

The Beginning of the Korean War in 1950

The year 1950 brought about another war, this time in Korea. Find each letter in the graph and then write the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the beginning of the Korean War in 1950.

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

On _____ 25, 1950, _____ Korea invaded South Korea,
A1-D1 A1-D2 A3-D2 A4-D3 A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D4 A3-D4

and the Korean War began. The UN _____ Council
A5-D5 A4-D3 A4-D4 A1-D2 A5-D4 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D2

soon condemned the invasion. The _____ Union, who backed
A5-D5 A3-D3 A2-D4 A3-D1 A4-D3 A1-D4

the North Korean _____, was not able to veto the
A3-D1 A3-D2 A2-D4 A2-D5 A5-D5 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

passage of the _____. They
A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D1 A4-D3 A5-D3 A3-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

were _____ the meetings to protest the
A4-D5 A3-D3 A4-D2 A4-D4 A3-D3 A1-D4 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5

fact that the _____ ' _____ Republic of _____
A5-D2 A4-D3 A3-D3 A5-D2 A2-D2 A4-D3 A5-D5 A4-D4 A3-D4 A3-D1 A3-D2 A2-D5

was not a member of the _____ Nations. The day after the
A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A1-D4 A4-D3 A2-D1

condemnation was issued, United States President _____ ordered
A1-D4 A5-D4 A1-D2 A5-D3 A2-D5 A3-D2

air and naval forces to help stop the _____
A4-D4 A3-D3 A5-D3 A5-D3 A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A5-D5 A1-D4

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
Down	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ of South Korea. On June 30, President Truman
 A1-D4 A2-D5 A1-D3 A4-D3 A3-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4

ordered _____ forces from _____ to go to
 A1-D5 A5-D4 A3-D3 A1-D2 A3-D2 A2-D1 A1-D1 A2-D5 A5-D2 A2-D5 A3-D2

Korea. They did not reach the country until July 4, 1950. The United Nations approved a

_____ to stop the
 A1-D2 A3-D2 A3-D1 A3-D5 A3-D1 A4-D3 A2-D1 A4-D3 A3-D5 A3-D5 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D4

communist _____ in Korea. Forces under
 A2-D5 A1-D5 A1-D5 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A5-D5 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

the command of _____ Douglas MacArthur were sent to
 A1-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A4-D3 A5-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2

Korea from member _____. Although the
 A4-D4 A3-D3 A1-D2 A3-D2 A1-D4 A5-D4 A3-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5

communist _____ continued to advance at first, the United
 A3-D5 A3-D3 A5-D4 A4-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5

Nations forces caused them to _____ to the 38th
 A5-D4 A4-D3 A1-D4 A5-D4 A4-D3 A2-D5 A1-D4

_____ by October 1, 1950. Fighting would continue,
 A5-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A2-D5 A2-D2 A2-D2 A4-D3 A2-D2

however, for much _____.
 A2-D2 A3-D3 A3-D2 A1-D5 A4-D3 A5-D4

When was it agreed to divide Korea at the 38th parallel into North and South Korea? Why? Was it meant to be permanent?

In 1948, the United Nations policy was to help create a South Korea that was independent of North Korea. When was the Republic of Korea (South Korea) created?

Who was the first president of the Republic of Korea?

In a few sentences, explain who Kim Il-sung was.

Whom did Kim Il-sung visit in 1949 to discuss an invasion of South Korea?

What had changed in North Korea by 1950 when they invaded South Korea?

When did the North Korean Army reach Seoul? Did the South Koreans surrender at that time?

Who commanded the Eighth Army in August 1950 as South Korea and the United Nations troops rallied and began making progress in driving back the North Koreans?

Who commanded the Republic of Korea Army in August 1950 as South Korea and the United Nations troops rallied and began making progress in driving back the North Koreans?

