

US HISTORY
EOI STUDY GUIDE

Content Standard 1: The student will analyze the transformation of the United States through its civil rights struggles, immigrant experiences, settlement of the American West, and the industrialization of American society in the Post-Reconstruction through the Progressive Eras, 1865 to 1900.

1. Examine the purpose and effects of the..... (1.1 A)

13th Amendment- Constitutional amendment that ended slavery

14th Amendment- Constitutional amendment which defined African Americans citizenship and guaranteed citizens equal protection under the law

15th Amendment- Constitutional amendment that guaranteed voting rights regardless of race

2. Assess the impact of..... (1.1 B) (1.3 H)

Black Codes- Laws and rules enacted by southern states after the Civil War to...

-regain control over the freed slaves

-maintain white supremacy

-ensure the continued supply of cheap labor

Jim Crow Laws- Segregation laws enacted by the southern states after Reconstruction

Ku Klux Klan- A white supremacist organization founded in 1866

-promotes hatred and discrimination against specific ethnic and religious groups

-Used acts of terrorism (murder, Lynching, Arson, and bombing) to oppose the granting of Civil Rights to African Americans

Poll taxes- A sum of money to be paid before a person could vote

-Used to try to prevent African Americans from voting after Reconstruction

Literacy test- Reading and writing test used in some southern states to prevent African Americans from voting

3. Assess and summarize..... (1.3 G)

Plessy v. Ferguson- 1896 -The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of requiring white and "colored" persons to be furnished "separate but equal" accommodations in public facilities

4. Summarize the..... (1.2 A)

Push-pull factors for immigration- Compel people to leave their homeland.

-Civil war and political revolution at home

-Religious Oppression

-Poor economic prospects

-Draw people to a new place.

-Promise of political & religious freedom

-Promise of industrial jobs & cheap land

Chinese Exclusion Act- 1882 -Law that prohibited the immigration of Chinese laborers

Nativism- Belief that native-born white Americans are superior to immigrant. (Anti-immigrant sentiment)

Americanization- Belief that assimilating immigrants into American society would make them more loyal citizens.

Ellis Island- Island in New York Harbor -Served as an immigration station for millions of immigrants arriving to the US

5. Examine the rationale behind federal policies on Native Americans. (1.2 B)

Reservations- Public lands where Native Americans were forced to live by the federal gov

Assimilation- To be absorbed into the main culture of society

-Example: Make the Native Americans dress, talk, and live like white men

Wounded Knee -1890

-Confrontation between US Cavalry and Sioux Indians

-Marked the end of Indian resistance

Dawes Act- Replaced reservations with granting each Indian family a 160 acre farmstead

-Land could not be sold or transferred from original family for 25 years

6. Compare the contrasting viewpoints of..... (1.2 C)

Red Cloud, Cooper Union Speech- Sioux Chief

-Fought to keep the Sioux lands but was later forced onto a reservation

-Gave a speech in 1870 about the treatment his people had endured

Chief Seattle Speech- Pursued a path of accommodation to white settlers.

-Gave a speech arguing for ecological responsibility

-Respect of Native Americans' land rights has been attributed to him

Chief Joseph, "I will fight no more forever" speech- Chief of Nez Percés Indians

-Tried to move his people to Canada but were forced onto a reservation

7. Analyze the impact of leading industrialists as..... (1.3 A)

Robber Barons- A derogatory term applied to wealthy and powerful American businessmen during the industrial revolution

-businessmen who used what were considered to be exploitative practices to gain their wealth

-set unfair prices

-pushed out small businesses

Philanthropists- People who give donations or charitable aid to improve the well-being of a society

John D. Rockefeller- Industrialist who developed a way to refine oil into a clean burning substance for light

-Created the "Standard Oil Company"

Andrew Carnegie- Industrialist who used the Bessemer Process to mass produce steel

-Created "Carnegie Steel"

Gospel of Wealth-Article written by Andrew Carnegie

-Encouraged the wealthy to donate some of their wealth to society through donations/charitable aid

8. Identify the impact of new technologies by..... (1.3 B)

Thomas Edison-Patented the light bulb

-The light bulb allowed cities to operate 24/7

Alexander Graham Bell-Invented the telephone

-Allowed people to communicate at a faster rate all over the US

Bessemer Process-Developed by Henry Bessemer

-A process for purifying iron, resulting in strong, lightweight steel

-This made it possible to build taller and stronger buildings and bridges

9. Evaluate the contributions of (1.3 C)

Muckrakers-Journalists and novelists who used their writing to expose political, economic, and social problems

Ida Tarbell-Wrote "The History of Standard Oil"

-Reported that Rockefeller used ruthless methods to ruin his competitors and charged higher price in order to make higher profits

Upton Sinclair-Wrote "The Jungle"

-Exposed the poor, unsanitary conditions in the US meat packing industry.

