

DR. HARTNELL

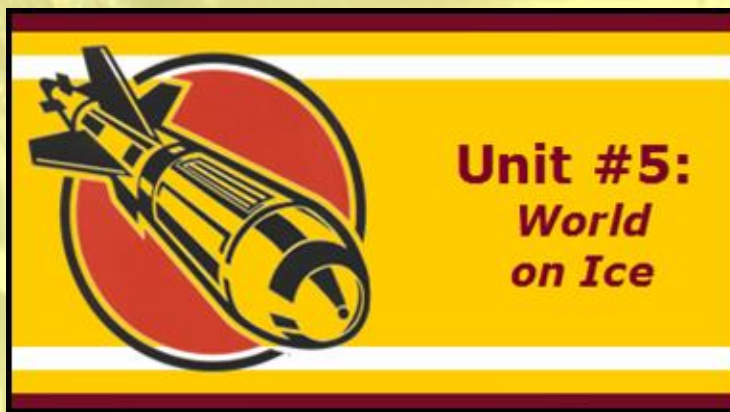


World on Ice





TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON

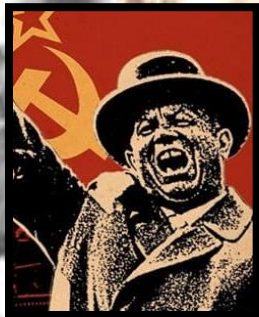


Lesson 14

(MW 5.14)



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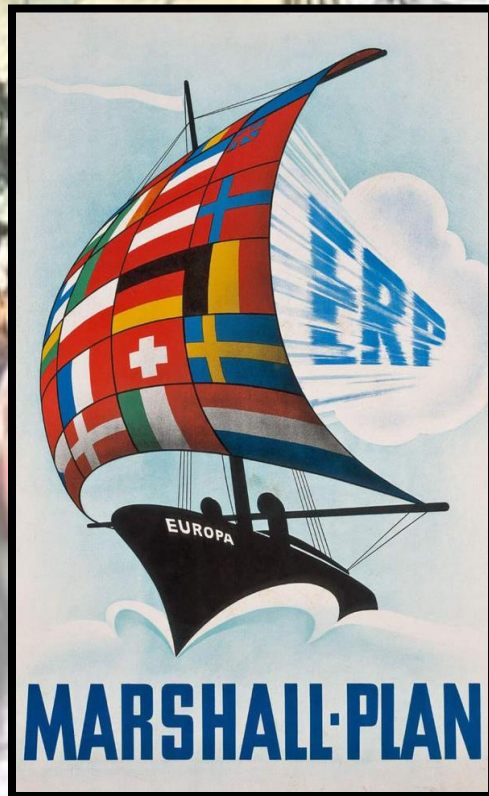
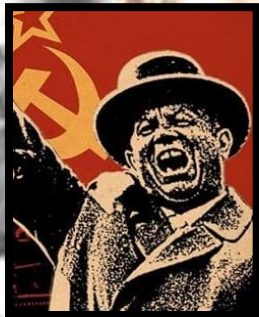




WESTERN EUROPE:

With the economic aid of the Marshall Plan, the countries of Western Europe recovered relatively rapidly from the devastation of World War II.

By 1950, industrial output in Europe was 30% above pre-war levels.





COLD WAR FRANCE:

One man (the war hero **Charles de Gaulle**) dominated the history of France for nearly a quarter of a century **after** the war.

In 1946, de Gaulle helped establish a new government, the **Fourth Republic**. (However, it was largely ineffective.)

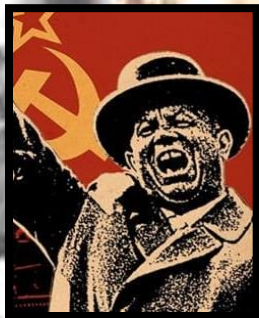


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COLD WAR FRANCE:

In 1958, leaders of the Fourth Republic, frightened by bitter divisions caused by a crisis in the French colony of Algeria, asked de Gaulle to form a new government.



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COLD WAR FRANCE:

That year, **de Gaulle** drafted a **new constitution** for the **Fifth Republic** that enhanced the **power of the President**.

The **French President** would **now have** the right to choose the **Prime Minister**, **dissolve** parliament, and **supervise** defense and foreign policy.



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COLD WAR FRANCE:



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COLD WAR FRANCE:

French voters approved the constitution, and de Gaulle became the first President of the Fifth Republic.

As President, de Gaulle wanted France to be a world power once again.



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COLD WAR FRANCE:

To achieve this, de **Gaulle** invested heavily in nuclear arms. France exploded its first nuclear bomb in 1960.

During de Gaulle's Presidency, the **French economy** grew at an annual rate of 5.5%, **faster than** the rate of growth in the **U.S.**



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COLD WAR FRANCE:

France became a major industrial producer and exporter, especially of automobiles and weapons.

Nevertheless, problems remained. Large government deficits and a rise in the cost of living led to unrest.



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COLD WAR FRANCE:

In May 1968, a series of student protests was followed by a general labor strike.

Discouraged, de Gaulle resigned from office in April 1969 and died within a year.



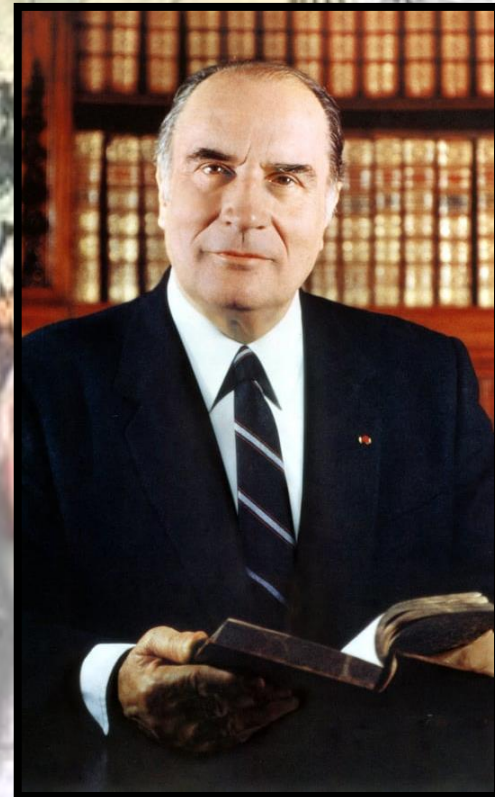
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COLD WAR FRANCE:

During the **1970s**, a **deteriorating economic situation** caused a **political shift to the left**.

By **1981**, the socialists gained power in the National Assembly. **Socialist François Mitterrand** was elected President.

