

SECTION 2 Step-by-Step Instruction

Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- Understand how the United States prospered and expanded opportunities.
- Explain how Europe rebuilt its economy after World War II.
- Describe how Japan was transformed.

Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge L3

Ask students to recall the devastation caused by World War II. Based on their previous reading, ask them to predict challenges facing Europe and Japan after the war.

Set a Purpose L3

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

 **Witness History Audio CD, The Marshall Plan**

Ask **What were the goals of the Marshall Plan?** (*to rebuild the economies of war-torn Europe and Japan in the postwar years*) **How could achieving these goals help the United States?** (*The United States wanted to form alliances with vital, independent, and democratic nations.*)

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 2 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Paragraph Shrinking strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have them fill in the chart with changes in the industrialized democracies.

 **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 276**

SECTION 2

Marshall Plan food aid being distributed in France



Marshall Plan poster

WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

The Marshall Plan

In a speech at Harvard University in June 1947, U.S. Secretary of State George Marshall made the case for the Marshall Plan, a United States assistance program for Western Europe.

“Our policy is directed not against any country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world so as to permit the emergence of . . . conditions in which free institutions can exist.”

Focus Question How did the United States, Western Europe, and Japan achieve economic prosperity and strengthen democracy during the Cold War years?

The Industrialized Democracies

Objectives

- Understand how the United States prospered and expanded opportunities.
- Explain how Western Europe rebuilt its economy after World War II.
- Describe how Japan was transformed.

Terms, People, and Places

recession	Konrad Adenauer
suburbanization	welfare state
segregation	European Community
discrimination	gross domestic product
Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.	(GDP)

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Categorize Keep track of changes in the industrialized democracies with a chart like the one below.

Economic and Political Changes in the Industrialized Democracies		
United States	Western Europe	Japan
• • •	• • •	• • •

The industrialized democracies of North America, Western Europe, and Japan grew in prosperity and went through social change during the Cold War. Throughout this period, the United States was the world's wealthiest and most powerful country. By the end of the Cold War, however, Western Europe and Japan rivaled the United States economically.

America Prospers and Changes


In the postwar decades, American businesses expanded into markets around the globe. The dollar was the world's strongest currency. Foreigners flocked to invest in American industry and to buy U.S. government bonds. America's wealth was a model for other democracies and a challenge to the stagnant economies of the communist world.

America Plays a Central Role During the Cold War, the United States was a global political leader. The headquarters of the League of Nations had been symbolically located in neutral Switzerland. The headquarters of the newly formed United Nations was built in New York City.

The United States also played a leading economic role. America had emerged untouched from the horrendous destruction of the Second World War. Other nations needed American goods and services, and foreign trade helped the United States achieve a long postwar boom. The long postwar peace among democratic nations

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 7, p. 7; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook, p. 3**

High-Use Word

prosper, p. 978

Definition and Sample Sentence

vi. to succeed, thrive, do well

Gina **prospered** in college; she got excellent grades and made many friends.

helped to spread this boom worldwide. The World Bank, an international agency that finances world economic development, was headquartered in Washington, D.C. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), which oversees the finances of the world's nations, was based there as well.

The Postwar American Boom America's economic strength transformed life in the United States itself. During the 1950s and 1960s, boom times prevailed. **Recessions**, or periods when the economy shrinks, were brief and mild. Although segments of the population were left behind, many Americans prospered in the world's wealthiest economy. As Americans grew more affluent, many moved from the cities to the suburbs. The movement to communities outside an urban core is known as **suburbanization**. Suburbanites typically lived in single-family houses with lawns and access to good schools. Suburban highways allowed residents to commute to work by car.

During the postwar decades, many Americans also moved to the Sunbelt, or the states in the South and Southwest of the United States. Jobs in these states were becoming more plentiful than in the industrialized North, and the warmer climate was an added bonus. The growing availability of air conditioning and water for irrigation in states such as Arizona helped make the movement to the Sunbelt possible.

The wide popularity of American culture abroad vividly illustrated the global influence of the United States. The world embraced twentieth-century art forms such as American movies, television, and rock-and-roll music. American originals such as Elvis Presley, musical comedies, Hollywood romances, and action movies had a worldwide following.

The federal government contributed to the economic boom. Under President Truman, Congress created programs that helped veterans, the elderly, and the poor. Truman's successor, Dwight Eisenhower, approved government funding to build a vast interstate highway system. Government programs also made it easier for people to buy homes.

