

U.S. History and Government

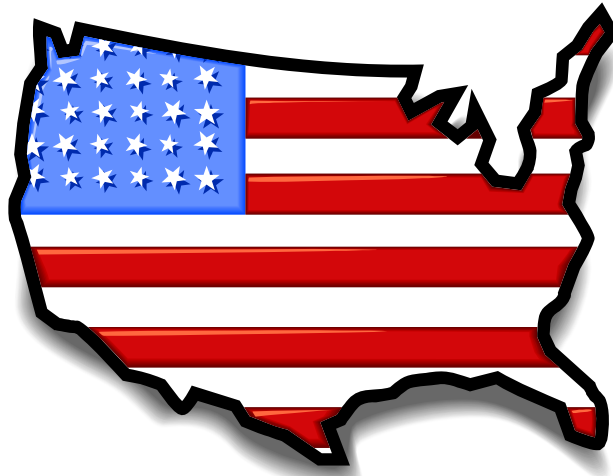
As of August 2006



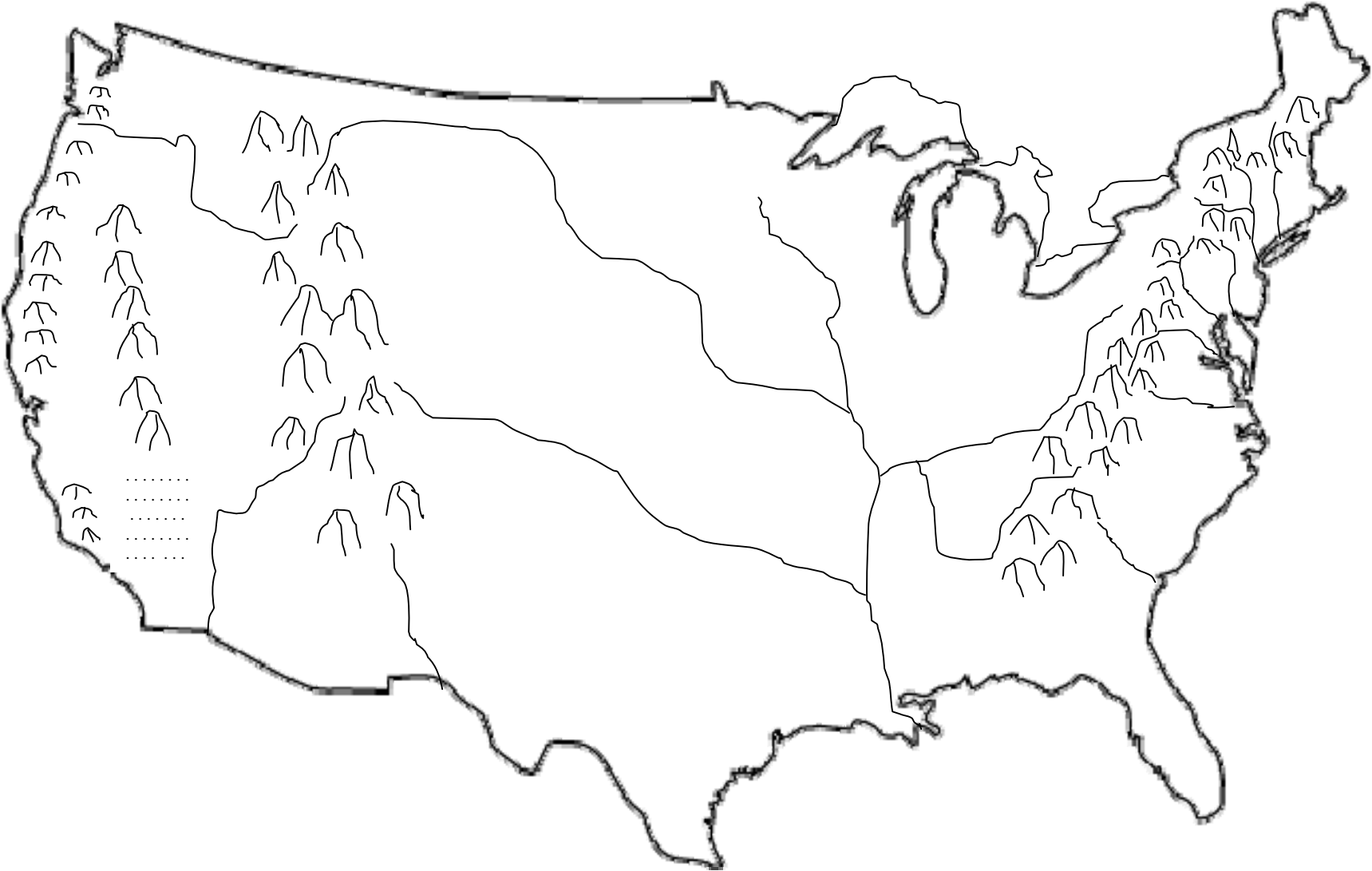
Student Study Guide

Unit 1

The Geography



I. Map – United States – Physical Features



II. Map – United States-Regions

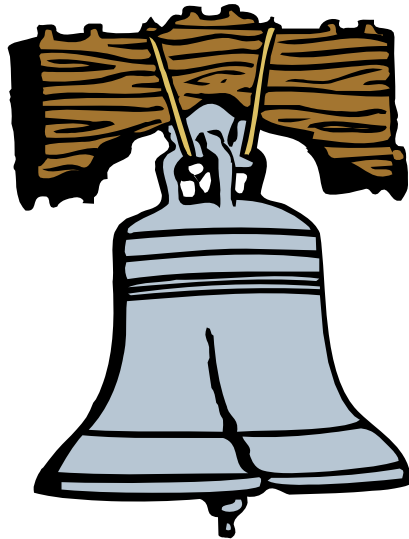


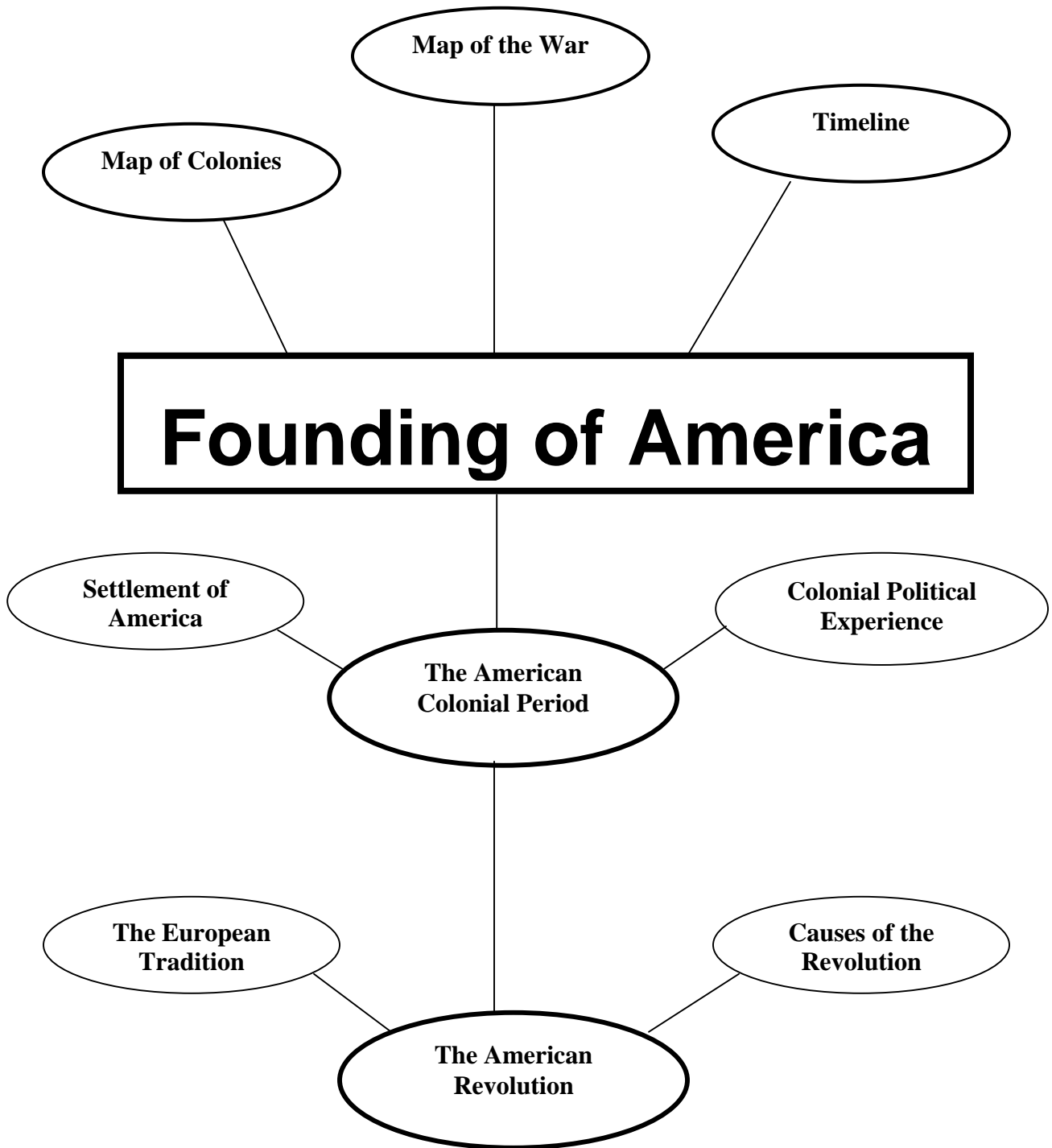
III. Map – United States – The 50 States



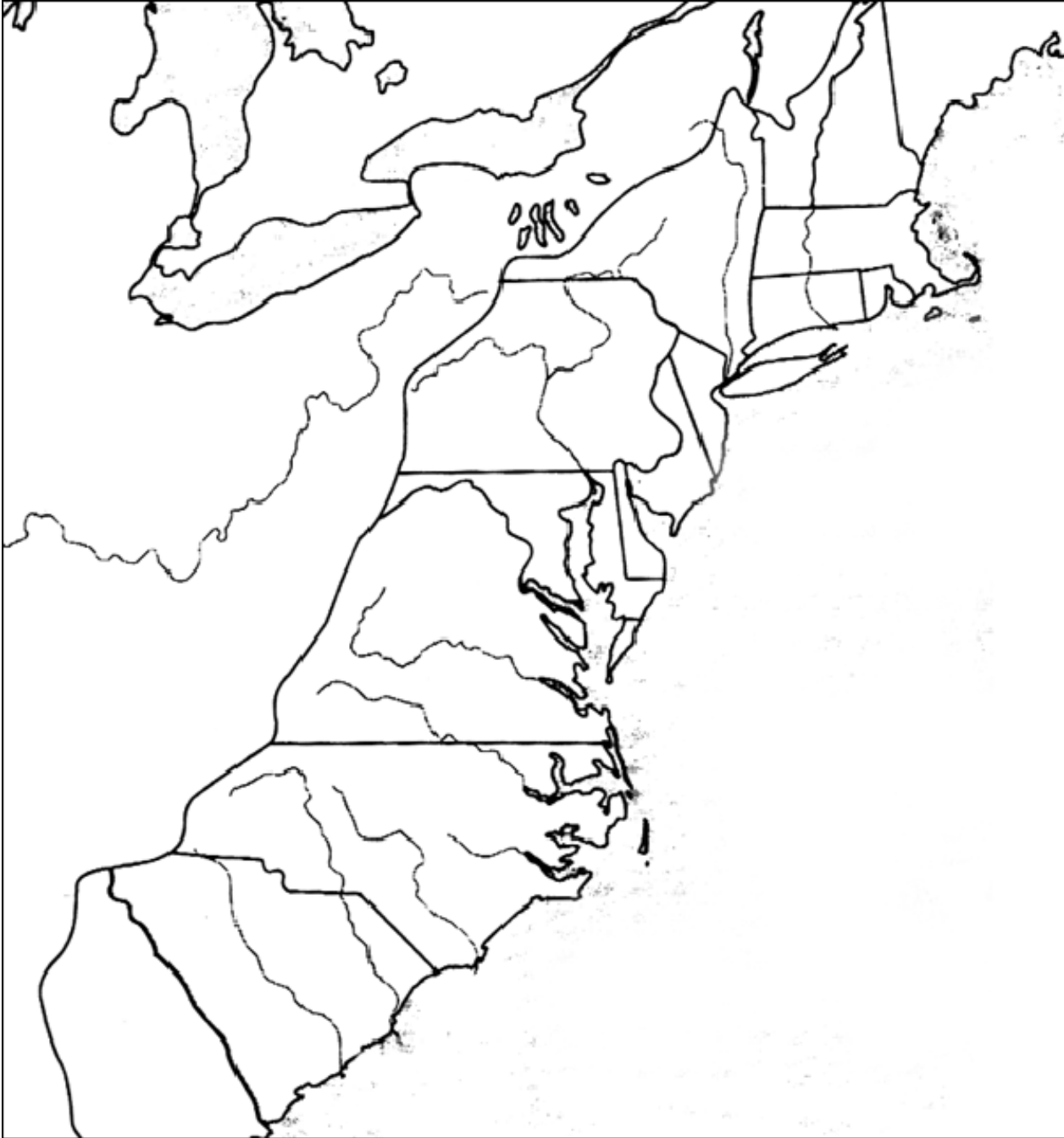
Unit 2

Founding of America





I. Map of American Colonial Situation



II. Map of American Revolutionary War



III. Timeline of the Founding of America



IV. American Colonial Period

Settling America

The Native Americans

- Relations with European Settlers:

- Trade:

- Alliances

- Warfare:
 - French and Indian War:



Africans

- Free Blacks:

- Enslaved Blacks

The Europeans

The Colonial Political Experience

Experiments of Democracy:

- Mayflower Compact:

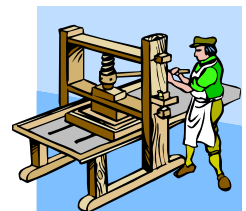


- Virginia House of Burgesses:

- Northeast Town Meetings:

- Albany Plan of Union:

- John Peter Zenger – Freedom of the press



V. The American Revolution

European Democratic Traditions

Much of what later became a part of the American experience of democracy, came from ideas and events that took place in Europe before and during the American Colonial Period

Events

- Magna Carta

- English Bill of Rights

Enlightenment Connection:

- John Locke

- Barron de Montesquieu:

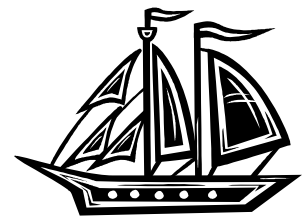
- Jean Jacques Rousseau:

Causes of the Revolutionary War

1. Mercantilism:

2. Salutary Neglect:

3. Proclamation of 1763:



4. Taxation Issues:

British Act	Colonial Response
Sugar Act:	
Stamp Act:	
Townsend Acts:	
Tea Act:	
Intolerable Acts:	

5. Natural Rights:

- Common Sense:

- Declaration of Independence



VI. Essential Questions

1. In what ways, was the social make-up of the colonies in America significantly different from the culture in Great Britain?