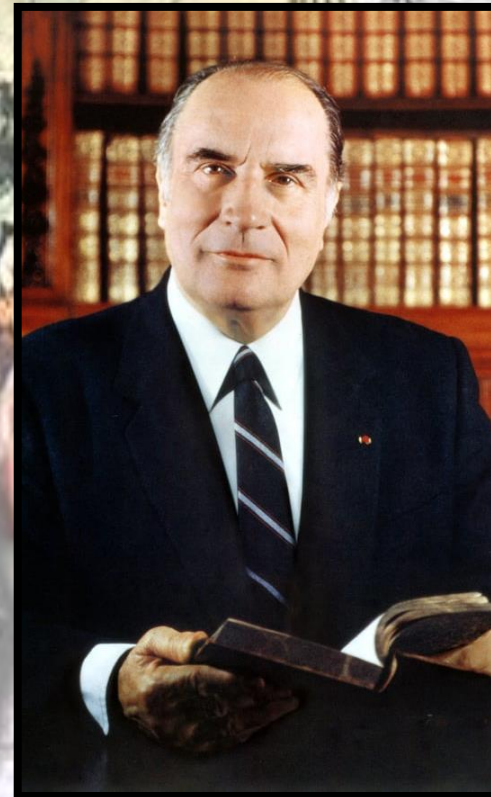
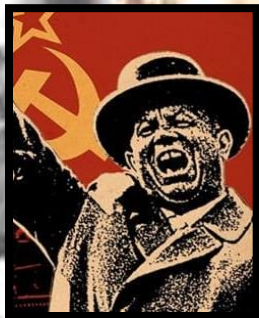


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COLD WAR FRANCE:

Mitterrand initiated a number of measures to aid workers: an **increased minimum wage**, a **39-hour work week**, and **higher taxes for the rich**.



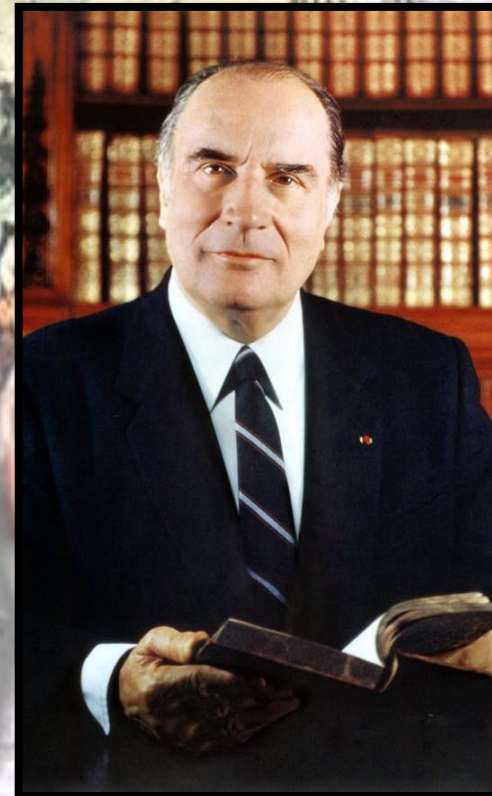
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COLD WAR FRANCE:

The **Socialist government** also **nationalized** (took over) **major banks, steel industry, space and electronics industries**, and **insurance firms**.

Socialist policies, however, largely **failed to work**, and **France's economic decline continued**.



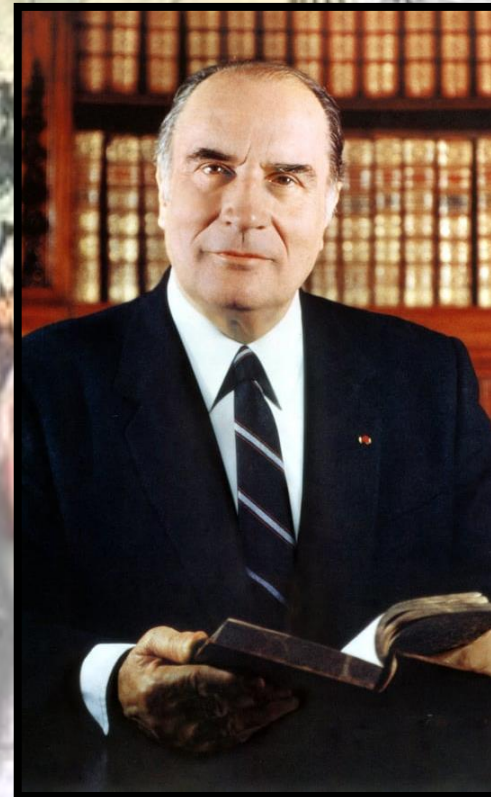
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COLD WAR FRANCE:

In the elections in March 1993,
the socialists won only 28% of
the vote.

A coalition of conservative
parties gained 80% of the seats
in the National Assembly.



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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

The end of World War II left Britain with massive economic problems.

In elections held immediately after the war, the Labour Party overwhelmingly defeated Winston Churchill's Conservative Party.

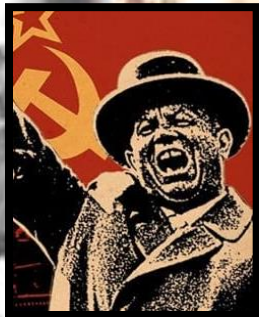


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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

Under Clement Attlee, the new Prime Minister, the **Labour** government set out to create a modern welfare state, which is where the government takes responsibility for providing citizens with services and a minimal standard of living.



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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

In **1946**, the **new government** passed the **National Insurance Act** and the **National Health Service Act**.

The **insurance act** provided **government funds** to help the **unemployed**, the sick, and the aged.



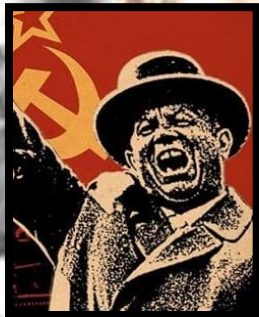
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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

The **health act** created a **system of socialized medicine** that **ensured medical care for everyone.**

The **British welfare state** became the **norm for most European countries** after **WWII.**



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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

Continuing economic problems brought the **Conservatives** back to power from **1951-1964**.

Although they favored private enterprise, the **Conservatives** accepted the welfare state and extended it by financing an ambitious building program to improve British housing.





COLD WAR BRITAIN:

**FOR THE
MANY, NOT
THE FEW**



**STRONG
AND
STABLE**



Conservatives



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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

From 1964-1979, power alternated between Britain's Conservative Party and Labour Party.

In 1979, the Conservatives came to power under Margaret Thatcher, Britain's first female Prime Minister.



