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KEY=COLD - GRIFFITH MASON

President Kennedy Fights the Cold War

The Bay of Pigs Invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis

Createspace Independent Publishing Platform *Includes pictures. *Includes quotes from participants, including declassified CIA files. *Includes footnotes and a bibliography for further reading. Within just a month of becoming President, the issue of communist Cuba became central to John F. Kennedy and his administration. On February 3rd, 1961, President Kennedy called for a plan to support Cuban refugees in the U.S., and a month later, he created the Peace Corps, a program that trained young American volunteers to help with economic and community development in poor countries. Both programs were integral pieces of the Cold War and were attempts to align disadvantaged groups abroad with the United State and the West against the Soviet Union and its Communist satellites. Meanwhile, covert operations were laying the groundwork for overthrowing

Cuban leader Fidel Castro, and he knew it. Castro railed against CIA involvement among Cubans trying to overthrow him and his still young revolution. Matters came to a head that April, when the Kennedy Administration moved beyond soft measures to direct action. From April 17-20, 1,400 CIA-trained Cuban exiles landed on the beaches of Western Cuba in an attempt to overthrow Castro. This plan, known as the "Bay of Pigs," had been originally drafted by the Eisenhower Administration. The exiles landed in Cuba and were expected to be greeted by anti-Castro forces within the country, after which the U.S. would provide air reinforcement to the rebels and the Castro regime would slowly be overthrown. Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev's belief that he could push the inexperienced American leader around grew in the wake of the Bay of Pigs fiasco and the inconclusive Vienna summit in June 1961 that left Kennedy complaining to his brother Bobby that Khrushchev was "like dealing with Dad. All give and no take." Motivated by the events of the previous year, 1962 saw Khrushchev make his most decisive decision. Still questioning Kennedy's resolve, and attempting to placate the concerns of Cuban leader Fidel Castro following the failed Bay of Pigs invasion, Khrushchev attempted to place medium range nuclear missiles in Cuba, just 90 miles off the coast of the United States. Though Castro warned him that the act would seem like an act of aggression to the Americans, Khrushchev insisted on moving the missiles in quietly, under the cover of darkness. These missiles could serve not only as a deterrent against any invasion of Cuba but also as the ultimate first-strike capability in the event of a nuclear war. However, in October 1962, American spy planes discovered the Soviets were building nuclear missile sites in Cuba, and intelligence officials informed Kennedy of this on October 16th. It went without saying that nuclear missile sites located just miles off the coast of the American mainland posed a grave threat to the country, especially because missiles launched from Cuba would reach their targets in mere minutes. That would throw off important military balances in nuclear arms and locations that had previously ensured the Cold War stayed cold. Almost all senior American political figures agreed that the sites were offensive and needed to be removed, but how? Ultimately, some of the biggest arguments during the crisis took place among members of the Kennedy administration and the military. Members of the U.S. Air Force wanted to take out the sites with bombing missions and launch a full-scale invasion of Cuba, but Kennedy and his brother feared that military action could ignite a full-scale escalation leading to nuclear war. Though he had previously taken aggressive stances on Cuba, Bobby was one of the voices who opposed outright war and helped craft the eventual plan: a blockade of Cuba. That was the decision President Kennedy ultimately reached as well, but it remained to be seen whether Khrushchev would test Kennedy's resolve yet again.

The Origins of the Cold War

Red Globe Press This book provides a clear and lively account of how relations between Russia and America after World War Two fell into a Cold War. Assessing both the clash of ideas and personalities which brought about this confrontation the book highlights the emergences of a new mode of global politics. Looking at this conflict the book argues might help us to understand today's own troubled world.

The Presidency of John F. Kennedy

American Presidency (University of K) The presidency of John F. Kennedy continues to fascinate, even as it also continues to inspire heated debates between admirers and detractors of Camelot's fallen king. Now readers can gain a new appreciation of JFK in this thoroughly revised and updated edition of James Giglio's bestselling study, widely acclaimed as the best and most balanced book on JFK's White House years. Giglio incorporates the voluminous archival materials made available in the last fifteen years, including the declassified documents on crucial foreign policy affairs and White House medical records that contradict the image of Kennedy's youth and vigor. He stresses the extent to which domestic and foreign policies were interconnected at a time when the Cold War dominated national life and reveals his new appreciation for JFK's prudence in his handling of such enormous challenges as the Cuban missile crisis and the emerging war in Vietnam. Giglio shows Kennedy to be "the most medicated, one of the most courageous, and perhaps the most self-absorbed of our presidents." He reviews the physical ailments and heavy prescriptions that were kept out of the public eye and catalogs sexual indiscretions ranging from Marilyn Monroe and socialite Florence Pritchett to low-level White House employees and even virtual strangers. Surveying this field of conquest, Giglio suggests that JFK's sexual obsession could easily have affected his presidency even more during a second term. His work also amplifies coverage of key issues like civil rights, the Cuban missile crisis, and Vietnam and reevaluates many of the questions surrounding the assassination—maintaining that, even with the existence of a conspiracy still doubtful, the case is far from closed. Like the first edition, this new edition provides a sharp and thoughtful analysis of both domestic and foreign affairs and underscores that, despite his undeniably brief tenure in office, the state of the nation actually did improve on Kennedy's watch. Featuring an expanded bibliographical essay and twenty-two photos from the JFK library, *The Presidency of John F. Kennedy* remains the definitive appraisal of Camelot's kingdom.

Thirteen Days: A Memoir of the Cuban Missile Crisis

W. W. Norton & Company "A minor classic in its laconic, spare, compelling evocation by a participant of the shifting moods and maneuvers of the most dangerous moment in human history."—Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. During the thirteen days in October 1962 when the United States confronted the Soviet Union over its installation of missiles in Cuba, few people shared the behind-the-scenes story as it is told here by the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy. In this unique account, he describes each of the participants during the sometimes hour-to-hour negotiations, with particular attention to the actions and views of his brother, President John F. Kennedy. In a new foreword, the distinguished historian and Kennedy adviser Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., discusses the book's enduring importance and the significance of new information about the crisis that has come to light, especially from the Soviet Union.

The Missiles of October

The Declassified Story of John F. Kennedy and the Cuban Missile Crisis

Recently declassified documents help recreate the Cuban missile crisis on the thirtieth anniversary of the world-shaking confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. 17,500 first printing.

John F. Kennedy and the New Pacific Community, 1961–63

Palgrave Macmillan Charismatic and committed, John F. Kennedy remains one of the most revered, and most disliked, of US Presidents. Dedicated to changing 'the look' of the American Presidency, Kennedy was also pledged to changing the nature of US foreign policy-making. Victory in the Cold War was possible, he said, and the greatest challenge to that victory was in the Asian/Pacific region. Success there would signal the end of the communist versus capitalist confrontation. America 'can do it', he vowed. This book describes the Kennedy administration's desperate efforts to achieve the impossible dream: an American Cold War victory throughout Asia and the

Pacific.

Maximum Danger

Kennedy, the Missiles, and the Crisis of American Confidence

Ivan R Dee Weisbrot moves beyond now common interpretations to argue that JFK in fact explored no new policy frontiers but rather faithfully reflected a remarkable cold war consensus.

The Kremlinologist

Llewellyn E Thompson, America's Man in Cold War Moscow

JHU Press "The Kremlinologist chronicles major events of the Cold War through the prism of the life of one of its top diplomats, Llewellyn Thompson. His life went from the wilds of the American West to the inner sanctums of the White House and the Kremlin. As the ambassador to Moscow, he became an important advisor to presidents and a key participant in major twentieth-century events, including the Cuban Missile Crisis and the Vietnam War. Yet, unlike his contemporaries McGeorge Bundy and George C. Marshall--who considered Thompson one of the most crucial actors in the Cold War and the "unsung hero" of the Cuban Missile Crisis--he has not been the subject of a major biography until now. Thompson's daughters Jenny Thompson Vukacic and Sherry Thompson set out to document their father's life as thoroughly as possible. Relying on primary sources and interviews, they received generous assistance from archivists, historians, and colleagues of their father. They also acquired documents and information from Russian archives, including the KGB archives. As family, they had unprecedented access to his FBI dossier, State Department personnel files, family archives, letters, diaries, speeches, and documents. Their original research brings new material to light including important information on the U-2, Kennan's containment policy, and Thompson's role in US covert operations machinery. The book refutes historical misinterpretations of events in the Berlin Crisis, the Austrian State Treaty, and the Cuban Missile Crisis."--Provided by publisher.