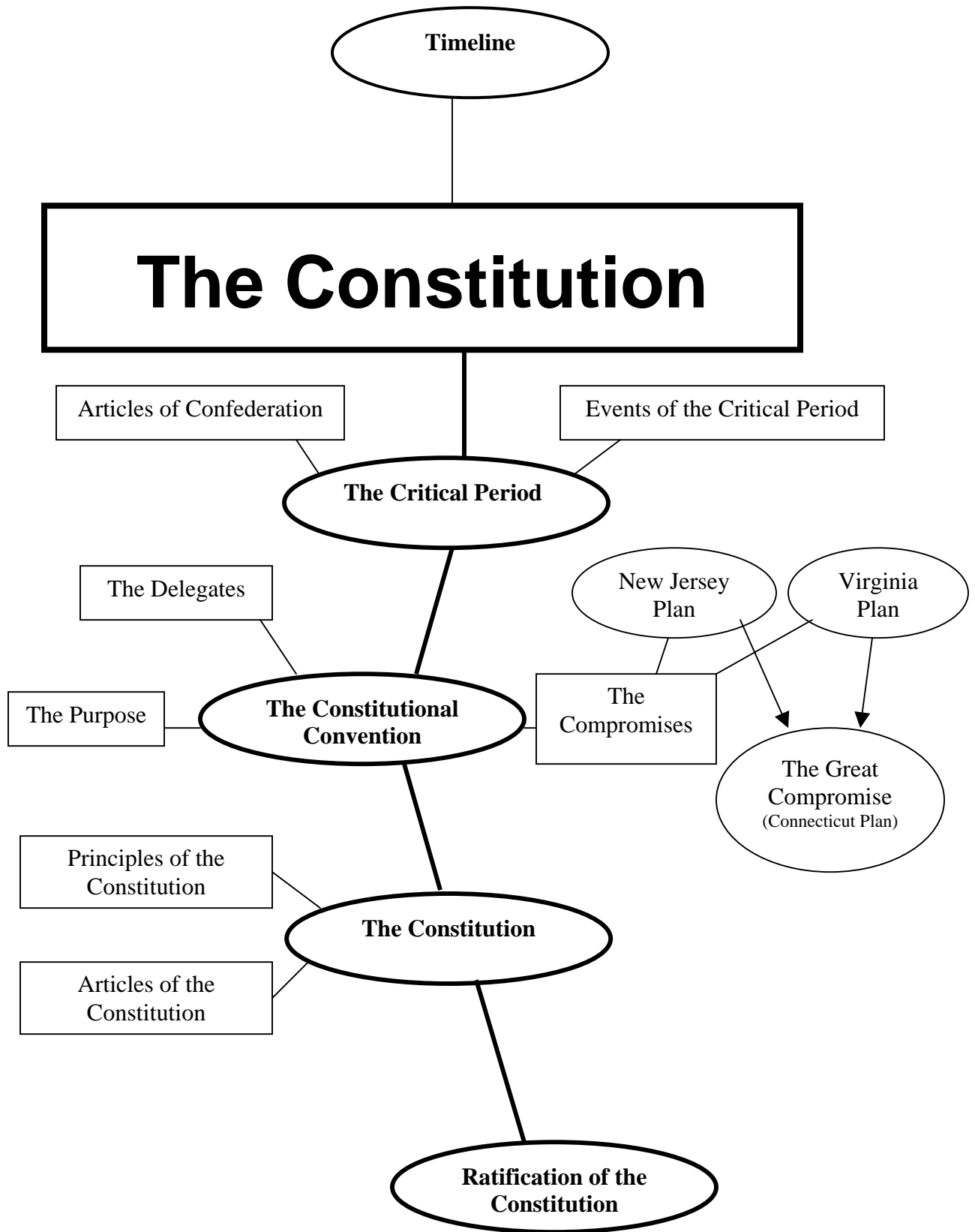
2. In what ways did aspects of European culture *contribute* to a desire by colonists to claim their independence?

3. What part of the colonial experience in America helped colonists feel confident in both their ability and right to declare their independence from Great Britain?

Unit 3

The Constitution





I. Timeline of the U.S. Constitution



II. The Critical Period

The Articles of Confederation

Confederation (confederacy):

Examples of other historical confederations:

- Iroquois Confederation:
- Confederate States of America:
- Confederation of Independent States:

Articles of Confederation

- What it was:
- How it began:

Strengths	Weaknesses
*	*
*	*
*	*
	*
	*

Events of the Critical Period

- Annapolis Convention:
- Shay's Rebellion:
- Continental Dollars:
- Poor Foreign Relations:
 - France:
 - Spain:
 - Britain:

III. The Constitutional Convention

Purpose/Intent:

The Delegates:

55 men:

Famous delegates:

- Washington:
- Franklin:
- Madison:
- Hamilton:

Not there:

- Jefferson and Adams:
- Henry:

Much of the U.S. Constitution was borrowed from other previously created state constitutions

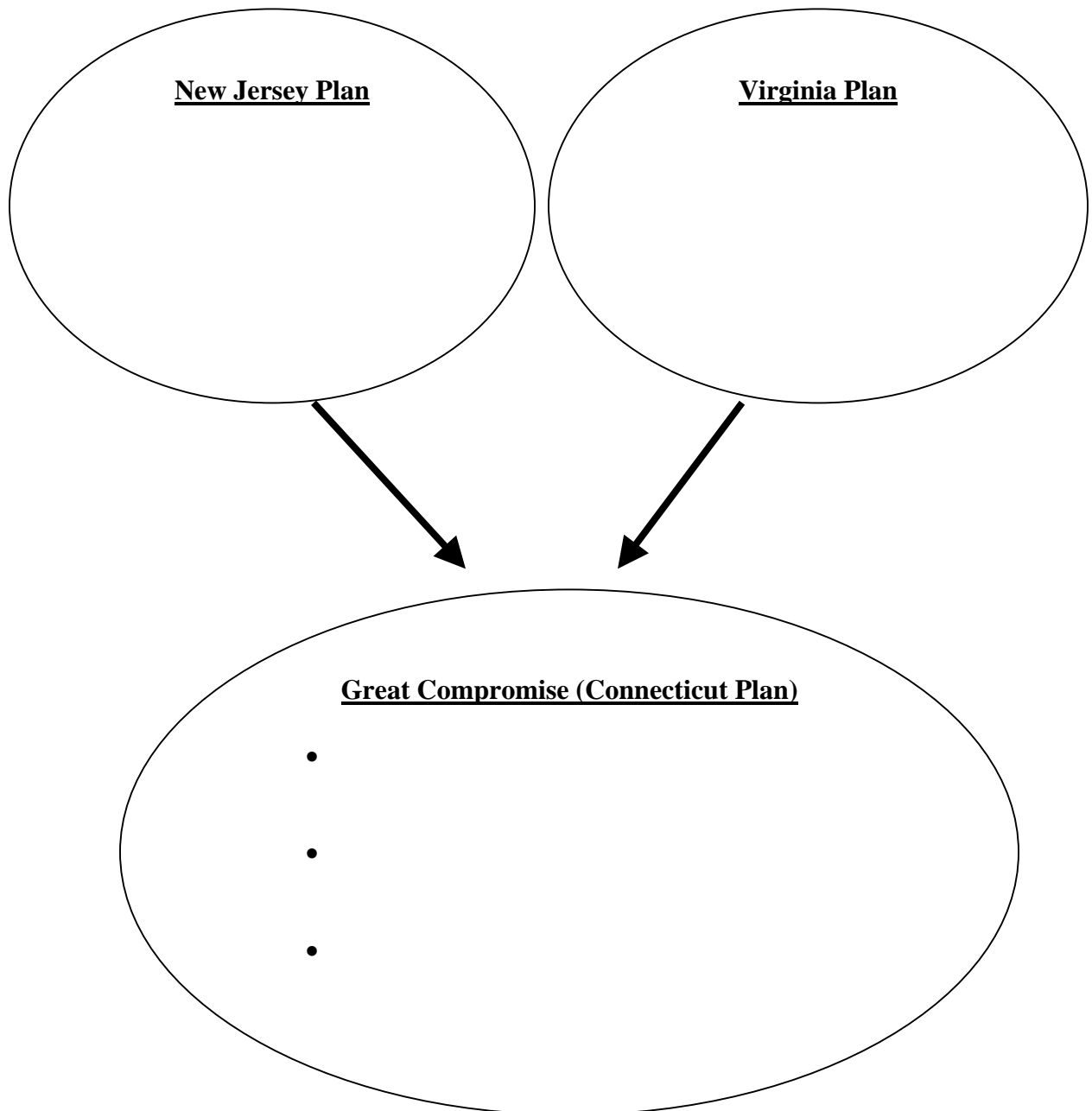
From the NY State Constitution:

—
—
—
—
—

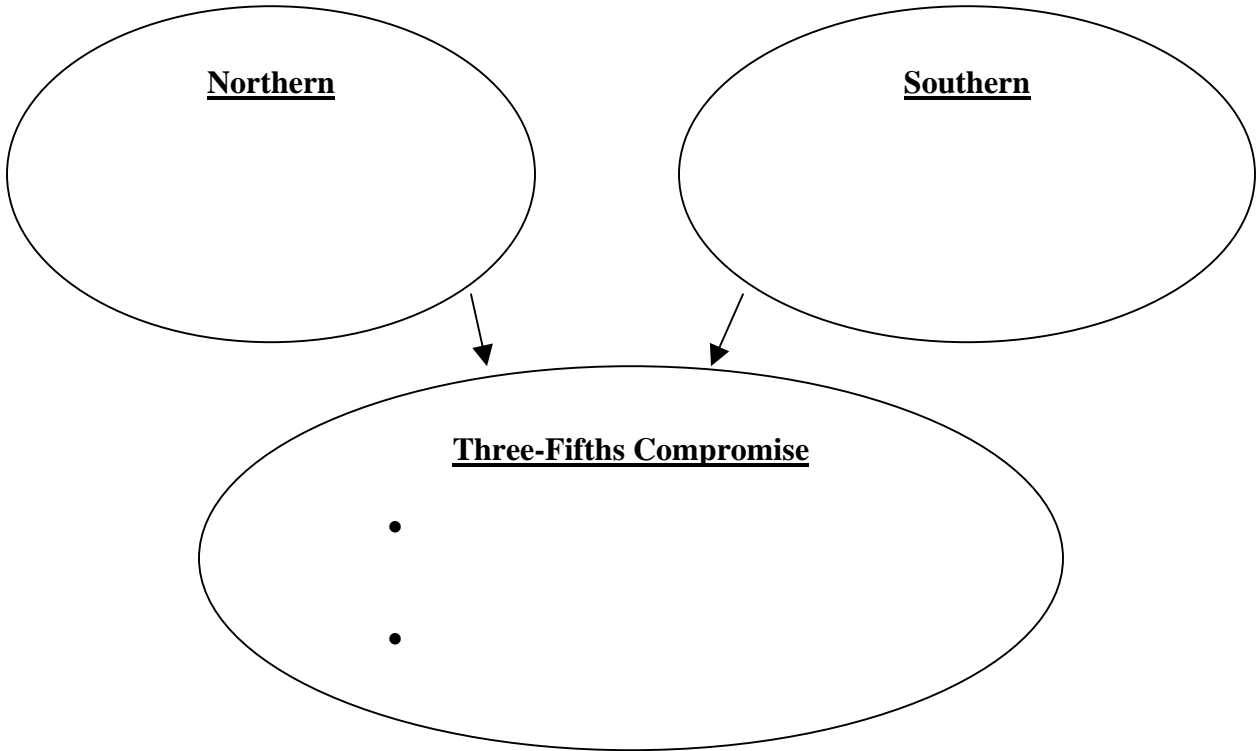
Compromise

The compromises:

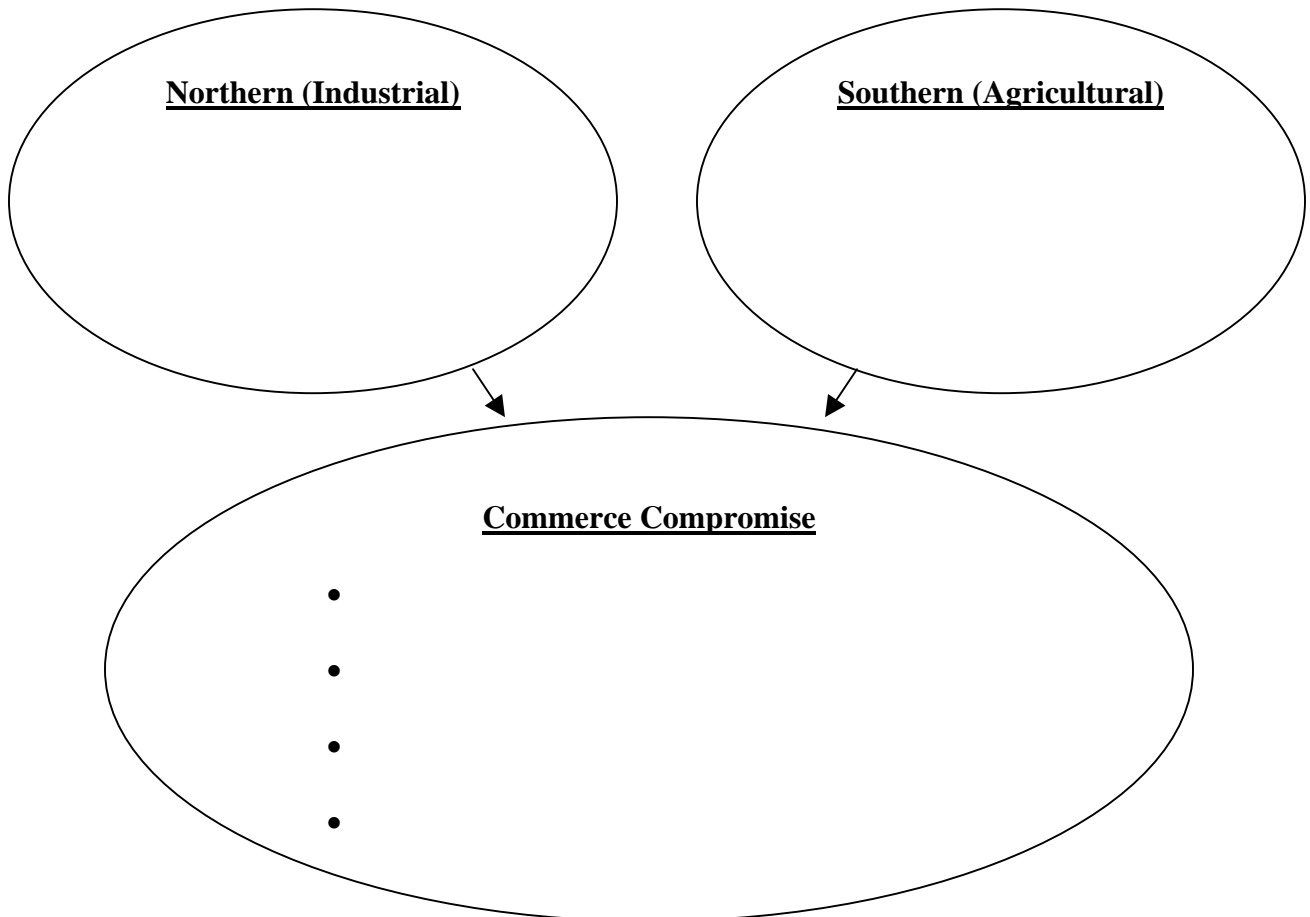
A. The “Great Compromise” (Connecticut Plan)



