

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet provides a comprehensive overview of one of the most turbulent periods in American history. This article explores the origins, key events, and lasting impacts of McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare, offering valuable insights into the era's political climate. Through detailed explanations and analysis, the content covers the role of Senator Joseph McCarthy, the fear of communism that gripped the United States, and government responses to perceived threats. The worksheet format helps learners engage with critical concepts such as blacklisting, loyalty programs, and the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC). This resource is designed to enhance understanding of the social and political dynamics that shaped mid-20th century America, making it an essential tool for students and educators alike. Below is a structured table of contents outlining the key sections of this article.

- Understanding McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare
- Key Figures and Organizations
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Understanding McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare

The terms McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare refer to a period in the late 1940s and 1950s marked by intense fear of communist influence within the United States. This era was characterized by widespread accusations, investigations, and the suppression of dissent based on alleged communist affiliations. McCarthyism, named after Senator Joseph McCarthy, involved aggressive tactics to root out supposed subversives, often with little regard for evidence or due process. The Second Red Scare followed the first Red Scare after World War I, but was more focused on the Cold War tensions and the global struggle between capitalism and communism. Understanding this historical context is essential to grasp how the political landscape of the United States was shaped during this time.

Origins of the Second Red Scare

The Second Red Scare originated in the aftermath of World War II, as geopolitical rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union intensified. The successful detonation of the Soviet atomic bomb in 1949 and the rise of communist regimes in Eastern Europe heightened fears of espionage and infiltration. Domestically, the U.S. government and media amplified concerns about communist agents undermining American democracy. This atmosphere of suspicion led to the creation of loyalty

programs and investigative committees aimed at identifying and neutralizing perceived threats.

Defining McCarthyism

McCarthyism is best defined as the practice of making accusations of subversion or treason without proper regard for evidence. Senator Joseph McCarthy became the face of this movement when he claimed to have lists of communists working in the government. His methods included public hearings and aggressive questioning, which often resulted in ruined careers and widespread paranoia. The term has since become synonymous with reckless political persecution and the suppression of civil liberties.

Key Figures and Organizations

The Second Red Scare saw the involvement of numerous individuals and institutions that played critical roles in shaping the era's policies and public sentiment. Understanding these key figures and organizations is vital for a complete picture of McCarthyism and the broader anti-communist movement.

Senator Joseph McCarthy

Joseph McCarthy, a Republican senator from Wisconsin, rose to national prominence in 1950 by claiming he had evidence of communist infiltration in the U.S. government. His aggressive investigations and sensational accusations made him a powerful and controversial figure. McCarthy's tactics included televised hearings and public denunciations, but his influence waned after the 1954 Army-McCarthy hearings exposed his overreach and lack of credible evidence.

House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC)

HUAC was a congressional committee established to investigate alleged disloyalty and subversive activities. It became one of the main instruments for rooting out communists, especially in Hollywood and government sectors. HUAC's investigations often led to blacklisting and ruined reputations, as individuals were pressured to name others involved in communist activities.

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

Under J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI played a significant role in domestic surveillance and anti-communist investigations. The agency conducted extensive background checks, infiltrated suspected groups, and collaborated with other government entities to enforce loyalty and security measures during the Second Red Scare.

Major Events and Legislation

Several pivotal events and legislative acts defined the McCarthy era and the broader Second Red Scare, shaping American politics and society for years to come. These developments institutionalized anti-communist measures and intensified the climate of fear.

The Loyalty-Security Program

President Harry S. Truman established the Loyalty-Security Program in 1947, which required federal employees to undergo loyalty investigations to ensure they were not affiliated with communist organizations. This program led to thousands of investigations and dismissals, reinforcing the government's commitment to combating internal threats.

Smith Act Trials

The Smith Act, passed in 1940, made it a criminal offense to advocate the overthrow of the government by force. During the Second Red Scare, this act was used to prosecute members of the Communist Party USA and others suspected of subversion. These trials were a key legal tool in suppressing communist activities and sent a clear message about the government's stance on dissent.

The Army-McCarthy Hearings

In 1954, televised hearings between Senator McCarthy and the U.S. Army exposed the senator's bullying tactics and lack of substantive evidence. The hearings marked the beginning of McCarthy's decline and highlighted the dangers of unchecked political persecution. Public opinion shifted as Americans witnessed the excesses of McCarthyism firsthand.