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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

Thatcher pledged to limit social welfare, to restrict union power, and to end inflation. Her main focus was privatization.

Although she did not eliminate the basic social welfare system, Thatcher broke the power of the labor unions and controlled inflation.



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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

“Thatcherism”, as her economic policy was termed, improved the British economic situation... but at a price.

Business investment and the number of small businesses increased substantially. The south of England, for example, prospered.



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COLD WAR BRITAIN:

Old industrial areas elsewhere, however, were beset by **high unemployment, poverty, and violence.**

Thatcher dominated British politics in the **1980s**, but **in 1990 Thatcher's popularity fell, and she resigned as Prime Minister.**



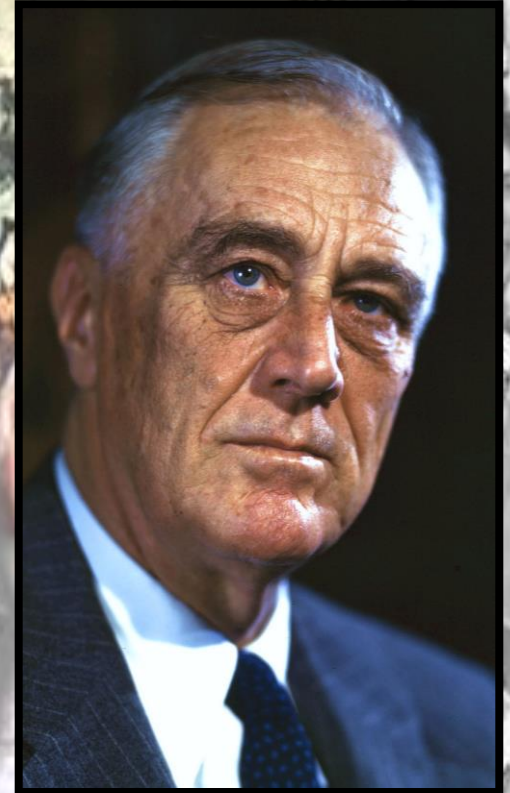
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COLD WAR U.S.:

From 1945-1970, the ideals of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal" program largely determined the patterns of American domestic politics.

The New Deal brought basic changes to American society.

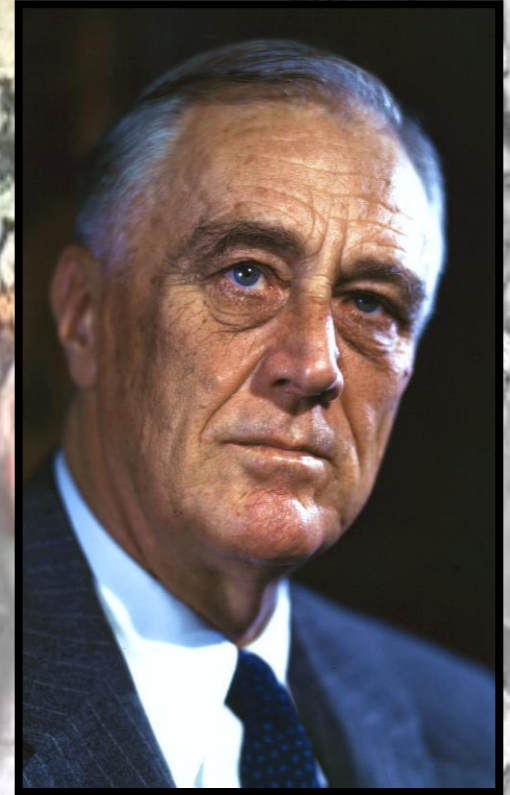


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COLD WAR U.S.:

These **changes** included a dramatic **increase** in the **role** and **power** of the **U.S.** **Government**, the rise of **organized labor**, the **beginning** of a **welfare state**, and a realization of the **need** to deal fairly **with** the **concerns** of **minorities**, especially black Americans.

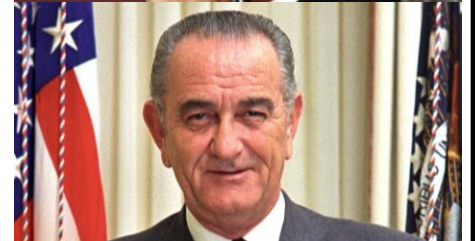


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COLD WAR U.S.:

The **New Deal** tradition in U.S. politics **was reinforced by** the election of succeeding Democratic Presidents (Harry S. Truman in **1948**, John F. Kennedy in **1960**, and Lyndon B. Johnson in **1964**).



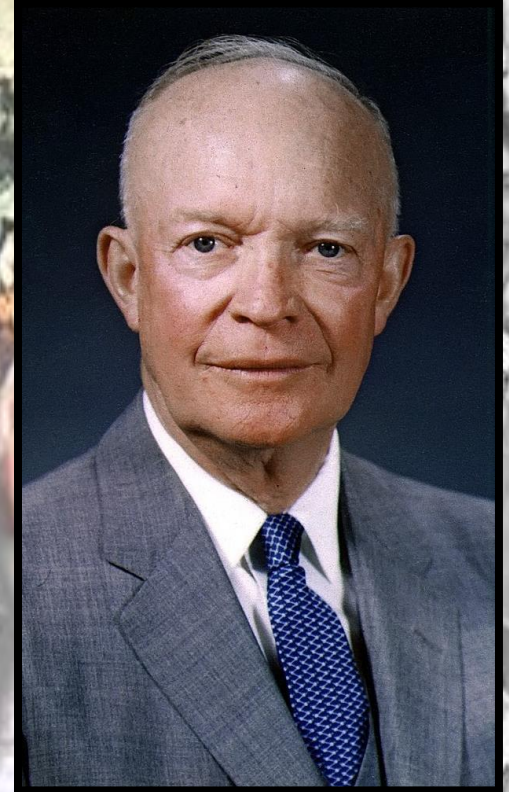
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COLD WAR U.S.:

Even the election of Republican President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952 and 1956 did not change the basic direction of the New Deal.

An economic boom followed World War II.



