

[Read ebook] Major Problems in American History Since 1945

Major Problems in American History Since 1945

Natasha Zaretsky, Mark Lawrence, Robert Griffith, Paula Baker

**Download PDF / ePub / DOC / audiobook / ebooks*



 Download

 Read Online

#493825 in Books Cengage Learning 2013-09-17 2013-09-20Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.25 x 1.34 x 6.38l, 1.60 #File Name: 1133944140592 pages | File size: 40.Mb

Natasha Zaretsky, Mark Lawrence, Robert Griffith, Paula Baker : Major Problems in American History Since 1945 before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Major Problems in American History Since 1945:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Good read. A+++ to the shipper for quick shippingBy N. M.Bought it for a class I am taking. Good read. A+++ to the shipper for quick shipping.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Happy StudentBy Stefanie FBook was exactly as described. Fantastic seller!!0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Five StarsBy Shanna TorkelsonAA++

Designed to encourage critical thinking about history, the Major Problems in American History series introduces students to both primary sources and analytical essays on important topics in U.S. history. This reader serves as the primary anthology for the Post-1945 U.S. History course. Comprehensive topical coverage includes the Cold War; the cultural and political movements of the 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s; Vietnam; the return of conservatism; globalization; life in the new information age; the post-Cold War era; and race and ethnicity. The Fourth Edition extends its consideration of the period since the 1960s by adding two entirely new chapters and substantially reconfiguring others. In this way, this edition devotes far more attention to the 1970s, a period that has received especially notable scholarly scrutiny in the last few years, and to the period since the end of the Cold War. Key pedagogical elements of the Major Problems format have been retained: chapter introductions, headnotes, and suggested readings.

1. THE ORIGINS OF THE COLD WAR ERA. Documents. Confronting the Implications of the Atomic Bomb, May 1945. U.S. Diplomat George F. Kennan Warns of an Implacable Enemy, 1946. Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace Urges a Conciliatory Approach, 1946. Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Novikov Reports on the U.S. Drive for World Supremacy, September 1946. President Harry S. Truman Declares World Split Into Two Ways of Life, 1947. Senator Joseph McCarthy Charges the Democrats are "Soft on Communism," 1950. The President's Advisers Urge Military Expansion (NSC-68), April 1950. Hollywood Screenwriter Lillian Hellman Defies Anticommunist Investigators, 1952. Essays. Melvyn P. Leffler, Incompatible Visions of the Postwar Era. Ellen Schrecker, Anticommunism at Home. 2. THE CONSUMER'S REPUBLIC: MASS CULTURE, CONSUMER MARKETS, AND IDENTITY IN THE 1950S. Documents. U.S. Business Celebrates the "Miracle of America," 1948. Scene Magazine Reaches Out to Japanese American Youth, 1952. U.S. News and World Report Assesses the Perils of Mass Culture and the Evils of Television, 1955. 7-Up Appeals to the Teen Market, 1957. Vance Packard Warns Against the Hidden Persuaders, 1957. E. Franklin Frazier Critiques the Black Bourgeoisie, 1957. Life Magazine Identifies a New Teen-age Market, 1959. Advertisers Discover the African American Urban Market, 1964. Essays. Roland Marchand, Visions of Classlessness. Elizabeth Cohen, Lessons in Class. 