



PRESENTATION



# The American Republic

Since 1877

Appleby  
Brinkley  
Broussard  
McPherson  
Ritchie

 NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC

## Unit 6

### Global Struggles



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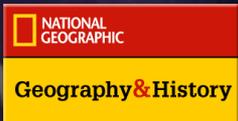


Click the Speaker button  
to listen to the audio again.



## Unit Overview

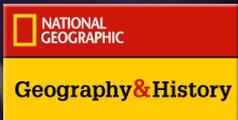
Unit 6 explores the global struggles faced by the United States between 1931 and 1960. **Chapter 19** covers the ten years leading up to World War II, 1931–1941. **Chapter 20** focuses on America and World War II, 1941–1945. **Chapter 21** details the beginning of the Cold War, 1945–1960. **Chapter 22** focuses on postwar America, 1945–1960.



# Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you will be able to: ↓

- Identify events leading up to World War II. ↓
- Detail the major battles and strategies of World War II. ↓
- Explain how the Cold War began. ↓
- Describe life in postwar America.



Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



Reference  
**ATLAS**PRESIDENTS'  
**Gallery**HISTORY  
*Online*United States  
**Facts**Cause and  
Effect  
**Transparencies***American*  
LITERATURENATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC

Geography &amp; History

**TIME**  
NOTEBOOK

## Why It Matters Activity

As a class, discuss the reasons countries become involved in wars. Identify the places where wars or armed conflicts are currently taking place. Do you think another world war is possible?

**End of**

**UNIT**

**INTRODUCTION**

Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.



Explore online information about the topics introduced in this chapter.

Click on the **Connect** button to launch your browser and go to *The American Republic Since 1877* Web site. At this site, you will find interactive activities, current events information, and Web sites correlated with the chapters and units in the textbook. When you finish exploring, exit the browser program to return to this presentation. If you experience difficulty connecting to the Web site, manually launch your Web browser and go to <http://tarvol2.glencoe.com>



# Global Struggles

Japan attacks  
Pearl Harbor

America enters  
World War II

The U.S. economy  
booms as almost  
all major industries  
convert to war  
production

Domestic Prosperity

Consumerism  
Growth of Suburbs  
Baby Boom  
Television

Soviet Union takes  
over Eastern Europe—  
Cold War begins

War is fought on  
two fronts: the  
Pacific and Europe.  
The Allies win.

U.S.-Soviet  
Arms Race  
Formation of NATO  
Korean War  
New Red Scare

*from Farewell to Manzanar*

Click the image on the right to listen to an excerpt from the story. Then answer the questions on the following slides.



This feature is found on page 649 of your textbook.  
Click the Speaker button to listen to the audio again.



*from Farewell to Manzanar*



**Recall and Interpret** How did the food served at the camp show a lack of understanding of Japanese culture?



*Possible answer:* Rice is never eaten with sweet foods.