B. The Three-Fifths Compromise



C. Commerce Compromise



IV. The Constitution

About it:

<u>Principles of the Constitution</u>	
Federalism	
Separation of powers	
Flexibility	
Bill of Rights:	

<u>Articles of the Constitution</u>
- Preamble:
1. Legislative:
2. Executive:
3. Judicial:
4. State Relations:
5. Amendments:
6. Supremacy Clause:
7. Ratification:



V. Ratification of the Constitution

Ratification:

Constitutional requirement:

Arguments for or against:

	Types of People	Famous Leaders	Stance
Federalists			
Anti-Federalists			

The Federalist Papers:

Examples

#2 The Dangers from Foreign Force and Influence

John Jay

#8 Consequences of Hostility Between the States

Alexander Hamilton

#10 The Union as a Safeguard Against Domestic Faction and Insurrection

James Madison

#52 The House of Representatives

James Madison

Results of Ratification

-
-
-

VI. Essential Questions

1. Why were the years during the time of the Articles of Confederation known as the “Critical Period”?

2. What were the main issues that states disagreed over and ended up having to make compromises on in order to complete the document?

Unit 4

The New Nation





I. Map: The New Nation



II. Timeline: The New Nation



III. The Federalists Era

The Washington Administration

The Unwritten Constitution:

- The Cabinet:

- The Two Term Tradition:

Foreign Relations

- Jay Treaty:

- Proclamation of Neutrality:

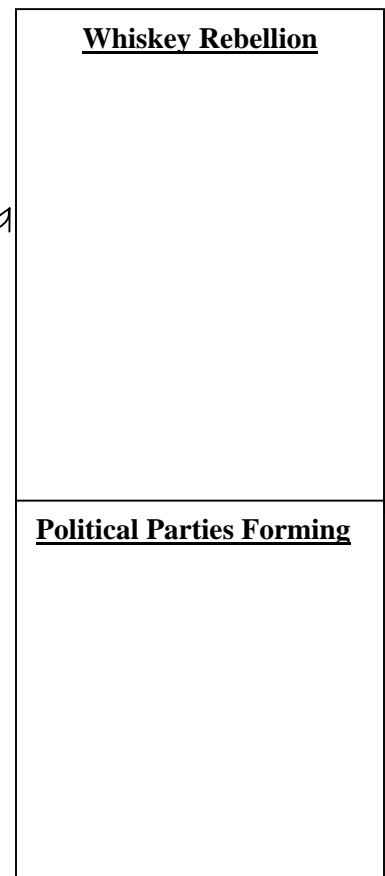
Economic Stability

- Hamilton Financial Plan
Why:
 - Bank of the United States (B.U.S.):
-

 - Excise Taxes:
-
-

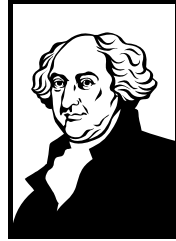
 - Assumption:
-
-

Washington's Farewell Address



The Adams Administration

Alien and Sedition Acts



- Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions:

Election of...


What about them:

- 1796
 -
 -
- 1800
 -
 -

Case Study: The Marshall Court

What about it:

Marbury v. Madison:

- Judicial review 

McCullach v. Maryland:

- Gibbons v. Ogden

IV. Democratic-Republicans

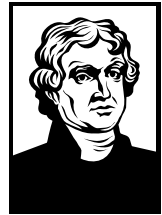
Democratic-Republicans:

The Jefferson Administration

Louisiana Purchase:

- Why:

- The purchase:
- Lewis and Clark:
- Results:



Embargo Act:

strict vs. loose interpretation:

The Madison Administration

War of 1812

- Causes:
 -
 -
 -
 -

- Events:
 - Burning of Washington D.C.:
 - Star Spangled Banner:
 - New Orleans:

- Results:



The Monroe Administration

Era of Good Feelings

- Nationalism (War of 1812):
- One Party:
- Internal improvements:

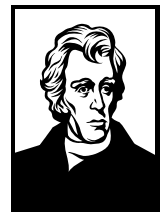


Monroe Doctrine

V. The Jackson Era

Jacksonian Democracy

- National conventions:
- Secret ballot:
- No property requirement:
- Spoils system:
- Veto Power:



The Bank War

- Background:
- What happened:

Pet Banks

The Nullification Crisis

- Tariff of 1828:
- States rights argument:
- The Force Bill:
- resolution:

VI. Social/Economic Issues

With the stability, and expansion of a new nation, and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution, many socio-economic changes came about in the U.S. and new issues arose.

Women's Rights

- Seneca Falls, NY:



Public Schools

- Horace Mann

Mentally Ill/Prison Reform

- Dorthea Dix

Abolition

- Underground Railroad:
- Harriet Tubman:
- William Lloyd Garrison
 - The Liberator
 - The North Star

Case Study – Native Americans

Background

Ways Native Americans tried to survive:

- **cultural adaptation:**
- **cultural revitalization:** .
- **Pan-Indian movement:**
- **Resistance:**

Indian Removal Policy

- **Worcester vs. Georgia:**

VII. Essential Questions

1. How were each of the 3 Presidential Eras, The Federalist Era – The Democratic Republicans – and the Jackson Era, each different from the others?

