

Reflect

Answer the Qs in the margin.

What was the Red Scare?

What were the main aims of the 2 Acts?

How did Congress search for communists?

What is your opinion of the HUAC hearings?

Focus Question: How did fear of domestic communism affect American society during the Cold War?

CH12.4 THE COLD WAR AT HOME

During the Cold War, it seemed to many Americans that communism was spreading everywhere— in Europe, in Asia, even into outer space.

Many the United States was next.

Some suspected that communists were already in the country, plotting

Red fears led President Truman to take action.

Fighting Communism at Home:

Act	Date	Provisions
Smith Act	1940	Made it to teach about or advocate the violent overthrow of the U.S. government
Federal Employee Loyalty Program	1947	Allowed the FBI to federal employees for signs of disloyalty Allowed the Attorney General to compile a list of subversive organizations in the U.S.

Congress joined in the search for communists.

The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) held to investigate communist influence in American society, including:

- the government
- the armed forces
- labor unions
- education
- newspapers
- the movie industry

HUAC hearings were highly and widely publicized. The Hollywood Ten refused to testify and eventually were jailed.

..... were created.

People from all walks of life were accused of being disloyal.

Careers were

As fears of disloyalty rose, Americans became riveted to two trials.

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Answer the Qs in the margin.

How did the spy trials lead to McCarthy rising to power?

What happened to those branded as communist sympathizers?

How did TV influence the proceedings?

Give me one instance where the US struggles to balance security with civil liberties.

Defendant	Year	Charges	Outcome
Alger	1940	Accused by a former Soviet spy of being a communist agent	Convicted of perjury and jailed
Julius Rosenberg Ethel Rosenberg	1950	Accused of passing atomic secrets to Soviet agents	Found guilty and

The Rosenberg case, which focused on secrets, heightened fears of a nuclear disaster.

As Americans worried about the nation's security, a little-known leader burst onto the national scene.

Senator Joseph McCarthy charged that agents had infiltrated the highest levels of government.

He claimed to have lists of Americans who were secretly communists and had their country.

McCarthy could not prove his charges, but they grabbed the public's attention.

He consolidated power by making baseless allegations and opening endless

Few protested, for fear they would be

Those branded as communist sympathizers lost their jobs, their reputations ruined.

In 1954, McCarthy claimed that the, too, was filled with communists.

The Army-McCarthy hearings were televised, and Americans saw McCarthy's tactics firsthand.

The public was to see McCarthy witnesses, making reckless accusations, and twisting the truth.

Today, such irresponsible actions are known as McCarthyism.

By the time the hearings ended, McCarthy had lost much of his

He was formally censured by the

McCarthy's marked the decline of the Red Scare.

In an attempt to protect the nation from communism, free speech had been threatened.

In the end, both the nation and free speech survived.

Today, the U.S. still struggles with the nation's security with the civil liberties of its citizens.

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SUMMARY- Summarize your notes using at least 6 complete sentences:
