

Part 5 of EOCT

US History EOCT GPS

Glossary

[Modern Era](#)

This category of vocabulary will make up approximately **22%** of the test.

Students will understand concepts associated with the Cold War; and economic growth, civil rights, political developments, and social change since World War II.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.



Brown V. Board Of Education

This Supreme Court case, decided in 1954, declared that the segregation doctrine of 'separate but equal,' was not Constitutional when applied to the public school system.

Miranda V. Arizona

This is the court case that upheld that the fifth amendment privilege against self-incrimination requires law officials to advise a suspect of his rights to remain silent and to obtain a lawyer.

Baby Boom

This is a period of greatly increased birth rate that occurred in the US after the end of WWII.

Barry Goldwater

He was a very conservative Republican Senator from Arizona in the 60's 70's and 80's. He lost the presidential election of 1964 to Johnson.

Bay Of Pigs

This was the unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Cuban government of Fidel Castro by Cuban exiles. It was funded by the US in 1961.

Cesar Chavez

He was the founder of the National Farm Workers' Association, seeking better working conditions and equal rights for his union members. Like Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., Chavez used non-violent protest tactics to win advances for his members.

Civil Rights Act Of 1964

Signed into law by President Johnson, this bill protected African Americans and women from job discrimination and any discrimination in public places.

Cold War

This was a name given to the relations between the U.S. & the Soviet Union in the second half of the 20th century which saw the buildup of nuclear arms.

Containment

This is a foreign policy designed to stop the spread (domino effect) of communism in Southeast Asia.

Cuban Missile Crisis

This was a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States over nuclear missiles the Soviets had allegedly deployed to Cuba.

Dwight Eisenhower

This was a United States general who supervised the invasion of Normandy and the defeat of Nazi Germany; 34th President of the United States (1890-1961).

Earl Warren

This Chief Justice from 1953 to 1969 helped determine many decisions by the Supreme Court including racial segregation, civil rights and separation of church and state.

Earth Day

This is a day dedicated to inspire awareness and appreciation for the environment.

Environmental Protection Agency

This is a Federal Agency begun in 1970 by President Nixon to protect human health and the air, water and land.

Environmentalism

This is an advocacy for or work toward protecting nature from destruction or pollution.

Fair Deal

This is the policy of social improvement introduced by U.S. President Harry Truman.

Freedom Summer

This was a campaign launched in 1964 attempting to register African American voters from the southern states.

Integration

This is the process of creating equal opportunity to activities to all races.

Interstate Highway System

This is a network of highways in the United States created by President Eisenhower.

Jackie Robinson

This was the first African-American major league baseball player. He played second base for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

John F. Kennedy

The 35th President of the United States, he was known for authorizing the failed 'Bay of Pigs' invasion, successfully leading the country during the 'Cuban Missile Crisis,' and for being assassinated while in Dallas, Texas, in November of 1963.

Kennedy Nixon Debates

These were the first presidential debates held on television in 1960 and helped influence the outcome of a very close race.

Korean War

This was a national conflict in an Asian country aided by Russia in the North and the U.S. in the South (1950-1953).

Levittown

This was the first mass-produced suburb in the United States, constructed on Long Island, New York, from 1947 to 1951.

Lyndon Johnson

He was the 36th President, and took over with the assassination of JFK. He designed his Great Society.

Marshall Plan

Following World War II, this called for giving away billions of dollars in aid to help rebuild war-torn Europe, with the purpose of creating a viable trading partner and post-war allies.

Martin Luther King, Jr.

This was an American political activist who was the most famous leader of the American civil rights movement.

McCarthyism

This is a term that describes the severe anti-communist suspicion in the United States in the 1940s and 1950s.

Medicare

This is the US publicly funded health insurance program for the elderly and the disabled.

NOW

This is an American feminist group founded in 1966 that seeks to advance women to equal standing with men.

Richard Nixon

He was President from 1969-1974 and resigned from office due to the Watergate scandal.

Robert F. Kennedy

He was Attorney General of the United States under his brother. He was killed while running for President himself.

Ronald Reagan

He won Presidential elections in 1980 and 1984, and is credited by many with bringing hope and optimism back to the United States.

SCLC

This is a Civil Rights organization that was instrumental in the 60s Civil Rights Movement. Martin Luther King was its first president and it is rooted in nonviolent civil disobedience.

Silent Spring

This is a 1962 novel written by Rachel Carson that helped launch the environmentalism movement.

Sit-In

This is a form of peaceful civil disobedience often taking place in the 1960s in which protesters seat themselves and remain until evicted by force, or their demands are met.

SNCC

This group was formed in 1960 to organize peaceful disobedience to segregation laws throughout the American South. They played key roles in organizing the Freedom Rides in 1961 and the famous March on Washington two years later.

Sputnik

This was the name for the Soviet Union's program of unmanned space objects that were launched in the 1950s. Sputnik I's launch in 1957 alarmed the US into speeding up plans for its space program.

Tet Offensive

This was the onslaught in January of 1968 by North Vietnamese forces on South Vietnamese towns and cities, including the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, South Vietnam.

Truman Doctrine

This said that the United States would aid any nation in resisting the growing threat of communism and became the guiding force of American foreign policy during the Cold War.

United Farm Workers

This is a labor union that was founded in 1962, by Cesar Chavez and others, whose aim is to help farm laborers.

Vietnam War

This was a warfare between the Democratic Republic of this country allied with the Communist World against the Republic of this country and its allies, namely the United States. This took place between 1964 and 1973.

Voting Rights Act

This was a congressional decision that outlawed voters being subjected to a literacy test and created federal registration for voters.