism—the Vietnam War, America’s broader international role (especially its interventions in the Third World), the structure of power in American politics, the role of intellectuals in forming public opinion, and American foreign policy in the post-Cold War world. Chomsky is as controversial as he is influential. Admirers see him as a courageous teller of unpleasant truths about political power and those who wield it in the United States. Critics view him as a propagandist and ideologue who sees only black and white where there are multiple shades of gray. While Chomsky’s fans tend to view him uncritically, his critics often don’t take him seriously. Unlike any previous work, this book takes Chomsky seriously while treating him critically. The author gives Chomsky credit for valuable contributions to our understanding of the contemporary political world, but spares no criticism of the serious deficiencies he sees in Chomsky’s political analyses.

The Cold War Dynamics of Engagement and Strategic Alliance

America in the Cold War

Chomsky’s Challenge to American Power

A QuickStudy Reference for US History 2

The Skeptic’s Guide to American History

Gale Researcher Guide for: Cold War Culture in the 1950s

The Essential Reference Guide

Gale Researcher Guide for: The Cold War in Latin America is selected from Gale’s academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early access in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

If you want to discover the captivating history of the United States, then keep reading... When the first settlers reached the United States of America and started to chip out a living in the wilderness that seemed so fierce and unfamiliar to their European eyes, they could never have dreamed that someday the land upon which they stood would become one of the most powerful countries in the entire world. When Native Americans first witnessed those white sails bringing ships with white sailors into their world for the first time, they could never have dreamed that within a few centuries their population would be all but destroyed, that they would have to endure massacre after massacre, be stripped of their freedom and confined to comparatively tiny reservations, and watch the Trail of Tears within the next few hundred years. When the pioneers of the Great Awakening stood on the banks of wagons or bits of old tree stumps and told the American people a new story of individual freedom and the power of ordinary people, they could never have dreamed that their preaching would trigger a landslide of abolitionism that would end in a civil war that almost tore the entire country apart. When the Civil War was finally won by the Union, and all African America’s chains were broken at last, the military leaders could never have dreamed that within the next half century, the United States would experience the greatest military power during the Spanish-American War. And when those soldiers won the struggle against the Spain in Cuba, they could never have dreamed that later in the century, Cuba itself would turn against them and become the single greatest threat of nuclear annihilation during the Cold War. When the Wright Brothers first took to the air and Thomas Edison made the lightbulb, they could never have dreamed that American innovation would produce not only the Ford car, basketball, and Facebook, but it would also be instrumental in creating the atomic bomb that killed hundreds of thousands of people and finally brought an end to the Second World War. As for Martin Luther King, Jr., he did dream. He had a dream of equality and brotherhood, and his dream at least partially came true in 2008 when America saw the inauguration of its first black president. Never could the slaves of the great plantations of the South have dreamed that that day would ever come, but it did. Nobody could have dreamed it, but it all came to pass, and it became the history of the United States of America. And this is how it all happened... In The History of the United States: A Captivating Guide to American History, Including Events Such as the American Revolution, French and Indian War, Boston Tea Party, Pearl Harbor, and the Gulf War, you will discover pieces such as The People Who Were There First A Time of Exploration Colonizing America The French and Indian War The Boston Tea Party The American Revolution The First President Restless Times Horrors for the Natives Awakening Civil War Seeking for Peace A Rising Power Dissaster Strikes The Biggest Bomb in the World Key Tension Freedom on the Home Front Error and Its War And much, much more! So if you want to learn more about the history of the United States, then scroll up and click the ‘add to cart’ button!

From the Back Cover: In US Guided Missiles renowned aviation historian Bill Yenne has produced, for the first time, a comprehensive guide to the widely varied United States guided missile systems that has been designed for the ‘M’ prefix. Beginning with the 1950s MGM-1 Matador-a jet-propelled cruise missile inspired by Germany’s wartime V-1 ‘Flying Bomb’—And the MGM-5 Corporal, evolved from the German V-2 ballistic missile. US Guided Missiles charts the evolution of Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) such as the Atlas, Titan, Minuteman and Peacekeeper. The Atlas and Titan later became famous as the basis for the launch vehicles that carried the first American astronauts into space. Meanwhile the Rim-2 and MGM-3 Nike Ajax had their roots in anti-aircraft missiles of World War II. Having begun with the earliest Cold War guided missiles, this book progresses through Submarine Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBMs) such as the UGM-73 Poseidon and UGM-96 Trident, to the later cruise missiles such as the BGM-109 Tomahawk. The roster of systems includes the hugely successful air-to-air ‘Sidewinder’, as well as little-known and obscure missiles, and modern systems in use today including the AIM-120 AMRAAM and RIM-162 Standard Missiles. From the earliest post-war rockets, through the Cold War to modern weapons, US Guided Missiles shows how guided missile systems have changed the face of warfare, illustrated throughout with rare and previously unseen images, and with extensive appendices. This book is an essential reference for any aviation, aerospace or military historian and enthusiast.