"Let the Word Go Forth"

The Speeches, Statements, and Writings of John F. Kennedy

Delta Collected in one illuminating volume, the writings and speeches of John F. Kennedy reveal the man and president who inspired a generation. Here are the words that propelled a nation and moved the world, offering an important portrayal of the 35th president's entire career. Photographs throughout.

Cold War to Détente

London : Heinemann Educational

Uncertain Perceptions

U.S. Cold War Crisis Decision Making

In *Uncertain Perceptions*, Robert McCalla examines the role of misperceptions in decision making by U.S. officials during five major Cold War crises. To suggest that misperceptions have played an important role in U.S.-Soviet relations will surprise no one. Most people, including scholars and decision makers, will agree that the potential for misperception and miscommunication is high, and the dangers of the nuclear age simply compound the risk. What has been missing is a consideration of the role of different types of misperception in crisis decision making and the impacts of those different types of misperceptions on the dynamics of crises. Different types of misperceptions can occur during a crisis; and the type will influence the nature and duration of the crisis. McCalla shows that the crisis dynamic is sensitive to the sources of misperception and that the most important influence on misperceptions is the flexibility of a decision maker's worldview. In contrast with previous studies, McCalla's work provides evidence that decision makers are not necessarily firmly wedded to their views. He refines the concept of misperception by identifying two types: "situational misperception," which stems from the ambiguities and uncertainties that can surround another state's actions, and "dispositional misconception," which has to do with the attitudes and images that a particular decision maker holds. Crises rooted in situational misperceptions will tend toward resolution when more

information is provided to the decision maker, while crises that originate from dispositional misperceptions will be less affected by additional information. With the end of the Cold War, historians and political scientists are reexamining the history of U.S.-Soviet relations away from the glare of Cold War politics and rhetoric, and in doing so advancing new ways of understanding past conflicts. *Uncertain Perceptions* offers students of American policy, both generalists and specialists, a new lens for understanding American decision making during U.S.-Soviet crises and the role that perceptions and misperceptions played in those decisions.

Cold War Shadow

United States Policy Toward Indonesia, 1953-1963

The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Threat of Nuclear War

Lessons from History

Continuum This compelling book details the Cuban Missile Crisis in light of new research and draws parallels with political and military decisions in the present climate.

The Brilliant Disaster

JFK, Castro, and America's Doomed Invasion of Cuba's Bay of Pigs

Simon and Schuster A recounting of the Bay of Pigs Crisis drawing upon the author's father's connection to the events as they played out.

The Castro Regime in Cuba

The Kennedy Tapes

Inside the White House During the Cuban Missile Crisis

Belknap Press Tapes recorded during the Cuban Missile Crisis reveal the work of President Kennedy and the National Security Council to come up with an effective response

John F. Kennedy, 1917-1963

Chronology--documents-- bibliographical Aids

Depression to Cold War

A History of America from Herbert Hoover to Ronald Reagan

Greenwood Publishing Group Organized around the office of the president, this study focuses on American behavior at home and abroad from the Great Depression to the onset of the end of the Cold War, two key points during which America sought a re-definition of its proper relationship to the world. Domestically, American society continued the process of industrialization and urbanization that had begun in the 19th century. Urban growth accompanied industrialism, and more and more Americans lived in cities. Because of industrial growth and the consequent interest in foreign markets, the United States became a major world power. American actions as a nation, whether as positive attempts to mold events abroad or as negative efforts to enjoy material abundance in relative political isolation, could not help but affect the course of world history. Under President Hoover, the federal government was still a comparatively small enterprise; challenges of the next six decades would transform it almost beyond belief, touching in one way or another almost every facet of American life. Before the New Deal, few Americans expected the government to do anything for them. By the end of the Second World War and in the aftermath of the Great Depression, however, Americans had turned to Washington for help. Even the popular Reagan presidency of the 1980s, the most conservative since Hoover, would fail to undo the basic New Deal commitment to assist struggling Americans. There would be no turning back the clock, at home or abroad.