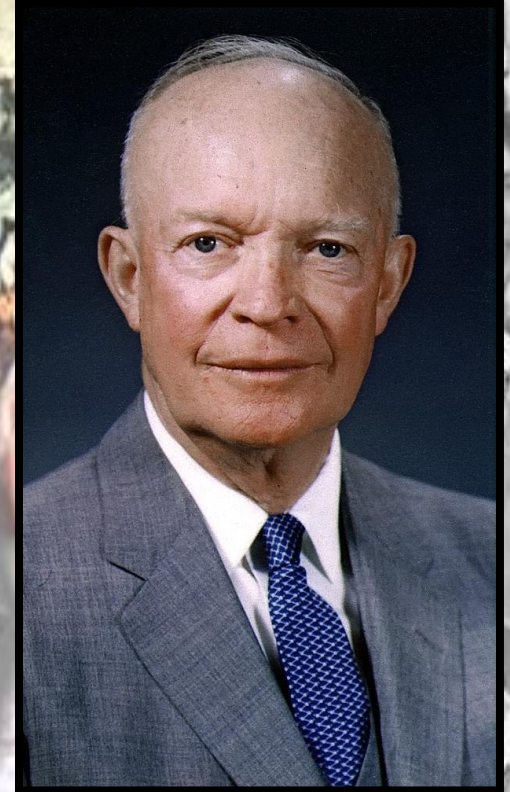
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COLD WAR U.S.:

A **shortage of consumer goods** during the war left Americans **with extra income** and the desire to buy goods after the war.

In addition, the **growth of labor unions** brought higher wages and gave more workers the ability to buy consumer goods.



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COLD WAR U.S.:

From 1945-1973, worker wages grew an average of 3% per year, the most prolonged advance ever in American history.

Prosperity was not the only characteristic of the early 1950s.



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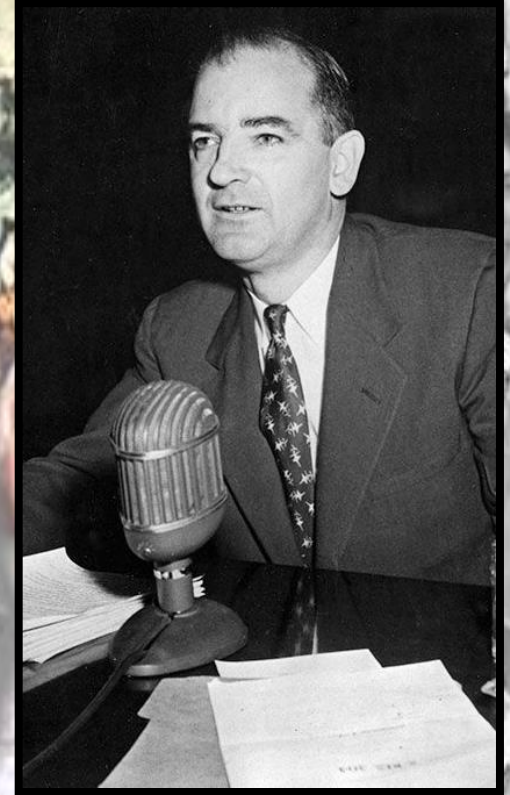
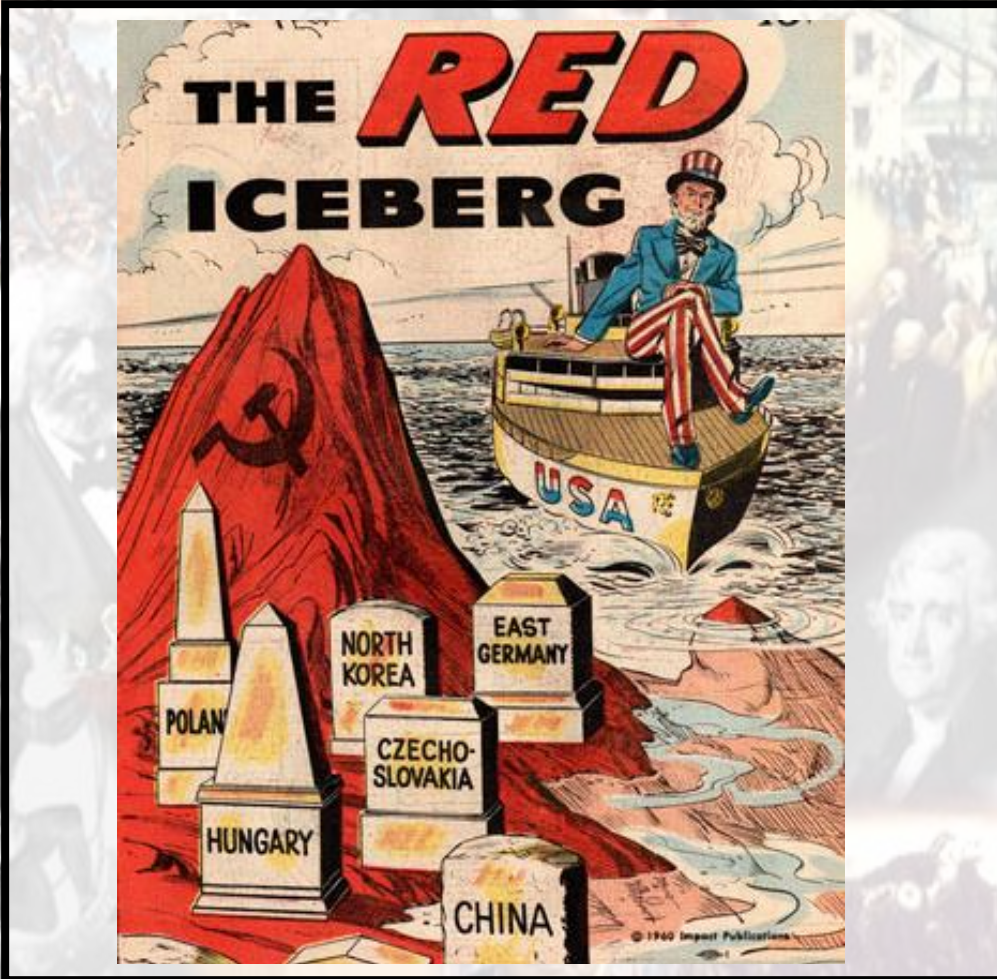
COLD WAR U.S.:

Cold War struggles abroad led to the widespread fear that communists had infiltrated the U.S.

This climate of fear produced a dangerous political agitator, Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin.



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COLD WAR U.S.:

His charges that hundreds of supposed communists were in high **government** positions helped create a massive “**Red Scare**” and a fear of communist subversion.