A Captivating Guide to American History, Including Events Such as the American Revolution, French and Indian War, Boston Tea Party, Pearl Harbor, and the Gulf War

America’s Guided Bombs, Missiles and Drones 1917-1950

American Statecraft, China and Strategic Realignments

Reference Guide

*The Marshall Plan**Cool Words, Cold War**US Navy Cold War Guided Missile Cruisers*

A comprehensive look at the hundred-year history of the Cold War, from the rise of Lenin and communism to the foreign policy of George W. Bush. -- CNN's 24-part series, telecast in late 1996, is still alive and well on CNN Interactive. -- Who says the Cold War is over? Heard about the collision between the Chinese freighter and the U.S. Navy spy plane? New York Times political columnist Maureen Dowd said in April, "One veteran cold warrior who served under several presidents told me he was shocked that Bush II had refrozen the cold war." -- The Cold War International History Project Website at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars has up-to-date info on books published about the Cold War, as well as conferences, news, etc. The Complete Idiot's Guide "RM" to the Cold War covers: origins of the Cold War -- Karl Marx, the Treaty at Versailles, the Great Depression, the New Deal, and World War II; the China Lobby and the Marshall Plan, "American Caesar" in Korea and "Tail-Gunner Joe"; the birth of "talking head" journalism; those Happy Days 1950's; the Cuban Missile Crisis and death in Vietnam; the turbulent Sixties; Nixon visits China; Cold War America in the Seventies and Eighties -- the "Evil Empire," Grenada, Nicaragua, and KAL Flight 007, and Post-Cold War policy, the Cold War legacy.

This reassessment of the Cold War premises of American Propaganda brings the original 1954 study up to date and places it into historical context. The book is a careful examination of the principles and beliefs that have guided American propaganda operations including the dilemmas that currently face American information policy. It summarizes an empirical study based on extensive interviews of the agency's executives and operatives that is updated by the new interviews reflected in this edition, and that helps USIA guide and plan its own research and improve its operations.

Gale Researcher Guide for: Cold War Culture in the 1950s is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

A long-time U.S. policy insider s scholarly and encyclopedic history with unprecedented analysis of the official documents of the Cold War explores Reagan s integrated new strategies in defense, arms control, diplomacy, information and intelligence, and support for the faiths and forces of freedom that collapsed the Soviet ideology and empire.'

The Rise and Decline of the American Century

Dawn of the Cold War

US Foreign Policy and the Iranian Revolution

Off Target

Cold War: a Captivating Guide to the Korean War and Vietnam War

A General History and Annotated Chronology, with Selected Biographies

Cold War

Now revised — the easy-to-understand guide to the story of America Want to better understand U.S. History? This friendly book serves as your tour guide through the important events of America's past and present, introducing you to the people who helped to shape history. From pre-Columbus to the American Revolution, from Watergate to Iraq to Barack Obama, you'll discover fascinating details that you won't find in dry history texts! They're coming to America — explore early civilizations, meet Native Americans, and see how the development of the English colonies led to slavery and the American Revolution From Thomas Jefferson to Abraham Lincoln — examine the contributions of great Americans as well as the discovery of gold, the birth of California, the Civil War, and Manifest Destiny America grows up — be there during the conquering of the West, industrial development, and the invention of the light bulb and the telephone The impact of the World Wars — understand the sweeping changes these epochal events brought to America and the rest of the world The Cold War, Camelot, and Clinton — take a closer look at the Korean War and communism, the fabulous '50s, JFK, Vietnam, Nixon and Watergate, Reaganomics, and the Clinton years From the '90s to now — witness the birth of the microchip, the impact of hanging chads in a presidential election, the largest terrorist attack on American soil, and the growing economic crisis Open the book and find: Ten important events that defined American culture Interesting Americans, from presidents to gangsters to sports heroes How America fought to win independence from England Details about all the major wars and their long-term effects Insight into the roots of slavery Inventions that changed life for Americans The impact of the atomic bomb The Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence

This book examines the slide into a new Cold War in the Caribbean. The primary argument is that the Caribbean ' s geopolitics have shifted from a period of relative great power disinterest in the aftermath of the Cold War to a gradual movement into a new Cold War in which a global rivalry between the U.S. and China is acted out regionally. The result of this is a gradual polarization of countries in the Caribbean as they are increasingly pressured to choose between Washington and Beijing (this being very evident during the Trump years). It can be argued that the U.S. focus on the Caribbean in the late 1990s through the early 21st century diminished, leaving the region open to a China ready and eager to do business and guided by a diverse set of objectives. The book brings the reader into a discussion on international relations with a main focus on U.S.-Chinese relations being played out in the Caribbean, an important strategic region for the North American country.