2. Why were the first few presidential terms so important to the development of the United States?

3. In one sentence, tell what is the most meaningful aspect of each of these Presidencies:

- **Washington's:**

- **Jefferson's"**

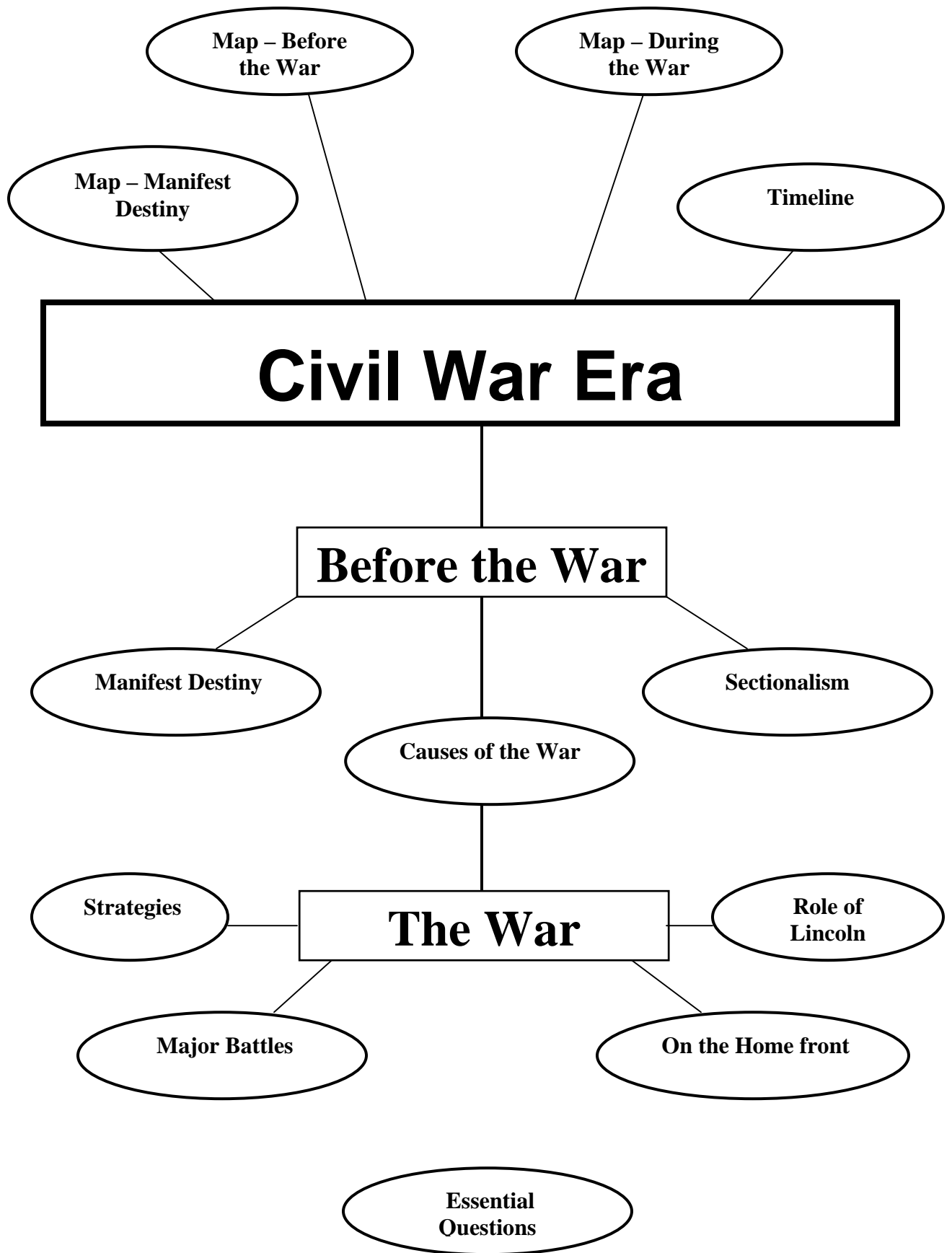
- **Monroe's:**

- **Jackson's:**

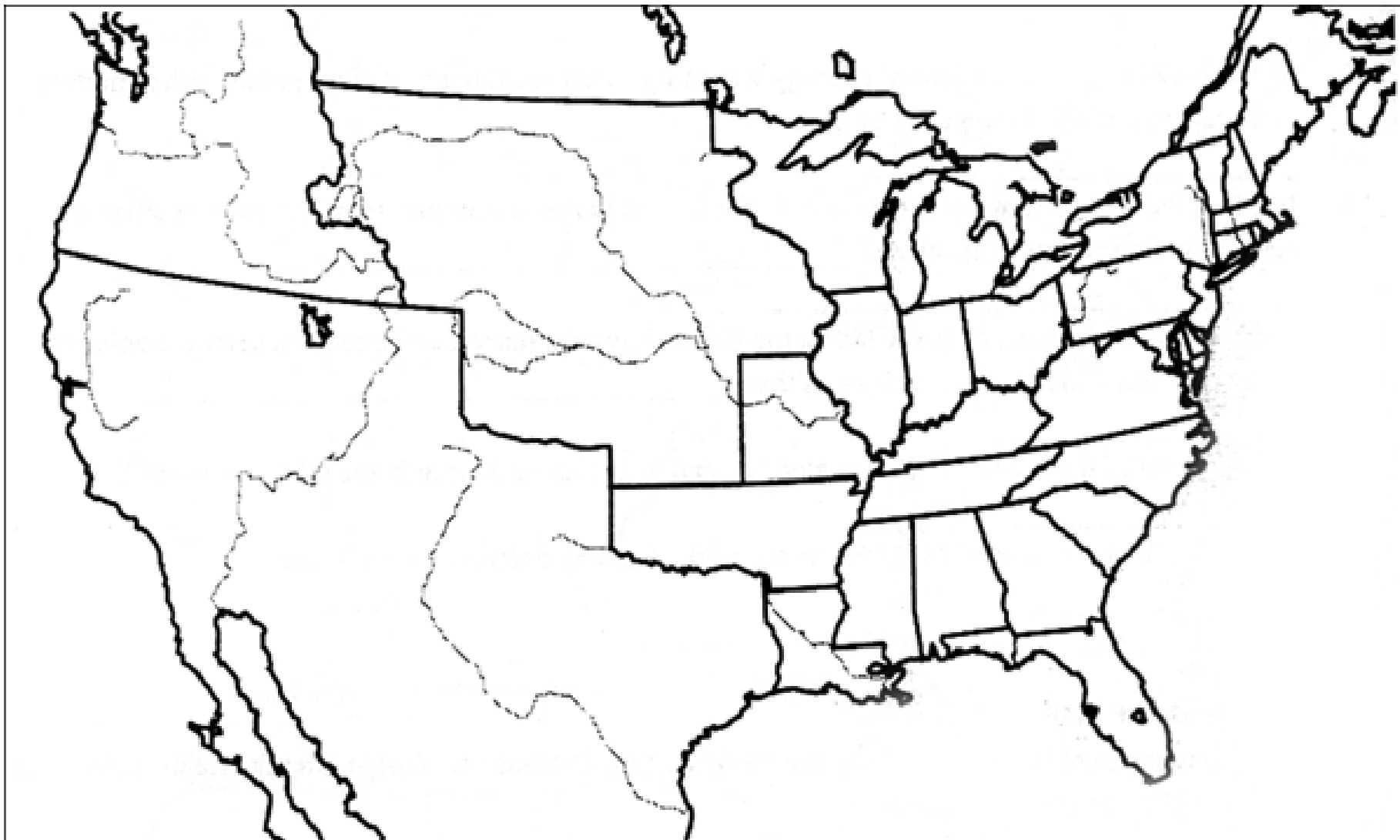
Unit 5

Civil War Era





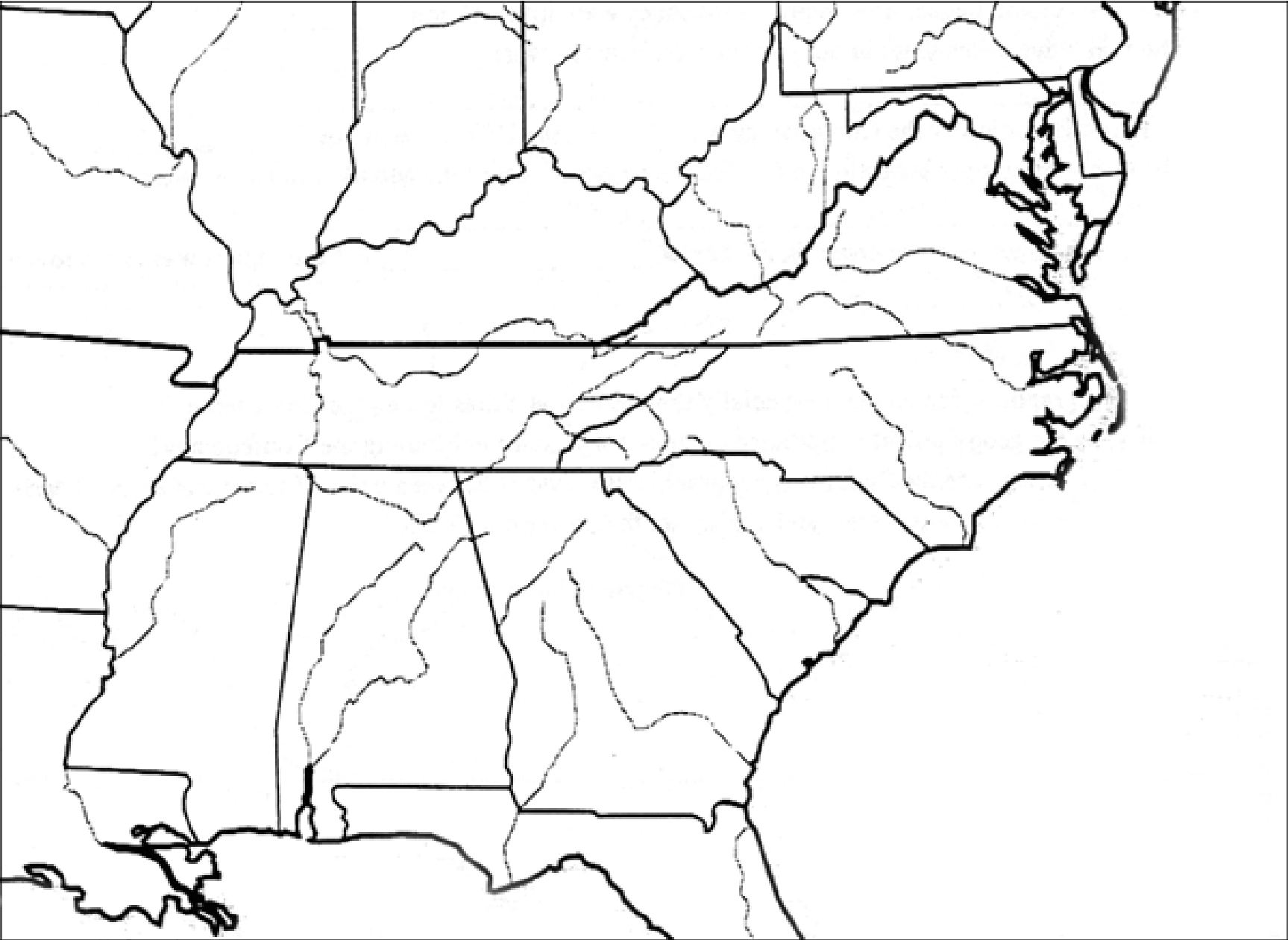
I. Maps – Civil War Era Map#1 Manifest Destiny – Missouri Compromise



Map #2 Before the War



Map #3 During the War



II. Timeline – Civil War Era



III. Manifest Destiny

Manifest Destiny:



Reasons

- Religion
- Expansion of cotton culture:
- opportunity

NYS Connection

The Missionaries

- Marcus Whitman
- The Mormons

Disputes over expansion

- Oregon Dispute:
- Texas/Mexican War

Settlement of the West

- Homestead Act:



- Transcontinental Railroad:



- Clash with Native Americans:
 - Indian Wars

- The Genocide question:

- Daws Act:

- The Reservation

IV. Sectionalism

Sectionalism: as the years went by, areas of the nation, mainly the northern and southern sections, each began to develop separate identities, as well as varying wants and needs. This “sectionalism”, would prove to be the biggest test to the survival of the still young nation.

Divided America

- The Industrial North
 - Trade:

 - Factories:

 - Urban Centers:

 - Transportation:

- Agrarian South
 - Plantation System:

 - Cash Crop:

 - Slavery:



Sectional Disputes

Issue	Northern View	Southern View	Western View
Bank of the United States			
Internal Improvements			
Expansion of Slavery (New Territories)			
Cheap western lands			
Tariffs			

Compromises on the Expansion of Slavery Issue

Name	Issues	Resolution	Impact
Missouri Compromise			
Compromise of 1850			
Kansas/Nebraska 1854			

Case Study – The Dred Scott Case

Dred Scott vs. Sanford

-
-
-

Constitutional Issue:

Court Decision:

Impact:

-
-
-

V. Causes of the Civil War

<i>Cause</i>	<i>Effect</i>
Failure to resolve the slavery issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Sectional Polarization:</i>• <i>Radical Abolitionism:</i>
Regionalization of political parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Rise of Republican Party (North):</i>• <i>Disunion of Democratic Party:</i>• <i>Election of Lincoln:</i>
Lincoln's election	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Secession:</i>• <i>Ft. Sumter:</i>

VI. The War

Military strategy of each side



- North



- South

Major Battles

- Ft. Sumter:
- 1st Manassas (Bull Run):
- Monitor vs. Merrimack:
- Antietam:
- Gettysburg:
- Appomattox:

On the Home front

- Civil Liberties:
 - ex parte milligan
- Role of Women
 - Clara Barton:

- Role of African Americans:

Role of Lincoln

- Emancipation Proclamation:



- Gettysburg Address:

VII. Essential Questions

1. How did expansion in the West contribute to the ongoing sectional conflicts that would ultimately lead to a civil war in America?

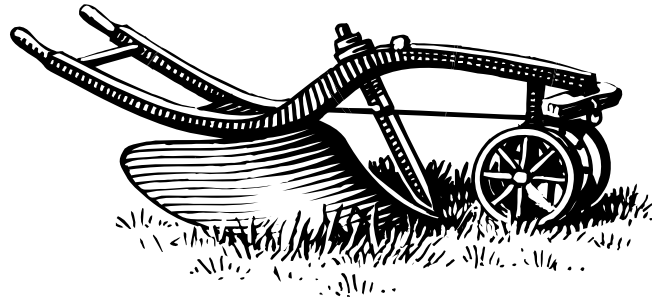
2. In what ways was the treatment of Native Americans in the West contrary to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution?

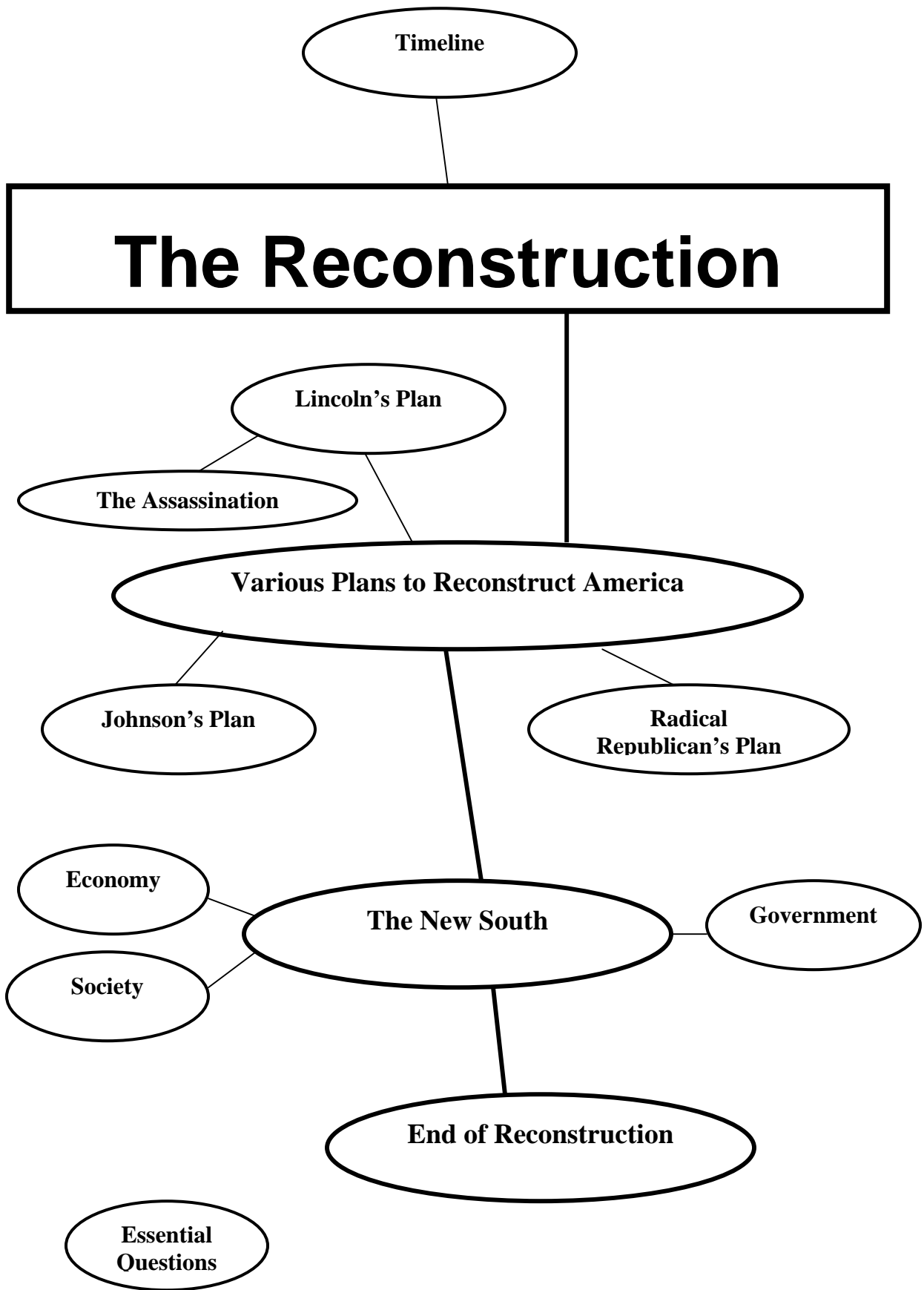
3. In what ways were the reasons given by southern states for secession similar or different than the founding father's reasons for breaking away from Great Britain?

4. How can it be argued that the U.S. Civil War was a "total war" – a war against an entire society, not just a war against an army?

Unit 6

Reconstruction





II. Timeline – Reconstruction Period



III. The Plans for Reconstructing America

After the Civil War – the United States needed to be rebuilt – and heeled, especially in the South.

But – how to do it?

Lincoln’s Plan
His view: Do not punish the South

-
-
-

The Assassination



President Johnson’s Plan

His plan:

Johnson’s Impeachment Issue:
 impeachment:

The trial:

The verdict:

effect:

<u>Radical Republican’s Reconstruction Plan</u>	
Legislation	Southern Response
13 th Amendment	
14 th Amendment	
15 th Amendment	
Freedmen’s Bureau	
_Military Districts	

IV. The New South

Economic

- End of the Plantation System

- Growth of Industry

Political

Society

- “Jim Crowe” laws:

Case Study – Plessy v. Ferguson

Background:

Constitutional issue:

Decision:

Effect:

V. End of Reconstruction

- Disputed Election of 1876:
 - Compromise of 1877:
 - End of military occupation:
- Restoration of white control in the South:

VI. Essential Questions

1. In what ways did Congress attempt to regain powers that seemed have been lost to a strong President in Lincoln?

2. What was the effect of Congress passing new Amendments to the Constitution, but failing to provide Federal support to enforce them?

3. After learning about the events and actions of the Reconstruction period, how can it be argued that the North did not gain a victory in the Civil War?