<p>The "Pusan Perimeter," where the North Koreans were finally stopped, roughly followed what river in South Korea?</p>	<p>What temporary status did the city of Pusan hold during part of the Korean War?</p>
<p>Who commanded the X Corps that was to make an amphibious landing inside enemy lines at Inch'ŏn?</p>	<p>When did the Inch'ŏn landing take place?</p>
<p>What important South Korean city is Inch'ŏn close to?</p>	<p>Who commanded the Seventh Fleet at the time of the Inch'ŏn landing?</p>
<p>General MacArthur ordered his troops to take the fight into North Korea when they reached the 38th parallel. What troops were waiting in Manchuria and came down to attack MacArthur's troops and drive them back below the 38th parallel on November 25, 1950?</p>	<p>Where is the Chosin Reservoir?</p>

When was the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir?

Who won the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir?

What happened to the United Nations troops by the end of the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir?

What is the approximate number of United Nations troop casualties from the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir?

What is the approximate number of North Korean troop casualties from the Battle of the Chosin Reservoir?

On the map, draw and/or label the following; North and South Korea and their capitals, Pusan, Inch'ŏn, the Chosin Reservoir, and the 38th parallel.



United States Presidential Election of 1952

The year 1952 saw a great deal of speculation as to who the presidential candidates for the upcoming election would be. Find each letter in the graph and then write the letter on the line provided. Follow the directions for finding each letter. For example, if the directions say Across 4, Down 3, (A4-D3), follow the Down row 3 over to Across column 4 and find the letter e. In the instructions, we will use A for Across and D for Down.

Complete the decoding exercise to learn more about the United States Presidential election of 1952.

		A c r o s s				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

Since President _____ announced he
A3-D4 A2-D5 A5-D4 A5-D4 A4-D2 A1-D4 A5-D4 A1-D2 A5-D3 A2-D5 A3-D2

would not seek another term, there was no _____
A3-D1 A3-D2 A4-D4 A1-D2 A5-D3 A4-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

to run for _____ in 1952. There was a _____
A3-D3 A3-D5 A3-D5 A3-D1 A4-D4 A4-D3 A1-D5 A5-D4 A4-D3 A2-D5 A1-D4

deal of _____ as to who the candidates
A5-D5 A5-D2 A4-D3 A4-D4 A1-D2 A2-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

for _____ would be. Some wondered if Douglas
A5-D2 A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D5 A3-D1 A2-D1 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4

_____ would run for president. He had been
A5-D3 A2-D5 A4-D4 A2-D5 A5-D4 A1-D4 A3-D4 A1-D2 A5-D4

relieved of his _____ in _____ in 1951 by
A2-D1 A1-D2 A1-D4 A3-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D3 A3-D3 A5-D4 A4-D3 A2-D5

President Truman. General _____ had made
A4-D3 A3-D1 A5-D5 A4-D3 A3-D2 A3-D4 A3-D3 A4-D1 A4-D3 A5-D4

it known that he was a _____, and some
A5-D4 A4-D3 A5-D2 A1-D2 A4-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A4-D4 A2-D5 A3-D2

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

from the _____ saw to it that his name was entered in several state
A5-D2 A2-D5 A5-D4 A1-D4 A4-D2

_____. Robert A. _____, a senator
A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D1 A5-D3 A2-D5 A5-D4 A3-D1 A4-D3 A5-D5 A1-D4 A2-D5 A3-D5 A1-D4

from _____, also ran in the Republican primary. Robert A. Taft was the son
A3-D3 A3-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3

of former president _____ Howard Taft. Although he had
A4-D1 A3-D1 A2-D2 A2-D2 A3-D1 A2-D5 A5-D3

been very strongly behind the war _____ during World War II, he
A4-D3 A3-D5 A3-D5 A3-D3 A5-D4 A1-D4

had often been critical of President _____,
A5-D4 A3-D3 A3-D3 A5-D5 A4-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A2-D2 A1-D4 A5-D5

policies, feeling they leaned too much in the _____
A5-D5 A3-D3 A4-D4 A3-D1 A2-D5 A2-D2 A3-D1 A5-D5 A1-D4

direction. Robert Taft believed in keeping the United States much more

_____ from the problems of foreign nations.
A3-D1 A5-D5 A3-D3 A2-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A2-D1

There were strong _____ in the United States at the
A3-D5 A4-D3 A4-D3 A2-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2 A1-D5 A5-D5

time that the _____ should be involved in international affairs,
A3-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

which led to support of _____ Eisenhower. General Eisenhower
A2-D1 A4-D1 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D4 A1-D4