-Contributed to the passing of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act

10. Explain the changed government policies regarding..... (1.3 C)

Child Labor-Children as young as 5 working in dangerous, unsanitary working conditions

-Keating Owens Act banned child labor

Working Conditions-Laborers worked in unsanitary and dangerous conditions

-During the progressive era, reforms and laws were put in place to improve conditions, wages, and working hours

Sherman Antitrust Act-1890

-Law banning any trust that restrained interstate trade or commerce

-First law to limit cartels and monopolies

11. Analyze major social reform movements of (1.3 D)

Women's Suffrage-The right for women to vote

-19th Amendment

Temperance Movement-Movement started by women aimed at stopping alcohol abuse and the problems created by it

Susan B. Anthony-American women's rights leader in the 19th century

-Introduced women's suffrage into the US

-Co-founder of the Women's Temperance Movement with Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Alice Paul-Formed the National Women's Party

-Used public protest marches to gain support for women's suffrage

-NWP was the first group to picket outside the White House

Jane Addams-Leading figure in the settlement house movement

-Opened the Hull House in Chicago to provide social services to the urban poor

12. Evaluate the significance of the labor movement on..... (1.3 E)

Pullman Strike-1894

-Violent railway workers' strike which began in Chicago and spread nationwide

Haymarket Riot-1886

-Labor-related protest in Chicago which ended in deadly violence

Eugene V. Debs-Organized the American Railway Union

-Refused to end the railway strike and was arrested

13. Evaluate the rise and reforms of the Progressive Movement. (1.3 F1)
 Progressive Movement- Movement that responded to the pressures of industrialization and urbanizations by promoting reforms to improve political, economic, and social issues.
 Direct primary-Election in which citizens themselves vote to select nominees for upcoming elections
 Initiative petition-Process in which citizens put a proposed new law directly on the ballot
 Referendum-Process that allows citizens to approve or reject a law passed by legislature
 Recall-Process by which voters can remove elected officials from office before their term ends
14. Describe the impact of William Jennings Bryan *Cross of Gold* speech. (1.3 F2)
 -Delivered by William Jennings Bryan in 1896
 -Bryan supported "free silver" (Both gold and silver could be legal tender)
 -Argued it would improve the economy
15. Explain the conservation of the environment under Theodore Roosevelt. (1.3 F3)
 -Developed plans to conserve and use forests
 -Passed the National Reclamation Act which gave the federal gov the power to decide where and how water would be distributed
16. Analyze the series of events leading to the effects of the..... (1.3 F4)
 16th Amendment-Gave congress the power to collect taxes on people's income
 17th Amendment-Instituted the direct election of senators by the people of each state
 18th Amendment-Banned the making, selling, and transporting of alcoholic beverages in the US
 19th Amendment-Gave women the right to vote in all elections
 21st Amendment-Repealed prohibition

Content Standard 2: The student will analyze the expanding role of the United States in international affairs as America was transformed into a world power in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, 1890 to 1920.

1. Compare and contrast the economic, religious, social and political rationales for..... (2.1 A)
 "White man's burden" -Poem written by Rudyard Kipling
 -Written in response to the US takeover of the Philippines after the Spanish-American War
 -The whites have a duty/obligation to colonize and help the poor
 Annexation of Hawaii-America had sugar cane plantations in Hawaii (source of profit)
 -1898 during the Spanish-American War
 -Pres McKinley annexed Hawaii into the US
 Admiral T. Mahan-Military historian and officer in the US Navy
 -Wrote *The Influence of Sea Power Upon History*
 -Claimed....
 -nations are more powerful when they have a powerful navy
 -US needed to have a bigger navy
 -US followed Mahan's advice and built up the navy
 Action of the anti-Imperialist League-Condemed imperialism as a crime
 -Believed imperialism was disloyal to the principles of our US government

2. Assess the role yellow journalism had in starting the war with Spain. (2.1 B)

- Articles and headlines that exaggerated the Spanish-American War
- The exaggerated headlines encouraged American people to support the war

3. Examine how the Spanish and American War started. (2.1 C)

New territorial acquisitions-William Seward bought Alaska from Russia in 1867

- US annexes Hawaii in 1898
- US gained control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam from Spain after the Spanish American War
- US bought Philippines from Spain

Insurrections in Cuba and Philippines

- Cuba- Started a war for independence from Spain
- US came to Cuba's aid to defeat Spain
- Philippines- Started a rebellion against US rule
- US put down the rebellion

4. Compare and contrast foreign policies of Presidents..... (2.1 D)

Theodore Roosevelt – Big Stick Diplomacy

- Policy of creating and using, when necessary, a strong military to achieve America's goals
- "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far"

William Howard Taft – Dollar Diplomacy

- Policy of expanding American investments abroad
- Invested in mines, oil wells, railways, and plantations mostly in Central America and the Caribbean

Woodrow Wilson – Missionary Diplomacy

- Policy of promoting human rights to assert influence across the world, instead of using force

All military interventionism and territorial acquisition

Panama Canal-Cut travel distance from the Atlantic and Pacific oceans

- T. Roosevelt helped Panama gain independence from Columbia
- Negotiated with Panama to build the canal

5. Analyze and summarize..... (2.2)

the 1912 Presidential election between Roosevelt, Taft, Wilson, Debs

- Roosevelt (Progressive Party)
- Taft (Republican)
- Wilson (Democratic)
- Because the Republican party split in two (Rep and Prog) it allowed the Democrats (Wilson) to win the election

Dealing with trust

Suffrage movement-Movement encouraged by the progressive women to gain their right to vote

- Used protests, boycotts, pickett lines, hunger strikes to gain awareness
- Carrie Chapman Catt/ Susan B. Anthony/ Elizabeth Cady Stanton/ Alice Paul (important women)
- National American Woman Suffrage Association

Trade tariffs

“Bull Moose Party” -AKA Progressive Party

-Emerged from the split of the Republican party during the 1912 election

6. Summarize the transformation from neutrality to engagement in World War I. (2.3 A)

World War I-Began 1914

-US wanted to remain neutral

-US entered the war in 1917 after...

-Zimmerman Note

-Unrestricted submarine warfare

Zimmerman Note-Intercepted by the British and given to US

-Sent by German Foreign Minister

-Proposed an alliance with Mexico

-If US declared war on Germany, Mexico should declare war on US.

-In return, after a German victory, Mexico would get back the states it lost in the Mexican-American War

Unrestricted submarine warfare-During WWI

-Declared by Germany

-Submarines would sink any vessel without warning

7. Analyze the experiences of the war's..... (2.3 B)

Home front-Wartime production

-produce food for soldiers

-produce weapons, ammunition

-clothing

-Reporters publish stories/articles they want to public to know/believe

Propaganda-The use of rumors, ideas, or information to influence public opinion

-Used during WWI to make people support the war

Women's increased role in industry-Women filled jobs that were vacated by men who left to fight in the war

-Farmers, munitions factories, trolley conductors, telegraph operators

-Their war efforts helped them gain the right to vote

Marshaling of industrial production- War Industries Board- regulated all industries engaged in the war effort

-determined what products were made, where they went, and how much they cost

-system to fulfill the nation's need for war materials

Great Migration-African Americans left the south and moved to the north

-Escape violence

-Better jobs, economic advancement, better education

The Draft-Americans would sign up for the draft and were assigned a number

-Numbers were drawn to decide which men were drafted to the war

Suppression of individual rights- Espionage Act- ban treasonable or seditious newspapers, magazines, or printed materials from the mail

-Severe penalties for anyone engaged in disloyal or treasonable activities

- Sedition Act- Unlawful to use disloyal, profane, or abusive language about the American gov, the Constitution, or the military
- Schenck v United States*- upheld the Espionage and Sedition Acts- There are times when the First Amendment protections of speech do not apply (the need for order/during war)

First Red Scare-Widespread fear of suspected communists and radicals thought to be plotting revolution within the US

8. Examine..... (2.3 C)

Wilson's Fourteen Points-list of terms for resolving World War I and future wars outlined by President Woodrow Wilson

Return to isolationism-A national policy to avoid involvement in the political and economic affairs of other countries

Rejection of the League of Nations-The formation of the League was attached to the Treaty of Versailles

- Pres Wilson wanted changes to the treaty, when the changes were not made, Wilson asked his followers to vote against the treaty
- The treaty was defeated

Content Standard 3: The student will analyze the cycles of boom and bust of the 1920s and 1930s on the transformation of American government, the economy, and society.

1. Describe the cultural expression in..... (3.1 A)

Harlem Renaissance-Period during the 1920s in which African American novelists, poets, and artists celebrated their culture

Jazz Age-Named by F. Scott Fitzgerald

- Symbol of the 1920s
- Jazz musicians recombine different forms of music
- Demonstrated depth and richness of African American culture

"talkies" -Movies that began to incorporate sound/talking

- Movies spoke to the desires, needs, fears, and fantasies of the US people

2. Describe the rising racial tensions in American society..... (3.1 B)

Resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan

Tulsa Race Riot-1921

- Tulsa, OK
- Armed African Americans tried to protect a black man from lynching
- 35 city blocks burned down by white rioters

Poll taxes

Literacy tests

3. Examine the growing labor unrest and the use of..... (3.1 C)

Sit down strikes-Workers refuse to leave the workplace until settlement is reached

- If workers were not working, products were not being made, money was not being made

Court injunctions-A court order by which an individual is required to perform, or is restrained from performing, a particular act

Socialism-System or theory under which the means of production are publicly controlled and regulated rather than owned by individuals

Communism-a revolutionary socialist movement to create a classless, moneyless, and stateless social order structured upon common ownership of the means of production

4. Describe the booming economy based on..... (3.1D)

Easy credit-1920's

- People spent beyond their means and bought goods on credit and made small monthly payments
- Contributed to the Great Depression

Installment buying-1920's

- Method of purchasing an item with a down payment and pays off the rest of the debt in regular monthly payments
- Contributed to the Great Depression

Modern Conveniences-Flood of new, affordable goods became available

- Electric washing machines, vacuum cleaners, irons, radios, refrigerators
- Made housekeeping easier and quicker

Automobile-Henry Ford introduced methods that revolutionized the car industry

- Model T was the first car the ordinary man could afford
- Assembly line helped the building process faster and easier

5. Assess the impact of the *Indian Citizenship Act of 1924*. (3.1 E)

- Granted full U.S. citizenship to America's indigenous people

6. Identify the causes contributing to an unstable economy, including the overproduction of agriculture products. (3.2 A)

Speculation-Practice of making high risk investments in hopes of obtaining large profits

- Contributed to the Great Depression

Buying on margin-System of buying stocks in which a buyer pays a small percentage of the purchase price while the broker advances the rest

- Contributed to the Great Depression

Laissez-faire policy-The absence of government control over private business

- "Hands off"