Moving to the Suburbs

This cartoon from the 1950s shows a family moving from the city to the suburbs. The photo below shows a suburb in New York in 1954. *Why might suburbs such as this attract families from cities?*



Teach

America Prospers and Changes

L3

Instruct

■ **Introduce** Point out the images on this page. Ask students to describe what these images reveal about American life and culture during the 1950s. Have them predict how America will prosper and change in the postwar years. Then have students read to find out whether their predictions were accurate.

■ **Teach** Review ways that America's economy was tied to global events. Ask **What factors helped America's economy thrive in the postwar years?** (*America's economy was undamaged in World War II and prospered after the war, so it could produce goods much needed by recovering nations. Foreign trade helped fund huge economic expansion.*) **How did America's economic prosperity affect the lives of people in the United States and abroad?** (*Many Americans were able to buy consumer goods and move to the suburbs; people abroad invested in American industry and looked to the United States as an economic model.*)

■ **Quick Activity** Discuss the effects of American culture on the global community. Ask students how this may have contributed to today's conflicts between Western and Muslim cultures.

Independent Practice

Have students create a chart showing causes and effects discussed in this section. Model the first entry on the board as *Cause: lack of WW II damage; Effect: U.S. economy prospers during postwar years.*

Monitor Progress

As students fill in their charts, circulate to make sure they have correctly categorized social, political, and economic changes. For a completed version of the chart, see

 **Note Taking Transparencies**, 190


Differentiated

Instruction Solutions for All Learners

L2 Less Proficient Readers

As students read this sub-section, have them look for evidence of how America changed after World War II and make a bulleted list of their findings. Then have them use their list to write a one sentence summary of this heading. Then have students repeat this process for the other sub-sections in this section.

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills.

 **Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide**

- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 276
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 277

Answer

Caption because of the additional living space and the opportunity to own some land

Democracy Expands Opportunities

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce: Vocabulary Builder** Have students read the Vocabulary Builder term and definition. Ask students to predict what segments of the American population will **prosper** after World War II. Have them predict which segments will struggle to gain additional rights. Then have them read ahead to see if their predictions were accurate.

- **Teach** Write each black heading on the board. Ask students to volunteer phrases or sentences to put under each one. Then ask **What problems faced America's democracy during the 1950s and 1960s?** (*African Americans, other minorities, and women were denied equal rights in education, housing, and other areas. Economic opportunities were limited for many Americans.*) **How did Americans respond to these problems?** (*Many protested for equal rights, both within and outside the government. The government moved to support needy Americans.*)

- **Quick Activity** On the board, post King's "I have a dream" quotation from the text (*"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up. . . . all men are created equal."*) Then refer them to the biography of King on this page. Ask students to connect King's words with his actions and biography. Then have them summarize his goals and hopes for equal rights in America, particularly for African Americans.



The Oil Shock of the 1970s

In 1973 and 1974, a reduction in the supply of oil led to shortages and higher prices for gasoline. In the photos above, motorists wait on line to fill up with scarce gasoline.



An Oil Shock Brings Recession However, America's growing dependence on the world economy brought problems. In the early 1970s, a political crisis in the Middle East led to decreased oil exports. Oil prices soared worldwide. Waiting in long lines for scarce and expensive gasoline, Americans became aware of their dependence on imported oil and on global economic forces.

In America and in the other industrialized democracies, which were even more dependent on imported oil, higher prices for oil left businesses and consumers with less to spend on other products. The decades of postwar prosperity ended with a serious recession in 1974. During the 1970s and 1980s, the world's economies suffered a series of recessions alternating with years of renewed prosperity.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** How was the U.S. economy linked to the broader global economy during the Cold War?

Vocabulary Builder

prospered—(PRAHS purd) *vi.* succeeded, thrived, did well

Democracy Expands Opportunities

Although America **prospered** after World War II, the American promise of equality and opportunity had not yet been fulfilled for ethnic minorities and women. In the postwar decades, these groups demanded equality. In American politics, liberals and conservatives offered contrasting programs to increase opportunities for the American people.

Segregation and Discrimination The prosperity of the postwar years failed to benefit all Americans equally. Although slavery had been abolished a century before, many states denied equality to African Americans and other minority groups. These groups faced legal **segregation**, or forced separation, in education and housing. Minorities also suffered **discrimination**—unequal treatment or barriers—in jobs and voting. After World War II, President Harry Truman desegregated the armed forces. Then, in 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court made a landmark ruling, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, declaring that segregated schools were unconstitutional.