		Across				
		1	2	3	4	5
D o w n	1	j	d	i	w	x
	2	u	l	n	y	p
	3	k	q	o	e	m
	4	t	v	h	c	r
	5	g	a	f	b	s

_____ from the army in 1952, returned to the United States,
 A5-D4 A4-D3 A1-D4 A3-D1 A5-D4 A4-D3 A2-D1

and began to _____ for the presidency. At the
 A4-D4 A2-D5 A5-D3 A5-D2 A2-D5 A3-D1 A1-D5 A3-D2

Republican _____, Eisenhower won the
 A4-D4 A3-D3 A3-D2 A2-D4 A4-D3 A3-D2 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

_____ on the first ballot. At the Democratic
 A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D3 A3-D1 A3-D2 A2-D5 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

Convention, _____ E.
 A1-D5 A3-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A5-D4 A3-D2 A3-D3 A5-D4 A2-D5 A2-D1 A2-D2 A2-D5 A3-D1

_____ of _____
 A5-D5 A1-D4 A4-D3 A2-D4 A4-D3 A3-D2 A5-D5 A3-D3 A3-D2 A3-D1 A2-D2 A2-D2 A3-D1 A3-D2 A3-D3 A3-D1 A5-D5

was drafted as a _____ candidate. When the
 A4-D4 A3-D3 A5-D3 A5-D2 A5-D4 A3-D3 A5-D3 A3-D1 A5-D5 A4-D3

_____ was held on November 4, 1952, Dwight D.
 A4-D3 A2-D2 A4-D3 A4-D4 A1-D4 A3-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2

Eisenhower _____ and was elected the new President of the United States.
 A4-D1 A3-D3 A3-D2



Who was Harry Truman's vice president when he served from 1949 to 1953?

Why did Harry Truman's vice president not run for president in 1952?

What was the "Red Scare" that gripped many in the nation during the last part of Truman's term as president?

Who were Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel? What were they convicted of? What happened to them?

Where and when was Dwight D. Eisenhower born?	What was Dwight Eisenhower's wife's name?
What was Dwight Eisenhower's position on the Korean War?	
Who was Dwight Eisenhower's running mate in 1952?	Where and when did Dwight D. Eisenhower die?
Where and when was Adlai Stevenson born?	Under which president did Adlai Stevenson's grandfather serve as vice president?
What was Adlai Stevenson's position on the Korean War?	
Who was Adlai Stevenson's running mate in 1952?	Where and when did Adlai Stevenson die?

In a few sentences, summarize Robert A. Taft's life as it relates to the presidential election in 1952.

What was the Taft-Hartley Act?

What was Dwight Eisenhower's position on the Taft-Hartley Act?

What was Adlai Stevenson's position on the Taft-Hartley Act?

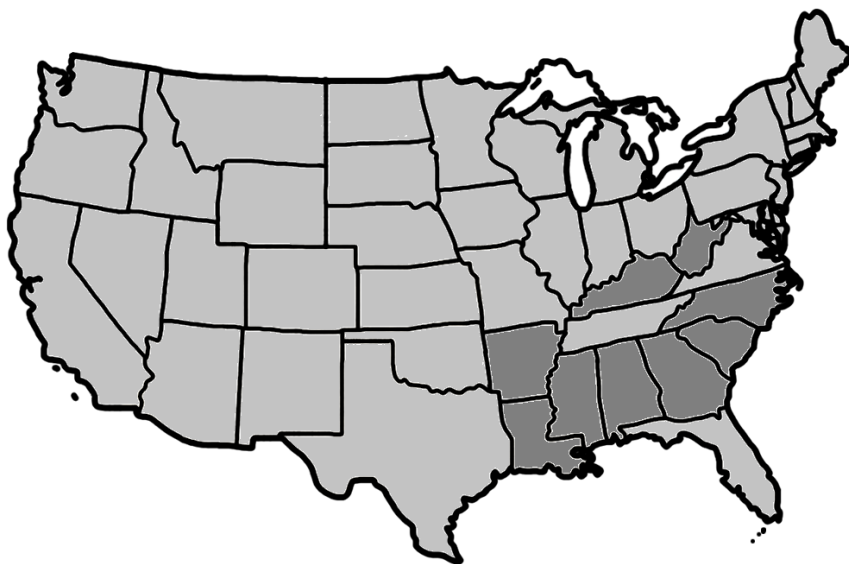
How many electoral votes did Dwight Eisenhower get in the election of 1952?