7. Examine the role of..... (3.2 B)

Stock-market crash-Oct. 29, 1929

- Black Tuesday
- Stock prices fell sharply and billions of dollars were lost

Bank failures-After the stock market crash

- Banks did not have enough money to give to people as they tried to withdraw their money
- Thousands of banks were forced to close

Agricultural failures-After the stock market crash

- Crop prices began to fall and farmers could not make enough money to cover the upkeep of the farm
- Lost their land/ homes/ farms

Great Depression-1929-1941

- US economy collapsed and unemployment soared

8. Analyze President Herbert Hoover's financial policies. (3.2 C)

Bonus Army March-1932

- Group of WWI veterans who marched on Washington, DC demanding early payment of a bonus promised to them
- Force was used to end their march

Hoovervilles-Makeshift shantytowns set up by homeless people during the Great Depression

- Term was used in a way to blame President Hoover for their situation

1932 Election-Franklin D. Roosevelt v. Herbert Hoover

- Hoover's popularity declined as the depression worsened
- Roosevelt won the election easily

9. Describe the economic and social impact of the Great Depression on individuals, families and the nation. (3.2 D)

10. Analyze the impact of the New Deal. (3.3)

- Enacted by Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Programs and legislation during the Great Depression to promote economic recovery and social reform
- Some organizations formed were TVA, CCC, Social Security

11. Assess the viewpoints regarding the role of government in..... (3.3 A)

FDR's *First Inaugural Address*-March 1933

- Stated that federal gov needed to play an active role in promoting recovery and providing relief during the Great Depression

FDR's *Four Freedoms Speech*-Jan. 1941

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of worship
- Freedom from want
- Freedom from fear
- All were threatened by Nazi and Japanese militarism
- Best way to stay out of conflict was to aid Britain

12. Examine..... (3.3 B)

Deficit spending-The nation paying out more money than it is receiving in revenues

Roosevelt's Court Packing Plan-Add up to 6 new justices to the 9 member Supreme Court after the Court had ruled that some New Deal legislation was unconstitutional

- Some critics say the new members were New Deal supporters and FDR was trying to increase his power

Social Security Administration-1935

-Created by FDR

-Set up a pension system for retirees, established unemployment insurance, and created insurance for victims of work related accidents; provided aid for poverty stricken mothers and children, the blind, and disabled

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation-FDIC

-Government agency that insures bank deposits, guaranteeing depositors' money will be safe

Works Progress Administration-WPA

-New Deal agency that provided work relief through various public works projects

-Built highways, soil and water conservation

-Provided programs in the arts for displaced artists

Tennessee Valley Authority-TVA

-Agency that built dams in the Tennessee river valley to control flooding and generate electric power

13. Cause and impact of the Dust Bowl and government responses. (3.3 C)

-Drought and dust storms in the central and southern Great Plains during the 1930s

-Many people left the Great Plains

-Federal gov projects provided irrigation and aid to farmers

Content Standard 4: Examine the transformation in American society and government policy as the nation mobilized for entry into World War II.

1. Examine the roles of the United States to Fascist military aggression in Europe & Asia.....(4.1A)

appeasement -Policy of granting concessions in order to keep the peace

isolationism-A national policy to avoid involvement in the political and economic affairs of other countries

Neutrality Acts-1939

-Allowed nations at war to buy goods and arms in the US if they paid cash and carried the merchandise on their own ships

-Was an attempt to keep the US out of WWII

Lend-Lease program-1941

-Allowed President Roosevelt to sell or lend war supplies to any country whose defense he considered vital to the safety of the US

2. Evaluate the(4.1B)

mobilization for war- Gathering resources in order to prepare for war

-Industries' production was for the war

FDR's Day *Which Will Live in Infamy* speech-1941

-Speech in response to the bombing of Pearl Harbor

-Congress voted to declare war

role of women & minorities in the war effort-Women took jobs left by men who went to war

-Women joined the war efforts as nurses

-African Americans demanded equal rights to join war efforts

internment of Japanese-Americans-Women, men, and children were relocated to camps in isolated locations
Korematsu v. United States decision-Some Japanese-Americans went to court to seek their rights after the internment

-Supreme Court upheld the government's wartime internment policy

internment of Americans of German and Italian descent-After Pearl Harbor, fear spread across America

-German/Italian immigrants were held in camps

-Had curfews

-Had travel restrictions

-Once fear subsided, Germans and Italians were taken off the enemy aliens list

3. Analyze the event of World War II.....(4.2)

major battles

military turning points

-Battle of Stalingrad

-Nazis forced to retreat westward back toward Germany

-Turning point of the war in Europe

-Ended any realistic plans Hitler had of dominating Europe

-Battle of Midway

-Turning point of the war in the Pacific

-Ended the Japanese advance

-Japanese would never again threaten Hawaii or dominate the Pacific

key strategic decisions in both European and Pacific Theaters of operations

Pearl Harbor-Japanese mission was to eradicate the American naval and air presence in the Pacific with a surprise attack

-2,500 people killed

-battleships, destroyers, aircraft destroyed and damaged

-US declared war

D-Day Invasion-June 6, 1944

-Allies hit German forces on the beaches of Normandy

-Omaha Beach- Americans faced German opposition

-100s of American soldiers lost their lives

-Allies gained a small hold in France

development and use of the atomic bomb-Code named: Manhattan Project

-Physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer led the project

-July 1945- first atomic bomb tested in New Mexico

-Aug. 1945- President Harry Truman decided to drop a bomb on Hiroshima and one on Nagasaki