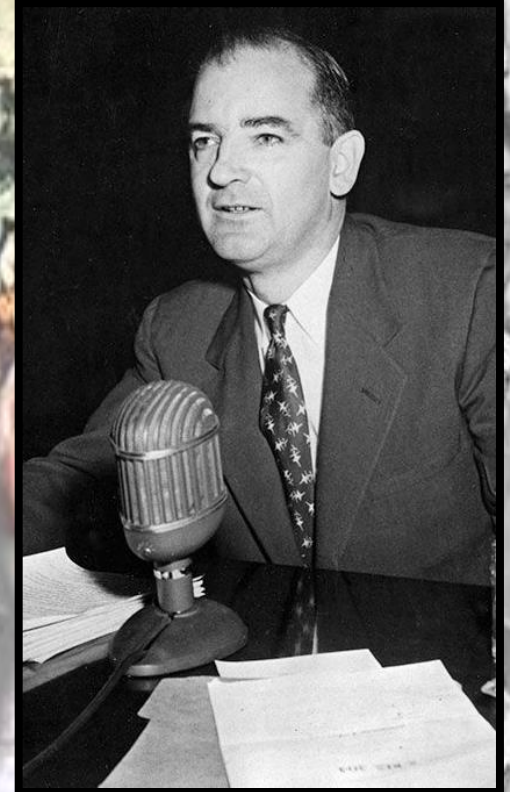
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COLD WAR U.S.:

When McCarthy attacked
“communist conspirators” in
the U.S. Army, he was
condemned by the Senate in
1954.

Very quickly, his anti-
communist crusade came to an
end.

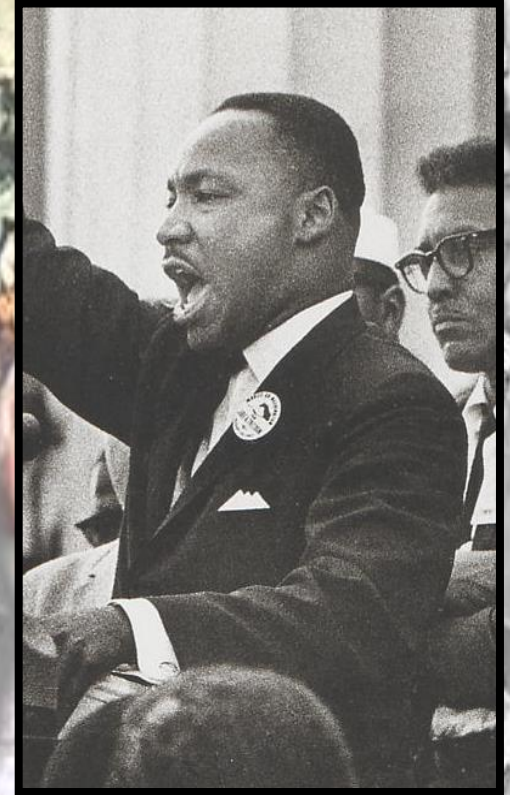


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COLD WAR U.S.:

On August 28, 1963, the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of a movement for racial equality (the Civil Rights Movement), led a march on Washington, D.C., to promote the desire for equality among whites and blacks in the U.S.



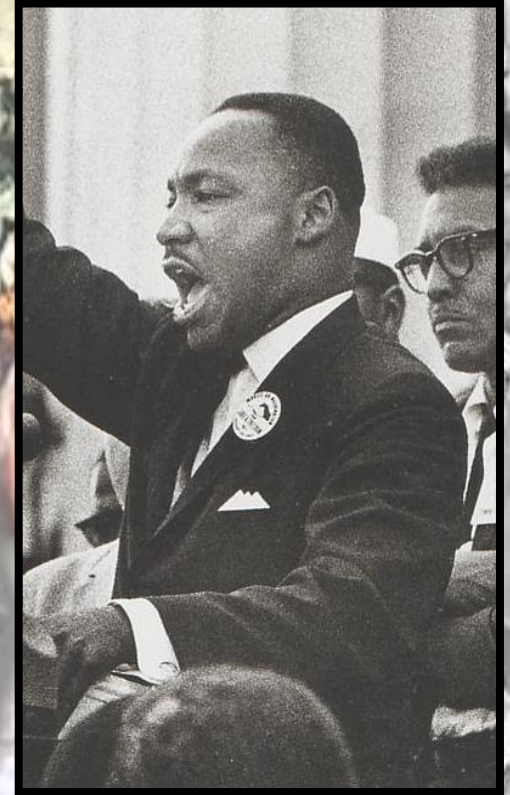
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COLD WAR U.S.:

King's march and his impassioned **plea for racial equality** had an electrifying effect on the **American people**.

By the end of 1963, a majority of the **American people** called “**civil rights**” the most significant national issue.



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COLD WAR U.S.:

After the assassination of JFK, Lyndon B. Johnson became President.

Following his landslide victory in 1964, President LBJ pursued the cause of Civil Rights.



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COLD WAR U.S.:

The **Civil Rights Act of 1964** created the machinery to end **segregation** and discrimination in the workplace and all public places.

The **Voting Rights Act** made it easier for blacks to vote in **Southern states**.



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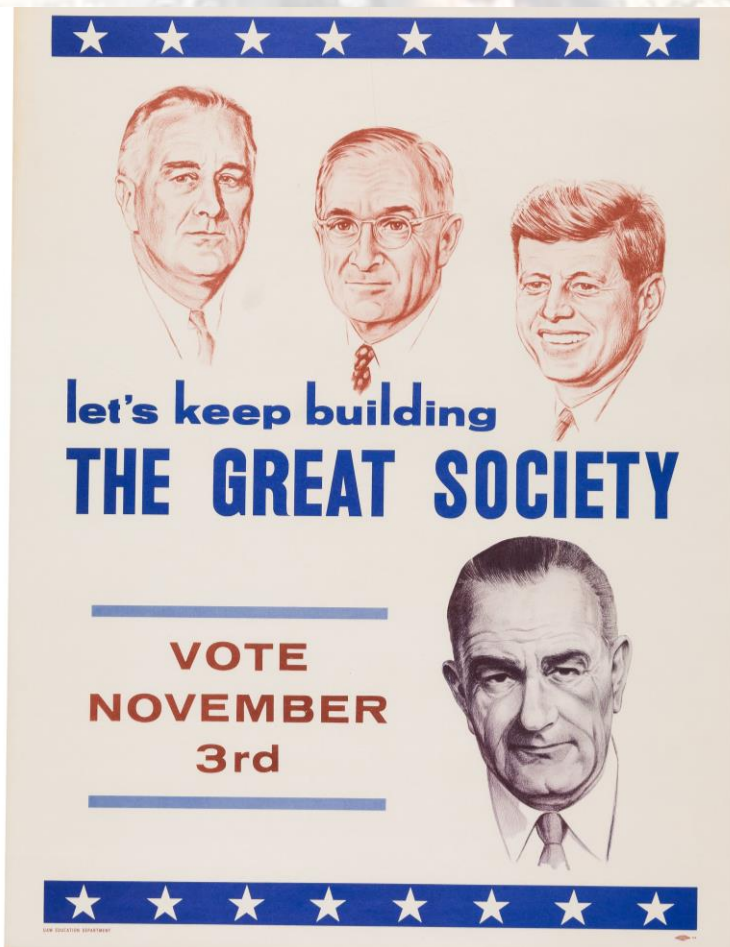
COLD WAR U.S.:

Laws alone, however, could not guarantee the “Great Society” that LBJ talked about creating.