How many electoral votes did Adlai Stevenson get in the election of 1952?

Who was Senator Joseph McCarthy, and what is he known for?

Whom did Senator McCarthy begin to investigate in 1954 that led to his downfall? What was the result?

List the names of the states that Adlai Stevenson won.



Adlai Stevenson



Dwight Eisenhower

Nikita Khrushchev Becomes Head of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union in 1953

The year 1953 saw a new head of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box on the next page to learn more about the new head of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union in 1953.

In 1953, Nikita _____ became head, or first secretary, of the Communist

Party. He went on to remove Georgy M. _____, whom Joseph

_____ had chosen to be the _____ of Russia, and

replace him with his own _____ for premier. Khrushchev also moved

control of the _____ forces, which included the _____

police and the KGB, to the leader of the party. Khrushchev's _____

personality became a _____ for him. However, he was very critical of

_____ and vowed to _____ the United States in the

development of _____ and agricultural production. He also told the

world of capitalism, "We will _____ you!" Khrushchev took over as

_____ of Russia in 1958. He was serving in that _____

when the _____ was built, the _____ began with the
 launching of _____, and the _____ missile crisis
 occurred. Eventually, Khrushchev _____ from his position as
 _____ due to pressures from others who were not happy with various
 _____ of his service to the Soviet Union.

security	position	capitalism	choice
bury	premier	space race	surpass
trademark	technology	Khrushchev	retired
Malenkov	Sputnik	aspects	outgoing
first secretary	criminal	Prime Minister	Stalin
Cuban	Berlin Wall		

When was Nikita Khrushchev born? Where?	What type of work did Khrushchev's father do?
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What award did Khrushchev receive in 1935 for supervising the completion of the Moscow subway?

In 1955, Khrushchev replaced Georgy M. Malenkov, the premier of the Soviet Union, with his own choice for the position. Whom did he give the premiership to?

On February 25, 1956, Khrushchev made his "Secret Speech" in which he denounced Joseph Stalin, the former leader of the Soviet Union. What were some of the ways in which he said Stalin had misused his power?

Which two countries of eastern Europe revolted against the Soviet Union in 1956? What were the results in each country?

What was the U-2 Incident that occurred on May 1, 1960? Who was the pilot of the plane? What happened to him?

When was the Berlin Wall first built? What was it built of when it was first erected?

When did the Soviet Union launch the first space satellite? What was the name of the satellite?

A split between the Soviet Union and another powerful communist country had been building for several years and finally came to a head in 1960. One of the major differences between the two countries erupted when Khrushchev refused to give the state a prototype nuclear warhead. What was the other country involved in the split?

In 1962, Khrushchev tried to secretly put Soviet missiles at a base in Cuba. This escalated into the Cuban Missile Crisis. Who was the United States president at that time? How was the crisis resolved?

What was the Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union that was signed on August 5, 1963?

When did Khrushchev retire as the premier of the Soviet Union and the party's first secretary?

When did Nikita Khrushchev die? Where?

The Supreme Court Rules in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* in 1954

In 1954, a landmark Supreme Court case helped change the course of civil rights in the United States. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box to learn more about the Supreme Court ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* in 1954.

On _____ 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court issued a ruling in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* case. Before this _____ was decided, some areas of the United States were _____ according to _____. When African Americans and _____ were segregated, they lived in different _____, went to different _____, and even had to drink from different _____ fountains and ride in different parts of _____. These states based their laws on the 1896 Supreme Court _____ of *Plessy v. Ferguson* that allowed trains to use separate _____ or separate _____ for different races as long as they were basically _____. This principle was called the “_____ but equal”

principle. It was used from that time to _____ other types of
_____. However, the _____ Amendment to the
_____ did not allow states to deny equal _____ of the
law to anyone living in a state.