Answer

- ✓ The U.S. economy relied on sales in overseas markets. It also needed oil produced overseas, so it suffered when oil prices rose in the 1970s.

History Background

Gandhi and the Civil Rights Movement The U.S. Civil Rights Movement was heavily influenced by the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. The Indian leader's nonviolent protests, which helped free India from British rule in the 1940s, set a standard for peaceful civil disobedience that many civil rights activists, including Martin Luther King, Jr., openly emulated. One such act sparked the Civil Rights Movement in

1955, when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on a public bus.

Caesar Chavez, who fought for farm workers' rights through the United Farm Workers' union, also found inspiration in Gandhi's sacrifices. Like Gandhi, Chavez enacted boycotts and hunger strikes to gain attention to his cause. One of his strikes in 1988 lasted for 36 days.

Americans Demand Civil Rights By 1956, a gifted preacher, **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**, had emerged as a leader of the civil rights movement. This movement aimed to extend equal rights to all Americans, and particularly African Americans. King organized boycotts and led peaceful marches to end segregation in the United States. In 1963, King made a stirring speech. “I have a dream,” he proclaimed, “that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.’”

Americans of all races joined the civil rights movement. Their courage in the face of sometimes brutal attacks stirred the nation’s conscience. Asians, Latinos, Native Americans, and other groups joined African Americans in demanding equality. The U.S. Congress outlawed public segregation, protected voting rights, and required equal access to housing and jobs. Poverty, unemployment, and discrimination still plagued many African Americans. However, some were elected to political office or gained top jobs in business and the military.

Women Demand Equality Women too faced discrimination in employment and other areas. Inspired by the civil rights movement, women fought gender-based discrimination during the 1960s and 1970s. The women’s rights movement won laws banning discrimination against women. More women also gained higher salaries and positions in politics and business.

The Government’s Role Grows During the 1960s, the government further expanded social programs to help the poor and disadvantaged. Under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson, both Democrats,

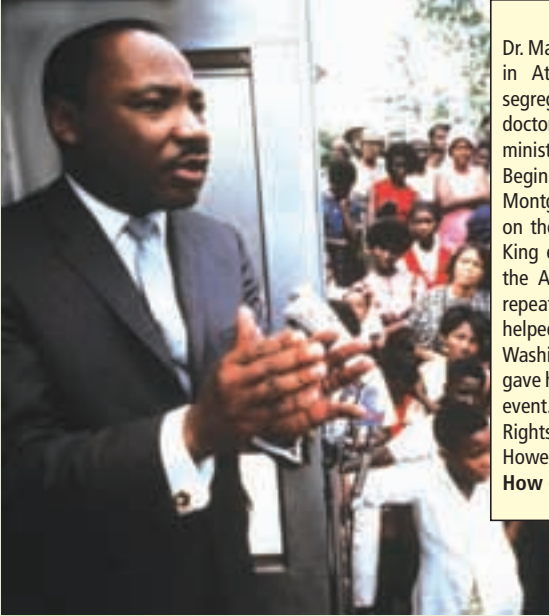
Independent Practice

Have students create a timeline showing how the government expanded between the 1950s and 1970s, and then contracted in the 1980s. Ensure that students’ timelines include both social and economic policy.

Monitor Progress

As students complete their timelines, circulate to confirm that the information is accurate, that the events are in sequence, and that they recognize the ebb and flow of government’s control from the 1950s to the 1980s.

BIOGRAPHY



MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (1929–1968) was born in Atlanta, Georgia, and grew up in the segregated American South. He earned a doctorate in divinity in 1955 and became a minister at a church in Montgomery, Alabama. Beginning that year, King helped lead the Montgomery Bus Boycott to protest segregation on the city’s buses. In the years that followed, King emerged as the most respected leader of the American civil rights movement. He was repeatedly attacked and jailed for his beliefs. He helped organize the massive March on Washington, D.C., for civil rights in 1963. He gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech at this event. King lived to see the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1965 that outlawed segregation. However, he was killed in 1968 by an assassin.

How did King’s actions show courage?