The Cold War

A Post-cold War History

American Biographical History

The Great Cold War

A Journey Through the Hall of Mirrors

Stanford Security Studies The Great Cold War is arguably the most fascinating account yet written about the Cold War--and a timely enunciation of the lessons we need to learn from the Cold War years if we are to be successful in tackling the potential confrontations of the 21st century. This is a riveting expose of modern history for the general reader, a "must read" for policy-makers, and an eye-opening overview for scholars and students. No other book conveys so vividly how each side interpreted the other's intentions, and what shaped their actions. In a richly informed and perceptive "insider's account", former British diplomat Gordon Barrass shows that while there were times when each side did understand the other's intentions, there were also times when they were wildly wrong--leading to the chilling revelation that the situation was far more serious than most people knew at the time--or imagine now. In looking back over that half-century of confrontation, Barrass poses three big questions: Why did the Cold War start? Why did it last so long? And why did it end the way it did? To answer them, he traveled to Washington, Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Warsaw, and Moscow to interview nearly 100 people, including top policymakers, strategists, military commanders, and key figures in the world of intelligence. Their narratives reveal what was going on behind the scenes, providing valuable insights into the mixture of insecurity, ignorance, and ambition that drove the rivalry between the two sides. Barrass concludes that bringing the Cold War to a peaceful end was a far greater challenge than just "being tough with the Soviets." In the end it depended on the Americans' "getting inside the mind" of the Soviets to gain the leverage needed to achieve their goal--and intelligence played a key role in that process.

Vietnam War: Background and

Causes Gr. 5-8

Classroom Complete Press **This is the chapter slice "Background and Causes Gr. 5-8" from the full lesson plan "Vietnam War". Experience the longest military conflict in U.S. history, where more than 58,000 Americans lost their lives. From 1955 to 1975, our resource highlights the events that surround this controversial war. Travel to Southeast Asia and become familiar with the climate and terrain of Vietnam. Discover how events after World War II and the United States' attempt to stop Communism from spreading led to this conflict. Learn about the different tactics Presidents John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon used during the war. Find out what role the introduction of the helicopter took during some of the major battles. Get introduced to the SEAL teams and U.S. Navy. Step into the shoes of those who fought in the war at home by organizing a protest. Find out how the veterans who fought in Vietnam were treated differently than those who fought in wars before them. Aligned to your State Standards and written to Bloom's Taxonomy, additional hands-on activities, crossword, word search, comprehension quiz and answer key are also included.**

In Confidence

Moscow's Ambassador to America's Six Cold War Presidents (1962-1986)

Times Books A former Soviet diplomat recounts his relationships with presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan

Against the President

Dissent and Decision-making in the White House : a Historical Perspective

Ivan R Dee "With a historian's insight, Mr. White explores the arguments of Harry Hopkins and Joseph Davies to Truman on the knotty postwar problem of Poland; of Henry Wallace on relations with Russia during the same

administration; of Charles Wilson on the origins of the Vietnam War under Eisenhower; of Adlai Stevenson on Cuba during the Kennedy years; and of George Ball on Vietnam under Lyndon Johnson." "Altogether Mr. White fashions a provocative interpretation of America's role in the cold war and a number of questions about the potential effectiveness of policies that might have been. The relevance of his findings to today's situation in Iraq, and to the absence of dissent on official policy within the Bush administration, need scarcely be more apparent."--Jacket.