Lower _____ in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case and others heard at
approximately the same time _____ that since the schools were
approximately equal, or would be equal when certain _____ ordered by
the courts were made, that the children were being _____ equally, even
though they were kept separate. However, when _____, the
_____ for the _____, argued the case before the
Supreme Court, he brought out the point that the children were made to feel
_____ by ordering them to go to a different school simply because they
were _____. This fact, even if the buildings and _____

were approximately equal, was enough to cause the _____ to be unequal. The children were made to feel inferior, which _____ their desire to learn, and, in turn, impacted the later _____ opportunities that would be available to them. The Supreme Court ruled _____ that racial segregation in public schools was _____ according to the Fourteenth Amendment and, therefore, African American children had the _____ to attend the same schools as white children.

neighborhoods	courts	Constitution	equal
treated	buses	educational	segregated
railroad	education	segregation	families
curricula	Fourteenth	May	improvements
case	trains	illegal	schools
separate	attorney	decision	impacted
unanimously	race	inferior	justify
ruled	protection	right	whites
water	African American	cars	Thurgood Marshall

When was the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution passed?

What amendment to the Constitution did the Fourteenth Amendment revise?

What part of the prior amendment was changed by the Fourteenth Amendment? How was it changed?

Summarize what the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case involved.

In a few sentences, summarize the life of Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown.

When Associate Justice Henry Billings Brown wrote his opinion for the majority of the Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, how did he justify the “separate but equal” decision that was relied upon for many future cases?

In a few sentences, summarize the life of Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan.

The only dissenting opinion in *Plessy v. Ferguson* was by Associate Justice John Marshall Harlan. Summarize his feelings about the case.

Who was “Brown” in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* case? Why had he brought the case to court?

There were three other cases heard by the Supreme Court at the same time as the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* case. In what states had these cases been heard by lower courts?

Who was Thurgood Marshall? Which law school turned him away because he was African American? Where did he attend law school?

One of Thurgood Marshall's first victories as an attorney was in the case of *Murray v. Pearson* in 1935. What did that case involve?

Who was chief justice of the Supreme Court when the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* case was heard?

The Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955

In 1955, another major step in the fight for equal rights occurred. Fill in the blanks by choosing the correct word from the word box to learn more about the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955.

In 1955, in Montgomery, _____, local laws stated that whites sat in the front of buses and _____ sat in the back. If the white _____ of the bus was full and a _____ needed a seat, an African American was _____ to give up their seat so the white could sit down. There were several _____ of African American _____ in Montgomery who had been fighting for better _____ on the buses for African American riders. African American _____ totaled about _____ of the riders on the buses in Montgomery, yet they were treated the _____.

On December 1, 1955, African American _____ was riding on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, when she was _____ to give up her seat to a white person who did not have a seat. She _____.

She was _____, taken to _____, and later
_____ out. This was not the first time an African American had refused
to give up their seat, but _____ leaders chose
this event to _____ local laws on segregation. Leaders of the Women's
_____ and the _____ handed out leaflets that told
about Rosa Parks' arrest and called for a _____ lasting one day against
the buses belonging to the city of _____. The boycott was scheduled for
_____ 5, 1955. Its supporters believed that the high number of African
American riders could make an _____ if they took part in the boycott. It
made such an impact that it was _____. The Montgomery
_____ Association was started to keep the boycott going and to
challenge _____ laws. Finally, after more than a _____
of boycotting the buses, a _____ was filed in a _____

_____ charging that bus segregation was wrong. The federal court declared segregated seating on the buses to be _____, and this decision was supported by the _____ in a ruling in November 1956. The success of the boycott helped _____ resistance in order to gain the civil rights that were being _____ to African American _____.

December	seamstress	NAACP	organizations
African Americans	court	arrested	lawsuit
denied	expected	year	civil
Political Council	Supreme Court	residents	Montgomery
segregation	rights	unconstitutional	Alabama
conditions	Improvement	Rosa Parks	encourage
white	refused	communities	told
jail	boycott	section	challenge
nonviolent	riders	extended	worst
three-fourths	federal	bailed	impact

Montgomery is the capital of Alabama. Whom was it named for? When did it become the capital of Alabama? What special position did it hold in the Confederacy just before the Civil War started?

What is the NAACP?

What position did Rosa Parks hold in the NAACP?

What position in the community did Martin Luther King, Jr. hold when the Montgomery bus boycott began?