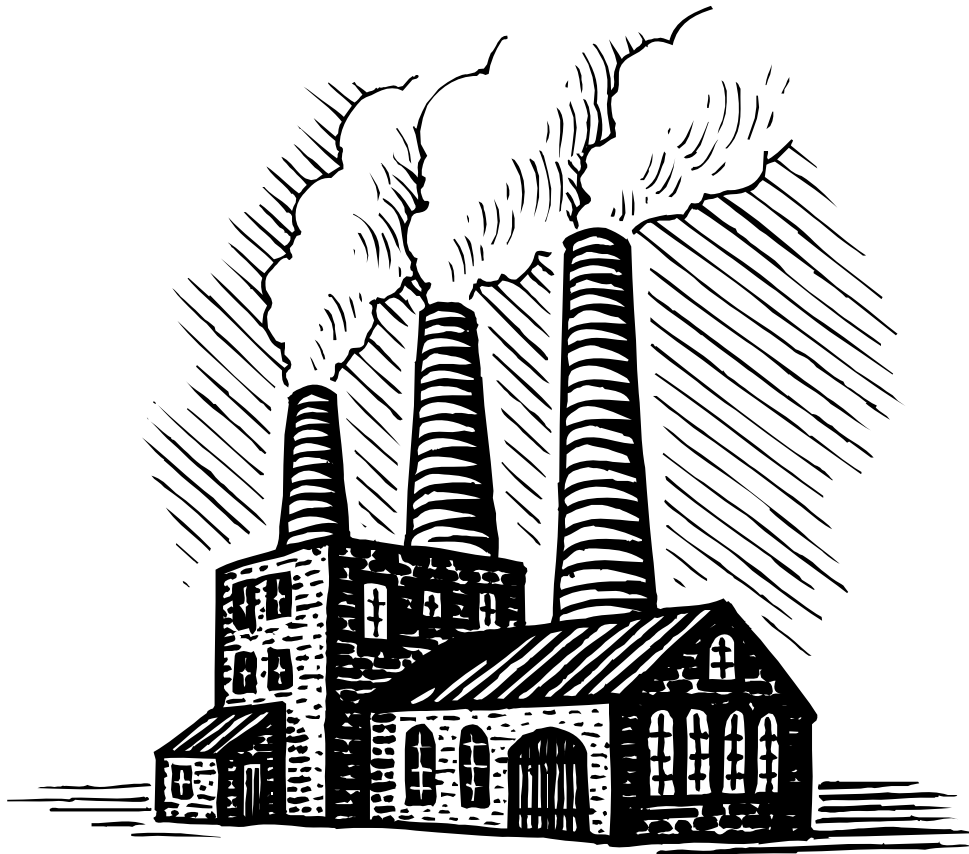
Long Term Effects of the Civil War and Reconstruction on America

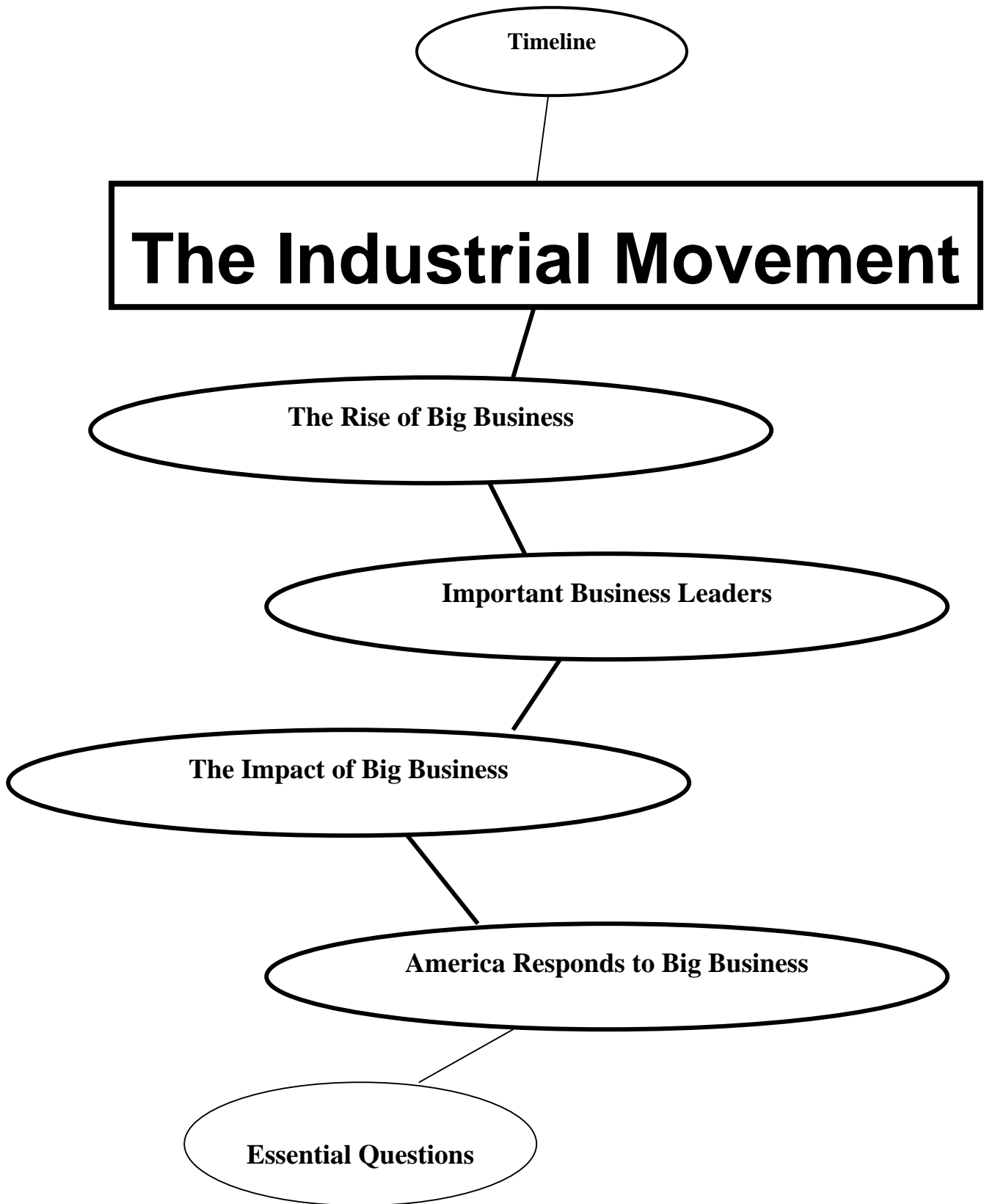
- The end of slavery in America:
- Racism – Segregation
- A changed economy:
- The “Solid South”:
- Growth of the Federal Government:

“Before the Civil War, people said ‘the United States are...’. After the war, they said ‘the United States is...’.” - Shelby Foote

Unit 7

The Industrial Movement





II. Timeline – Industrial Movement



III. The Rise of Big Business in America

Factors promoting big business in America

Abundant Natural Resources:

-
-
-
-



New Technologies:

-
-
-
-
-

Transportation

-
-



Cheap Labor

-
-

Economic Environment:

- Investment Capital

- Laissez-Faire

- Federal Government Support
 -
 -
 -
 -

Social Attitudes

- Social Darwinism:

- Horatio Alger Myth:

Characteristics of big business

New ways began at this time to organize business

- incorporation:

- trusts:

- department stores:

- mail order catalogs:

IV. Case Study – Important Business Leaders

	Andrew Carnegie	John D. Rockefeller
Early Life		
Big Break		
Industry		
Reasons for Success Methods used		
Later Life		

Other important business leaders:

- Cornelius Vanderbilt:

- J.P. Morgan

- Henry Ford



V. Impact of Big Business

Urban Growth

- Why they came:

- Where they went:

- Influx of foreign immigrants

- Problems

- Tools of Unions

- Major Strikes

- Homestead:

- Pullman:

Other Labor Unions (1900's)

- CIO:

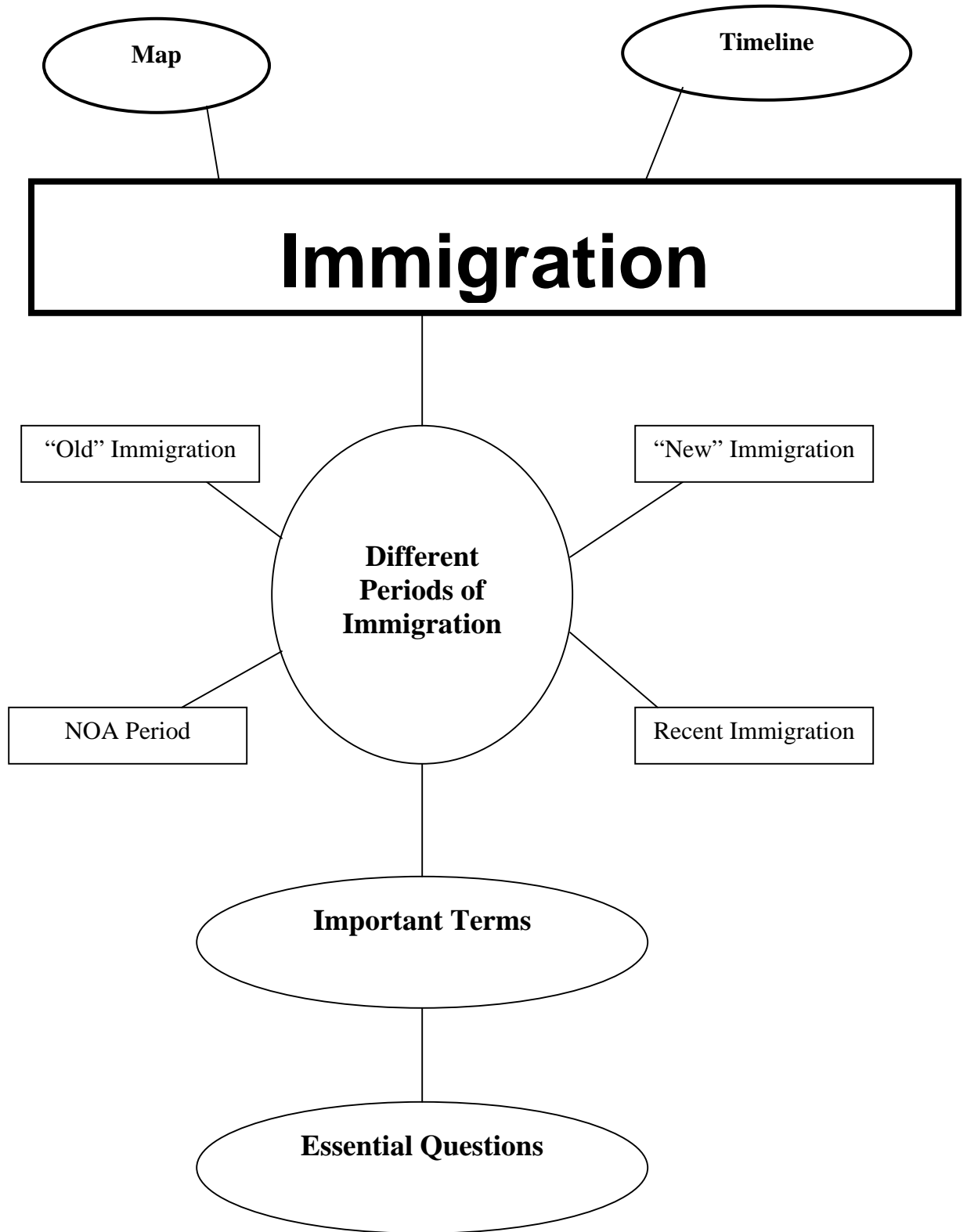
- AFL-CIO merger:



Unit 8

Immigration





I. Map – Immigration



II. Timeline – Immigration



III. Different Periods of Immigration in America

Time	Who Came?	How many came?	Reasons why?	Reactions by U.S.
<p>“Old” Immigration</p> <p>Colonial Period</p> <p><i>“The Great Migration”</i></p>				
<p>“New” Immigration</p> <p>Late 1800’s</p> <p>Early 1900’s</p>				

Time	Who Came?	How many came?	Reasons why?	Reactions by U.S.
NOA Period				
Recent Immigration				

IV. Terms – Immigration

- old immigrants:
- new immigrants:
- Nativists:
- Know Nothing Party:
- The Yellow Peril:
- Ellis Island:
- assimilation:
- naturalization:
- The Melting Pot:
- The Salad Bowl:
- cultural pluralism:
- refugee:

V. Essential Questions – Immigration

1. What are the significant differences between the periods of “Old Migration” and “New Migration” in America?

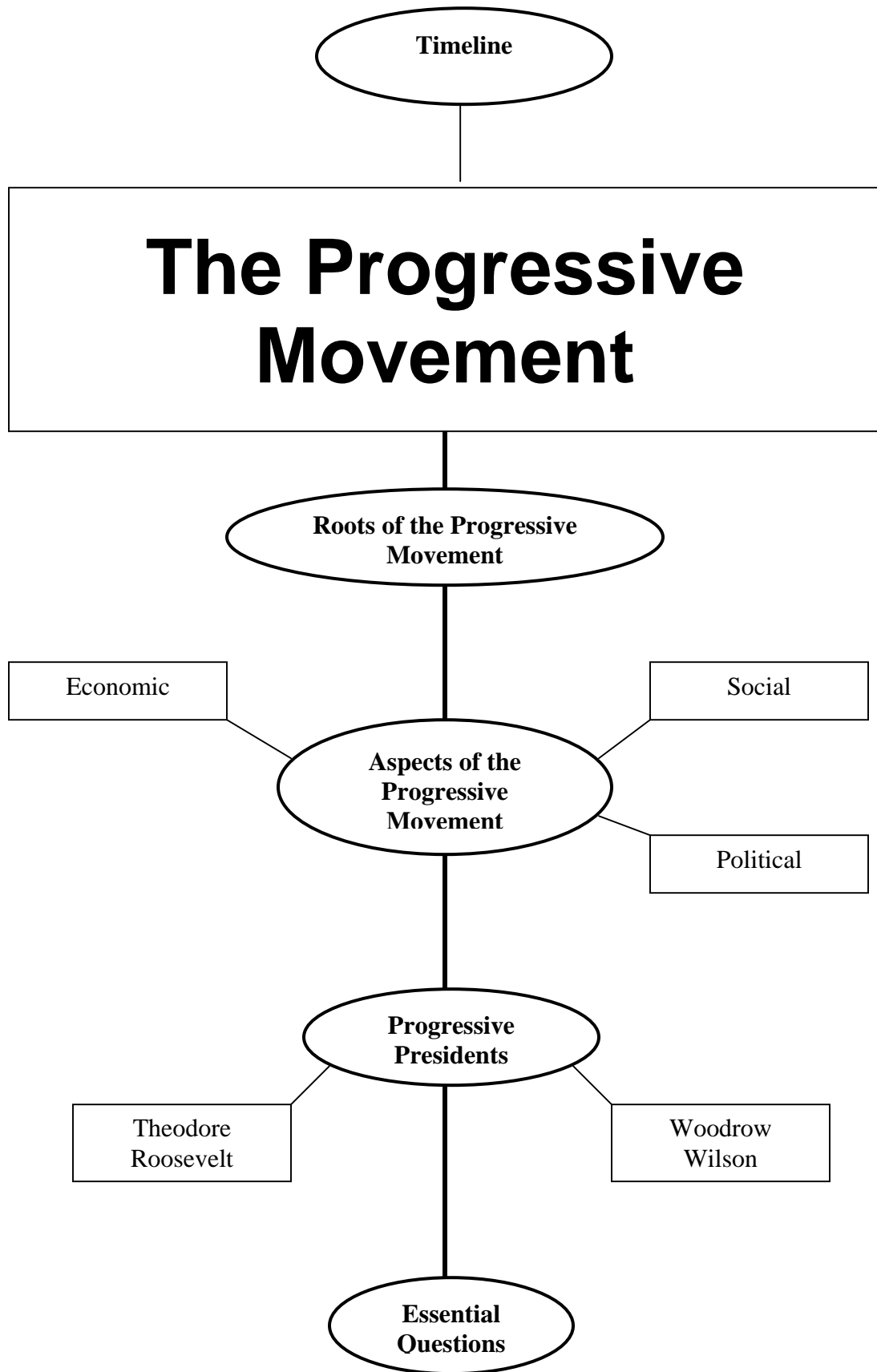
2. What is the main difference in the geographic origin of earlier immigrants and the more recent immigrants to the U.S.?

3. Why might the term “Salad Bowl” be a more accurate metaphor than “Melting Pot” to describe the relationship between various ethnic groups in America today?