Impact on American Society and Culture

The effects of McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare extended far beyond politics, influencing American culture, civil liberties, and social attitudes. The period left a lasting imprint on the nation's identity and legal frameworks.

Blacklisting and Hollywood

The entertainment industry was heavily targeted during the Red Scare, with many actors, writers, and directors blacklisted for alleged communist ties. This blacklisting deprived numerous individuals of work and stifled creative expression. The fear of association with communism led to self-censorship and conformity within cultural production.

Chilling Effect on Free Speech

The pervasive fear of being accused of communist sympathies created a chilling effect on free speech and political dissent. Individuals and organizations often avoided controversial topics or affiliations to protect their reputations and careers. This suppression of dissent had long-term implications for civil rights and democratic engagement.

Legal and Political Repercussions

The period prompted debates over the balance between national security and individual rights. Several court cases challenged the constitutionality of loyalty oaths and investigations. Eventually, the abuses of McCarthyism led to reforms aimed at protecting civil liberties and preventing similar excesses in the future.

Educational Approaches: Using the Worksheet Effectively

The McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare worksheet serves as an educational tool to deepen understanding of this complex historical period. It can be used in classrooms to encourage critical thinking and analysis of primary sources, events, and their impacts.

Worksheet Components

Typical worksheets on this topic include:

- Timeline exercises outlining major events of the Second Red Scare
- Analysis of key figures such as Joseph McCarthy and J. Edgar Hoover
- Questions on government policies like the Loyalty-Security Program and HUAC investigations
- Discussion prompts about civil liberties and the consequences of political fear
- Primary source excerpts for interpretation and evaluation

Strategies for Classroom Use

Educators can use the worksheet to foster engagement by combining lectures, group discussions, and research assignments. It helps students contextualize the era's historical significance and understand the dangers of political hysteria. Using the worksheet promotes critical examination of how fear can influence governance and society.

Frequently Asked Questions

What was McCarthyism during the Second Red Scare?

McCarthyism refers to the practice of making accusations of subversion or treason without proper evidence, named after Senator Joseph McCarthy who led investigations into alleged communist activities in the U.S. during the Second Red Scare.

When did the Second Red Scare take place?

The Second Red Scare primarily took place in the late 1940s through the 1950s, following World War II and during the early years of the Cold War.

What role did the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) play during the Second Red Scare?

HUAC investigated alleged disloyalty and subversive activities by individuals suspected of having communist ties, often holding public hearings that contributed to widespread fear and suspicion.

How did McCarthyism affect the careers of government employees and entertainers?

Many government employees and entertainers were blacklisted, lost their jobs, or faced intense scrutiny and investigations based on accusations of communist sympathies, often without substantial evidence.

What was the impact of McCarthyism on American society?

McCarthyism created a climate of fear and suspicion, leading to violations of civil liberties, widespread censorship, and a culture of conformity and paranoia.

What types of evidence were commonly used during McCarthyist investigations?

Evidence was often hearsay, accusations from informants, or association with suspected communists, rather than concrete proof of wrongdoing.

How did the Second Red Scare influence U.S. foreign policy?

The fear of communism heightened during the Second Red Scare influenced aggressive policies to contain communism globally, including support for anti-communist regimes and involvement in conflicts like the Korean War.

What led to the decline of McCarthyism?

McCarthyism declined after the 1954 televised Army-McCarthy hearings exposed McCarthy's aggressive tactics and lack of credible evidence, leading to his censure by the Senate.

What is the significance of the term 'blacklist' in the context of the Second Red Scare?

The 'blacklist' referred to a list of individuals in the entertainment industry and other fields who were denied employment due to alleged communist ties or sympathies.

How can a worksheet on McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare help students understand this period?

A worksheet can provide structured questions and activities that encourage students to analyze the causes, events, and consequences of McCarthyism and the Second Red Scare, deepening their understanding of this complex historical era.

Additional Resources

1. *"The Crucible" by Arthur Miller*

This classic play uses the Salem witch trials as an allegory for McCarthyism and the hysteria of the Second Red Scare. Arthur Miller explores themes of paranoia, accusation, and the consequences of mass fear on individuals and society. It provides insight into how fear can be manipulated to destroy reputations and lives.