Differentiated Instruction Solutions for All Learners

L4 Gifted and Talented **L4 Advanced Readers**

Tell students that by the 1970s, most of America’s minority groups were represented by at least one prominent civil rights group and that each group’s goals and tactics varied. La Raza defended the rights of Mexican Americans. The American Indian Movement protested the treatment of Native Americans, demanding the return of tribal lands seized by the U.S. government. Some groups such as the Black Panther

Party and the Nation of Islam, led by Malcolm X, did not always espouse or adhere to the principle of non-violence. Yet the majority of activists were content using politics and persuasion to reach their goals. Have students choose two groups, research their methods, and create a chart comparing and contrasting their methods and their effectiveness.


Answer

BIOGRAPHY He continually put his life and freedom at risk for his beliefs.

Western Europe Rebuilds

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce** Read aloud the Primary Source selection. Ask students to summarize what it says about postwar Berlin. Remind students of the terrible physical and economic havoc wrought by World War II.
- **Teach** Create two columns on the board, labeled *Problems* and *Solutions*. Have students list the problems that Western Europe faced in the postwar years and the steps nations took to solve those problems. Write their answers on the board. Discuss the role of the Marshall Plan, colonial independence, and the welfare state in both problems and solutions. Then display **Color Transparency 180: European Nations Grant Aid Under the Marshall Plan** to illustrate the European recipients of Marshall Plan aid.
 **Color Transparencies, 180**
- **Analyzing the Visuals** Direct students to the photo on this page. Ask them to describe the factors that contributed to conditions in Germany before and after World War II. Challenge them to explain how West Germany was able to recover so quickly, and why other nations, such as Britain, faced slower recoveries.

Congress funded Medicare, providing health care for the elderly. Other programs offered housing for the poor.

Republicans Respond In the 1980s, President Reagan and the Republican Party called for cutbacks in taxes and government spending. They argued that cutting taxes was the best way to improve opportunities for Americans. Congress ended some social programs, reduced government regulation of the economy, and cut taxes. At the same time, however, military spending increased.

The combination of increased spending and tax cuts greatly increased the national budget deficit, or the shortfall between what the government spends and what it receives in taxes and other income. To deal with the deficit, Republicans pushed for deeper cuts in social and economic programs, including education, welfare, and environmental protection.

✓ **Checkpoint** Over time, how did the U.S. government expand opportunities for Americans?

Western Europe Rebuilds

Americans arriving in Europe as liberators or occupiers in 1945 were astonished at the damage that the war had inflicted. Germany in particular lay in ruins. Many Europeans had suffered grievously. However, Western Europe recovered economically more rapidly than anyone had expected—and then moved on to even higher standards of living.

Germany Divided and Reunited At the end of World War II, the United States, Britain, and France—all democracies—occupied the western portion of Germany. The Soviet Union occupied eastern Germany.

The goal had been to hold elections throughout Germany for a single German government, but disputes between the Soviet Union and the Western powers led to Germany's division into two separate countries by 1949. West Germany became a member of NATO, while East Germany became a member of the Warsaw Pact. For 40 years, differences between the two Germanys widened.

Primary Source

“There are no homes, no shops, no transportation, no government buildings. Only a few walls. . . . Berlin can now be regarded only as a geographical location heaped with mountainous mounds of debris.”

—*New York Herald Tribune*, May 3, 1945

Wartime Destruction in Germany

Many German cities suffered serious wartime damage. In this photo, civilians walk through the rubble left by wartime bombing in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1945. *What challenges would residents of a city face after such heavy destruction?*



Answers

- ✓ The U.S. government stepped in to end segregation and discrimination; to improve life for veterans, the elderly, and the poor; and to expand transportation and housing opportunities.
- Caption** loss of electricity, possible homelessness, uncertainty about cleaning up and rebuilding

History Background

The Vision of Lyndon B. Johnson The tall Texan dreamed of ridding the United States of poverty and inequality. When Lyndon B. Johnson became president, he oversaw sweeping social reforms. First, he helped get Kennedy's pending legislation passed. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 outlawed discrimination. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Twenty-Fourth constitutional amendment expanded the right to vote.

Johnson added his own vision, the Great Society, and declared a war on poverty. The first piece of legislation, The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, introduced Medicare and Medicaid. Yet these programs did not do enough to mend the fractured society. The culture would continue to break apart over politics, the war in Vietnam, racism, and other issues.



While West Germany had a democratic government, East Germany was a communist state. While West Germany enjoyed an economic boom, East Germany's command economy stagnated. Before the Berlin Wall was built, millions of East Germans fled to the freedom and prosperity of West Germany. After the wall was built, some East Germans still managed to escape, but others were shot as they tried to cross the border.