Gambling with Armageddon

Nuclear Roulette from Hiroshima to the Cuban Missile Crisis

Vintage From the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *American Prometheus* comes the first effort to set the Cuban Missile Crisis, with its potential for nuclear holocaust, in a wider historical narrative of the Cold War—how such a crisis arose, and why at the very last possible moment it didn't happen. In this groundbreaking look at the Cuban Missile Crisis, Martin Sherwin not only gives us a riveting sometimes hour-by-hour explanation of the crisis itself, but also explores the origins, scope, and consequences of the evolving place of nuclear weapons in the post-World War II world. Mining new sources and materials, and going far beyond the scope of earlier works on this critical face-off between the United States and the Soviet Union—triggered when Khrushchev began installing missiles in Cuba at Castro's behest—Sherwin shows how this volatile event was an integral part of the wider Cold War and was a consequence of nuclear arms. *Gambling with Armageddon* looks in particular at the original debate in the Truman Administration about using the Atomic Bomb; the way in which President Eisenhower relied on the threat of massive retaliation to project U.S. power in the early Cold War era; and how President Kennedy, though unprepared to deal with the Bay of Pigs debacle, came of age during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Here too is a clarifying picture of what was going on in Khrushchev's Soviet Union. Martin Sherwin has spent his career in the study of nuclear weapons and how they have shaped our world. *Gambling with Armageddon* is an outstanding capstone to his work thus far.

The Real Making of the President

Kennedy, Nixon, and the 1960

Election

American Presidential Election When John Kennedy won the presidency in 1960, he also won the right to put his own spin on the victory. Rorabaugh cuts through the mythology of this election to explain the operations of the campaign and offer a corrective to Theodore White's flawed classic, 'The Making of the President'.

The Longman Companion to Cold War and Detente, 1941-91

Addison-Wesley Longman Limited It contains a major Chronology, set out in 12 stages, which draws together all the different aspects and theatres of the Cold War into a single 'narrative'; concise accounts of 70 Crises and Conflicts, and their significance; notes on 28 Conferences and Summits; notes on 40 Treaties and Organizations; lists and dates of the key Office-holders in the USA, USSR, China, Great Britain, France, (West) Germany, the United Nations and NATO; concise Biographies of 103 major political figures of the Cold War; a Glossary of terms; statistical data on the US/Soviet balance of Strategic nuclear weapons 1956-79; and an extended annotated Bibliography. Though centred on the international policies of the USA and the USSR, the book throws light on almost every aspect of postwar international history from the rise of Mao's China to the fall of the Warsaw Pact, ranging from Vietnam to Angola, from Afghanistan to Cuba, from Margaret Thatcher to Kim Il Sung.

Vietnam and Beyond

A Diplomat's Cold War Education

Texas Tech University Press "During the war Miller was a member of the mission to Saigon and to the Paris peace negotiations. As one involved in the events of those years, he provides us with fascinating and informative observations of such luminaries as Maxwell Taylor, Henry Cabot Lodge, Philip Habib, William Bundy, David Bruce, Robert Komer, and the South Vietnamese leadership and offers new insights into the conduct of diplomacy during the war.

America, Russia, and the Cold War,

1945-1996

McGraw-Hill Humanities, Social Sciences & World Languages Using extensive materials from both published and private sources, this text focuses on US/Soviet diplomacy to explain the causes and consequences of the Cold War. It identifies major policy-makers and explores major crises in the post-1945 period. The author also looks at how the Cold War was shaped by domestic events in both the USA and Soviet Union. Material new to this edition includes: a rewritten post-1989 final chapter; the rewriting of the events in the 1950s, the Lyndon Johnson presidency and the Reagan presidential years; and a stronger focus on Soviet/Russian developments.

Kennedy & Nixon

The Rivalry that Shaped Postwar America

One of Washington's top journalists traces the rivalry between John Kennedy and Richard Nixon, whose 1960 presidential contest set America's Cold War political course, showing how their initial friendship degenerated into distrust and paranoia. 50,000 first printing. Tour.

One Special Summer

Backbeat Books In 1951, eighteen-year-old Lee Bouvier and her twenty-two-year-old sister Jacqueline took their first trip to Europe together. Jackie had already spent a year in France living with a French family and attending the Sorbonne. Her many cards and letters had made her sister Lee want nothing more than to see Europe with Jackie. Having convinced their parents, the two young ladies set off to see the continent. As they traveled, they sketched and kept notes, creating an illustrated journal of their time abroad, which they presented to their parents as a thank you upon their return; that delightful chronicle is ONE SPECIAL SUMMER. Join Jackie and Lee for a tantalizing glimpse of a lost world: crossing the Atlantic by ocean liner, visits with counts and ambassadors in Paris, art lessons in Venice, and white gloves in the afternoon. Smile at the social agonies all young women suffer in common--how to politely consume an oversized hors d'oeuvre, the horror of slipping undergarments, and the art of fending off unwanted romantic advances.