3. TO THE BRINK: BERLIN, CUBA, AND THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WAR. Documents. White House Committee Urges Military Build-Up, 1957. President Dwight D. Eisenhower Warns of a "Military-Industrial Complex," 1961. President John F. Kennedy Declares Sweeping Global Ambitions, 1961. Rusk Examines U.S. Failures at the Bay of Pigs, 1961. President Kennedy Warns of American Resolve in Berlin, 1961. Life Magazine Instructs on Building Fallout Shelters, 1961. U.S. Leaders Debate Options during the Missile Crisis, 1962. U.S. and Soviet Leaders Find a Formula to End the Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962. Essays. George C. Herring, Ideology and Ambition. Julian E. Zelizer, Domestic Pressures for Toughness. 4. EQUALITY, FREEDOM, AND POWER: THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION. Documents. The New York Times Reports a Murder in Georgia, 1946. The Supreme Court Rules on Brown v. Board of Education, 1954. Jo Ann Robinson Remembers the Montgomery Bus Boycott, 1955. Martin Luther King Delivers "I Have a Dream" Speech, 1963. Anne Moody Describes a Sit-in in Jackson, Mississippi, May 28, 1963. Malcolm X Explores the Philosophy of Black Nationalism, 1964. The Black Panther Party Explains its Goals and Beliefs, 1966. Essays. Charles M. Payne, The View from the Trenches. Thomas J. Sugrue, The Continuing Racial Crisis. 5. THE GREAT SOCIETY AND THE POLITICS OF LIBERAL REFORM. Documents. Author Michael Harrington Calls Attention to Poverty, 1962. Activist Rachel Carson Warns of Environmental Dangers, 1962. President Lyndon B. Johnson Announces His Program for a "Great Society," 1964. Landmark Legislation Targets Poverty, 1964. Governor Ronald Reagan Warns of the Dangers of the Welfare State, 1964. A Great Society Official Remembers Promise and Problems, 1966-1967 (1970). The Vietnam War Conflicts with the Great Society, 1967. Conservative Strategist Kevin Phillips Hails an "Emerging Republican Majority," 1969. Essays. James T. Patterson, The Heyday of Liberal Reform. Maurice Isserman and Michael Kazin, The Limits of the Great Society. 6. THE NEW RADICALISM OF THE 1960S. Documents. C. Wright Mills Calls for a New Left, 1960. Students for a Democratic Society Calls for a Profound Reappraisal of American Society, 1962. Timothy Leary Celebrates Drug Use, 1967. Columbia University Students Explain their Protest, 1968. FBI Wages a Secret Campaign against the New Left, 1968-1971 (1976). Vice President Spiro T. Agnew Lashes Out at Radicals, 1969. A Pollster Reports on "The Big Chill," 1974. Essays. Jeremi Suri, The Sources of Radicalism. Hugh Heclo, The Sixties and the Origins of "Postmodern" America. 7. FROM THE FEMININE MYSTIQUE TO WOMEN'S LIBERATION: FEMINIST POLITICS IN THE 1960S AND 1970S. Documents. Betty Friedan Uncovers "The Problem that Has No Name," 1963. NOW Issues its Statement of Purpose, 1966. Margaret Cerullo Remembers an Illegal Abortion, 1968. Pauli Murray Calls for the Liberation of Black Women, 1970. Feminists Speak Out Against the Miss America Pageant, 1970. Radicals Explore the Meaning of "The Woman-Identified Woman," 1970. Black Feminists Speak Out, 1977. Essays. Nancy MacLean, Title VII and the Fight Against Workplace Sex Discrimination. Alice Echols, Women's Liberation and Sixties Radicalism. 8. VIETNAM AND THE CRISIS OF AMERICAN EMPIRE. Documents. The Vietnamese Declare Their Independence, 1945. President Dwight D. Eisenhower Explains the Domino Theory, 1954. Geneva Agreement Divides Vietnam into North and South, 1954. A South Vietnamese Peasant Explains Why He Joined the Vietcong, 1961. President Lyndon Johnson's Advisers Debate Expanding the War, 1965. A Dissenter Dissects Liberalism, 1965. A Soldier Remembers