In 1989, as Soviet communism declined, Germany moved toward reunification. Without Soviet backing, East German communist leaders were unable to maintain control. They were forced to reopen their western borders. Quickly, East Germans demanded reunification with the West. In 1990, German voters approved reunification.

West Germany's "Economic Miracle" Early in the Cold War, the United States rushed aid to its former enemy through the Marshall Plan and other programs. It wanted to strengthen West Germany against communist Eastern Europe. From 1949 to 1963, **Konrad Adenauer** (AHD uh now ur) was West Germany's chancellor, or prime minister. He guided the rebuilding of cities, factories, and trade. Because many of its old factories had been destroyed, Germany built a modern and highly productive industrial base. Despite high taxes to pay for the recovery, West Germans created a booming industrial economy.

Britain's Narrowed Horizons Britain's economy was slow to recover after the war. Despite U.S. assistance through the Marshall Plan, Britain could no longer afford a large military presence overseas. Therefore, Britain abandoned its colonial empire in the face of demands for independence. After several years of economic hardship, however, Britain's economy recovered during the 1950s and 1960s. Although Britain did not enjoy a boom like Germany's, its living standard did improve.

Other European Nations Prosper Most European nations emerged from World War II greatly weakened. Like Britain, European colonial powers such as Belgium and the Netherlands gave in to demands for independence from former colonies. France was forced to abandon its

The Iron Curtain Divides Germany

While the Berlin Wall divided the city of Berlin, a much longer series of concrete walls, barbed wire, and watchtowers ran along the border between East and West Germany, forming part of the Iron Curtain. *Why might East Germany have built a fortified border such as this?*

Independent Practice

Have students write a short paragraph supporting or opposing the European welfare state. Each position should clearly explain how the welfare state would help or harm its citizens. Tell students to adopt the voice of a group in European society that held one of these views.

Monitor Progress

As students complete their paragraphs, circulate to review aspects of the welfare state. Confirm that students have accurately described its features, chosen an appropriate group, and successfully developed an argument for or against the welfare state.

Differentiated

Instruction Solutions for All Learners

L1 Special Needs L2 Less Proficient Readers

Ask students to study the photo of wartime destruction in Germany and describe what they see. Ask them how difficult or easy it is for a city to recover from this degree of devastation. Help them create a list of areas that would need to be rebuilt, including houses, businesses, bridges, roads, and electric lines.

Have them compare the rebuilding of cities in Europe after World War II with rebuilding efforts they may be familiar with, such as Asia after the tsunami or Louisiana after Hurricane Katrina. Interested students may wish to create a drawing of the scene in their textbooks after rebuilding has taken place.

Answer

Caption to keep people living in East Germany from crossing the border at any point as well as to create an atmosphere of intimidation

Japan Is Transformed

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Ask students to locate the key term **gross domestic product** (in blue) in the text and to explain its meaning. Explain that Japan's gross domestic product (GDP) soared in the postwar years. Given the total destruction Japan experienced during World War II, ask students to consider how the nation might have achieved such an economic transformation.

- **Teach** Trace the changes in Japan's political and economic structure after World War II. Ask **How did Japan change in the postwar years?** (*It became a democracy and successfully rebuilt its industrialized economy.*)

What role did other nations play in Japan's changing economy?

(*The United States provided military protection and economic assistance, distributed land to landless farmers, and, with other nations, bought great quantities of Japan's export products.*)

- **Quick Activity** Display **Color Transparency 183: Japan's Economic Recovery After World War II**. Use the lesson suggestion in the transparency book to guide a discussion on Japan's transformation.

 **Color Transparencies, 183**



Building Britain's Welfare State
Britain's Labour Party won support after World War II by expanding social programs and the government's role in the economy.

empire after bloody colonial wars in Vietnam and Algeria drained and demoralized the country.

Most Western European countries had suffered serious wartime damage. Like West Germany, they received U.S. assistance through the Marshall Plan. As in West Germany, this helped them to build more modern and productive facilities. During the 1950s and 1960s, most of Europe enjoyed an economic boom. Living standards improved greatly for most Dutch, Belgians, French, and Italians. Poorer European countries, such as Spain and Ireland, were able to attract outside investment that led to economic growth.

Building the Welfare State In the postwar decades, Europeans worked to secure their economic prosperity. From the 1950s through the 1970s, European nations expanded social benefits to their citizens. During this time, many European nations also moved toward greater economic cooperation.

