SOCIAL STUDIES

The courses that are grouped under the general heading of Social Studies are those that help students master the fundamentals of history, geography, civic, and economics while providing a context within which to analyze current events. Included within this curriculum are Global Studies I/II, United States History, Government, History in Film, and Western Civilization (PSEO). Students will learn the important role of God in man’s history, his culture, his interaction with the environment, and the forming of governmental and economic institutions. Through the Social Studies curriculum the students will acquire study and writing skills (i.e. using research sources, essay writing), technology skills (i.e. use of internet), social studies skills (i.e. reading graphs and maps, interpreting statistics), and critical thinking skills (i.e. analyzing and synthesizing information). As these skills are learned and applied, the student will achieve a better understanding of the world around them.

GOALS OF THE DEPARTMENT

The Student will:

1. Grow in their faith in Jesus Christ.
2. Develop his or her personal view of their role as Christians in a secular world.
3. Identify parts of the major cultures such as values, government, religion, economic systems and the arts.
4. Recognize God’s gift of diversity among individuals, cultures, beliefs, and customs.
5. Gather information and classify issues to solve problems and make moral decisions.
6. Develop research and writing skills.

COURSE OFFERINGS

Global Studies I (1 credit)

Global Studies II (1 credit)

U.S. History (1 credit)

Government (1/2 credit)

History in Film (1/2 credit)

Western Civilization (1/2 credit)

UNITED STATES HISTORY

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is interested in primarily with the history of the United States from the time Europeans set food in the Western Hemisphere until the present day. In the examination of our country’s history, we will focus upon important dates and events along with important cultural developments and customs, which affect us to this day. Finally we will discover how our past has brought us to our present position in today’s world.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. Grow in their faith n Jesus Christ
2. Identify ways in which he or she may use his or her Christian faith in the process of being involved as a citizen of the United States.
3. Describe the conditions from which our country came into being.
4. Identify and explain important social movements in our country’s history and how these same movements shaped and continue to shape what our country is doing.
5. Identify people who were important to the process of making our nation what it is today and be able to describe the contributions, which they have made toward shaping and continue to shape our nation.
6. Identify important events which affected the world as a whole and explaining the role of the United States had in those events and how participation in those events has shaped the United States.
7. Analyze past and present events in order to suggest possible future courses of action that would be beneficial for all concerned and how each of us individually can be involved.

COURSE OUTLINE

Assignment Key

ITF Integrating the Faith

RC Reading Comprehension

E Essay

TEC Technology

Unit I: *European Colonization of America*

Unit Objectives:

* Understand why the Americas attracted Europeans, why they brought enslaved Africans to their colonies and how Europeans struggled for control of North America.
* Understand how political, religious, and social institutions emerged in the English colonies.
* Understand how the values and institutions of European economic life took root in the colonies.

I. Using and understanding primary documents

II. European Motivation for coming to North America

* *Christopher Columbus: Extracts from Journal* RC
* *Christopher Columbus’s Letter to the King and Queen of Spain, 1494* RC
* *Excerpts from Pedro Menendez de Avilas to King Phillip II* RC
* *Excerpts from the General Historie of Virgnia* RC
* *Discourse of Western Planting: 1584* RC
* *Charter to Sir Walter Raleigh* RC

III. Building of Colonial America

A. Spanish, French, and English Colonies

* Jamestown and St. Augustine
* *Charter of Massachusetts Bay March 4, 1629* RC
* *Case of Ann Hutchinson* RC/ITF

B. Middle and Southern Colonies

IV. Colonial Self Government

V. Conflict and Growth in the Colonies

A. Native Americans

B. Africans

C. Great Awakening/Revivalism ITF

D. French and Indian War

VI. Life in Colonial America

A. Ideas, customs, and beliefs from Europe

B. Men and women’s role

C. Partaking of Colonial Life: Food, Music, Art, Entertainment

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test

Unit II: *The War of Independence*

Unit Objectives:

* Understand the causes of the America’s War of Independence, the ideas and interests involved in forging the revolutionary movement, and the reasons for the American victory
* Explain the language, organization, and intellectual sources of the Declaration of Independence.
* Understand the impact of the War of Independence on politics, economy, and society

1. Issues behind the war
2. Proclamations, Acts, and attacks on liberty.
3. America’s response

* *Tea Tax Song* RC
* Daniel Leonard, *Dangers of Rebellion* RC
* *Declaration of Independence-* First draft and final draft RC

1. Fighting for Independence
2. Seizing up the armies- Major Battles in the north and south
3. Role of women, African Americans, and Native Americans

* DVD “You Say You Want a Revolution” from *Founding Fathers*
* *The British Grenadiers* and *Free America* – Songs of the Revolution
* *Response to British Peace Proposal* RC

1. Winning independence: Why did Britain lose?

EVALUATIONS AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS:

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* Document Based Essay- *Political Activism and Women during the American Revolution* E

Unit III: *A New Nation*

Objectives:

* Understand how the weaknesses in the Articles of Confederation and Daniel Shay’s Rebellion led to a call for a stronger central government.
* Evaluate the major arguments of the anti-Federalists and Federalists during the debate on ratification of the Constitution.
* Explain the key features of the Constitution i.e. the Great Compromise, separation of powers, limited government, and the issue of slavery.
* Analyze how the Bill of Rights serves as a protector of individual and states’ rights.
* Explain the development of political parties.
* Explain the Northwest Ordinance’s importance in the westward migration of Americans, and on slavery, public education, and the addition of new states.
* Describe Jefferson’s diplomacy in obtaining the Louisiana Purchase from France and the territory’s exploration by Lewis and Clark.
* Explain major reasons for the War of 1812 and the war’s significance on the development of a national identity.
* Describe the importance of the Monroe Doctrine.

1. Government by the State
2. Continental Congress/ Role of State Constitutions
3. The Articles of Confederation
4. Opposition to the articles and Shays Rebellion
5. The Constitutional Convention
6. “Assembly of demigods”
7. Division at the convention
8. The Compromise
9. Ratifying the Constitution
10. Federalist vs. Anti-Federalist

* James Madison, *Federalist #10* RC
* DVD- *A Healthy Constitution*
* Primary documents concerning *Race, Religion, and Gender in the Constitution* RC
* *Bill of Rights* RC

1. The New Government
2. George Washington and the boys.

* *Strict vs. Loose Construction* RC

1. Washington’s Foreign Policy
2. Emergence of political parties- Whiskey Rebellion and the creation of the Jeffersonian Republicans
3. Election of 1796
4. Alien and Sedition Acts
5. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions
6. Election of 1800
7. The Jefferson administration
8. Marbury vs. Madison and Judicial review
9. Jefferson Foreign policy

* *The Marines Hymn*

1. The Louisiana Purchase

* Samuel White, *Opposition to the Louisiana Purchase* RC

1. Election of 1804

* Native American Resistance and Reaction

1. War of 1812

* A look at the National Anthem RC
* *Battle of New Orleans*

EVALUATIONS AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS:

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* Create a campaign speech for Jefferson or Adams

Unit IV: *Life in the New Nation*

Unit Objectives:

* Explain how the “character of America” (Mobility, cultural advancement, republican virtues, and religious renewal) developed from 1801-1850.
* Describe the development of the nation’s infrastructure.
* Explain the impact of the Industrial Revolution especially as seen in Eli Whitney’s invention of the cotton gin
* Explain the economic and social reasons that led to sectionalism.
* Analyze the effects of territorial expansion and the growth of nationalism.
* Explain Jacksonian Democracy, expanding suffrage, and the rise of popular culture.
* Describe reform movements, specifically temperance, abolitionism, woman’s rights and schooling.