He soon faced bitter social unrest. In 1968, MLK was assassinated.



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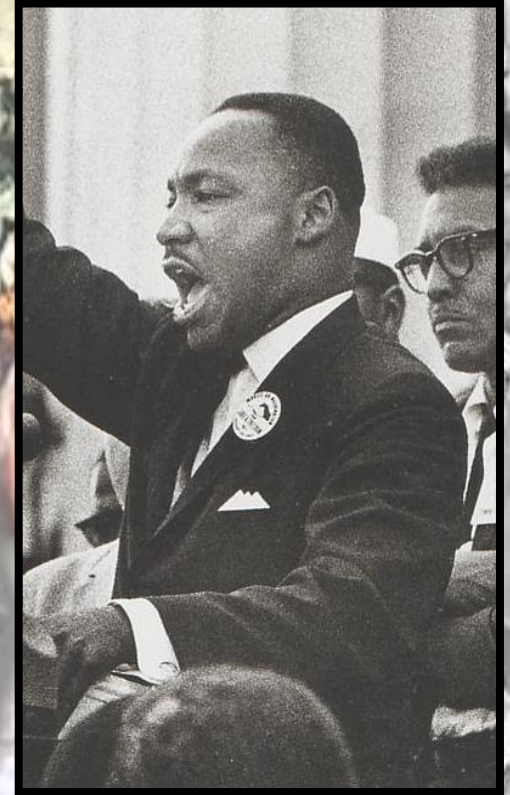




COLD WAR U.S.:

Riots hit more than **100 cities**, including D.C.

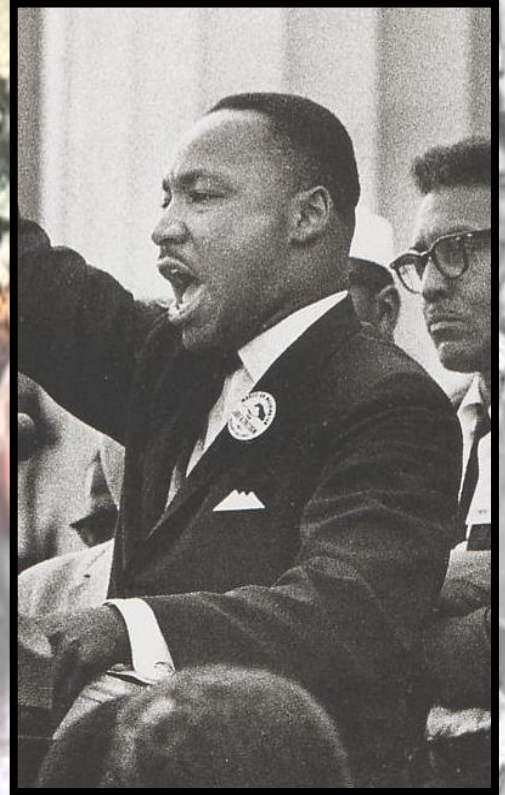
The **riots led to** a “**white backlash**” where whites became less sympathetic to the cause of racial equality **and continued** the **racial division** of the **U.S.**



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COLD WAR U.S.:



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COLD WAR U.S.:

Anti-war protests also divided the U.S. as some Americans turned against the Vietnam War (1955-1975).

The combination of anti-war demonstrations and riots in the cities caused many people to call for “law and order”.



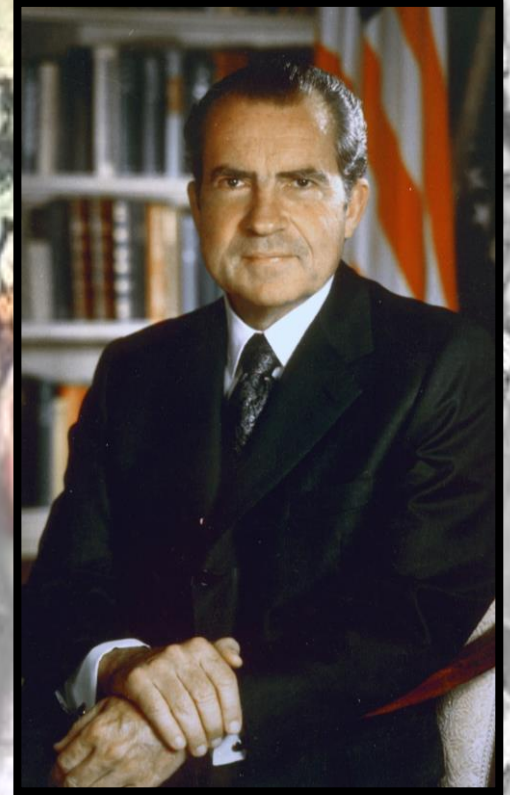
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COLD WAR U.S.:

This was the appeal used by Richard Nixon, the Republican Presidential candidate in 1968.

With Nixon's election, a shift to the political right in U.S. politics began.



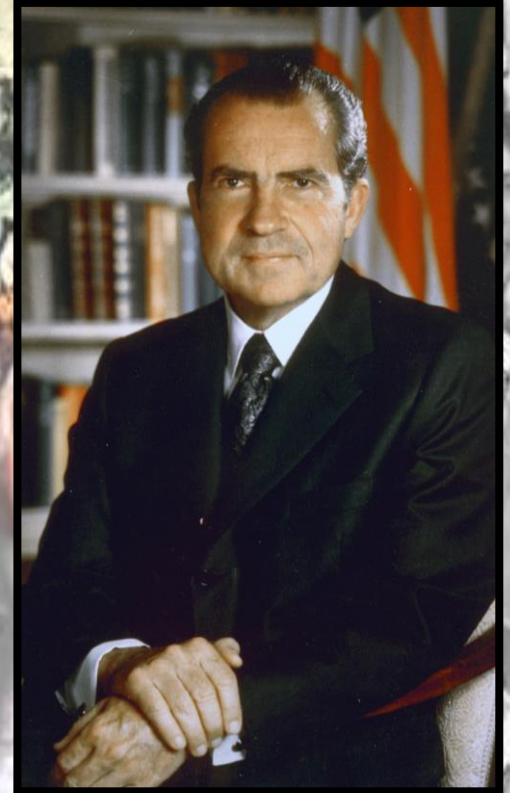
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COLD WAR U.S.:

As President, Nixon traveled to Communist China and ended the Vietnam War... but used illegal methods to gain information about his political opponents.