Many European political parties, and particularly those representing workers, wanted to extend the **welfare state**. A welfare state is a country with a market economy but with increased government responsibility for the social and economic needs of its people. The welfare state had its roots in the late 1800s. During that period, Germany, Britain, and other nations had set up basic old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

After 1945, European governments expanded these social programs. Both the middle class and the poor enjoyed increased benefits from national healthcare, unemployment insurance, and old-age pensions. Other programs gave aid to the poor and created an economic cushion to help people get through difficult times.

However, the welfare state brought high taxes and greater government regulation of private enterprise. In Britain, France, and elsewhere, governments took over basic industries such as railroads, airlines, and steel. Conservatives, or people who favor free markets and a limited role for government, condemned this drift from the free enterprise system toward socialism.

Limiting the Welfare State In 1979, British voters turned to the Conservative Party, which denounced the welfare state as costly and inefficient. The Conservatives were led by Margaret Thatcher. Thatcher's government reduced social welfare programs and returned government-owned industries to private control. Faced with soaring costs, other European nations also moved to limit social welfare benefits and to privatize state-owned businesses during the 1980s and 1990s.

Toward European Unity Greater economic cooperation helped fuel Europe's economic boom during the 1950s and 1960s. In 1952, six nations—West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, and Italy—set up the European Coal and Steel Community. This agency established free trade in coal and steel among member states by eliminating tariffs, or fees, and other barriers that limited trade. This small start spurred economic growth across Western Europe and led to further regional cooperation.

In 1957, the same six European nations signed a treaty to form the European Economic Community, later known simply as the **European Community**. This was an organization dedicated to establishing free trade among member nations for all products. The European Community

Connect to Our World

Connections to Today Japan's economic recovery after World War II was evident in the two cities destroyed by atomic bombs: Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Before they were attacked, Hiroshima was mainly a military center and Nagasaki was a major shipbuilding center. After the war, Japan's new capitalist economy spurred large rebuilding projects. Modern architec-

tural marvels were built, large parks and monuments were constructed in memory of the victims, and new industries developed. Today, Hiroshima is the largest industrial city in its region, home to numerous rubber, chemical, and automobile factories. Nagasaki is once again a major shipbuilding center, and now also supports a large tourism industry.

gradually ended tariffs and allowed workers and capital to move freely across national borders. In later years, the European Community expanded to include Britain and other European countries.

✔ **Checkpoint** What were some advantages and disadvantages of the welfare state in Europe?

Japan Is Transformed

In 1945, Japan, like Germany, lay in ruins. It had suffered perhaps the most devastating damage of any nation involved in World War II. Tens of thousands of Japanese were homeless and hungry.

American Occupiers Bring Changes Under General Douglas MacArthur, the Japanese emperor lost all political power. Japan's new constitution established a parliamentary democracy. Occupation forces also introduced social reforms. They opened the education system to all people, with legal equality for women. A land-reform program bought out large landowners and gave land to landless farmers. The United States also provided funds to rebuild Japan's cities and economy.

In 1952, the United States ended the occupation and signed a peace treaty with Japan. Still, the two nations kept close ties. American military forces maintained bases in Japan, which in turn was protected by American nuclear weapons. The two countries were also trading partners, eventually competing with each other in the global economy.

Japan Develops a Democracy Over the years, democracy took root in Japan. The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) dominated the government from the 1950s to the 1990s. The LDP, however, differs from political parties in the United States. The LDP is a coalition, or alliance, of factions that compete for government positions.

Peace Comes to Japan

A 1945 poster printed by a Japanese bank encourages people to "make a bright future for Japan."



Land Reform Benefits Japanese Farmers

Japan's postwar land reform redistributed land from wealthy landlords to small farmers such as the ones in this photo. *How would ownership of land benefit farmers?*



Link to Humanities

Akira Kurosawa One of the twentieth century's finest film directors, Akira Kurosawa was the first Japanese director to win an audience and acclaim outside Japan's borders, thus opening the Japanese cinema to the West. Born in Tokyo in 1920, Kurosawa was a talented painter who took a job as an assistant director at a film studio. His movies, with their rich visuals and rich ideas, have influenced numerous filmmakers in

Hollywood and Hollywood has, in turn, influenced his own moviemaking. For example, he directed the epic *The Seven Samurai* because he wanted to make a Japanese western. This film, which follows seven unemployed samurai who are hired by peasant farmers to defend their village, was later remade as an American western, *The Magnificent Seven*.