The impact of the Cold War is still being felt around the world today. This insightful single-volume reference captures the events and personalities of the era, while also inspiring critical thinking about this still-controversial period. • Several analytical essays by prominent historians, plus 85 additional A–Z reference entries about conflicts, incidents, leaders, and issues • 35 examples of relevant primary source documents, including speeches, treaties, policy statements, and letters, such as the Marshall Plan and Winston Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech • A detailed chronology of important events that occurred before, during, and after the Cold War • Numerous maps and images of key leaders and events • A comprehensive bibliography of print resources

Including extensive, balanced information, keen insights, and helpful research tools, this book provides a valuable resource for students or general readers interested in American policy, diplomacy, and conduct during the Cold War. • Provides a solid introduction to the Cold War era that incorporates information from the latest scholarship • Documents the myriad impacts, both obvious and subtle, of the Cold War on American culture • Supplies a thorough annotated bibliography that includes primary and secondary sources, both standards and very recent studies—ideal for students and others interested in research • Constitutes a convenient research tool for high school and undergraduate students writing term papers or preparing theses on Cold War-related topics

America in the Cold War: A Reference Guide

SAT II Exam Study Guide

The US Policy Making Process for Post Cold War China

The Definitive Reference Guide

American Race Relations in the Global Arena

The A to Z of the Roosevelt-Truman Era

The Columbia Guide to the Cold War

For most of this century, American foreign policy was guided by a set of assumptions that were formulated during World War I by President Woodrow Wilson. In this incisive reexamination, Frank Ninkovich argues that the Wilsonian outlook, far from being a crusading, idealistic doctrine, was reactive, practical, and grounded in fear. Wilson and his successors believed it absolutely essential to guard against world war or global domination, with the underlying aim of safeguarding and nurturing political harmony and commercial cooperation among the great powers. As the world entered a period of unprecedented turbulence,

Wilsonianism became a "crisis internationalism" dedicated to preserving the benign vision of "normal internationalism" with which the United States entered the twentieth century. In the process of describing Wilson's legacy, Ninkovich reinterprets most of the twentieth century's main foreign policy developments. He views the 1920s, for example, not as an isolationist period but as a reversion to "Talt's Dollar Diplomacy. The Cold War, with its faraway military interventions, illustrates Wilsonian America's preoccupation with achieving a cohesive world opinion and its abandonment of traditional, regional conceptions of national interest. The Wilsonian Century offers a striking alternative to traditional interest-based interpretations of U.S. foreign policy. In revising the usual view of Wilson's contribution, Ninkovich shows the extraordinary degree to which Wilsonian ideas guided American policy through a century of conflict and tension. "[A] succinct but sweeping survey of American foreign relations from Theodore Roosevelt to Bill Clinton. . . . [A] thought-provoking book."—Richard V. Dammis, *History* "[W]orthy of sharing shelf space with George F. Kennan, William Appleman Williams, and other major foreign policy theorists."—*Library Journal*

For over forty years much of the world was held captive by a conflict between two wholly incompatible economic ideologies—capitalism and communism—and the two primary superpower countries who practiced them, the United States and the Soviet Union. Written in accessible language for readers with little or no previous knowledge about the subject, this work is first a general history of the Cold War, with an overview of its root causes and the policies and theories that were in place from 1947 through 1990. A thoroughly annotated chronology of important Cold War events follows. Short biographies of some of the major United States political figures and world leaders conclude the work.

Every week the TV news highlights the routine use of drones and guided missiles against terrorist enemies and the recreational use of drones has become commonplace. The Nazi WWII development of guided missiles and bombs is often given credit for America's Cold War success in this realm. However, it was during that war that America, and the Air Force, in particular, also began the development of systems and weapons that laid the foundation for today's technology. 'Off Target' relates in detail the then "Secret" research, development, and combat employment of these early guided bombs, missiles, and drones from 1917 to 1948. Using formerly Secret/Confidential manuals, reports, microfilm print outs, and photos, collected over 40 years, author Wolf, gives the air war historian and enthusiast a detailed look at this unknown topic that progressed from biplane drones to sophisticated post-WWII guided missiles. Among the subjects discussed are Sperry's aerial torpedo and the Kettering "Bug" of WWI to WWII's early rudimentary GB Series Glide Bombs to the more sophisticated VB Series that evolved from radio, heat, light, or television guidance. The Aphrodite/Joseph Kennedy B-17, BQ, TDR, and target drones are discussed as are the SWOD, GLOMB, GORGON, and JB Jet bomb series.

This book provides a fresh perspective on the origins of the confrontation between the US and Iran. It demonstrates that, contrary to the claims of Iran's leaders, there was no instinctive American hostility towards the Revolution, and explains why many assumptions guiding US policy were inappropriate for dealing with the new reality in Iran.

Guided Missiles, Misguided Men, and a Republic in Peril

American History 2

The Wilsonian Century

A Guide for the Critical Reader