His Ordeal, 1968 (1981). Henry Kissinger Shares His Doubts with President Nixon, 1969. Essays. Michael Lind, A Necessary War. Fredrik Logevall, An Avoidable Catastrophe. 9. A NEW AGE OF LIMITS: AMERICA AND THE WORLD IN THE 1970S. Documents. Biologist Paul Ehrlich Describes the Coming Population Explosion, 1968. Activist Carl Wittman Issues a "Gay Manifesto," 1970. A Bestseller Predicts the End Times, 1970. Phyllis Schlafly Explains What's Wrong with Equal Rights for Women, 1972. President Nixon Addresses the Nation on Energy Shortages, 1973. Time Magazine Editors Urge President Nixon to Resign, Time Magazine, November 12, 1973. Two Local Residents Respond to the Nuclear Accident at Three Mile Island, 1979. Evangelical Reverend Jerry Falwell Calls on Americans to Return to Biblical Morality, 1980. Essays. Jefferson Cowie, Something's Happening to People Like Me. Meg Jacobs, The Conservative Struggle and the Energy Crisis. 10. POLITICAL AND POPULAR CULTURES OF THE 1980S. Documents. Americans Respond to the Iranian Hostage Crisis, 1980. Presidential Candidate Ronald Reagan Calls for New Economic Policies, 1980. Jonathan Schell Describes a Nuclear Bomb Attack on New York City, 1982. President Reagan Proclaims America's "Spiritual Reawakening," 1983. Apple Introduces the First Macintosh Computer, 1984. Libertarian Political Scientist Charles Murray Describes the Failures of the Welfare State, 1984. A Gay Rights Activist Responds to the AIDS Crisis, 1988. Environmentalist Bill McKibben Describes the End of Nature, 1989. Essays. Melani McAlister, Iran, Islam, and the Terrorist Threat. Bradford Martin, The Shock Troops of Direct Action: ACT UP Confronts the AIDS Crisis. 11. LATE CAPITALISM AND THE RISE OF GLOBALIZATION: WORK, LABOR, AND INEQUALITY IN THE NEW CENTURY. Documents. New Democrats Hail the New Economy, 1998. Social Critic Barbara Ehrenreich Describes Working at Walmart, 2001. "Americans for Democratic Action Reports Growing Poverty and Inequality." An Immigrant Garment Worker Describes the Contemporary Sweatshop, 2001. Nobel Winning Economist Paul Krugman Explores the Origins of the 2008 Financial Crisis, 2009. The New York City General Assembly of the Occupy Movement Issues a Declaration, 2011. The New York Times Exposes Working Conditions of Chinese Factories where Apple Products are Assembled, 2012. Essays. Barry Lynn, Unmade in America: The True Cost of a Global Assembly Line. Bethany Moreton, Service Work and the Service Ethos. 12. THE 1990S AND THE SEARCH FOR POST-COLD WAR PRIORITIES. Documents. Political Theorist Francis Fukuyama Declares the "End of History," 1989. President George H.W. Bush Calls for a New World Order, 1990. Political Scientist Samuel Huntington Predicts Turmoil and War, 1993. Senator Al Gore Calls for New Focus on the Environment, 1992. Republicans Propose a "Contract with America," 1994. President Bill Clinton Warns against New Isolationism, 1995. President Clinton Ends "Welfare as We Know It," 1996. American Voters Split by Income, Education, Race, 2000. Essays. Sean Wilentz, Finding a New Political Center. Peter Beinart, Setting the Agenda for the Unipolar Era. 13. POST-RACIAL AMERICA OR A NEW JIM CROW? CONTEMPORARY DEBATES ABOUT RACE, ETHNICITY, AND IMMIGRATION. Documents. Immigrants Come to America, 1900-2010. Proposition 187: Californians Seek to Close the Door to Undocumented Immigrants, 1994. A Pakistani Immigrant Becomes a Suspect after 9/11, 2005. A Survivor Recalls Hurricane Katrina, 2005. Congressman Gary Miller Calls for Stricter Immigration Legislation, 2006. Senator Barack Obama Calls for a More Perfect Union, 2008. A Cartoonist Satirizes Anti-Obama Stereotypes, 2008. Eighteen Year-Old Ola Kaso Provides Testimony on The Dream Act, 2011. Essays. George J. Sanchez, Race, Immigration, and Nativism. Heather Ann Thompson, Why Mass Incarceration Matters: Rethinking Crisis, Decline, and Transformation in Postwar American History. 14. THE UNITED STATES IN THE WORLD SINCE 9/11. Documents. Osama Bin Laden Declares Jihad Against America, 1998. President George W. Bush Examines Sources of Anti-Americanism, 2001. The Bush Administration Declares a New National Security Strategy, 2002. Senator Robert C. Byrd Charges "The Emperor Has No Clothes," 2003. An Army Officer Ponders the Fight for Hearts and Minds in Iraq, 2004. U.S. Department of Justice Authorizes CIA to Use Harsh Interrogation Methods, 2005. Americans Face Competing Priorities at Home and Abroad, 2010. Defense Department Foresees New National Security Threats, 2010. Essays. Niall Ferguson, The Benefits of a Liberal Empire. Thomas L. Friedman and Michael Mandelbaum, Domestic Dysfunctions and American Decline. About the Author Natasha Zaretsky is an Associate Professor of History at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale. She earned her Ph.D. from Brown University. Her book, *No Direction Home: the American Family and the Fear of National Decline, 1968-1980* (University of North Carolina Press, 2007), explores the place of the family in debates about American national decline, 1968-1980. Her articles and essays have appeared in *The World the Sixties Made: Politics and Culture in Recent America* (Temple University Press, 2003), *Race, Nation, and Empire in American History* (University of North Carolina Press, 2007), *Diplomatic History*, and *The New Republic*. She is currently writing a cultural history of the 1979 nuclear accident at Three Mile Island. Zaretsky teaches courses in modern American history, research and writing, gender and family, and an introductory course in American Studies. In 2009, the History News Network named her a top young historian. Mark Atwood Lawrence is an Associate Professor of History at the University of Texas at Austin. He earned his B.A. from Stanford University in 1988 and his Ph.D. from Yale University in 1999. His first book, *Assuming the Burden: Europe and the American Commitment to War in Vietnam* (University of California Press, 2005), explores the early years of U.S. involvement in Vietnam. He is also author of *The Vietnam War: A Concise International History* (Oxford University Press, 2008) and co-editor of *The First Vietnam War: Colonial Conflict and Cold War Crisis* (Harvard University Press, 2007). His articles have appeared in

Diplomatic History and The India . He is now working on a study of U.S. policymaking toward the developing world during the 1960s and early 1970s. Lawrence teaches courses in U.S. foreign relations history, the Vietnam Wars, and the Cold War. In 2005, he was awarded the President's Associates' Award for Teaching Excellence by UT-Austin. Robert Griffith, Professor of History at American University, received his PhD from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. A specialist of the history of the United States since 1945, he is the author of *The Politics of Fear: Joseph R. McCarthy and the Senate* (1970). Paula Baker is an associate professor of history at Ohio State University. She received her PhD from Rutgers University. Dr. Baker is the author of *The Moral Frameworks of Public Life* (1991) and numerous essays on political history, women's history, and the social sciences.