Independent Practice

Have students write a paragraph comparing and contrasting Japan's postwar transformation with that of Germany's. Encourage students to find the common and disparate factors in the experiences of these two nations. If students are having trouble, recommend they draw a Venn diagram to help them organize the information.

Monitor Progress

- As students work on their paragraphs, circulate to ensure they are using examples from both Japan's and Germany's recovery efforts to show the similarities and differences between the two nations.
- Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Answers

- ✔ Advantages included expanded social benefits such as old-age pensions and unemployment insurance. Disadvantages included higher taxes and greater government regulation, or control of industry.

Caption by giving them a source of capital, or wealth

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 7, p. 3


- To further assess student understanding, use


 **Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 129**

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

 **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 277**

 **Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 277**

 **Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 277**

Extend

Have students choose a country discussed in the section (United States, Germany, Japan, or Great Britain) and write a journal entry from a citizen or government official of that country after World War II. The entry should reflect the changes during that period and their effect on the writer's nation.

Answer

- ✓ Japan's economic success was due to U.S. military protection and economic assistance, the opportunity to build modern industries after wartime destruction, an educated and skilled workforce, a strong export market, and government regulation of industry and imports.

L3

L3

L1 L2

L2

L4



Japan's Economic Miracle

By the 1970s and 1980s, Japan prospered by manufacturing products to be sold overseas, such as the televisions being assembled in this photo.

turers were angered by what they saw as unfair competition, and the United States pushed Japan to open its economy to more imports. However, Japan's trade surplus persisted.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** What factors explain Japan's economic success in the decades after World War II?

An Economic Miracle Relies on Exports Like Western Europe, Japan achieved an economic miracle between 1950 and 1970. Its **gross domestic product (GDP)** soared year after year. GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced in a nation within a particular year.

Japan's success was built on producing goods for export. At first, Japan sold textiles. Later, it shifted to selling steel and machinery. By the 1970s, Japanese cars, cameras, and televisions found eager buyers on the world market. Soon, a wide range of Japanese electronic goods were competing with Western, and especially American, products.

How did Japan enjoy such success? After World War II, Japan, like Germany, had to rebuild from scratch. Also like Germany, it had successfully industrialized in the past, so it quickly built efficient, modern factories that outproduced older industries in the West. With American military protection, Japan spent little money on its own military and could invest more in its economy. In addition, Japan benefited from an educated and skilled workforce. Finally, the government protected home industries by imposing tariffs and regulations that limited imports.

These policies, along with the high quality of Japanese exports, resulted in a trade surplus for Japan. That is, Japan sold more goods overseas than it bought from other countries. By the 1980s, United States manufac-

Section 2 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: naa-3021

Terms, People, and Places

1. Place each of the key terms at the beginning of the section into one of the following categories: politics, culture, or the economy. Write a sentence for each term explaining your choice.

Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Categorize** Use your completed chart to answer the Focus Question: How did the United States, Western Europe, and Japan achieve economic prosperity and strengthen democracy during the Cold War years?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Compare Points of View** How did Democrats and Republicans differ on the best ways to improve opportunity for Americans?
4. **Make Comparisons** How was the economic development of Western Europe during the Cold War years similar to or different from that of Japan?
5. **Make Generalizations** How was trade important to the economic development of Western Europe, the United States, and Japan during the postwar decades?

Writing About History

Quick Write: Brainstorm Possible Solutions To write a problem-solution essay, you first need to brainstorm possible solutions to a problem you have defined. In this section, you learned that European welfare states offered social benefits but that these benefits were very costly. List possible solutions to this problem, and explain the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Section 2 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section as well as the proper categorization.
2. The United States benefited from lack of war damage and high global demand for goods and services. Western Europe benefited from the Marshall Plan and social welfare programs. West Germany and Japan were able to build modern indus-

tries after wartime destruction. Japan benefited from America's military support and strong export sales.

3. Democrats believed in expanding social programs, while Republicans believed in reducing the size of government.
4. Japan and much of Western Europe gained prosperity by building modern industries after wartime destruction. While Japan focused on producing goods for export, Western Europe developed strong social benefit programs.

5. Because of international trade, all of their economies grew.

Writing About History

Responses should suggest a specific solution to the problem and should cite its advantages and disadvantages.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring Online** at **Web Code naa-3021**.