What group formed the Montgomery Improvement Association?

What position did Martin Luther King, Jr., hold in the Montgomery Improvement Association when it was formed?

What are some of the other specific aspects of the civil rights movement Martin Luther King, Jr., was involved in?

When Martin Luther King, Jr., was arrested in Birmingham, Alabama, during a campaign, what was he fighting for? What happened?

What speech did Martin Luther King, Jr., give from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963?

What award was Martin Luther King, Jr., given in Oslo, Norway, in December 1964?

When and where did Martin Luther King, Jr., die? How did he die?

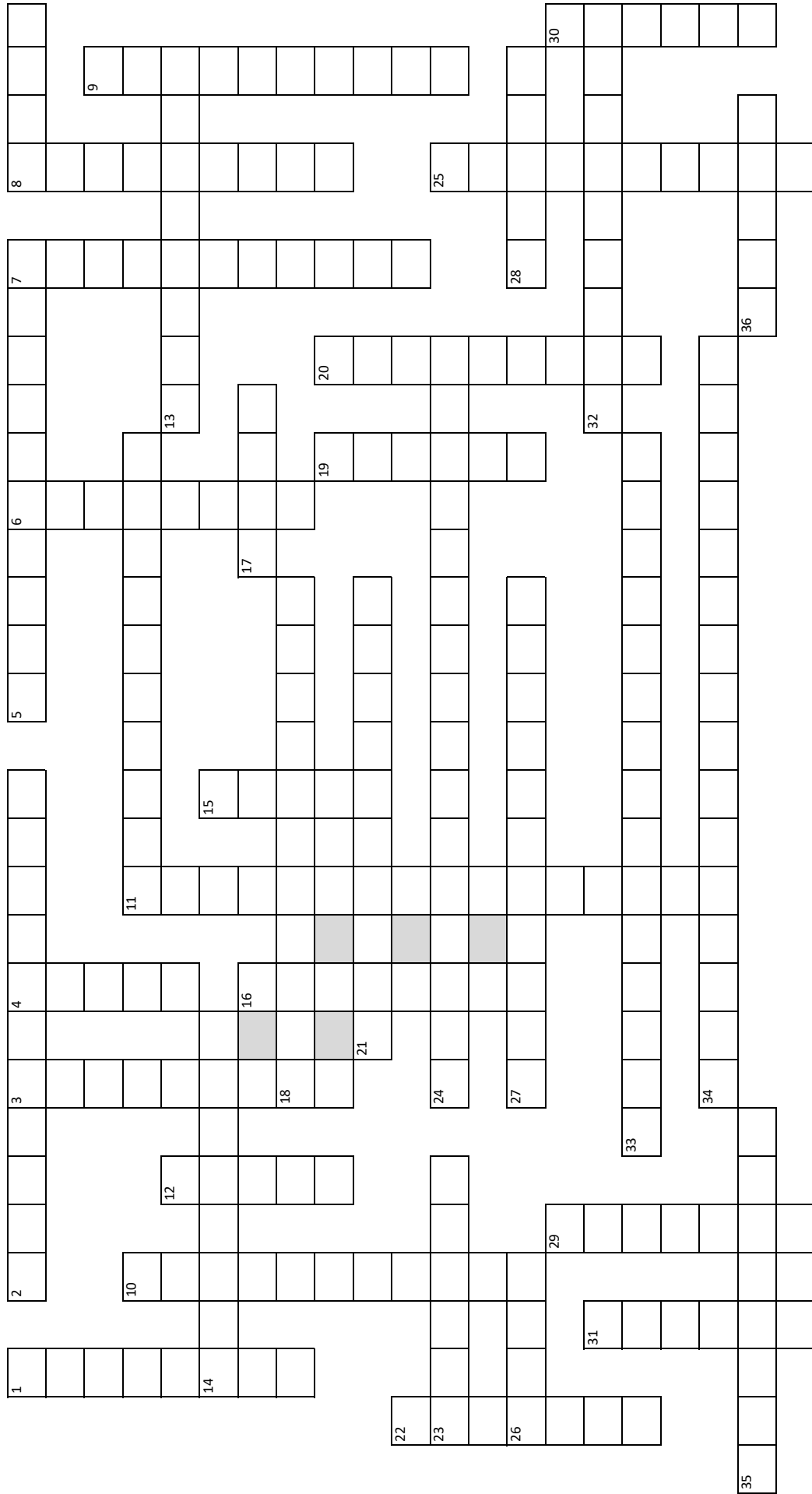
What policy changes did the Montgomery Improvement Association ask for from the Montgomery bus companies?

