1. **Post-War Americas (syllabus section 15)**
	1. U.S. Administrations’ Domestic Agendas
		1. Truman (1945-52) & the “Fair Deal” – seeing his domestic policy as the fulfillment of FDR’s New Deal, Truman began to push for change.
			1. “**Missouri Gang” & cronyism** - “**To err is Truman**.”
			2. Scrappiness – “**The buck stops here**!” & “**If you can’t stand the heat, get out of the kitchen**.”
			3. Legislative Successes & Failures – Much of what Truman tried to accomplish met with resistance from Congress.
				1. Successes

**Employment Act of 1946**

**Minimum Wage**

He expanded Social Security in August of 1950 with the **SSA of 1950**

Passed in **1949, the Housing Act**

Limit on Presidential terms (**22nd Amendment 1951**)

* + - * 1. Failures

**Employment Act 1946**, thus creating the **Council of Economic Advisors**.

**Taft-Hartley Act 1947**

**government health coverage**

**increase in government funds for education**

Anti-racial discrimination laws

**Jackie Robinson**

**Exec. Order 9981**

**Thurgood Marshall** & ***Sweatt v. Painter* in 1950**.

Dixiecrats & Strom Thurmond

* + - 1. 1948 Election & Truman’s 2nd term
				1. Democratic division

Dixiecrats & Strom Thurmond

Progressive Citizens of America Party & Henry Wallace

* + - * 1. Election results
				2. McCarthyism
				3. Fair Deal

Federal Security Agency

Minimum Wage

Housing Act of 1949

Support civil rights through executive action

* + - * 1. Presidential Power

Congress added authority

* + 1. Eisenhower (1953-60) & New Look
			1. Technology boom
				1. **Int’l Business Machines** (IBM)
				2. The passenger airline & **SAC**

**B-52, Boeing** & **707**

“**Air Force One**.”

* + - 1. Public Works Projects
				1. **Interstate Highway Act 1956**
				2. **St. Lawrence Waterway Project**
			2. America’s quiet revolution
				1. **white collar workers eclipsed blue collar workers**
				2. **Secretary of State John Foster Dulles**
				3. “Cult of domesticity”

*Ozzie & Harriet* and *Leave It To Beaver*

**Tupperware parties**

* + - * 1. Consumer Society

**Television**

**Mainstream culture**

**Advertising**

**Televangelism**

**Diner’s Club CC 1949**

**the Bergen Mall**

Maurice & Richard McDonald & **Ray Kroc**

Walt Disney & **Disneyland**

**Hugh Hefner** & **Playboy**

***Rebel Without a Cause*** & **James Dean**

**Elvis Presley** & **Ed Sullivan Show in 1956**

* + - * 1. Segregation & Civil Rights

**Operation Wetback 1954**

“**The Warren Court**” & **Brown v. Board of Education** of Topeka, Kansas in **1954**

* + 1. Kennedy (1961-63) & the “New Frontier”
			1. “**Camelot**”

* + - * 1. “**the best and the brightest**”

Robert Kennedy (RFK), & **reform the FBI**

**combatting organized crime**

**crack down on the rampant civil rights abuses**

* + - * 1. **American royalty v. the Irish Catholic**
				2. **expansion of the House Rules Committee**
			1. To “Big Business”: a liberal / To the individual: a conservative
				1. Liberal - **Wage agreement with “Big Steel” 1962**

Defied by “Big Steel”

Faceoff in Oval Office

* + - * 1. Conservative: **across the board tax cut**
				2. Trade with Europe

**Trade Expansion Act 1962**

**Kennedy Round** (as part of the GATT)

* + - * 1. **Atlantic Community**, blocked by France & Charles De Gaulle 1963

**Anti-American sentiment amongst the French**

French were ardently **pursuing a nukes program**

* + - 1. Social Justice Crusader
				1. Peace Corps

 “ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country.”

**Exec. Order 10924**

**Medicaire**

**President’s Advisory Council on the Arts**

**Housing Act of 1961**

* + - 1. **Newton Minow**, when he delivered his famous speech in which he claimed that television had become a “**vast wasteland**”
			2. Technology
				1. Space race – commit to travelling to the moon

Alan Shepherd (first American in space)

John Glenn (first American in orbit)

Neil Armstrong & Buzz Aldrin (first on the moon)

* + - 1. JFK was assassinated in Dallas, TX on **November 22, 1963**
		1. Johnson (1963-68) & the “Great Society”
			1. War on Poverty
				1. **Michael Harrington’s 1962 book *The Other America***
				2. Scottsboro Boys case of 1932, & ***Gideon v. Wainwright 1963***.
				3. After a landslide victory in the 1964 election, LBJ took it as a national mandate to push full speed ahead towards making his Great Society a reality.

Doubled federal $ to Office of Economic Opportunities, with more than a billion alone earmarked for Appalachia.