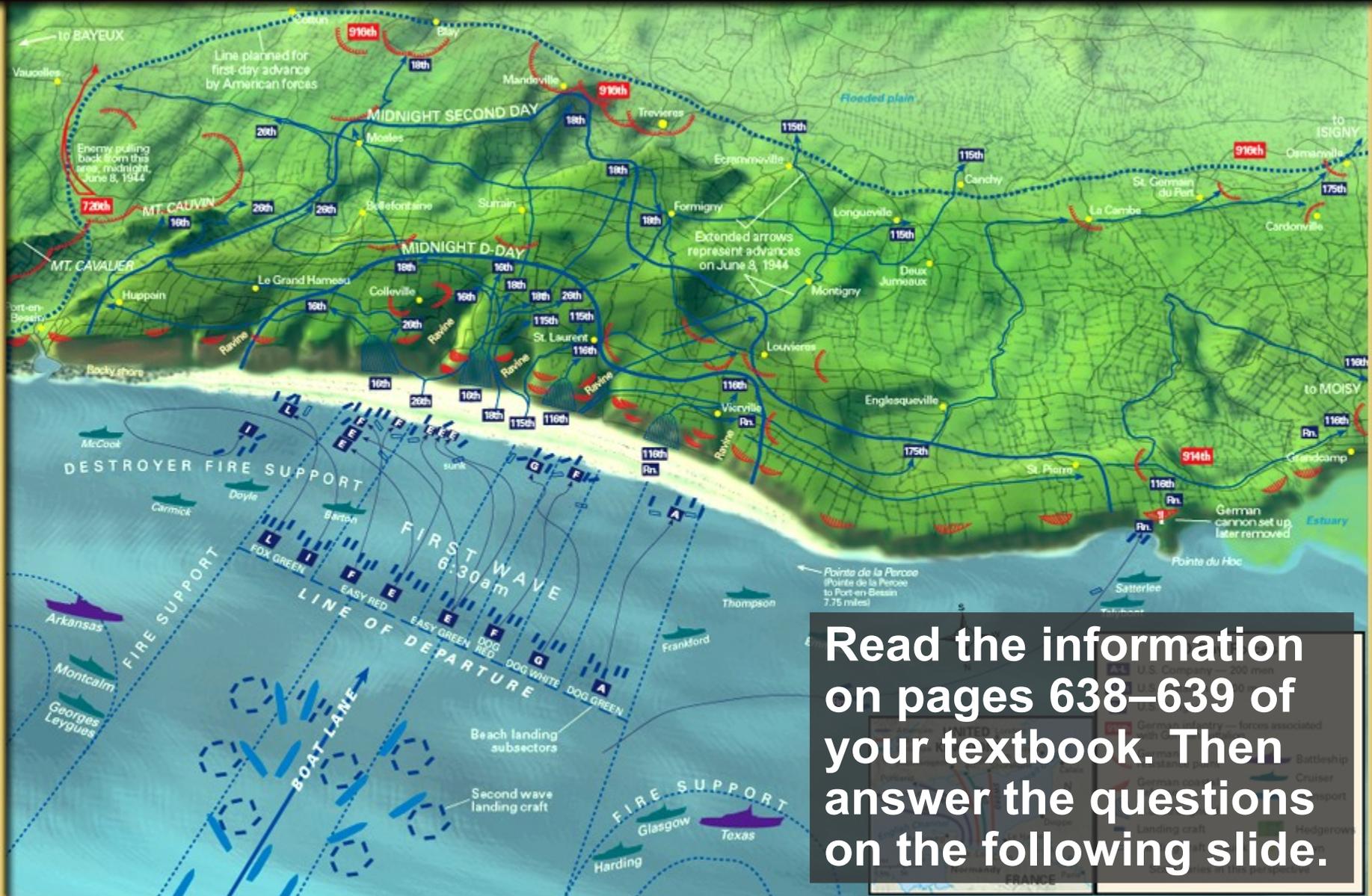
*from Farewell to Manzanar*



**Evaluate and Connect** Why do you think the families in the camps were assigned numbers?



*Possible answer:* Camp officials likely chose to use numbers because they found Japanese names difficult to spell and pronounce.



Read the information on pages 638–639 of your textbook. Then answer the questions on the following slide.

This feature is found on pages 638–639 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



# Learning from Geography



Why did Allies chose Normandy as the site of the invasion?



The Allies chose Normandy because it was a sheltered location with flat, firm beaches and was within range of friendly fighter planes based in England. There were roads or paths to lead jeeps, trucks, and troops off the beaches. There was an airfield and a seaport that could be used by the Allies. There was a reasonable expectation of achieving the element of surprise.

This feature is found on pages 638–639 of your textbook.  
 Click the mouse button or press the  
 Space Bar to display the answer.



# Learning from Geography



Why was the landing at Omaha Beach so much more difficult than U.S. leaders expected?



Winds and steady currents pushed landing craft into clumps as the men moved to shore. As groups of soldiers ran onto the beach they became easy targets for the Germans who had built strong defenses atop the cliffs overlooking Omaha Beach.



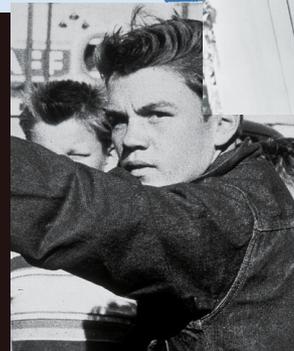
	U.S. Company — 200 men		Battleship
	U.S. Battalion — 900 men		Cruiser
	U.S. Rangers		Transport
	German infantry — forces associated with German battalion		Hedgehrows
	German resistance point		Town
	German coastal defense		
	U.S. stronghold		
	Landing craft		
	Landing craft — sunk		
Scale varies in this perspective			

This feature is found on pages 638–639 of your textbook.  
 Click the mouse button or press the  
 Space Bar to display the answer.