Unit 9

The Progressive Movement





II. Timeline – Progressive Movement



IV. Roots of the Progressive Movement

Progressive Movement:

Muckrakers

Muckraker:

- Magazines:

- Authors:

Populist Connection

The Progressive Movement – Political Issues

- Imperfect Democracy:

- *Solutions:*

VI. Progressive Presidents

Theodore Roosevelt

Trust Buster:



Conservation:

Woodrow Wilson

New Freedom:



VII. Essential Questions – The Progressive Movement

1. Why was it necessary for the private sector to take the actions that ultimately began the Progressive Movement?

2. In what ways did the Presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson define the office for future Presidents?

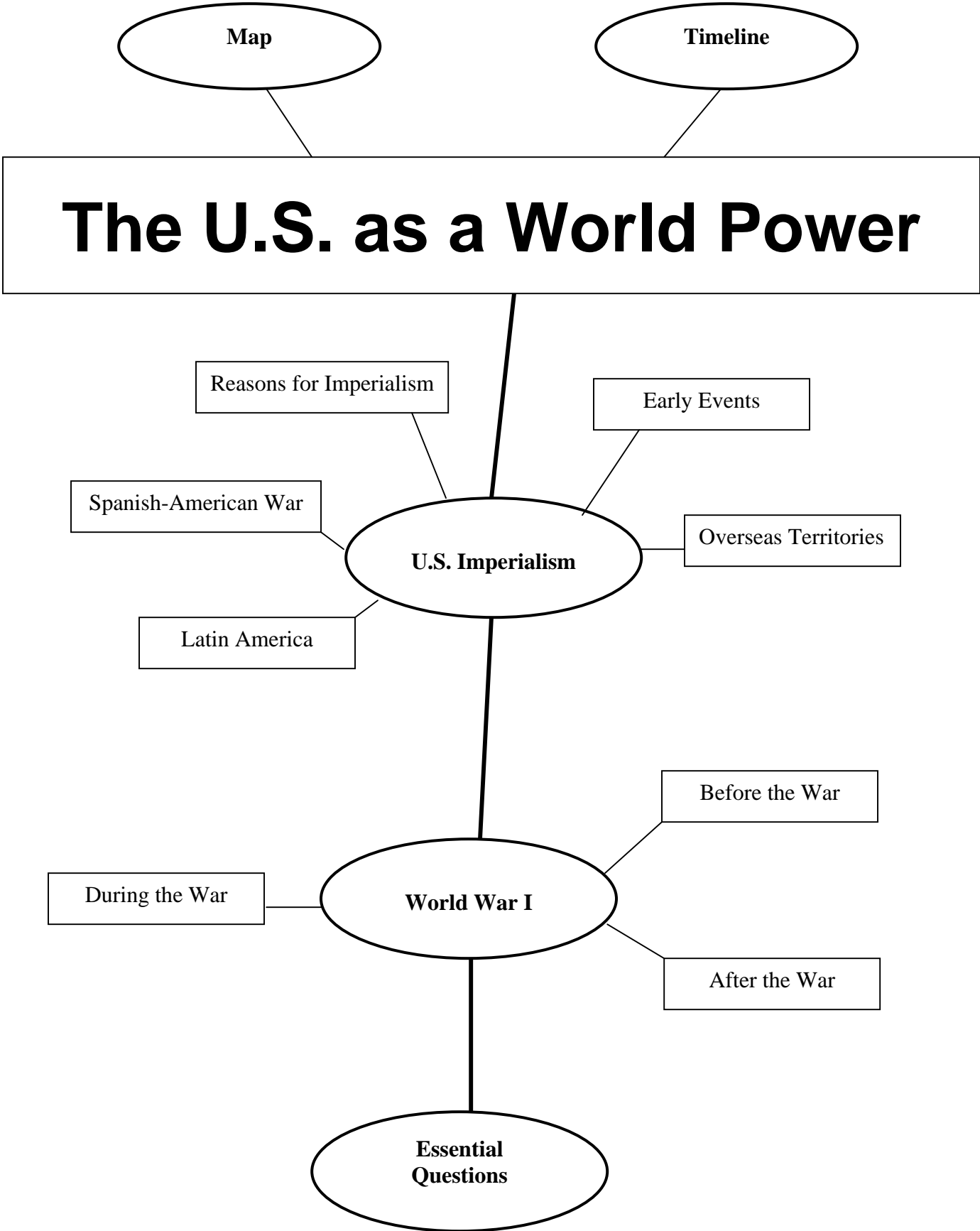
3. Give examples of the governments increased resistance to “laissez-faire” economics:

4. What was the legacy of the Progressive Movement?

Unit 10

The U.S. As a World Power





I. Map – U.S. Imperialism



II. Timeline – U.S. as a World Power



III. Imperialism

Imperialism:

Reasons for U.S. Imperialism

- Economic
 -
 -

- National/Political
 -
 -

- Social
 -
 -

- Opposition to U.S. Imperialism

Government Overseas Territory Policies

Territories:

- Cuba – Platt Amendment:

- Philippines:

- Puerto Rico:

Latin America

- The Monroe Doctrine:
 - The Roosevelt Corollary:

 - “Big Stick” Policy:
 - Great White Fleet:

 - Panama Canal:

IV. World War I

Europe's War

-

-

-

-



America Stays Out

- President Wilson:

- Anti-war movement:

- Pressure from European-Americans:

V. Post World War I

Wilson's Fourteen Points Peace Plan

Treaty of Versailles

- Reparations:
- League of Nations:
- Rejection:

Return to Isolationism

- Rejection of the League of Nations
- Washington Naval Disarmament Conference
- Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928):

VI. Essential Questions

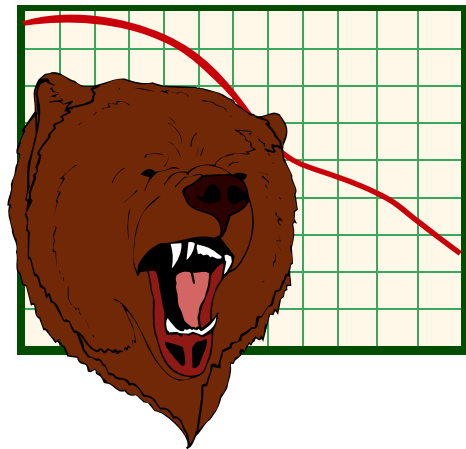
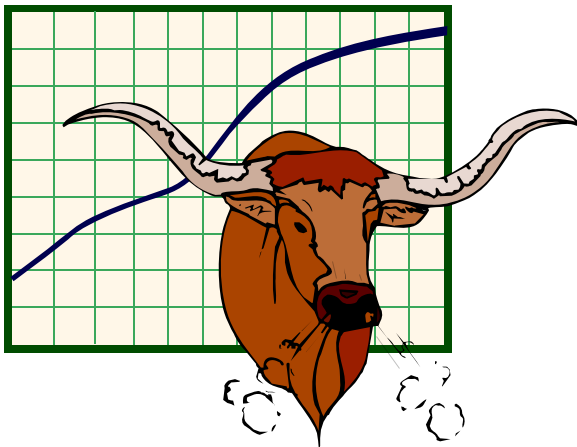
1. Why could this phase of US imperialism be labeled a 2nd stage of Manifest Destiny in America?

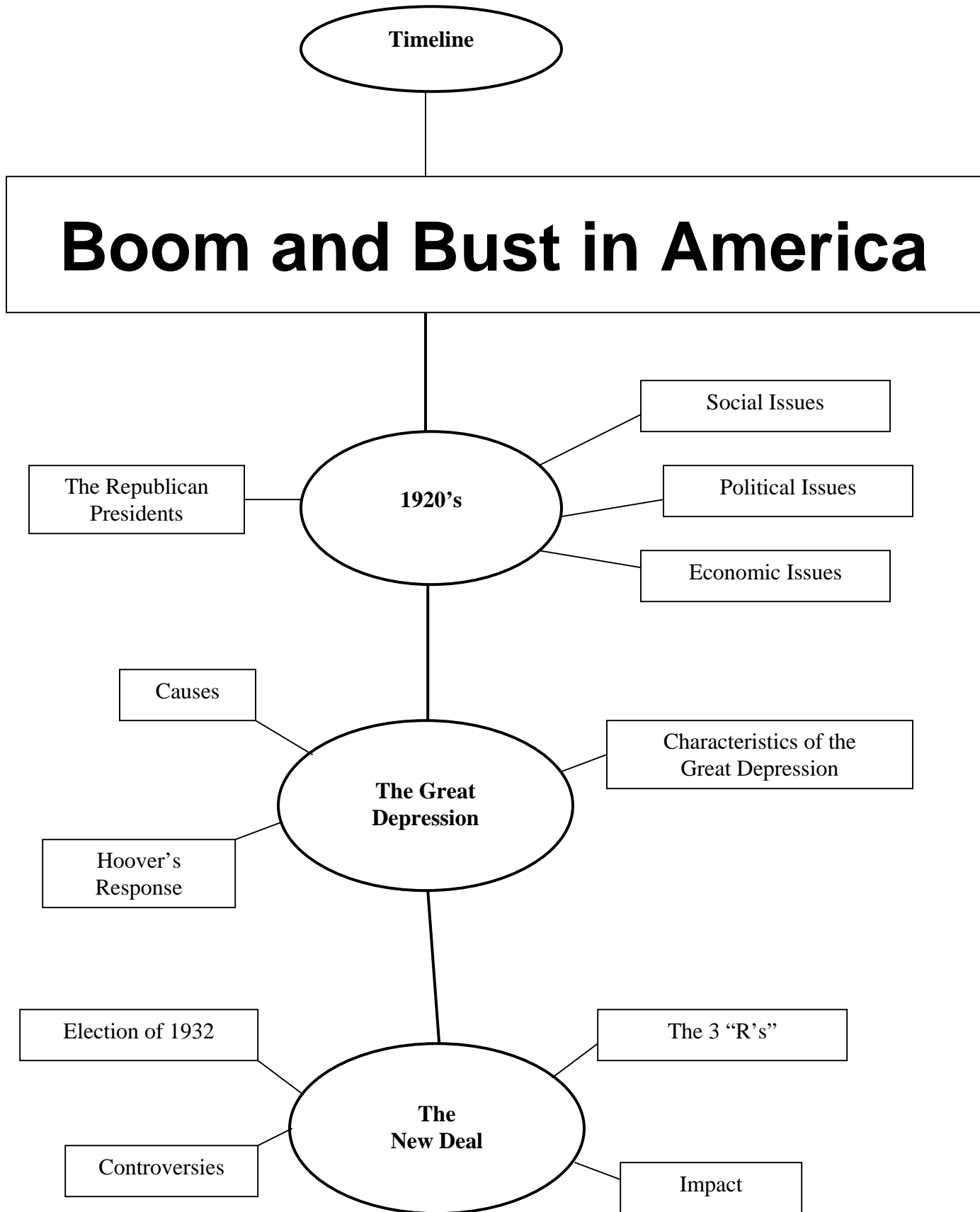
2. What ideals made Americans feel they had the right to take over and dominate other lands?

3. How can it be argued that America's involvement in WWI - had more of an impact on each citizen's home life in America - than on the fighting aspect of a war abroad?

Unit 11

Boom and Bust in America





I. Timeline – Boom and Bust in America



II. 1920's

<u>The Republican Presidents</u>	
Harding	
Coolidge	
Hoover	

Social and Political Issues



- Entertainment:
- Scopes Trial:
- Prohibition:
- Red Scare:
- Sacco and Vanzetti:
- KKK:
- Changing moral values:

- Literature:
- The Great Migration:
- Harlem Renaissance:
- Jazz music:



Economic Issues

- Mass consumption:
- Real Estate boom:
- Installment buying:
- Bull Market:
- Farmer's plight:

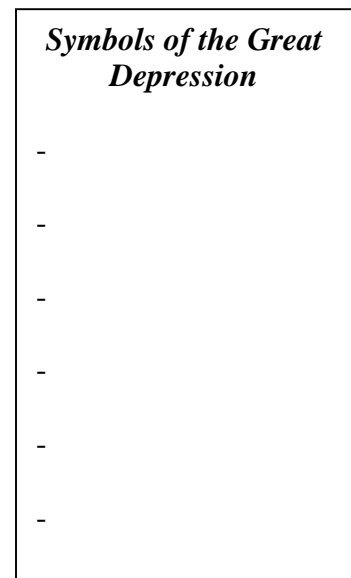
IV. The Depression

Causes

-
-
-
-

Characteristics of the Depression

- Low production:
- High unemployment:
- Low prices:
- Bank failures:
- Morale:
- Family issues:



The 3 R's of the New Deal:

	<i>Description</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Relief		
Recovery		
Reform		

Controversies of the New Deal:

Constitutional Issues:

- Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States (1935)

- Court packing:

- Third Term:

-22nd Amendment

“creeping” socialism:

New Deal opposition:

- Huey Long:

- Father Conklin:

- Dr. Townsend:

- Upton Sinclair:

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Franklin Delano Roosevelt</u></p> <p>Communicator:</p> <p>Eleanor Roosevelt:</p> <p>Provided hope:</p> <p>Women in Government:</p> <p>4 Terms:</p>

Impact of the New Deal

- Power of the President expanded:

-

-

- System reform to prevent further economic break downs

-

-

- Strengthened the FED

FED:

-

- Securities and banking regulated

-

-

- Size of the Federal Government grew

-

-

- Democrats in power

-

-

- Support of African-Americans

-
-
-
-

VI. Essential Questions

1. The 1920's in America are often portrayed as a time of better life and booming economy. But it was not that way for everyone. What segments of the economy boomed, and what segments suffered?