This led to the Watergate scandal involving the wire-tapping of phones.



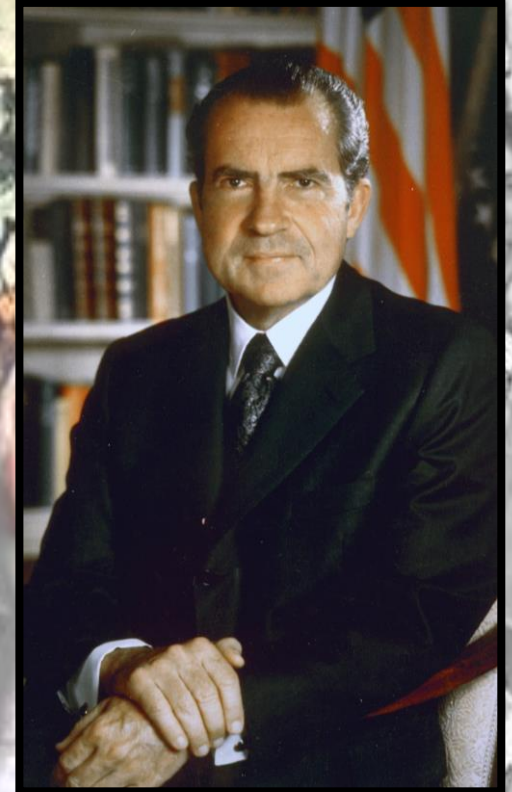
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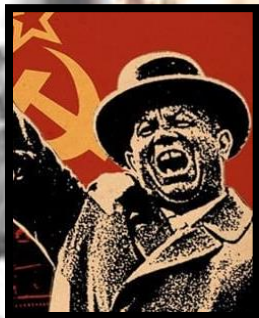
COLD WAR U.S.:

After lying to the public about his involvement in the affair, secret tapes of his conversations in the White House revealed the truth.

On August 9, 1974, Nixon resigned rather than face possible impeachment.



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COLD WAR U.S.:

In the Election of 1976, the former Governor of Georgia, Jimmy Carter, became President.

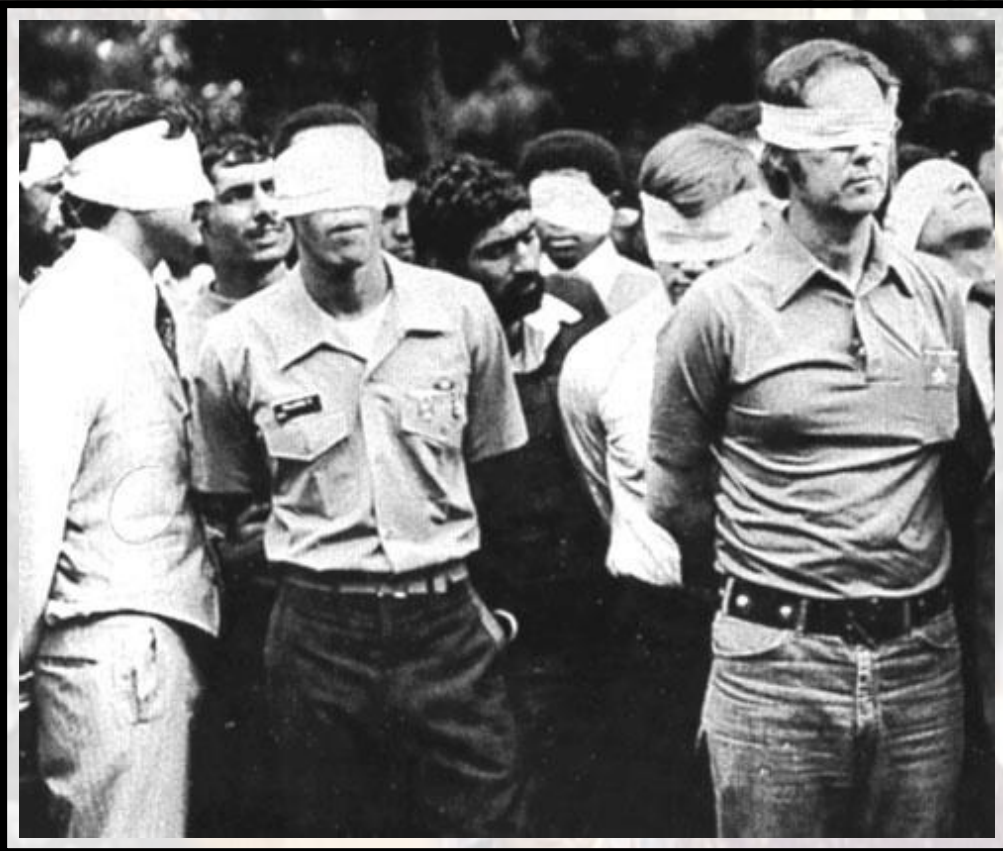
A crisis abroad erupted when the Iranian Government of the Ayatollah Khomeini held 52 Americans hostage.



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COLD WAR U.S.:



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COLD WAR U.S.:

Carter's inability to gain the release of the American hostages, as well as his ineffective response to the Soviet-Afghan War (1979-1989) contributed to his loss to Ronald Reagan in the Election of 1980.



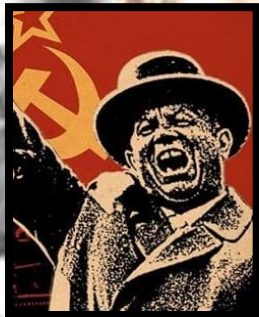
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COLD WAR CANADA:

After WWII, Canada developed electronic, aircraft, nuclear, and chemical engineering industries on a large scale.

Under Prime Minister Lester Pearson, the Liberal Government laid the groundwork for Canada's welfare state.



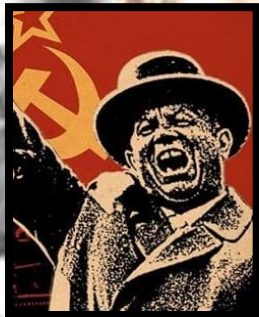
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COLD WAR CANADA:

A national social security system and health insurance program were enacted.

When Pierre Trudeau became Prime Minister in 1968, he supported a vigorous program of industrialization.



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COLD WAR CANADA:

He was also dedicated to preserving a united Canada.

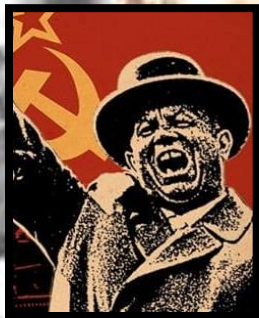
At the same time, he acknowledged the rights of French-speaking Canadians.