1. Development of America’s Character: 1801-1850
   1. Mobility
   2. Cultural Advancement
   3. Republican Virtues ITF
   4. Religious Renewal
2. Developing the Nation’s Infrastructure
   1. Transportation and communication
   2. The Eire Canal

* “*Low Bridge, Everyone Down”* RC
* Excerpt from the Journal of Thomas S. Woodcock RC
  1. Railroads
  2. Postal Service

1. Growth of the National Economy
   1. Invention and innovations: Eli Whitney and the cotton gin
   2. Market Revolution
2. Sectionalism
   1. The Northern Section
   2. The Southern Section

* The Slavery System

1. Territorial expansion and the growth of nationalism.
   1. Manifest Destiny

* John L. O’Sullivan *Manifest Destiny* RC
* John Gates, *American Progress* 
  1. Overland Travelers and the Oregon Trail
  2. Mormon migration
  3. The Gold Rush
* DVD: *The Gold Rush*
  1. The Monroe Doctrine

1. The Age of Jackson

* Tocqueville, *Democracy in America* RC
* Political Cartoons- Jackson
  1. Man of the people
  2. The Tariff Crisis
* President Jackson’s Proclamation RC
  1. The Indian Crisis
* Excerpt from Jackson’s Message to Congress December 8, 1829
* Jeremiah Evarts, *Brief View of the Present Relations between the Government and People of the United States and the Indians within Our National Limits* RC
  1. The Bank War
* President Jackson’s Veto Message Regarding the Bank of the United States RC
* Henry Clay, *The Whig Response* RC
* Andrew Jackson’s Farewell Address RC

1. Reform Society
   1. Transcendentalists
   2. Temperance
   3. Public Education
   4. Women’s Rights
   5. Abolitionism

EVALUATIONS AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS:

* Quizzes
* Unit Tests
* The Hudson River in the 19th Century: Preservation v. Development RC E TEC
* DBQ: Anglo Immigration into Texas: 1821-8136 E RC

Unit V: *The Coming of Civil War*

Objectives:

* Explain how slavery became a significant issue in American politics
* Explain the Missouri Compromise and the issue of slavery in western states and territories
* Describe the emergence of states’ rights ideology
* Describe the war with Mexico and the Compromise of 1850 and their roles in territorial expansion, population growth, and the issue of slavery and states’ rights.
* Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the failure of popular sovereignty, Dred Scott case, and John Brown’s Raid.

1. The Slavery Issue

* DVD: *Africans in America: Judgment*
* *Surprising Adventures of Uncle Tom Jones* RC
* *Incidents in the Life of A Slave Girl* RC
* *The Lover*
* *Whites Southerners’ Defense of Slave holding: Article Two* RC
* James Hammond, *The Mudsill Theory* RC
* George Fitzhugh, *The Blessing of Slavery* RC ITF
* Frederick Douglass, *Freedom’s Battle at Christiana* RC
* *American Anti-Slavery Society: Constitution* RC
* William Garrison, *The Governing Passion of My Soul 14 April 1865* RC
* *The Blessing of Slavery- Editorial* RC ITF

1. The Mexican War
   1. Effects on the Missouri Compromise
2. The Compromise of 1850
   1. The Underground Railroad
   2. Changes in Political Parties
3. The Kansas-Nebraska Act
   1. DVD: *Kansas-Nebraska Act and the end of the Two Party System*
   2. Creation of the Republican Party
4. Slavery and National Politics
   1. Election of 1856
   2. Dred Scott Decision

* *Dred Scott v. Sanford*
  1. Lecompton Constitution
  2. Lincoln-Douglas Debates- Majority rule v. Minority rights
* Lincoln, *Draft of speech on Popular Sovereignty*
* Lincoln, *Speech Delivered in Springfield*
* Lincoln, *Cooper Institute Address*
* Lincoln, *House Divided Speech* 
  1. John Brown’s Raid

1. A Nation Divided Against Itself
   1. Election of 1860
   2. Secessionist
   3. The War Begins

EVALUATIONS AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* DBQ- Conflict and Compromise: Antebellum Era RC E

Unit VI: *Civil war and Reconstruction*

Unit Objectives:

* Analyze and assess the causes of the Civil War
* Identify political and military turning points of the Civil War and assess their significance to the outcome of the conflict.
* Analyze the effects of the Civil War on the American people
* Analyze the political, economic, and social impact of Reconstruction on the nation and identify the reasons why Reconstruction came to an end.