2. *"McCarthyism: The Fight for America" by Joseph McCarthy and Edwin R. Bayley*

This book offers a firsthand perspective on Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign against alleged communists in the U.S. government and other institutions. It provides historical context to the rise of McCarthyism and details key events and figures involved in the Second Red Scare.

3. *"Red Scare: Memories of the American Inquisition" by Griffin Fariello*

Fariello's work delves into personal stories of those affected by the Red Scare, including blacklisted artists, government workers, and ordinary citizens. The book highlights the cultural and political impact of McCarthyism and the enduring effects of fear and suspicion in American life.

4. *"The Age of McCarthyism: A Brief History with Documents" by Ellen Schrecker*

This collection offers a comprehensive overview of the McCarthy era, combining narrative history with primary source documents. It helps readers understand the political climate, legal battles, and social consequences of the Second Red Scare, making it an essential resource for study.

5. *"Many Are the Crimes: McCarthyism in America" by Ellen Schrecker*

Ellen Schrecker examines the origins and impact of McCarthyism, challenging myths and misconceptions about the era. The book provides a detailed account of the tactics used to root out alleged communists and the broader implications for civil liberties in the United States.

6. *"Inquisition in Eden: The Red Scare and Hollywood" by Larry Ceplair and Steven Englund*

This book focuses on the Hollywood blacklist and the entertainment industry's role during the Second Red Scare. It explores how fear of communism influenced film content, careers, and freedom of expression in one of America's most visible cultural sectors.

7. *"The FBI and the Red Scare: The Role of Government Surveillance" by Athan G. Theoharis*

Theoharis provides an in-depth analysis of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's involvement in anti-

communist activities during the McCarthy era. The book sheds light on government surveillance, civil rights violations, and the balance between national security and personal freedoms.

8. *"Cold War Civil Rights: Race and the Image of American Democracy"* by Mary L. Dudziak

While focused broadly on the Cold War, this book connects the Red Scare to issues of race and democracy in America. Dudziak argues that the fight against communism influenced domestic policies and civil rights struggles, highlighting the complex interplay of ideology and social justice.

9. *"Witness"* by Whittaker Chambers

An autobiographical account by former Communist Party member Whittaker Chambers, this memoir details his break from communism and his role in exposing Alger Hiss. The book provides a personal perspective on the ideological battles and intense atmosphere of suspicion during the early Cold War period.

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mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: McCarthyism and the Red Scare William T. Walker, 2011-03-03 This book is a must-read for anyone studying and researching the rise and fall of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and McCarthyism in American political life. Intolerance in America that targets alleged internal subversives controlled by external agents has a storied history that stretches hundreds of years. While the post-World War II Red Scare and the emergence of McCarthyism during the 1950s is the era commonly associated with American anticommunism, there was also a First Red Scare that occurred in 1919-1920. In both time periods, many Americans feared the radicalism of the left, and some of the most outspoken—like McCarthy—used slander to denounce their political enemies. The result was an atmosphere in which individual rights and liberties were at risk and hysteria prevailed. *McCarthyism and the Red Scare: A Reference Guide* tracks the rise and fall of Senator Joe McCarthy and the broad pursuit of domestic Red subversives in the post-World War II years, and focuses on how American society responded to real and perceived threats from the left during the first decade of the Cold War.

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: Nightmare in Red Richard M. Fried, 1991-03-28 According to newspaper headlines and television pundits, the cold war ended many months ago; the age of Big Two confrontation is over. But forty years ago, Americans were experiencing the beginnings of another era--of the fevered anti-communism that came to be known as McCarthyism. During this period, the Cincinnati Reds felt compelled to rename themselves briefly the Redlegs to avoid confusion with the other reds, and one citizen in Indiana campaigned to have *The Adventures of Robin Hood* removed from library shelves because the story's subversive message encouraged robbing from the rich and giving to the poor. These developments grew out of a far-reaching anxiety over communism that characterized the McCarthy Era. Richard Fried's *Nightmare in Red* offers a riveting and comprehensive account of this crucial time. He traces the second Red Scare's antecedents back to the 1930s, and presents an engaging narrative about the many different people who became involved in the drama of the anti-communist fervor, from the New Deal era and World War II, through the early years of the cold war, to the peak of

McCarthyism, and beyond McCarthy's censure to the decline of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the 1960s. Along the way, we meet the familiar figures of the period--Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower, the young Richard Nixon, and, of course, the Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. But more importantly, Fried reveals the wholesale effect of McCarthyism on the lives of thousands of ordinary people, from teachers and lawyers to college students, factory workers, and janitors. Together with coverage of such famous incidents as the ordeal of the Hollywood Ten (which led to the entertainment world's notorious blacklist) and the Alger Hiss case, Fried also portrays a wealth of little-known but telling episodes involving victims and victimizers of anti-communist politics at the state and local levels. Providing the most complete history of the rise and fall of the phenomenon known as McCarthyism, *Nightmare in Red* shows that it involved far more than just Joe McCarthy.