Created two new cabinet positions

Department of Transportation

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

He also established and funded the National Endowment for the Arts and Humanities

**Project Head Start** & **Sesame Street**.

Presidential Succession established (25th Amendment 1967)

* + - 1. Successes: the Big 4
				1. Education
				2. **Medicare** & **Medicade**
				3. Immigration – **Immigration & Neutrality Act of 1965**
				4. Voting Rights

**24th Amendment**

Voting Rights Act of ’65

* + - 1. Failures & Resistance to Societal “Norms”
				1. **ever-rising inflation**
				2. **poverty was still prevalent**
				3. Vietnam & Gulf of Tonkin
		1. Nixon (1969-74) & “**New Federalism**”
			1. Fortuitous circumstances ushered in Nixon’s administration, as the culmination of JFK’s promise came to reality when **Neil Armstrong** walked on the moon in 1969. Not all achievements of the Nixon presidency were as readily embraced by the American public as this momentous event. The reality of a country that had undergone a fundamental shift in its cultural DNA was undeniable.
			2. Environmental Movement
				1. Another enduring legacy of the counter-culture movement of the 60’s was the environmental movement.
				2. **Environmental Protection Agency** (**EPA**) & C**lean Air Act of 1970** and the **Endangered Species Act of 1973**
				3. Moreover, the 1st **Earth Day** was held on 4/22/70
			3. The Oil Crisis
				1. **OPEC** placed an **embargo on all oil exports to the U.S.**
				2. **Alaskan Pipeline**
			4. “**New Federalism**,”
			5. Watergate 1974 –
				1. **CREEP**
				2. **Bob Woodward** & **Carl Bernstein**, & “**Deep Throat**”
				3. **White House tapes** & VP Spiro T. Agnew
				4. In Nov. 1973, Nixon states to the nation, “**I am not a crook!**” stating that the tapes would prove his innocence.
				5. **Nixon resigns** on August 9, and Ford becomes president. Ford pardons Nixon.
		2. Gerald Ford (1974-1977)
			1. Ford’s Pardon of Nixon
				1. Nixon charged as unindicted co-conspirator
				2. Possession of Nixon’s papers & 900 reels of tapes
				3. Burdick vs. United States
			2. Ford’s Domestic Programs
				1. Democrats won control of Congress in Nov. 1974
				2. Much more conservative than Nixon
				3. Economic Policies
				4. Civil Rights Policies
				5. Foreign Affairs
				6. Legacy
			3. Jimmy Carter (1977-1981)
				1. Economic Policies

Attempts to stimulate economy

Never developed a clear, consistent policy

* + - * 1. National Energy Program (Policy)

Reduce growth rate in energy consumption to 2% per year

Reduce gasoline consumption by 10%

Cut imports of foreign oil to less than 6 million barrels a day (about half)

Establish a strategic petroleum reserve of at least 1 billion barrels (10 months supply)

Increase coal production to over 1 billion tons a year

Insulate 90% of American homes & all new buildings

Use solar energy in more than 2.5 million homes

Increase in nuclear energy

* + - * 1. Environmental Policies

Created the Department of Energy (Oct. 1977)

Solar Energy Research Institute

$88 billion decade-long programme to produce synthetic fuel

* + - * 1. Civil Rights Policies

At home

Pardons for draft dodgers

Enforced affirmative action

Improvements in social services

Abroad

Established the Carter Center after presidency

* + - * 1. Legacy

Difficult relation with Congress

Lost 1980 election to Ronald Reagan

Adopted Reaganomics (supply side economics)

* 1. Canadian Domestic Agendas 1945-84
		1. King 1935-48
			1. The Marsh Report 1943 & Social welfare programs
				1. Unemployment insurance 1940
				2. Family allowances 1945
				3. Old-Age Pension 1951 (began in 1927) & Canada Pension Plan 1965
				4. National Health Insurance 1965\*\*\*
			2. Veteran re-assimilation
			3. Shift to peacetime production
			4. Permanent Joint Board of Defense (PJBD) 1946
		2. St. Laurent 1948-57
			1. Newfoundland becomes 10th province 1949
			2. Initiated the St. Lawrence Seaway Project
			3. Joint air defense project
				1. Pinetree Line 53° (completed 1954)
				2. Mid-Canada Line 55° (completed 1957) (aka “The McGill Fence”)
				3. DEW Line 69° (completed 1957)
				4. NORAD
		3. Diefenbaker 1957-63
			1. Minority parties
			2. “Northern Vision”
				1. Trans-Canadian Highway
				2. Northern railroad
			3. Minority appointments
			4. Canadian Bill of Rights 1960
			5. Quiet Revolution
				1. Quebecian resistance
				2. Jean Lesage
			6. Diefenbaker’s Downfall
				1. Deflationary monetary policy
				2. Avro Arrow Project
				3. Controversy over nuclear warheads
		4. Pearson 1963-68
			1. Pearson & LBJ
			2. The diplomat
			3. Reduction in defense spending
			4. Social Welfare programs
				1. Student Loans Program 1964
				2. Pension Plan 1965
				3. Medical Care Act of 1966
			5. Nationalism
				1. The Maple Leaf
				2. The Anthem
				3. Québécois separatism
		5. Trudeau 1968-79, 80-84
			1. Trudeau-mania
			2. Bi-lingual & Bi-cultural
			3. Quiet (Silent) Revolution
				1. Separatist grows in late 60s fueled by René Levesque
				2. October Crisis 1970 by Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ)

Bombings

Robbery of the armoury

Kidnappings & Murder

British Diplomat (Oct. 5)

Québécois Cabinet member (Oct. 10)

Response – War Measures Act

Negotiations

Legacy

* + - * 1. Late 70’s & the *Parti Québécois* 1976