1. From Fort Sumter to Antietam
   1. Justification for fight: North and South
   2. April 1861: Fort Sumter
   3. July 1861 Battle of Bull Run (Manassas)
   4. Union and Confederate Strategies
2. War in the West and Ulysses S. Grant
   1. Fort Henry and Donelson
   2. Battle of Shiloh
3. War in the East
   1. On the Sea
      1. Union Blockade
      2. Merrimack and Monitor
   2. On Land
      1. Peninsular Campaign and George McClellan
      2. Second Battle of Bull Run and John Pope
      3. The Battle of Antietam
         1. DVD *Antietam*
4. Life Behind the Lines
   1. Politics in the South
   2. Politics in the North
   3. Emancipation and the War
      1. *Emancipation Proclamation* RC
      2. African Americans Join the War
   4. The Hardships of War
5. The Tide of War Turns
   1. Battle of Fredericksburg December 1862
   2. Battle of Chancellorsville
   3. The Battle of Gettysburg
      1. *A Soldier’s View of Gettysburg* RC
      2. *The Call to Duty* RC
      3. *Changes In Loyalty* RC
   4. Battle of Vicksburg
   5. The *Gettysburg Address* and the Importance of 1863
6. End of the War
   1. Grant Takes Command
   2. Battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Gold Harbor, Petersburg, and the Shenandoah
   3. Sherman in Georgia and the March to the Sea
   4. Elections of 1864
   5. A New Birth of Freedom- 13th Amendment
   6. The last days and the assignation of President Lincoln
   7. The Wars Aftermath
7. Reconstruction
   1. Presidential Reconstruction- Lincoln and Johnson
   2. African Americans Search for Freedom- Black Codes, The Freedmen’s Bureau, 14th Amendment
   3. Radical Reconstruction
      1. Civil Rights
      2. Reconstruction Act of 1867
      3. Presidential Impeachment
      4. 15th Amendment
   4. The Republican South
      1. Carpetbaggers
      2. Scalawag
8. The New South
   1. Changes in Farming- Tenant and Sharecropping
   2. Cities and Industry
   3. Funding Reconstruction
   4. Ku Klux Klan and the Enforcement Act of 1870
9. The End of Reconstruction and the Compromise of 1877

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* DBQ: *Witness to the Civil War* E

Unit VII: *New Frontiers and the Emergence of Modern America*

Unit Objectives:

* Compare and contrast the different groups of people who migrated to the West and identify the push and pull factors.
* Evaluate the impact that settlement in the West had upon different groups of people and the environment.
* Explain factors influencing the lives of Native American peoples including industrialization in the west, broken treaties, military activity, Dawes Severalty Act of 1887, and Boarding Schools
* Identify the economic issues that faced the United States including
  + Conflict among farmers, ranchers, and miners that arose during the settlement of the “last frontier”.
  + Impact of “robber barons” and “captains of industry”
  + Identify the political activities of the Greenbacks, Grangers, and Populists.
  + Workers’ responses to factory employment
* Evaluate the influence of immigration and rapid industrialization on urban life.
* Describe the changing role of the United States in world affairs

1. Moving West
   1. The lure of the west- Push/Pull Factors
   2. Settlers from far and wide
2. Conflict with Native Americans
   1. Causes for the clashes
   2. Indian Wars and Government Policy
      1. Thomas Nast, *“Move On”* Political Cartoon RC
   3. Battlefield Challenges
   4. New Policies Toward Native Americans
3. Farming and Ranching
   1. Farming
      1. Hardships for the Homesteaders
      2. Role of the family
      3. New Technology

Adeline Hornbek and the Homestead Act: A Colorado Success Story RC

* 1. The Cattle Boom
  2. A Cowboy’s Life for Me
  3. The Cattle Baron
  4. Frontier Myths- Turner’s Frontier Thesis