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COLD WAR CANADA:



His government passed the Official Languages Act, which allowed the English and French languages to be used in the Federal civil service.



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COLD WAR CANADA:



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WHAT
DID WE
LEARN
TODAY?



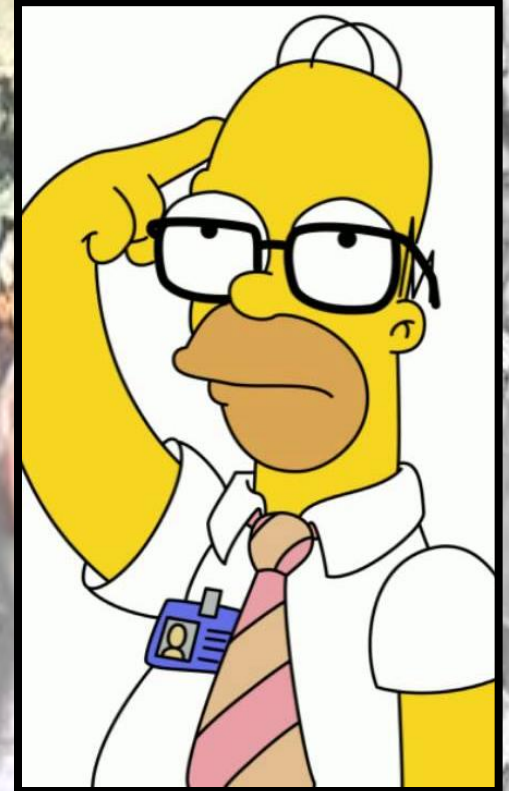
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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 14 (MW 5.14)

QUESTION 1

1. Who led France following the end of WWII? What did he do to try to make France a world leader once again? What resulted in France tipping toward socialism?



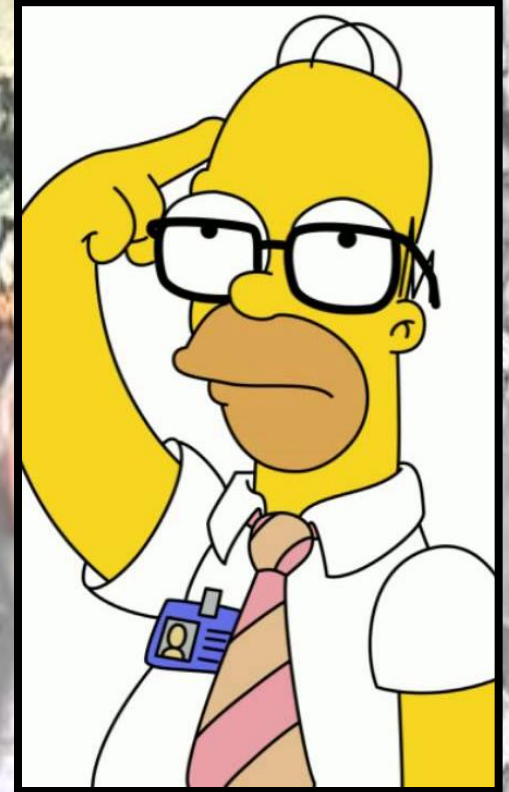
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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 14 (MW 5.14)

QUESTION 2

2. Explain what happened to Britain as it alternated between Labour and Conservatives? Who was their first female Prime Minister? How did she do?



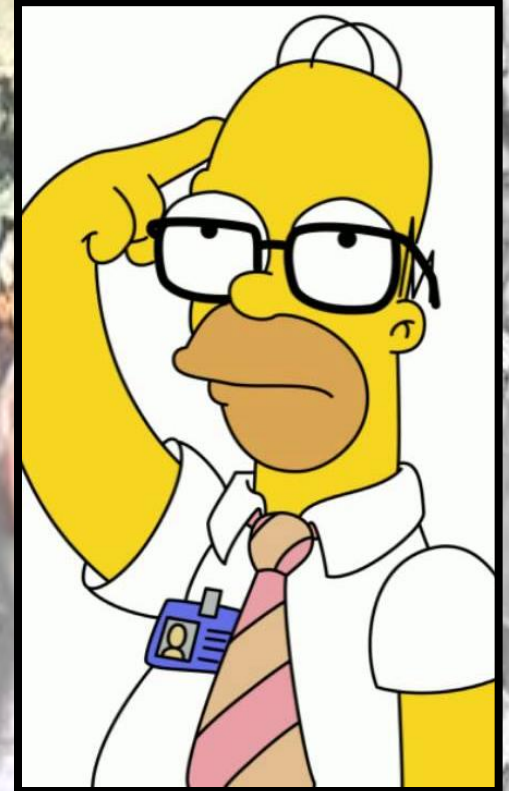
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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 14 (MW 5.14)

QUESTION 3

3. What impact did FDR's "New Deal" have on American society and politics?



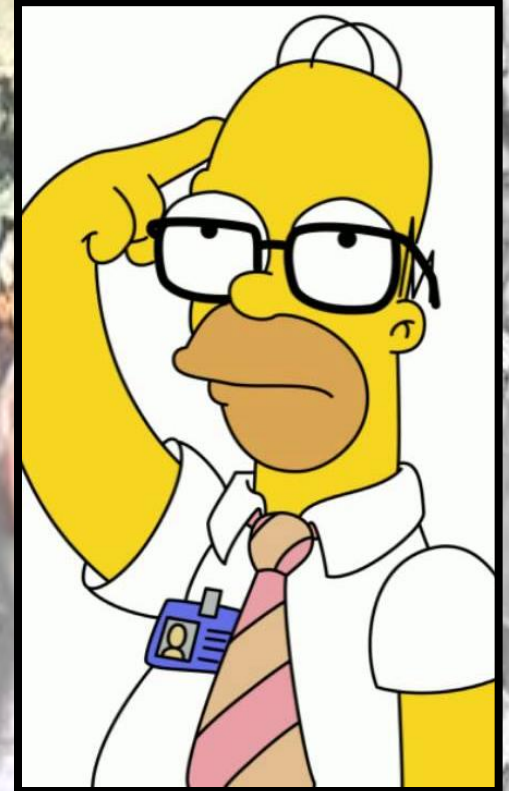
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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 14 (MW 5.14)

QUESTION 4

4. What resulted in the back-and-forth between Democrats and Republicans during the 1970s and 1980s?



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FAST 5: UNIT 5, LESSON 14 (MW 5.14)

QUESTION 5

5. What did Canada do following WWII that helped it politically and economically? How did it address the issue with English and French languages?



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