-Japan surrendered Sept. 1945

island-hopping strategy-American forces advanced in the Pacific by capturing Japanese held islands in a path toward Japan

Allied Conference at Yalta-Feb. 1945

-Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin met at Yalta

-Discuss strategy and questions concerning postwar Germany, Eastern Europe, and Asia

Contributions of Generals MacArthur and Eisenhower

Eisenhower-Given command of all American forces in Europe during WWII

- Commanded Allied invasion in North Africa
- Served as Supreme Commander during D-Day invasion
- Later served 2 terms as president

MacArthur-Commanded the US army forces in Asia during WWII

-Headed American military occupation and supervised the writing of a new constitution in Japan

4. Summarize American reactions to the events of the Holocaust.....(4.3)

-Nazi attempt to kill all Jews under their control

-After the liberation of camps, Americans had an outpouring of sympathy and support for the victims

Nuremberg Trials-Allies prosecuted Nazis for war crimes

- Many pleaded they were just following Hitler's orders and were not guilty
- Some Nazis were hanged, others received long prison terms

Content Standard 5: The student will analyze foreign and domestic policies during the Cold War, 1945 to 1975.

1. Analyze the origins of international alliances and efforts at containment of Communism following World War II.....(5.1)

Containment-Keep communism contained within its existing borders

-George Kennan's idea

2. Identify the origins of Cold War confrontations between the Soviet Union and the United States. (5.1A)

leadership of President Harry Truman-Tried to stop the spread of communism

-Promoted the "Fair Deal" program that included more social security benefits, public health insurance, and an end to racial discrimination

postwar division of Berlin-Berlin, Germany

- East was communist
- West was democratic

the Berlin Blockade and Airlift-Stalin stopped highway, railway, and waterway traffic into West Berlin

- Without supplies, West Berlin would fall to the communists
- US and Britain supplied West Berlin through an airlift
- Flew supplies, food, clothing, medicine into West Berlin
- Demonstrated how far the US would go to contain communism

the fall of the Iron Curtain-Named by Winston Churchill

- West of curtain- noncommunist countries
- East of curtain- communist countries

Marshall Plan-Foreign policy that offered economic aid to Western European countries after WWII

3. Describe the role of the United States in formation of the.....(5.1B)

United Nations-US, Soviet Union, Britain, France, and China

-All assigned permanent seats on the Security Council of the UN

NATO-North Atlantic Treaty Organization

-Provided the military alliance to counter Soviet expansion

Warsaw Pact-In response to NATO

-The Soviet Union and its satellite states formed a rival military alliance

-Members pledged to defend one another if attacked

dividing of the political world into Western and Soviet spheres of influence

4. Assess the impact and successes of the.....(5.1C)

Truman Doctrine-President Truman's promise to aid nations struggling against communist movements

American response to the invasion of South Korea-President Truman announced the US would aid South Korea against North Korea

5. Compare and contrast the domestic and international goals of President Kennedy's administration as expressed in his *Inaugural Address*(5.1D)

Berlin Wall- Visible symbol of the reality of the 2 Germanys between the communist East and democratic West

Bay of Pigs Invasion-1961 failed invasion of Cuba by a CIA-led force of Cuban exiles

Cuban Missile Crisis-1962 conflict between the US and the Soviet Union resulting from the Soviet installation of nuclear missiles in Cuba

establishment of the Peace Corps-American government organization that sends volunteers to provide technical, educational, and medical services in developing countries

6. Describe events which changed domestic policies during the Cold War and its aftermath.....(5.2)

Smith Act-Made it unlawful to teach or advocate the violent overthrow of the US government

House of Un-American Activities Committee-Investigated possible subversive activities by fascists, Nazis, or communists

7. Summarize the reason for public fear of(5.2A)

communist influence within the United States

how politicians capitalized on these threats

leadership of President Dwight D. Eisenhower

the Army-McCarthy hearings-Joseph McCarthy claimed that the US Army was full of communists

-Senate held televised hearings to sort out the allegations

-Public saw McCarthy's bullying tactics

-He lost many supporters

the Second Red Scare-The fear that communists both outside and inside America were working to destroy American life

the Rosenbergs' spy trials-Julius and Ethel Rosenberg

-Case based on the work of a confessed spy

-Rosenbergs plead innocent and claimed they were attacked for being Jewish and nontraditional beliefs

-Found guilty and executed

-Evidence suggests Julius was involved in espionage but Ethel only a minor role

8. Examine the impact of the(5.2B)

proliferation of nuclear weapons-President Eisenhower focused on stockpiling nuclear weapons and building the planes, missiles, and submarines needed to deliver them

nuclear arms race-Contest in which nations compete to build more powerful weapons

the concept of brinkmanship-Belief that only by going to the brink of war could the US protect itself against communist aggression and prevent war

-US would respond to communist threats to its allies by threatening to use crushing, overwhelming forces, even nuclear weapons

the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD) -Policy in which the US and the Soviet Union hoped to deter nuclear war by building up enough weapons to destroy one another

-Hopefully this would prevent either country from actually using a nuclear device against the other

Sputnik and the space race

Sputnik-1957

-Developed by the Soviet Union

-First satellite to orbit earth

Space race-Competition between the US and the Soviet Union to develop the technology to successfully land on the moon

9. Analyze the long term foreign and domestic consequences of the United States' military involvement in(5.3)

Vietnam- 1975 Vietnam under the control of communist gov.