2. List some ways the economic policies of the 1920's helped lead to the economic depression of the next decade:

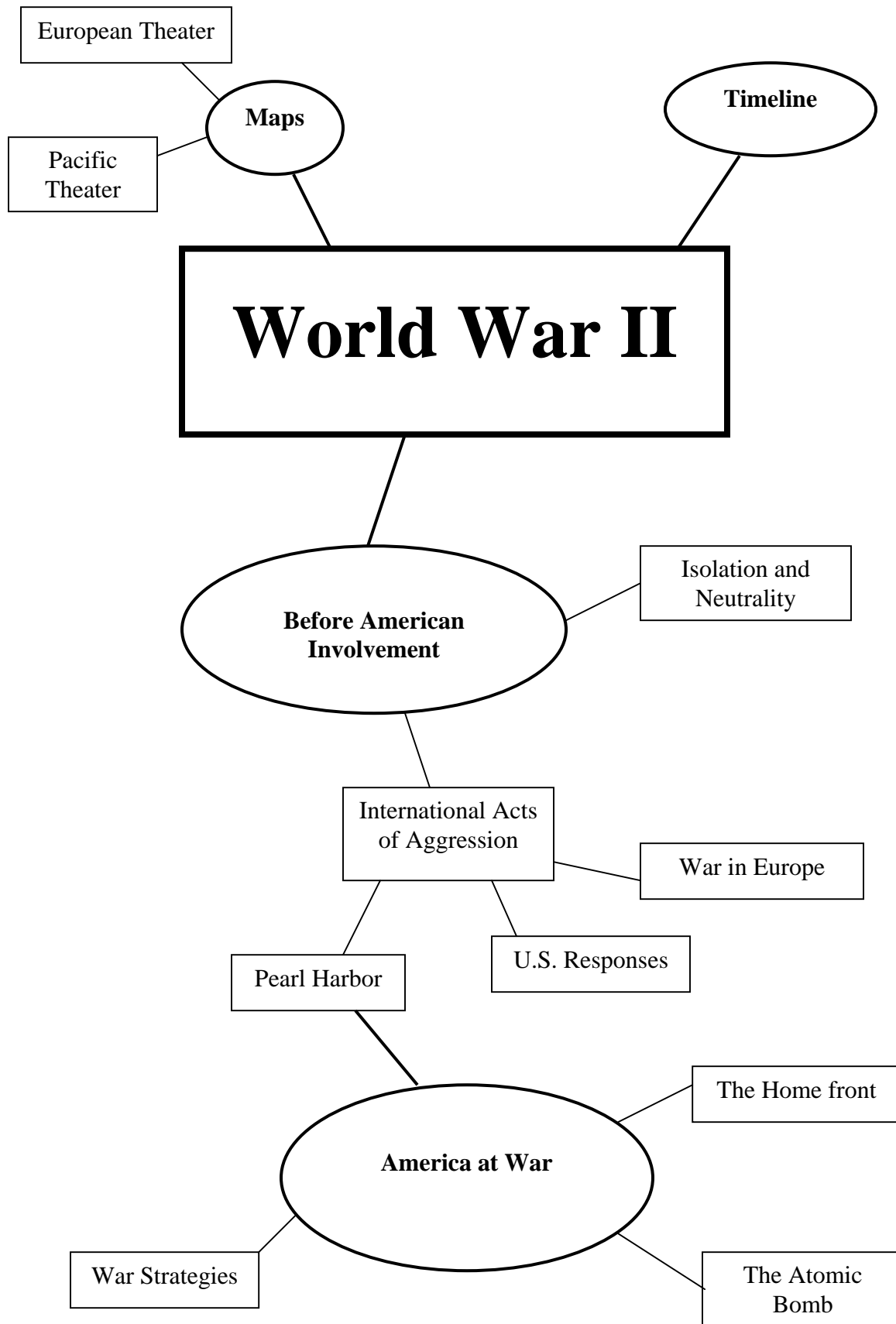
3. In what ways could President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs be considered the first steps towards socialism?

4. In what ways did President Roosevelt redefine the office of the President?

Unit 12

World War II

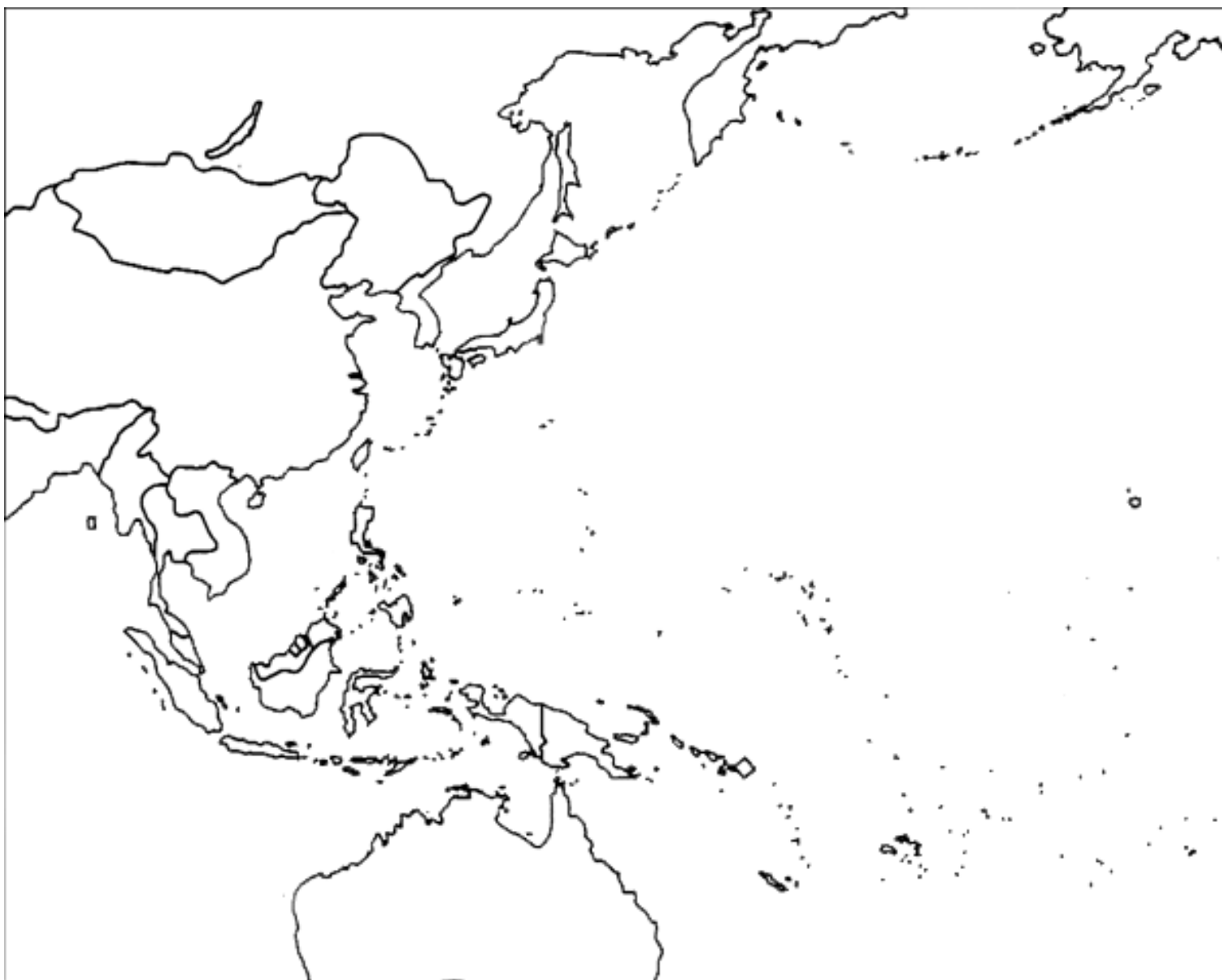




I. Map – WWII – European Theater



II. Map – WWII – Pacific Theater



III. Timeline – WWII



IV. Before American Involvement

Isolation and Neutrality

Why the US wanted to stay out of the war:

-
-
-

Neutrality Acts of 1935 (1935-1937)

International Acts of Aggression

- Germany:
- Japan:
- Italy:

War begins in Europe

U.S. Responses

- Neutrality Act of 1939:
- Lend-Lease:
- Atlantic Charter:

V. America at War

Pearl Harbor

The Home Front

- “Arsenal of Democracy”
- Role of women
- The draft
- Financing
- Rationing



War Strategies

- Help the Soviet Union
- Europe first
- 2 fronts

The Atomic Bomb

- The Manhattan Project
- President Truman's decision
- U.S. Occupation of Japan



Karematu v. United States 1944

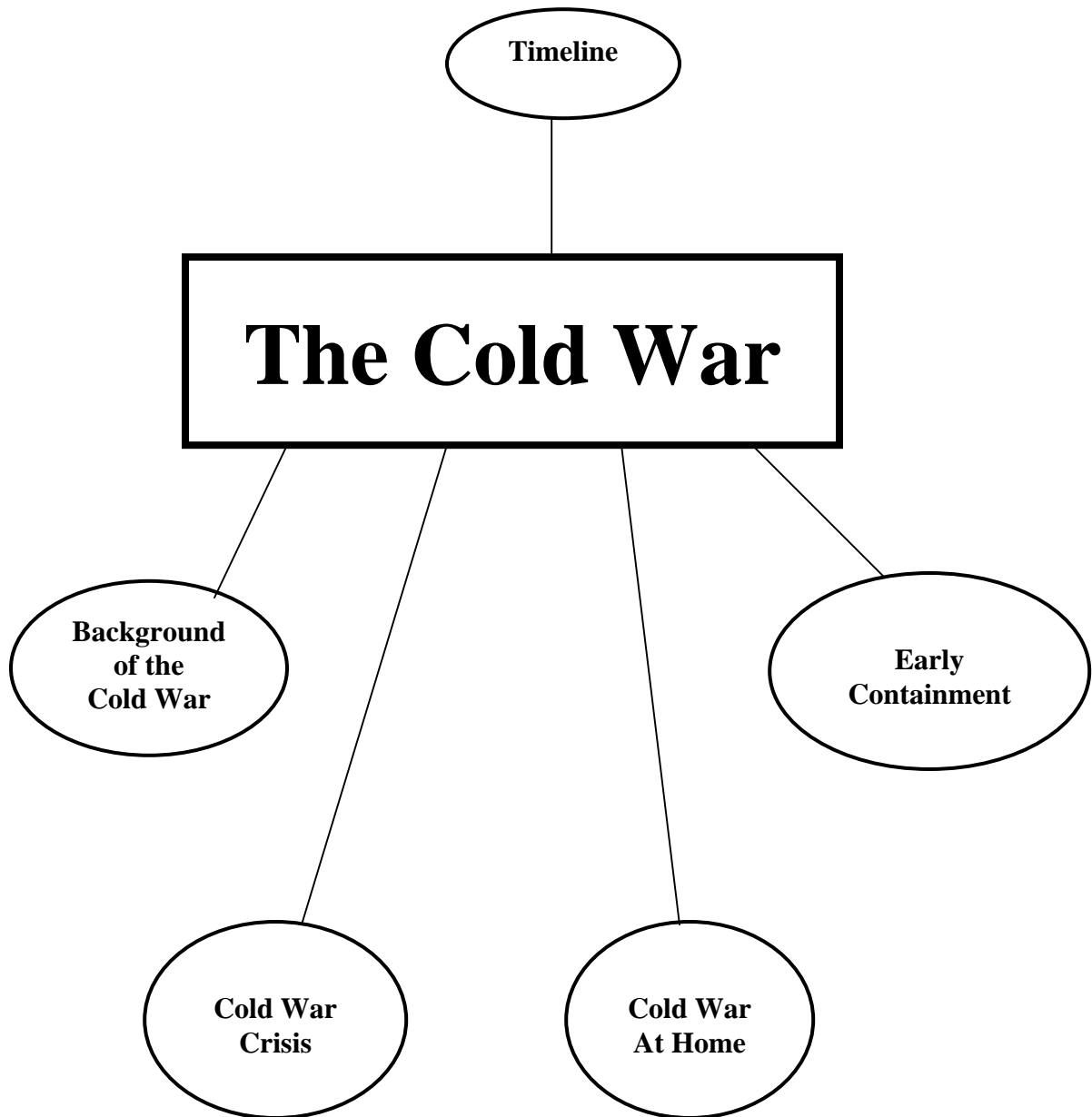
VI. Essential Questions

- 1. In what sense was the US “involved” in WWII before the attack on Pearl Harbor and Congress’s declaration of war in 1941?**
- 2. How were the domestic policies during WWII similar or different from those of WWI?**
- 3. How could it be argued that WWII created a huge opportunity for the advancement of the status of women in America?**
- 4. How could it be argued that President Truman’s decision to use the Atomic Bomb saved lives?**
- 5. In what way did WWII change the role of the US in world affairs?**

Unit 13

The Cold War





II. Timeline – Cold War



American reactions to Soviets

- Truman Doctrine:

- Marshall Plan:

- NATO

IV. Containment elsewhere in the world

Domino Theory:

U.S. Occupation of Japan

China

- Rise of Mao

- The Nationalists

V. Cold War Crisis

Berlin Airlift

Korean War

Arms Race

U-2 Spy plane

Eisenhower Doctrine

Space Race



- Sputnik:

VI. The Cold War at Home

Loyalty Issues

- House on Un-American Activities

- Alger Hiss

- Rosenbergs

Case Study – McCarthyism



Watkins v. United States 1957

VII. Essential Questions

1. What role did the United States play in defining the post WWII world?

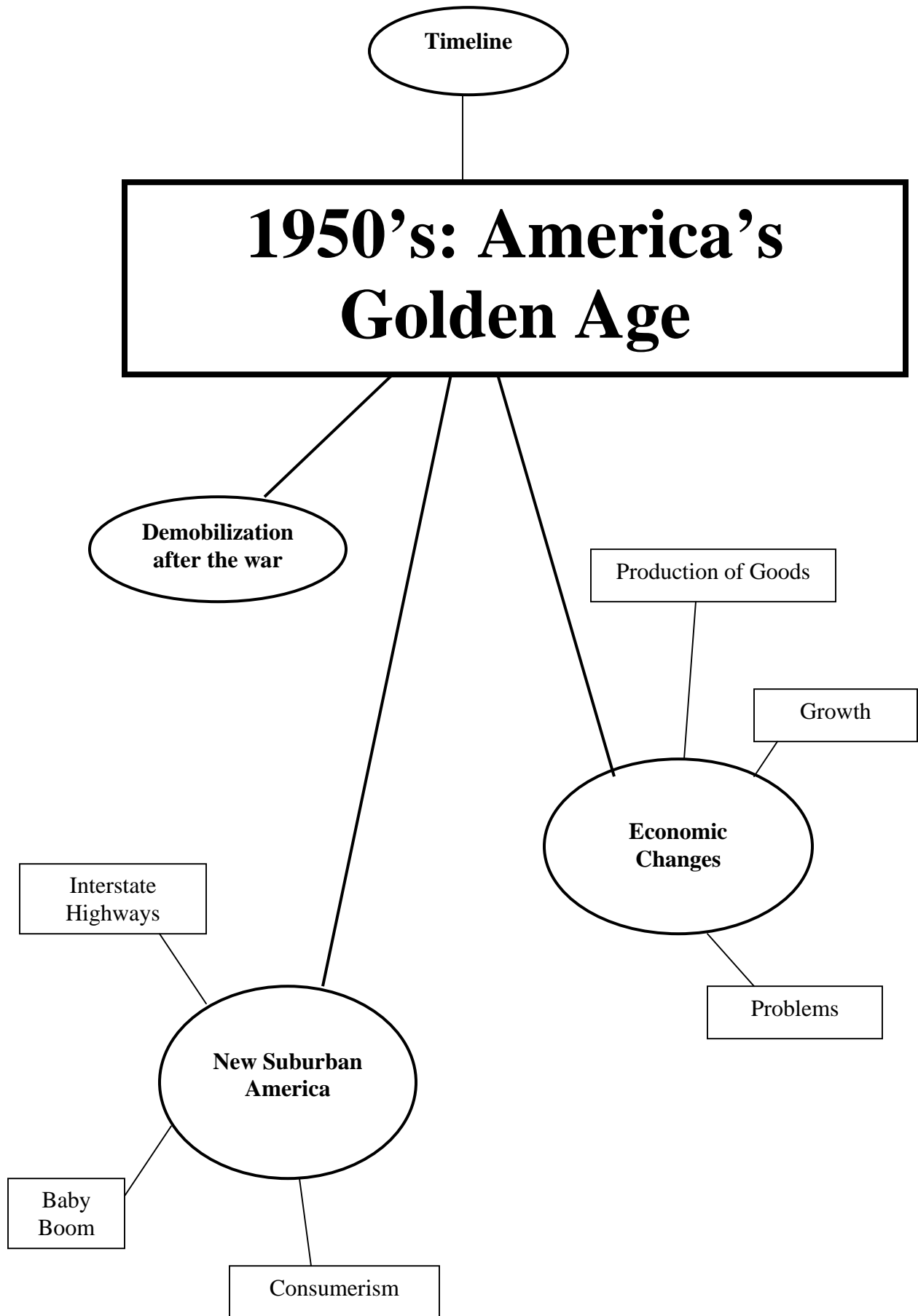
2. In what way was it inevitable that Soviet and American philosophies towards communism, would lead to international incidents?