1. Expansion of American Industry
   1. A Technological Revolution
      1. Changes in Daily Life
      2. New Forms of Energy
      3. Advances in Communication
      4. Railroads and Industry
   2. Growth of Big Business
      1. Robber Barons or Captains of Industry
      2. Social Darwinism
      3. Business NOT as usual: Carnegie and Rockefeller
   3. Industrialization and the Worker
      1. Factory Work
      2. The great strikes

DVD: *The Homestead Strike*

1. Populism
   1. The Farmers Complaint
   2. The Money Issue- The Gold Standard
   3. The Farmers Protest
   4. The Populists and their Legacy
      1. *Rise and Fall of the Populists* Political Cartoon RC
2. Becoming a World Power
   1. The Pressure to Expand
   2. Expansion of U.S. Interests
   3. Arguments of U.S. Expansion and involvement in international affairs
   4. The Spanish-American War
   5. Effects of U.S. Foreign Policy

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* Carl Sandburg’s “Chicago”- A Cross Curriculum Project

Unit VIII: *Progressive Reform*

Unit Objectives:

* Describe how Progressives and others addressed problems of industrial capitalism, urbanization, and political corruption.
* Identify the goals of progressivism
* Describe state and federal attempts to regulate big business, curb labor, protect the rights of workers and consumers, protect the environment, and restructure the financial system of the United States.
* Evaluate the importance and impact of Progressive Era reforms and reformers describing the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th amendments.

1. The Origins of Progressivism
   1. Outgrowth of earlier reform movements
   2. Goals and beliefs
   3. Early Reformers
   4. Progressive Reform Organizations

Excerpts from Upton Sinclair’s *The Jungle* RC

1. Progressive Legislation
   1. Expanded role of the government
   2. Municipal and state reforms
   3. Reforms in the workplace
   4. Federal Reform and TR’s “Square Deal”
2. Progressivism under Taft and Wilson
   1. Taft and the Progressives
   2. Teddy Roosevelt and Turmoil in the Republican Party
   3. Wilson’s Policies
   4. Limits of Progressivism
3. Woman’s Suffrage
   1. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton
   2. Woman Suffrage Organizations

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Media Project: *Muckrakers of the Early Twentieth Century* T

Unit IX: *Expansion and the First World War*

Unit Objectives:

* Examine the Factors that led to the United States taking an increasingly active role in world affairs.
* Identify the areas of United States military, economic, and political involvement and influence
* Describe how the policies and actions of the United States government impacted the affairs of other countries.
* Describe the reasons for U.S. entry into World WAR I
* Identify political and military turning points of the war and determine their significance to the outcome of the conflict.
* Analyze the impact of World War I on the U.S.
* Evaluate Wilson’s leadership, the League of Nations, the Treaty of Versailles, the 14 points and neutrality.

1. A new Foreign Policy
   1. The Panama Canal
   2. “Speak Softly and Carry a Big Stick”
      1. *Big Stick Diplomacy* A Political Cartoon RC
   3. Foreign Policy after Roosevelt
      1. Taft and Dollar Diplomacy
      2. Wilson Moral Diplomacy
2. The Road to War
   1. Causes of World War I
   2. Expanding Conflict
   3. America’s Response
      1. *Interpreting Primary Sources: World War I*  RC
   4. The U.S. Declares War
   5. Preparing for War
   6. Turning the Tide of War
      1. PPT: *The First World War*
   7. Americans on the Home Front
   8. End of the War
   9. Reshaping the World
      1. *Wilson’s Fourteen Points*
      2. Treaty of Versailles
      3. Reaction at Home

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test

Unit X: *The Jazz Era*

Unit Objectives:

* Describe the changes in culture during the 1920s including the conflicts between traditional values and new ideas.
* Explain the effects of social tensions i.e. KKK, Red Scare etc
* Analyze the impact of media on creating a popular culture
* Analyze the emergence of distinctive American art and literature in periods known as the Jazz Age and Harlem Renaissance