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: McCarthy's Americans M. J. Heale, 1998 Was the communist witch-hunt unleashed by Senator Joe McCarthy an aberration, or has red scare politics been an intrinsic part of American political life since the 1930s? Was McCarthyism a populist or an elitist phenomenon? Was Senator McCarthy virtually irrelevant to the phenomenon? *McCarthy's Americans* shows that some of the contending interpretations of McCarthyism are mutually compatible and reveals the importance of pressures usually overlooked. M. J. Heale's deeply probing study of McCarthy's hinterland in the American states demonstrates that what is usually called McCarthyism was part of a political cycle that emerged in the 1930s and took two decades to run its course. Heale also argues that much of the red scare dynamic came from the big cities and the white South. It was here that a range of interests exhibiting a fundamentalist fury with the changing times that the political order had fashioned during the New Deal years rested on fragile foundations. Defying the consensus liberalism of the 1950s, McCarthy and, more important, the many little McCarthys in the states kept alive a brand of right-wing politics, preparing the way for George Wallace in the 1960s and the revitalized conservatism of Richard Nixon in the 1970s and Ronald Reagan in the 1980s.

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: *The so-called 'Red Scare' as McCarthyism* Patricia Schneider, 2014-08-02 Essay from the year 2010 in the subject Didactics for the subject English - Applied Geography, grade: 1,3, University of Ulster, language: English, abstract: February 9, 1950, Wheeling, West Virginia: Joseph R. McCarthy, senator of Wisconsin, gives a speech at a meeting of the Republican Women's Club, claiming that he owns a list of 205 names of members of the Communist party who are employed in the State Department. Although the number of the names changes with the place where the speech is given, the press is electrified by his claims and the senator soon personifies American anti-Communism. In order to explain the circumstances under which it was possible to persecute and harass American citizens in the way McCarthy did after his speech had been successful, a closer look at the decades previous to McCarthy's appearance is necessary. Therefore, this essay will first focus on the Red Scare of 1919-20, since it can serve 'both as an analogy and a legacy' for the events to come. Afterwards the 'little red scare' of the thirties will be examined, since anti-Communist sentiments aroused again under Franklin D Roosevelt's New Deal programme. During the 'little red scare', anti-Communism was rather a domestic issue. Therefore, it could easily be ended by the 2nd World War, since foreign affairs dominated American politics then. However, the following section will focus on the aftermath of the 2nd World War, since several events in America's foreign policy transferred the anti-Communist sentiments to being international concerns. Thus, the years directly preceding McCarthy's speech will be examined in detail. Particular attention will be paid to McCarthy himself and the reasons for his success. Finally, the essay will conclude by answering the question whether or not it is accurate to describe the so-called 'Red Scare' as McCarthyism.

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: **McCarthyism** Brian Fitzgerald, 2007 Discusses fear of communism in the United States during the Cold War.

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: McCarthyism Charles River Charles River Editors, 2015-08-05 *Includes pictures *Profiles the Alger Hiss case *Includes testimony from

HUAC hearings and McCarthy's hearings *Includes quotes from McCarthy about his career
*Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents

In 1947, at the start of the Cold War, President Truman tried to assure Americans who were worried about Communists in government that he was not worried about the Communist Party taking over the Government of the United States, but I am against a person, whose loyalty is not to the Government of the United States, holding a Government job. They are entirely different things. I am not worried about this country ever going Communist. We have too much sense for that.