## What were people's lives like in the past?

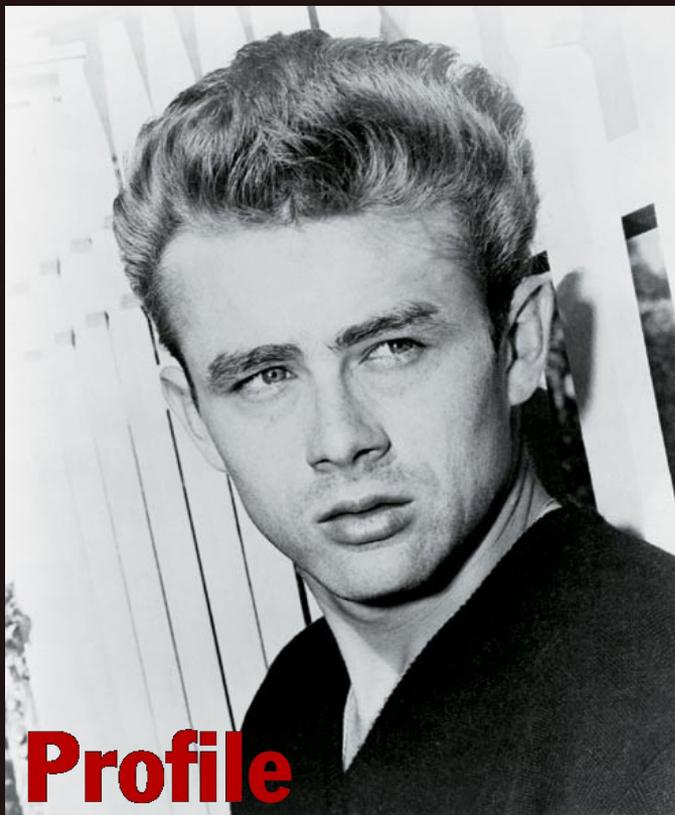
What—and who—were people talking about? What events shaped their lives? What did they do for fun? The following slides will give you some clues to everyday life in the United States as you step back in time with TIME Notebook.



This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.



**JAMES DEAN** had a brief but spectacular career as a film star. His role in *Rebel Without a Cause* made him an icon for American youth in the mid-50s. In 1955 Dean was killed in a car crash. He was 24. “I guess I have as good an insight into this rising generation as any other young man my age.



**Profile**

Therefore, when I do play a youth, I try to imitate life. *Rebel Without a Cause* deals with the problems of modern youth.... If you want the kids to come and see the picture, you've got to try to reach them on their own grounds. If a picture is psychologically motivated, if there is truth in the relationships in it, then I think that picture will do good.”

—*from an interview for Rebel Without a Cause*

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.



VERBATIM

“Rightly or wrongly, the world is full of such little  
 things which are not only beautiful but also  
 significant. It is not the things themselves but  
 the way we look at them that counts. It is our  
 imagination that creates the possibilities.”

MRS. RUBANCA LAMORISH

President of Phi Kappa Phi, Dartmouth College  
 1952

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Physicist, 1950

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the  
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## WINNERS & LOSERS

### POODLE CUTS

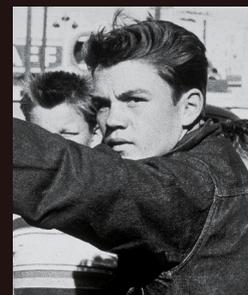
Short, curly hairstyle gains wide popularity and acceptance

### TV GUIDE

New weekly magazine achieves circulation of 6.5 million by 1959

### PALMER PAINT COMPANY OF DETROIT

Sells 12 million paint-by-number kits ranging from simple landscapes and portraits to Leonardo da Vinci's *The Last Supper*



### THE DUCKTAIL

Banned in several Massachusetts schools in 1957 ↓

### COLLIERS

The respected magazine loses circulation, publishes its final edition on January 4, 1957 ↓

### LEONARDO DA VINCI'S

*The Last Supper*

Now everyone can paint their own copy to hang in their homes.

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



## 1950s WORD PLAY

# Translation, Please!

Match the word to its meaning.