1. A Republican Decade
   1. President Harding and return to normalcy
   2. Coolidge, Hoover and Big Business
   3. Foreign policy- Dawes Plan, Washington Conference, and The Kellogg-Briand Pact
2. Economic Boom
   1. Reasons for prosperity during the 1920s
   2. Growth of a consumer nation
3. Post War Social Change: Society during the 1920s
   1. The Roaring Twenties Generation
      1. The “Younger Generation”
      2. The Flappers

Anne Shaw Faulkner, *Does Jazz Put the Sin in Syncopation* RC

Bruce Bliven, *Flapper Jane* RC

Flapper Slang

Doing the Charleston

* 1. Roaring Twenties: Prohibition
  2. Roaring Twenties: Race

Billie Holiday, *Strange Fruit*

* 1. The Harlem Renaissance

Langston Hughes, *The Negro Speaks of Rivers* RC

* 1. The Roaring Twenties: Religion
     1. The Scopes Trial
  2. The Roaring Twenties: The Consumer Economy and Mass Entertainment
     1. Transportation
     2. Telephone and Electricity
     3. Advertising
     4. Radio, Music, Variety Shows and Comedies
     5. The Phonograph and Movies
     6. Sports
     7. The Avant-Garde

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* Free Response Essay: *How did Politics, Economics, and Culture in America Change during the 1920s?* E

Unit XI: *Economic Crisis and the New Deal*

Unit Objectives:

* Analyze the causes and consequences of the 1929 stock market crash
* Compare the economic policies of Hoover and Roosevelt
* Describe life during the depression years including the effects of the depression on Native Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanic/Latino Americans and European Americans
* Evaluate the impact of the New Deal

1. The Stock Market Crash
   1. Progression of a fall
   2. The ripple effect of the crash
   3. Underlying causes of the depression
2. Hoover’s response
   1. Hoover’s limited strategy
      1. Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Hoover, *Letter to Governor Emmerson* RC

* 1. Bonus Army

1. Social effects of the Great Depression
   1. Land owners
   2. Tenant farmers
   3. Mexican American Workers
   4. City workers
   5. Women
2. Live During the Depression

DVD *The Dust Bowl*

1. Election of 1932
   1. FDR v. Hoover
2. Forging a New Deal
   1. First Hundred Days: Successes and Failures
   2. Emergency Relief
   3. Public Works Programs
   4. Key Players in the New Deal
3. The Second New Deal
   1. WPA, FSA, and REA
   2. Limitations of the New Deal
   3. Critics of the New Deal

Hoover, *Letter to Bruce Barton*

* 1. Last days of the New Deal
  2. Results of the New Deal

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* Group Project: *Eleanor Roosevelt and the Rise of Social Reform in the 1930s.* TEC/RC

Unit XII: *World War II*

Unit Objectives:

* Evaluate U.S. foreign policies of the 1930s and 1940s
* Explain the rise of Fascism in Europe and militarism in Japan
* Elaborate on the causes of World War II and the reasons for the U.S. entry into the war.
* Identify military, political, and diplomatic turning points of the war and determine their significance to the outcome and aftermath of the conflict.
* Analyze the effect of the war on the home front including the internment of Japanese Americans gender roles, and the American family.
* Analyze World War II war crimes and crimes against humanity, i.e. Holocaust, Bataan Death March etc..
* Summarize the economic, social, and human cost of the war from the Allied and Axis perspectives

1. The Rise of Dictators
   1. Fascism
   2. Fascism in Germany-Hitler
   3. Japan Builds an Empire
   4. The Spanish Civil War
2. Europe goes to War
   1. Germany’s expansion
   2. Policy of Appeasement
   3. The Phony War
   4. Battle of Britain
3. From Isolationism to War
   1. Neutrality Acts
   2. America First Committee
   3. Lend-Lease Act
   4. December 7, 1941- Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s *Pearl Harbor Address to the Nation* RC