Nonetheless, shortly after World War II, Congress' House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) began investigating Americans across the country for suspected ties to Communism. The most famous victims of these witch hunts were Hollywood actors, such as Charlie Chaplin, whose Un-American activity was being neutral at the beginning of World War II, but at the beginning of the Cold War, many Americans had the Red Scare. Among the people called before HUAC, perhaps none are as controversial as Alger Hiss. Hiss had graduated from Harvard Law, after which he worked as a clerk for Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, worked in the Roosevelt administration for the Agricultural Adjustment Association, and was Head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. That background didn't exactly sound like one held by a Soviet spy, let alone a Communist, but Elizabeth Bentley, a former Communist, notified the Committee about a suspected spy ring and named several names, including Hiss. More notably, Hiss was also accused of being a Communist and Soviet spy by an admitted Communist, Whittaker Chambers. HUAC was well in decline by the time the '60s dawned, a fact so obvious that HUAC actually tried to restore its reputation by changing its name to the Internal Security Committee in 1969. Nevertheless, a few years later, the committee's authority was rolled into the House Judiciary Committee's, bringing to an end one of Congress' most controversial chapters. Another factor was the disrepute the Red Scare fell into because of the antics of Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy. McCarthy had made waves in 1950 by telling the Republican Women's Club in Wheeling, West Virginia that he had a list of dozens of known Communists working in the State Department. The political theater helped Senator McCarthy become the most prominent anti-Communist crusader in the government, and the Rosenberg case only further emboldened him. McCarthy continued to claim he held evidence suggesting Communist infiltration throughout the government, but anytime he was pressed to produce his evidence, McCarthy would not name names. Instead, he'd accuse those who questioned his evidence of being Communists themselves. McCarthy's rise made it possible for him to continue lobbying accusations against people, but the Senator finally met his match when he went after the Army. As chairman of the Senate Committee on Government Operations, McCarthy summoned decorated World War II veterans and challenged their loyalty, and when he openly suggested World War II hero Brigadier General Ralph W. Zwicker was a Communist during one hearing, the military had enough. In April 1954, the committee hearings were widely televised, and Americans watched Army members demand that McCarthy name names and provide evidence. The Army's legal representative, Joseph Nye Welch, repeatedly demanded that McCarthy produce the list of alleged Communists in the U.S. Army and railed at the Senator: You've done enough. Have you no sense of decency, sir? At long last, have you left no sense of decency? McCarthy was publicly and permanently repudiated. He would be censured by Congress, and he would die just a few years later.

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: Red Scare Michael Davis, AI,
2025-03-21 Red Scare explores the intense period of anti-communism in the United States, examining how a nation founded on freedom became gripped by fear. The book delves into the rise of McCarthyism, the policies implemented to combat perceived communist threats, and their enduring impact on American life. It reveals how fear was weaponized in political arenas, leading to the suppression of individual rights in the name of national security. A key insight is how the Red Scare, fueled by genuine security concerns and political opportunism, significantly infringed upon civil liberties and stifled dissent. The book's structure provides a clear narrative, starting with the historical context and ideological underpinnings of communism and anti-communism. It progresses by detailing McCarthy's tactics and the impact of his accusations, analyzing legislative actions like

the Smith Act, and assessing the Red Scare's lasting legacy on political discourse. By drawing upon government documents, congressional records, and personal papers, Red Scare adopts a balanced approach to provide a comprehensive understanding of this pivotal period in American history.

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mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: Red Scare: Communists in America Budd Bailey, 2016-12-15 The first half of the twentieth century was a murderous period as political ideologies grew into wars that killed tens of millions of people. Fear of Communism sparked a hysteria in the United States that led to two red scares and the rise and fall of McCarthyism. This book looks at the events that created credible concerns about Communism and those that allowed baseless allegations to ruin the lives of innocent Americans. A timeline plots the history of anti-Communist feeling in the United States.

mccarthyism and the second red scare worksheet: The Impact of McCarthyism within the United States Government Hon Opande Imelda, 2018-03-13 Essay aus dem Jahr 2018 im Fachbereich Geschichte - Amerika, , Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: After World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States spread two different economic ideologies that were aimed at increasing their power across the globe. The United States was used to controlling the globe's economy. The move by the Soviet Union to spread communism was seen as direct competition. The fear of communism had been spread during the Red Scare period, making American's to fear the infiltration of the country by communists. During the 1950's, Joseph McCarthy who was then the Wisconsin senator led a purge to expose those who were considered domestic communist and their sympathizers. The senator used wild allegations to show that there were communists inside the American government who were working from within to take it down. McCarthyism had wide effect on America, especially within the government. McCarthyism led to increased suspicions and fear within the government, abolition of the communist party and increased tension between America and communist allied nations.

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