What types of retaliation did the African American community have to suffer through during the boycott?

When did the federal decision concerning bus segregation go into effect in Montgomery?

Crossword

Using the clues on the next page, complete the crossword puzzle.



Across	Down
<p>2. first president of South Korea (Republic of Korea)</p> <p>5. type of work done by Rosa Parks</p> <p>8. country where the Soviet Union tried to establish a missile base which the United States discovered in 1962</p> <p>11. capital of Alabama</p> <p>13. less important; not as valuable</p> <p>14. "_____ but equal" principle</p> <p>17. part of the buses in Montgomery, Alabama, where African Americans sat</p> <p>18. agreement of everyone</p> <p>21. barrier to stop East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin and West Germany (2 words)</p> <p>23. pilot in U-2 incident, Francis Gary _____</p> <p>24. became head of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union in 1953 (2 words)</p> <p>26. Senator from Ohio and son of former president who ran in the Republican primary</p> <p>27. country that boycotted meetings to protest the fact that China was not a member of the United Nations (2 words)</p> <p>28. "_____ Perimeter" where North Koreans were finally stopped in 1950</p> <p>32. political doctrine of North Korea, China, etc.</p> <p>33. part of the UN that condemned the invasion of South Korea by North Korea (2 words)</p> <p>34. attorney for families in <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> Supreme Court case</p> <p>35. Senator from Wisconsin who claimed communists were infiltrating the United States Government</p> <p>36. country divided at the 38th parallel</p>	<p>1. <i>Plessy v.</i> _____</p> <p>3. General Douglas _____</p> <p>4. Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1952</p> <p>6. Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1952</p> <p>7. separation of people according to race, religion, etc.</p> <p>8. courses to be studied in a person's education</p> <p>9. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court when <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> was heard</p> <p>10. Montgomery _____ Association formed to help with the Montgomery bus boycott</p> <p>11. _____ _____ _____, Jr., young pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church who worked with the Montgomery bus boycott (3 words)</p> <p>12. part of the buses in Montgomery, Alabama, where whites sat</p> <p>15. _____ <i>v. Board of Education of Topeka</i></p> <p>16. became prime minister of the Soviet Union in 1953</p> <p>19. port on Korea's west coast where UN forces landed</p> <p>20. Democratic nominee for president in 1952</p> <p>22. first artificial satellite launched into orbit</p> <p>25. Republican nominee for president in 1952</p> <p>29. to protest by not doing business with a person or business</p> <p>30. premier of Russia who died in 1953</p> <p>31. United States President at the time the Korean War began</p>

Answer Key

1950

On June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, and the Korean War began. The UN Security Council soon condemned the invasion. The Soviet Union, who backed the North Korean invasion, was not able to veto the passage of the condemnation. They were boycotting the meetings to protest the fact that the People's Republic of China was not a member of the United Nations. The day after the condemnation was issued, United States President Truman ordered air and naval forces to help stop the communist takeover of South Korea. On June 30, President Truman ordered ground forces from Japan to go to Korea. They did not reach the country until July 4, 1950. The United Nations approved a unified effort to stop the communist aggression in Korea. Forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur were sent to Korea from member countries. Although the communist forces continued to advance at first, the United Nations forces caused them to retreat to the 38th parallel by October 1, 1950. Fighting would continue, however, for much longer.

1952

Since President Harry Truman announced he would not seek another term, there was no incumbent to run for office in 1952. There was a great deal of speculation as to who the candidates for president would be. Some wondered if Douglas MacArthur would run for president. He had been relieved of his duties in Korea in 1951 by President Truman. General Eisenhower had made it known that he was a Republican, and some from the party saw to it that his name was entered in several state primaries. Robert A. Taft, a senator from Ohio, also ran in the Republican primary. Robert A. Taft was the son of former president William Howard Taft. Although he had been very strongly behind the war effort during World War II, he had often been critical of President Roosevelt's policies, feeling they leaned too much in the socialist direction. Robert Taft believed in keeping the United States much more isolated from the problems of foreign nations.