- Communist spread to Laos Cambodia

- War Powers Act was passed (restricted presidential powers)

- Many Americans thought Vietnam War was a mistake, unlikely to support future foreign entanglements

The Domino Theory-The idea that if Vietnam fell to communism, its closest neighbors would follow

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution-Authorized the president to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the US and to prevent further aggression

-Allowed him to commit US troops to South Vietnam to fight against North Vietnam without having to ask congress to declare war

The Tet Offensive-1968

-Communist assault on a large number of South Vietnamese cities to gain support in those cities

-Thought it had a good chance of ending the war

-US and South Vietnamese forces repelled the offensive

the presidential election of 1968-Richard Nixon (Rep.)

-Hubert Humphrey (Dem.)

-Nixon won

-Violence and antiwar protests surrounded this election

university student protest-Students around the country protested against the war on campuses

-At times, police and National Guard has to stop the protests

-Kent State- protesters threw bottles and rocks at National Guard/ National Guard opened fire killing 4 students
expanded television coverage of the war-Brought the war to American's living rooms
-Showed shocking footage
The *War Powers Act*-Restricted the President's war making powers by requiring him to consult with congress within 48 hours of committing American forces to a foreign conflict
26th Amendment-Voting age is lowered from 21 to 18

10. Analyze the major events, personalities, tactics, and effects of the Civil Rights Movement...(5.4)

11. Assess the effects of(5.4A)

President Truman's decision to desegregate the United States armed forces
legal attacks on segregation by the NAACP and Thurgood Marshall

Marshall-An African American lawyer
-Headed the legal team that challenged the courts legality of segregation
NAACP-Largest and most powerful civil rights organization
-Had black and white members

United States Supreme Court decisions in the cases of Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher and George McLaurin

McLaurin-African American student denied admission to OU
-McLaurin went to the supreme court
-Ruled the university had to admit McLaurin provide separate facilities
Fisher-African American student denied admission to OU
-Supreme court ruled the university had to admit her and provide the same educational opportunities

the difference between *de jure* and *de facto* segregation

de jure-Segregation that is imposed by law
de facto-Segregation by unwritten custom or tradition

12. Compare and contrast segregation policies on(5.4B)

"separate but equal" -Different facilities (buses, schools, bathrooms) for blacks and whites but the same type of facilities

disenfranchisement of African Americas through poll taxes, literacy test, and violence

Brown v. Board of Education decision-Overturned the principle of "separate but equal"

Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott

Parks-African American woman refused to give up her seat on a public bus for a white passenger

-Was arrested

Boycott-An organized one day boycott

-Blacks refused to ride the buses as a way to express their opposition to Parks arrest

Desegregation of Little Rock Central High School-One of the first schools in AK to desegregate

-9 African American students enrolled

-AK governor opposed and had the National Guard block the entrance to the school

-President Eisenhower sent federal troops to protect the students and uphold the court's ruling the entire school year
Oklahoma City lunch counter sit-ins led by Clara Luper-Luper was a high school history teacher
-Led a group of students in a sit-in at a drugstore in downtown OKC
-For 6 years, she continued sit-ins, protests, and boycotts in OKC
-1964 OKC passed an ordinance preventing store owners from refusing service to anyone

Freedom Rides-Organized by CORE

-2 buses went from Washington DC to New Orleans and along the way riders defied segregation codes
-In Alabama, the buses were firebombed and attacked by a white mob
-JFK had police and state troopers protect the riders
-Federal Transportation Commission mandated the desegregation of interstate transportation

the March on Washington-Brought together major civil rights groups

-MLK jr gave his "I have a dream" speech

the Birmingham church bombing-Sept 1963

-A bomb exploded in the church killing 6 young black girls
-The church had been used the SCLC's headquarters

24th Amendment-Banned poll tax

Passage of the *Civil Rights Act of 1964*-Banned segregation in public accommodations and gave the federal government the ability to compel state and local school boards to desegregate their schools

-Individuals who violated people's civil rights and outlawed discrimination in employment on account of race, color, sex, or national origin could be prosecuted
-Established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Voting Rights Act of 1965-Banned literacy tests and empowered the federal government to oversee voting registration and elections in states that had discriminated against minorities.

Selma Montgomery marches-Campaign to pressure the federal government to enact voting rights legislation

-The protests turned violent on a bridge
-As protesters tried to cross, state troopers attacked the marchers
-Known as "Bloody Sunday"

Assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. -April 4, 1968

-Shot outside his hotel in Memphis, TN
-James Earl Ray charged with murder
-Riots broke out after King's assassination

13. Compare and Contrast the view points and the contributions of civil rights leaders and organizations (5.4C)

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his *I Have a Dream* speech- Peaceful protests

-Dreamed of a colorblind society where all people would be free and equal

Malcolm X-Minister of the Nation of Islam

-Very radical

NAACP-National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

-Largest and most powerful civil rights organization

-Had black and white members

SCLC-Southern Christian Leadership Conference

-Coordinate and support nonviolent direct action

-Believed that churches should be involved in political activism

CORE-Congress of Racial Equality

-White and Black members

-Followed Ghandi's teachings of non-violence resistance

SNCC-Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

-Goal was to create a grass-roots movement that involved all classes of African Americans in the struggle to defeat white racism and obtain equality.