Cold War and Black Liberation

The United States and White Rule in Africa, 1948-1968

"For too long Africa has been the dark continent in the history of American foreign relations. Recent debate over the importance of human rights, however, has focused attention on that continent. Thomas Noer's study of U.S. policy toward the regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Angola is among the first to explore the African angle in American diplomacy. It is also the first work to analyze the influence of the American civil rights and black power movements on foreign relations. Based on extensive research in recently declassified materials, Cold War and Black Liberation documents the intense debates and diplomatic dilemmas arising in 1948 with the triumph of South Africa's Nationalist party and its ensuing policy of apartheid. In the context of the emerging civil rights movement in the United States, Noer then details America's response to the international problem of white rule on a black continent, concluding his study with an epilogue that carries the narrative into the 1980s. Noer's study also illustrates the basic conflict in American diplomacy between traditional commitments to majority rule and human rights and more immediate (and often prevailing) strategic, economic, and political interests. The emotional issues of race, human rights, and anticommunism make policy decisions complex and controversial, as American blacks, black Africans, European allies, and the white minority governments all lobbied to influence U.S. policy." --

Waging Peace and War

Dean Rusk in the Truman, Kennedy, and Johnson Years

Simon & Schuster Discusses the life and career of Dean Rusk, assesses his accomplishments as Secretary of State in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, and looks at his relationships with world leaders

Reflections on the Cuban Missile

Crisis

In this book, Raymond L. Garthoff, a participant in the Cuban Missile Crisis deliberations of the U.S. government, reflects on the nature of the crisis, its consequences, and its lessons for the future. He provides a unique combination of memoir, historical analysis, and political interpretations.

The Strategy of Peace

The Kennedy-Khrushchev Letters

Top Secret (New Century) A collection of 120 personal letters between John F. Kennedy and Nikita Khrushchev, kept secret until almost the year 2000, is published for the first time. They share congratulations about space achievements, mention vacations and share personal feelings and anecdotes.

Nuclear Strategy in the Twenty-first Century

Greenwood Publishing Group Although the Cold War has ended and the Soviet Union is gone, nuclear weapons remain as dangerous artifacts of times past. High-technology non-nuclear weapons, possibly including anti-missile defenses based on new principles, will dominate the battle space in the 21st century. But nuclear weapons will be deemed "useful" by those who oppose the status quo and peace and who cannot afford to race the United States and other "third wave" economies based on information and electronics. Nuclear deterrence and information will have an uneasy and dangerous coexistence. Nuclear weapons may be used by regional rogues to deter power projection and intervention by the United States and its allies. Information will be used to help confuse or defeat United States adversaries armed with weapons of mass destruction.

If Kennedy Lived

The First and Second Terms of President John F. Kennedy: An

Alternate History

Penguin What if Kennedy were not killed that fateful day? What would the 1964 campaign have looked like? Would changes have been made to the ticket? How would Kennedy, in his second term, have approached Vietnam, civil rights, the Cold War? With Hoover as an enemy, would his indiscreet private life finally have become public? Would his health issues have become so severe as to literally cripple his presidency? And what small turns of fate in the days and years before Dallas might have kept him from ever reaching the White House in the first place? The answers Greenfield provides and the scenarios he develops are startlingly realistic, rich in detail, shocking in their projections, but always deeply, remarkably plausible. *If Kennedy Lived* is a tour de force of American history from one of the country's most brilliant and illuminating political commentators.

The Unfinished Journey

America Since World War II

Oxford University Press, USA A prize-winning historian chronicles the outstanding progress and profound failures of postwar American life, from the economic boom of the 1950s to the conservative trends of the 1980s

America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945-1992

McGraw-Hill Companies