There were strong feelings in the United States at the time that the nation should be involved in international affairs, which led to support of Dwight Eisenhower. General Eisenhower retired from the army in 1952, returned to the United States, and began to campaign for the presidency. At the Republican Convention, Eisenhower won the nomination on the first ballot. At the Democratic Convention, Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois was drafted as a compromise candidate. When the election was held on November 4, 1952, Dwight D. Eisenhower won and was elected the new President of the United States.

1953

In 1953, Nikita Khrushchev became head, or first secretary, of the Communist Party. He went on to remove Georgy M. Malenkov, whom Joseph Stalin had chosen to be the premier of Russia, and replace him with his own choice for premier. Khrushchev also moved control of the security forces, which included the criminal police and the KGB, to the leader of the party. Khrushchev's outgoing personality became a trademark for him. However, he was very critical of capitalism and vowed to surpass the United States in the development of technology and agricultural production. He also told the world of capitalism, "We will bury you!" Khrushchev took over as Prime Minister of Russia in 1958. He was serving in that position when the Berlin Wall was built, the space race began with the launching of Sputnik, and the Cuban missile crisis occurred. Eventually, Khrushchev retired from his position as first secretary due to pressures from others who were not happy with various aspects of his service to the Soviet Union.

1954

On May 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court issued a ruling in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* case. Before this case was decided, some areas of the United States were segregated according to race. When African Americans and whites were segregated, they lived in different neighborhoods, went to different schools, and even had to drink from different water fountains and ride in different parts of buses. These states based their laws on the 1896 Supreme Court decision of *Plessy v. Ferguson* that allowed trains to use separate railroad cars or separate trains for different races as long as they were basically equal. This principle was called the "separate but equal" principle. It was used from that time to justify other types of segregation. However, the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution did not allow states to deny equal protection of the law to anyone living in a state.

Lower courts in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case and others heard at approximately the same time ruled that since the schools were approximately equal, or would be equal when certain improvements ordered by the courts were made, that the children were being treated equally, even though they were kept separate. However, when Thurgood Marshall, the attorney for the families, argued the case before the Supreme Court, he brought out the point that the children were made to feel inferior by ordering them to go to a different school simply because they were African American. This fact, even if the buildings and curricula were approximately equal, was enough to cause the education to be unequal. The children were made to feel inferior, which impacted their desire to learn, and, in turn, impacted the later educational opportunities that would be available to them. The Supreme Court ruled unanimously that racial segregation in public schools was illegal according to the Fourteenth Amendment and, therefore, African American children had the right to attend the same schools as white children.

1955

In 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama, local laws stated that whites sat in the front of buses and African Americans sat in the back. If the white section of the bus was full and a white needed a seat, an African American was expected to give up their seat so the white could sit down. There were several organizations of African American residents in Montgomery who had been fighting for better conditions on the buses for African American riders. African American riders totaled about three-fourths of the riders on the buses in Montgomery, yet they were treated the worst.

On December 1, 1955, African American seamstress Rosa Parks was riding on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, when she was told to give up her seat to a white person who did not have a seat. She refused. She was arrested, taken to jail, and later bailed out. This was not the first time an African American had refused to give up their seat, but civil rights leaders chose this event to challenge local laws on segregation. Leaders of the Women's Political Council and the NAACP handed out leaflets that told about Rosa Parks' arrest and called for a boycott lasting one day against the buses belonging to the city of Montgomery. The boycott was scheduled for December 5, 1955. Its supporters believed that the high number of African American riders could make an impact if they took part in the boycott. It made such an impact that it was extended. The Montgomery Improvement Association was started to keep the boycott going and to challenge segregation laws. Finally, after more than a year of boycotting the buses, a lawsuit was filed in a federal court charging that bus segregation was wrong. The federal court declared segregated seating on the buses to be unconstitutional, and this decision was supported by the Supreme Court in a ruling in November 1956. The success of the boycott helped encourage nonviolent resistance in order to gain the civil rights that were being denied to African American communities.

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