tactics used at different times including civil disobedience, non-violent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts, marches, and voter registration drives

14. Evaluate the effects the Civil Rights Movement had on other social movements(5.4D)

Women's Liberation Movement-Similarities between the treatment of African Americans and the treatment of women

-Civil Rights inspired women to demand gender equality and taught them ways to get it

-Brought black and white women together for a shared cause

United Farm Workers-Farmworkers' union merged with a Filipino farm laborers union to form the UFW

-Followed nonviolent tactics to earn recognition from the grape growers

Cesar Chavez-Influential Latino activist

-Fought for rights for migrant farm laborers

-Helped form the UFW

American Indian Movement-Inspired by civil rights movement

-Addressed all civil rights for Native Americans (land, legal rights, self-gov)

15. Summarize and examine the(5.5A)

United States Supreme Court's use of incorporation doctrine in applying the *Bill of Rights* to the state's, thereby securing and further defining individual rights and civil rights

16. Asses the lasting impact of(5.5B)

President Lyndon Johnson's civil rights initiatives-Civil Rights Act (1964) outlawed discrimination in voting, education, and public accommodations

-Created Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to fight hiring discrimination

-Prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex

War on poverty-Introduced measures to train the jobless, educate the uneducated, and provide healthcare

The Great Society-Outlined LBJ's vision for America

-demanded an end to poverty and racial injustice and opportunity to every child

-Did not completely alter America but did improve education, healthcare, and poverty

17. Describe the goals and effectiveness of(5.5C)

Native American movement on tribal identity and sovereignty-1960s/70s

-Addressed civil rights issues

-Several organizations were formed to fight for rights

American Indian Movement (AIM) -Inspired by civil rights movement

-Addressed all civil rights for Native Americans (land, legal rights, self-gov)

Siege at Wounded Knee-Feb. 1973

-AIM organized a protest at Wounded Knee

-AIM took over a village and refused to leave until the government agreed to look into the conditions of reservation Indians

-Federal authorities were brought in and 2 AIM members were killed

-Ended in May when the gov agreed to reexamine native treaty rights

18. Compare and contrast the changing roles of women from.....(5.5D)

the Post-war Era through 1970s-More women in the work place

-More women attending higher education

goals of the Women's Liberation Movement-Demanded equal treatment in the workplace

-Gender equality

the National Organization of Women (NOW) -Established by Betty Friedan

-dedicated to gaining true equality for all women and to attain full and equal partnership of the sexes

attempts to ratify the *Equal Rights Amendment* (ERA) -NOW wanted the passage of the ERA

-This amendment would guarantee gender equality under the law and reproductive rights

Supreme Court ruling in *Roe v. Wade*-1973

-Supreme court decision which assured women the right to legal abortion

19. Analyze the political and economic impact of President Nixon's foreign policies including.....(5.5E)

détente-Used by President Nixon

-Flexible diplomacy to ease Cold War tensions between US, Soviet Union, and China

-Helped the US end the Vietnam War and closer to ending the Cold War

the opening of China-Establishing diplomatic relations with the Chinese communists would benefit the US (trade agreements/ wedge between China and Soviet Union)

-Feb. 1972 Nixon traveled to China and met with Chinese leaders

-Established full diplomatic relations

20. Evaluate the impact of the Watergate Scandal on.....(5.5F)

- 5 Men, linked to Pres Nixon, were arrested for trying to bug the offices of the Democratic National Committee

-Nixon denies knowledge of the break-in and refuses to release tapes of oval office conversations

-Determined that Nixon ordered a cover-up

-Nixon resigns

executive powers-New reforms enacted to restore people's confidence in the gov

-Established a procedure to investigate charges against the White House

-Limited the amount of money people can give candidates to prevent corruption

role of the media-The public might have never learned of the President's actions without the investigative reporting

-Series of articles published as the situation unfolded

the *Pentagon Papers*-The papers comprised the US military's actions/plans during the Vietnam War

-Papers published by the New York Times at the beginning of the Watergate scandal

-Politically embarrassing

first use of the 25th Amendment-Deals with presidential succession

-1973 Nixon nominated Gerald Ford to take the Vice Pres position after the previous VP resigned

-1974 Ford took Nixon's Presidential position after Nixon resigned

President's Ford decision to pardon former President Nixon-Caused Ford to lose public support/confidence

-Ford was accused of having a secret deal with Nixon- strongly denied this

Content Standard 6: The student will analyze the foreign and domestic policies in the contemporary era, 1977 to present.