George Bush’s *Addresses the Nation: Operation Iraqi Freedom*

1. Americans at War
   1. Mobilization
   2. The Economy
   3. On The Home Front
2. Retaking Europe
   1. Battle of the Atlantic
   2. The North Africa Campaign
   3. Invasion of Italy
   4. War in the Soviet Union
   5. Allied Air War
   6. Operation Overlord
   7. Battle of the Bulge
   8. War in Europe ends
3. The Holocaust
   1. Background
   2. Persecution in Germany
4. The War in the Pacific
   1. The Japanese Advance 1941-1942
   2. The War At Sea
      1. Doolittle Raid
      2. Coral Sea
      3. Midway
      4. Guadalcanal
      5. Iwo Jima and Okinawa
   3. The Manhattan Project
5. The Social Impact of the War
   1. African Americans
   2. Mexican Americans
   3. Japanese Americans
   4. Working Women

EVALUATIONS AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* DBQ: *How did the Role of Women Change During World War II?* E

Unit XIII: *Post War America 1945-1968: The Cold War*

Unit Objectives:

* Describe the origins of the Cold War and the advent of nuclear politics
* Analyze U.S. foreign policy i.e. Truman Doctrine, containment, Marshall Plan, Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.
* Analyze the challenges to civil liberties in the U.S. following World War II i.e. McCarthyism, Espionage, etc
* Describe the postwar transformation of U.S. Society
* Describe the impact of science and technology on the standard of living in the United States.
* Compare presidential policies from Truman through Johnson

1. The Cold War: Introduction
   1. What was the Cold War?
   2. Beginnings of the Cold War
2. The Cold War: The Early Cold War, 1945-1953
   1. 1945
      1. Yalta and Potsdam Conferences
   2. 1946-1947

Winston Churchill, *Sinews of Peace (Iron Curtain Speech)* RC

*Truman Doctrine* RC

*Marshall Plan* RC

*The Cold War: A Soviet Perspective* RC

* 1. 1948
     1. Berlin Airlift
  2. 1949
     1. NATO
     2. Warsaw Pact
     3. Communist China
  3. 1950
     1. Communist expansion in Asia
     2. Korean War
  4. The Cold War at Home
     1. Red Scare
     2. McCarthyism

1. The Cold War: 1952-1968
   1. Postwar Economy
   2. Technology
      1. Television
      2. Computer Industry
      3. Nuclear Power
      4. Medicine
   3. Changes in the Work Force
   4. Suburbs and Highways
   5. Growth of Consumer Credit
2. 1950s Society
   1. Comfort and Security
      1. Individuality to conformity
      2. Youth Culture
      3. Resurgence of Religion
   2. Men’s and Women’s Roles
   3. Challenges to Conformity
3. Truman to Eisenhower
   1. Truman: Fair Deal
   2. Eisenhower and Modern Republicanism
4. John F. Kennedy and the New Frontier
   1. Election of 1960
   2. The New Frontier
      1. Economy
      2. Battling Poverty
      3. Space Program
      4. Bay of Pigs
      5. Berlin Crisis
      6. Cuban Missile Crisis
   3. Kennedy’s Assassinated
5. Lyndon Baines Johnson and the Great Society
   1. Biography
   2. Election of 1964
      1. Daisy Campaign Commercial
   3. The Great Society
      1. War on Poverty- Head Start
      2. Medicare and Medicaid
      3. Immigration Act of 1962
      4. The Warren Court
      5. Foreign Policy

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* Group Project: *LBJ and the Great Society* RC/TEC
* DBQ: *Development of increased suspicion and tension between the U.S. and Soviet Union between 1941-1949* E

Unit XIV: *Civil Rights and the Vietnam War*

Unit Objectives:

* Describe the postwar origins of the civil rights movement and the legal assault on segregation
* Analyze the strategies used by European Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanic/Latino Americans, Native Americans and women to advance the movement for civil rights and equal rights
* Identifying the actions taken by the federal government to advance civil rights.
* Identify the causes of United States involvement in Vietnam and examine how this involvement affected society
* Summarize the shifts of public opinion about the war
* Summarize the course and conduct of the war
* Analyze the legacy and consequences of U.S. involvement