## Teen-Age Lingo

- |               |   |                               |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. cool       | → | a. a dull person, an outsider |
| 2. hang loose | → | b. worthy of approval         |
| 3. hairy      | → | c. formidable                 |
| 4. yo-yo      | → | d. don't worry                |

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.  
Click the mouse button or press the  
Space Bar to display the answers.



# Be Prepared

“Know the Bomb’s True Dangers. Know the Steps You Can Take to Escape Them!—You Can Survive.”

*Government pamphlet, 1950* ↓

DIGGING YOUR OWN BOMB SHELTER? Better go shopping. On the following slide is a list of items included with the \$3,000 Mark I Kiddie Kokoon, designed to accommodate a family of five for a three-to-five-day underground stay.



This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



# Be Prepared

- air blower ↓
- Radiation detector ↓
- protective apparel suit ↓
- face respirator ↓
- radiation charts (4) ↓
- hand shovel combination (for digging out after blast) ↓
- gasoline driven generator ↓
- gasoline (10 gallons) ↓
- chemical toilet ↓
- toilet chemicals (2 gallons) ↓
- bunks (5) ↓
- Mattresses and blanket (5) ↓
- air pump (for blowing up mattresses) ↓
- incandescent bulbs (2) 40 watts ↓
- fuses (2) 5 amperes ↓
- clock-non-electric ↓
- first aid kit ↓
- waterless hand cleaner ↓
- sterno stove ↓
- canned water (10 gallons) ↓
- canned food (meat, powdered milk, cereal, sugar, etc.) ↓
- paper products

This feature is found on pages 704–705 of your textbook.

Click the mouse button or press the Space Bar to display the information.



## NUMBERS 1957

**3¢** Cost of first-class postage stamp

**19¢** Cost of loaf of bread

**25¢** Cost of issue of *Sports Illustrated*

**35¢** Cost of movie ticket

**50¢** Cost of gallon of milk (delivered)

**\$2.05** Average hourly wage

**\$2,845** Cost of new car

**\$5,234** Median income for a family of four

**\$19,500** Median price to buy a home

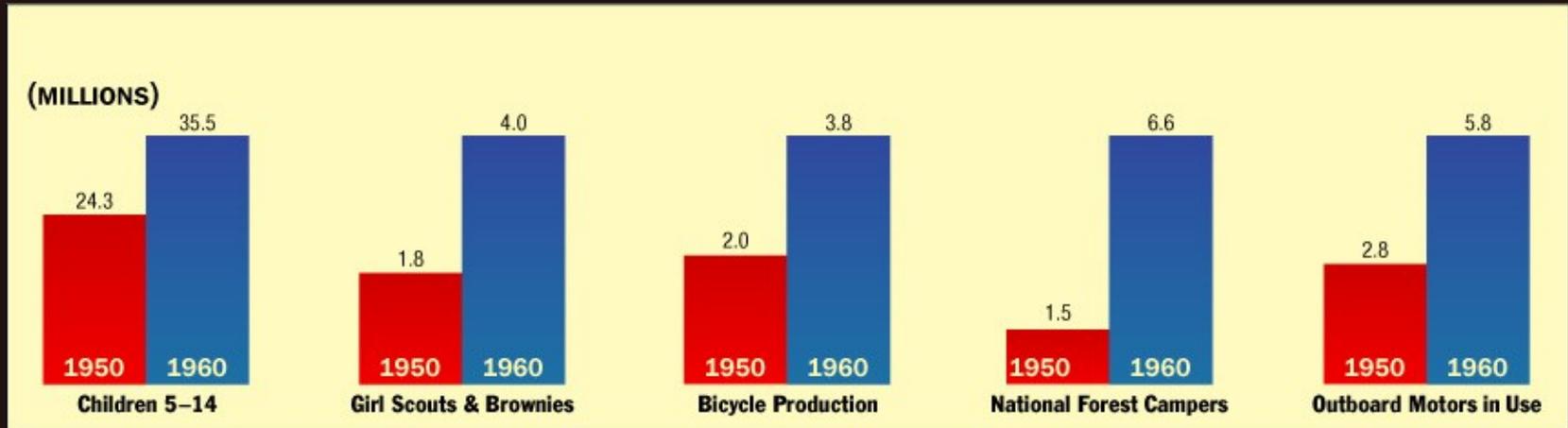


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# American Scene, 1950-1960



This feature is found on pages 704-705 of your textbook.





# End of SLIDE SHOW

Click the mouse button to return to the Contents slide.