1. Evaluate President Carter's foreign policy in the Middle East.....(6.1)

Camp David Accords-Pres Carter invited Egyptian President and Israeli Prime Minister to Camp David

-The leaders worked on the negotiations for the framework of the peace treaty

-Egypt formally recognized the nation of Israel

-In return, Israel removed its troops from the Sinai Peninsula

-Pres Carter hoped the accords would bring in a new era of cooperation in the Middle East

OPEC oil embargo-OPEC is a multinational organization that sells oil to other nations and cooperates to regulate the price and supply of oil

-1973 OPEC put a restriction on Israel's allies, including the US

-Oil prices climbed and caused lines at the gas pumps to go for blocks

-Ended in 1974 but prices remained high

response to the 1979 Iranian hostage crisis-US supported the rule of the Shah of Iran

-Opposition to the Shah began to grow within Iran

-Pres Carter allowed the Shah to enter the US for medical treatment

-Enraged Iranian radical students invaded the US Embassy and took 66 Americans as hostages

-Held them for 444 days

-To many Americans, Carter's failure to win all of the hostages' release was evidence of American weakness

2. Analyze the economic and political impact of President Reagan's domestic and foreign policies...(6.2)

Reaganomics-AKA supply-side economics

-Theory rests on the assumption that if taxes are reduced, people will work more and have more money to spend, causing that economy to grow

Iran-Contra Scandal-Began when the US sold weapons to Iran in 1985 in exchange for Iran's promise to pressure terrorist groups in Lebanon to release some American hostages

-Didn't work

-Money raised from the weapons sale was then used to fund the Contras in Nicaragua even though it was banned

-Several administration officials were charged

-Pres Reagan lost a lot of support from Americans

Reagan's Tear Down This Wall speech in West Berlin-1987 in West Berlin

- Wall symbolized the division between communism and democracy
- Reagan challenged the Soviet Leader Gorbachev to show commitment to reform by tearing down the wall

3. Summarize the series of events leading to the emergence of the United States as the sole super-power following.....(6.3)

fall of the Berlin Wall-Demolition on the wall began Nov. 1989

- Fall of the wall signified steps toward a united Germany and an end to communism in Europe

the reunification of Germany-After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Germany united as a single nation

- Communists began to lose power in Europe

the collapse of the Soviet Empire-Aug 1991

- Soviet Union supporters staged a coup in an attempt to maintain communist rule
- Millions of Russians rallied in Moscow in support of Gorbachev causing the coup to fall apart
- Communist party lost their power
- Soviet Union separated into 15 independent republics

4. Describe the goal of President H.W. Bush's foreign policy informing an international coalition to counter Iraq aggression in the Persian Gulf.....(6.4)

-1990

- Iraq invaded Kuwait to gain control of the oil production
- Bush did not want Iraq to gain control of Saudi Arabia's oil reserves
- Bush worked to build an international coalition and backed a UN resolution demanding Iraqi troops withdraw

5. Describe and evaluate the global influence of the United States under President Bill Clinton in NAFTA and the NATO interventions to restore stability to the former Yugoslav republics.....(6.5)

6. Evaluate the rise of terrorism and its impact on the United States with(6.6)

1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building-April 1995 Oklahoma City

- Worst terrorist attack before 9/11
- Timothy McVeigh arrested, convicted, and executed
- Motivated by his hatred of the federal gov and angered by what he perceived as mishandling of the 1993 Waco siege and the 1992 Ruby Ridge incident

first attack on the World Trade Center Towers in 1993-Truck bomb detonated below the North Tower

- Intended to bring both towers down, but didnt work
- Attack planned by a small group of terrorists- arrested and convicted

attacks on September 11, 2001-2001

- Terrorists hijacked 4 commercial passenger airplanes
- 2 crashed into the World Trade Centers in NY
- American gov officials believe Bin Laden's al Qaeda network was behind the attacks
- "War on Terrorism" began

the *Patriot Act*-Created by Pres Bush

- Gives law enforcement broader powers to monitor suspected terrorists
 - Critics claimed the act violated civil liberties
 - Most Americans are willing to give up some freedoms in return for improved safety
- the creation of the Department of Homeland Security-Created by Pres Bush
- Coordinates security matters among federal, state, and local agencies

Content Standard 7: The student will examine contemporary challenges of the American citizen and society, 2002 to the present.

1. Assess the causes, conduct and consequences of the United States led wars in(7.1)

Afghanistan-Pres Bush believed any gov that sponsored terrorism should be held accountable

- Taliban refused to turn over Bin Laden
- American and British forces invaded Afghanistan
- Allied forces overthrew the Taliban, several al Qaeda's leaders were captured, including Bin Laden

Iraq-2003

- Believed Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was building weapons of mass destruction
- American and British forces invaded Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom
- Saddam's forces collapsed and several leaders went into hiding
- Later, Iraq had beginnings of democracy and Saddam was tried and executed
- Little evidence of WMD in Iraq caused Bush to lose some support of American people

President George W. Bush's leadership

efforts to counter and combat terrorism

impact President Barack Obama's election on the course of the wars

Iraq-2010 Obama announced "The American combat mission in Iraq has ended"

- Iraq was more stable
- 50,000 American troops remained in Iraq in support roles

Afghanistan-Obama increased American military in Afghanistan

- Forces would concentrate on the Taliban and their allies in Pakistan
- 2011 Bin Laden is killed by Navy SEALs

2. Examine the ongoing issues of(7.2)

immigration-Immigrants account for 10% of American population

- Some believe immigrants take jobs and services away from native-born Americans
- Some oppose bilingual education and feel immigrants must learn English
- Others say immigrants contribute to the economy and take jobs others don't want
- Others believe immigrants help maintain American population
- Much of the debate concerns how to treat illegal immigrants

employment

climate change

environmental pollution

globalization

population growth

race relations

women's issues

healthcare
civic engagement
education
rapid development of technology