1. Demands for Civil Rights
   1. The rise of African American Influences
   2. Brown v. Board of Education
   3. Montgomery Bus Boycott
   4. Little Rock Nine
2. Leaders and Strategies
   1. Laying the ground work- NAACP, National Urban League, CORE
   2. The Philosophy of Nonviolence- SCLC, SNCC
   3. March on Washington

Martin Luther King Jr. *I Have a Dream Speech* RC

* 1. Civil Rights Act of 1964
  2. Freedom Summer
  3. Selma March
  4. Voting Rights Act 1965-24th Amendment
  5. Sit-Ins and Freedom Rides
  6. Birmingham

1. The Political Response
   1. Kennedy on Civil Rights
   2. The Movement Takes a New Turn
      1. Malcolm X and Black Nationalism
      2. The Black Power Movement
      3. Riots
   3. Tragedy in 1968
2. The Vietnam War
   1. Background to the war
   2. Kennedy’s Vietnam Policy
   3. Johnson’s Vietnam Policy

*Gulf of Tonkin Resolution*

1. Fighting the War
   1. Battlefield Conditions
   2. The Ground War
   3. The Air War
   4. The Course of the war
2. Political Divisions
   1. Student Activism
   2. American Withdrawal
   3. Aftermath of the war in Asia

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

* Quizzes
* Unit Test
* DBQ: *Discuss the different approaches taken by African Americas in their struggle for civil rights during the 1960s.*

Unit XV: *From Nixon to Carter*

Unit Objectives:

* Explain “New Federalism”
* Describe Nixon’s and Henry Kissinger’s foreign policy including China Policy, Détente, Nixon Doctrine
* Identify the Nixon administration’s domestic challenges including Roe v. Wade, New Federalism
* Explain the events and legacy of the Watergate break-in
* Describe stagflation and it affect on the Ford Presidency
* Analyze Carter’s foreign policy
* Analyze Carter’s achievements and failures as president

1. Conservative Backlash
   1. Silent Majority
   2. New Federalism
   3. The Nixon Court
2. Détente
   1. Realpolitik
   2. Balance of Power
   3. Changing Chinese Policy
   4. The Soviet Union- SALT Agreement
   5. Role of the Middle East
   6. Role of Latin America
3. Watergate
   1. The Nixon Whitehouse
   2. The Watergate break in

DVD: *Nixon: A Presidency Revealed*

* 1. Unraveling Watergate
  2. The Legacy of Watergate

1. President Ford
   1. Stagflation Dilemma
   2. Energy Crisis
   3. Ford’s Response and recession
2. Carter Takes Charge
   1. Human Rights and Foreign Policy
      1. Peacemaker
      2. Panama Canal
      3. Camp David Accords
      4. Iranian Hostage Crisis

EVALUATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS:

* Quizzes
* Unit Test

Unit XVI: *1980 to the Present*

Unit Objectives:

* Analyze the emergence of Regan and Bush as conservative leaders
* Describe U.S. Foreign Policy after the Cold War
* Identify and assess the impact of social, political, and cultural changes in the United States.
* Assess the impact of twenty-first terrorist activity on American Society

1. The Regan Revolution
   1. New Conservatism
   2. Reaganomics
   3. The Regan Court
2. The Collapse of Communism
   1. Challenges to the Soviets
   2. Thaw in the Cold War
   3. The Soviet Breakup
3. Central America
   1. El Salvador
   2. Nicaragua
   3. Iran-Contra Scandal
4. The Bush Presidency
   1. 1988 Election
   2. The Persian Gulf War
   3. International Politics
   4. Recession Adjustments
5. The Clinton Agenda
   1. 1992 Election
   2. Health-Care Reform
   3. International Concerns
      1. Crisis in Yugoslavia
      2. Croatia
      3. Bosnia-Herzegovina
   4. Legislative Successes
   5. Clinton v. New Conservatism
      1. Midterm Election
      2. The Role of Government
6. The Bush Years
7. 9/11 and the twenty-first century terrorists