3. How might the investigations into communism in America possibly lead to challenges to fundamental constitutional issues?

Unit 14

1950's America's Golden Age





I. Timeline – 1950's



Truman's partisan problems with congress:

1948 Dewey vs. Truman:

III. Economic Changes of the 1950's

write an explanation of this title here

Changes to Production

- energy source:

- materials:

- technology:

- corporate structure

Growth of Output

- consumer products:
- military:
- production on an international level:

Problems

- waste disposal:
- air and water pollution:
- growing energy dependence:
- depleting resources:



IV. The New Suburban America

- Interstate Highway Act

- Levittowns



- Baby Boom

- Consumerism

V. Essential Questions

1. How did post-war economic growth bring both positive and negative effects on American culture?

2. In what ways had World War II, and the post-war years, brought geographic demographic changes in America?

3. What new cultural values came about in America during this post-war time?

Unit 15

The African American Civil Rights Movement



Timeline

African American Civil Rights Movement

Evolution of the African American Civil Rights Movement

Emancipation Proclamation

Review of early Constitutional Amendments

Roots of the Movement

Presidential Initiatives

Milestone Events of the Movement

Civil Rights Organizations

II. Timeline – African American Civil Rights Movement



III. Evolution of the African American Civil Rights Movement

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation:

The role of government in securing equality

The Post Civil War Amendments (Quick Review)

- 13th
- 14th
- 15th

Roots of the African American Civil Rights Movement

- Booker T. Washington:
- W.E.B. Dubois/NAACP:
- Ida Wells:
- Marcus Garvey:

Presidential Initiatives

- FDR: Fair Employment Practices Commission:

- Truman:

Milestones of the African American Civil Rights Movement

- *Brown v. Board of Education Topeka Kansas 1954*

Background:

Constitutional Issue:

Decision:

Effect:

- Montgomery Bus Boycott

Rosa Parks:

Martin Luther King Jr.:

Result:



- Crisis at Little Rock

What happened:

Result:

- Civil Rights Act of 1957:

- Greensboro Sit-ins:

- Freedom Rides:

- James Meredith:

- Letter From A Birmingham Jail:

- March on Washington:



- Civil Rights Act of 1964:

- Heart of Atlanta Hotel, Inc v. United States 1964

- Freedom Summer:

- Voting Rights Act of 1965:

 24th Amendment

- Black Power:

- Malcolm X/Black Muslims:

Civil Rights Organizations

NAACP:

SNCC:

SCLC:

CORE:

- Race Riots:
 - Watts:
 - Kerner Commission:

\

- Fair Housing Act of 1968:
- Assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.:
- Affirmative Action:

- Bakke v. California Board of Regents

IV. Essential Questions

1. How might the victory over integration in schools from *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* have led to an increase in segregation on broader terms in America for awhile?

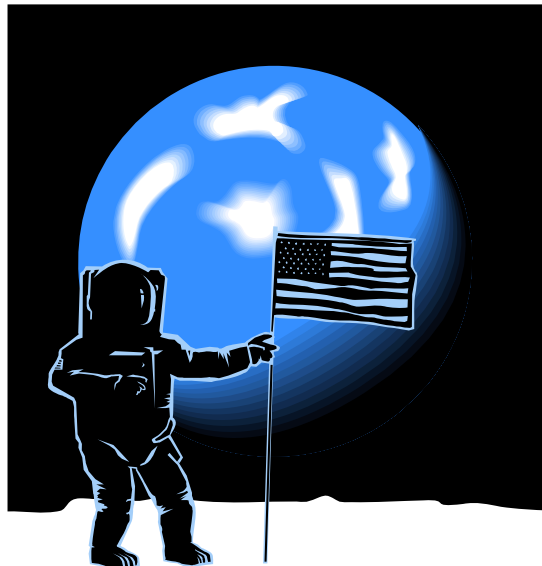
2. How were the actions of a few brave individuals able to energize an entire movement towards increased civil rights for all African Americans in the America?

3. How did the Civil Rights Movement in America change in the late 1960's?

4. Which did more to advance the push for civil rights for African Americans – the power of television – or federal and state legislation?

Unit 16

Idealism of the New Frontier and the Great Society



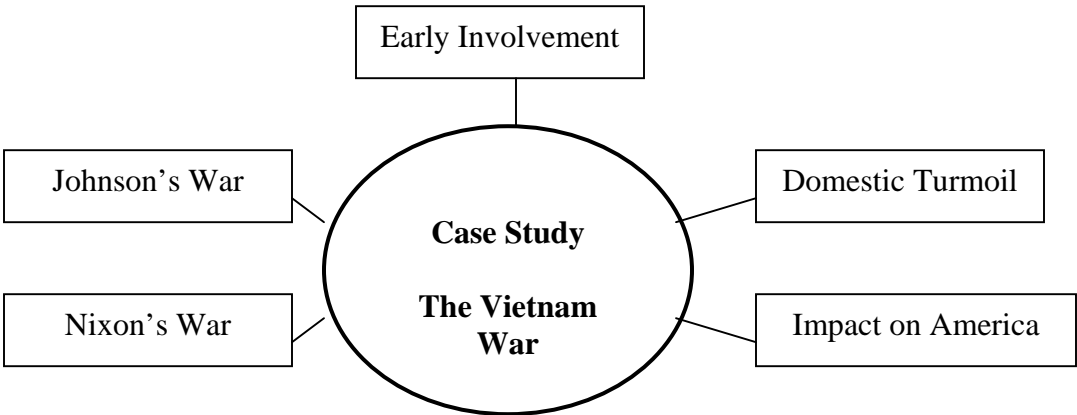
Map

Timeline

The New Frontier And Great Society

The New Frontier
Kennedy's
Presidency

The Great Society
Johnson's
Presidency



Case Study
Minority
Issues

Case Study
The Warren
Court

I. Map - New Frontier and Great Society



II. Timeline - New Frontier and Great Society



- Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

The Kennedy Assassination

IV. The Great Society – Johnson’s Presidency

Expanding Kennedy’s Social Programs

- War on Poverty/VISTA

- Medicare

- Federal Aid to Education

- Environmental Issues and Concerns



- End of the Great Society – Politics in 1968

Case Study: The Vietnam War

Early U.S. involvement:

- Containment:

- Domino theory:

Johnson's war:

- Gulf of Tonkin
 - The incident:

 - Resolution:

escalation:

- Americanization of the war:

- The Tet Offensive:

- Pentagon Papers:
 - NY Times v. United States:

- Paris Peace Talks:

- Withdrawal:

Impact on America:

Case Study: Focus on Issues of Minorities

V. Essential Questions

1. In the ongoing battle of the Cold War Superpowers, what victories could President Kennedy claim – and what might be considered his defeats?

2. In what ways was President Johnson’s “Great Society” an extension of President Kennedy’s “New Frontier”?

3. How might it be argued, that the 1960’s in America, was the wrong time to choose to take a stand against the spread of communism in a place such as Vietnam?

4. How was America different after the Vietnam War than before?

5. How might the African American Civil Rights movement have been a predecessor to the gaining of civil rights for other minorities in America?

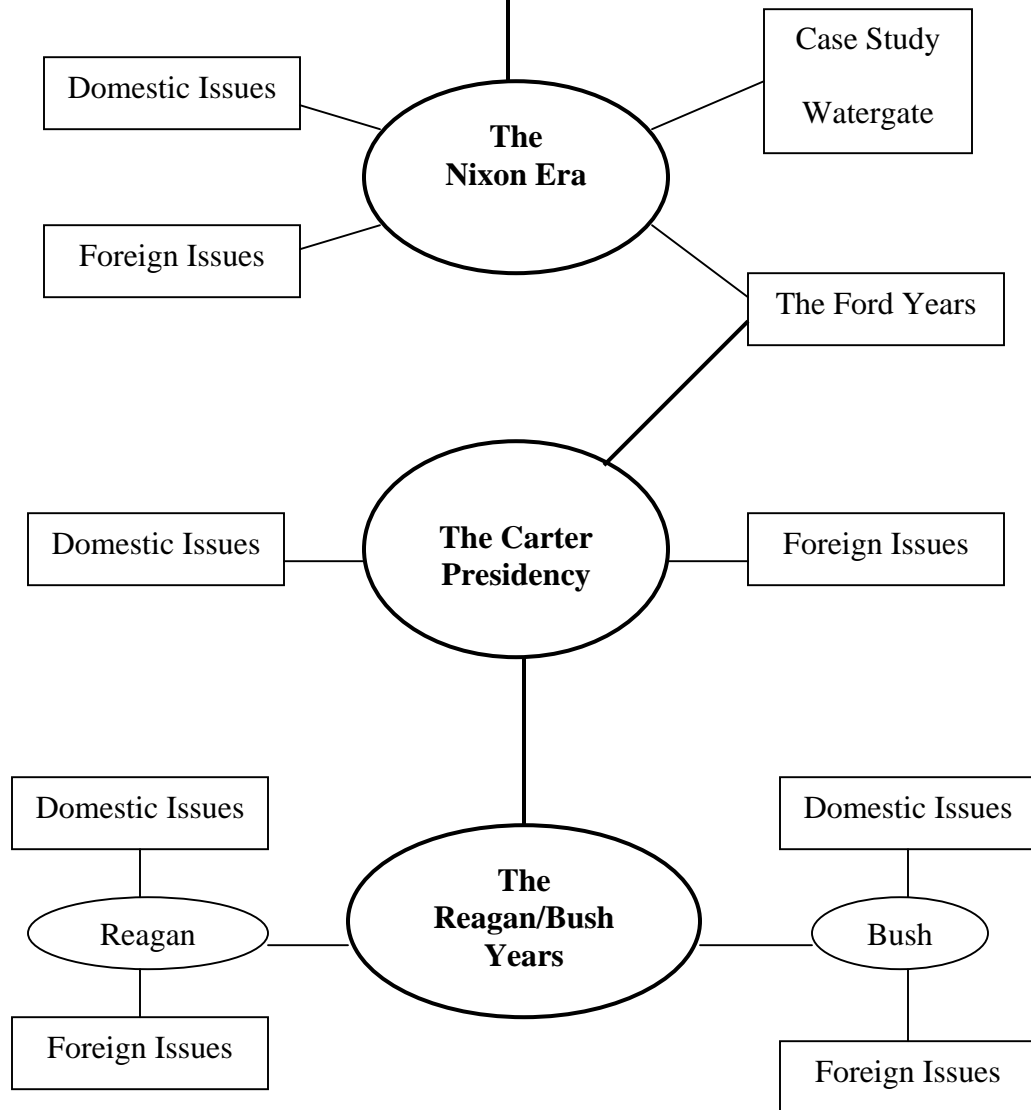
Unit 17

Trend Towards Conservatism



Timeline

Trend Towards Conservatism



I. Timeline – Trend Towards Conservatism



II. The Nixon Era



Nixon's Domestic Issues

- OSHA:
- DEA:
- EPA:

Nixon's Foreign Policy Issues

- Nixon Doctrine:
- Détente:
 - China:
 - USSR:

S.A.L.T.:



Case Study: Watergate

Nixon's second term in office was dominated by negative news for the administration

- **Resignation of Vice President Agnew:**

- **Background:**
 - The break-in:

 - The cover-up:

- **U.S. v. Nixon, 1974:**

- **Impeachment Process:**

- **Nixon's resignation:**

The Ford Years

- The Pardon of Nixon:

- The Oil Crisis:

III. The Carter Presidency



Carter's Domestic Issues:

- Oil Crisis Continued:

- Environmental Concerns:
 - Three Mile Island:

 - Acid Rain:

 - Toxic Waste:
 - Love Canal:

Carter's Foreign Policy Issues:

- Camp David Accords:

- Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan:

- Iran Hostage Crisis:

IV. Reagan/Bush Years

Reagan Domestic Issues:

- “Supply Side” economics:



- Environmental Issues:

- Civil Rights Issues:

- Minority Issues:

Reagan Foreign Policy Issues:

- Renewed image of power:

- Iran/Contra Connection:

- Trade: Imbalance with Japan:

- South Africa – Apartheid:

- Soviet Union:

- SDI:

- “Star Wars”:

- Gorbachev:

- Fall of Soviet Union:

Domestic Issues of George Bush (Sr.)

- Immigration:

- Savings and Loan Scandal

- Social concerns:
 - Cruzan v. Director; Missouri Dep. Of Health, 1990

 - Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania;et al. v. Casey, 1992

Foreign Issues of George Bush (Sr.)

New World Order:

- Fall of Communism in Eastern Europe
 - Berlin Wall:

 - Soviet Union:

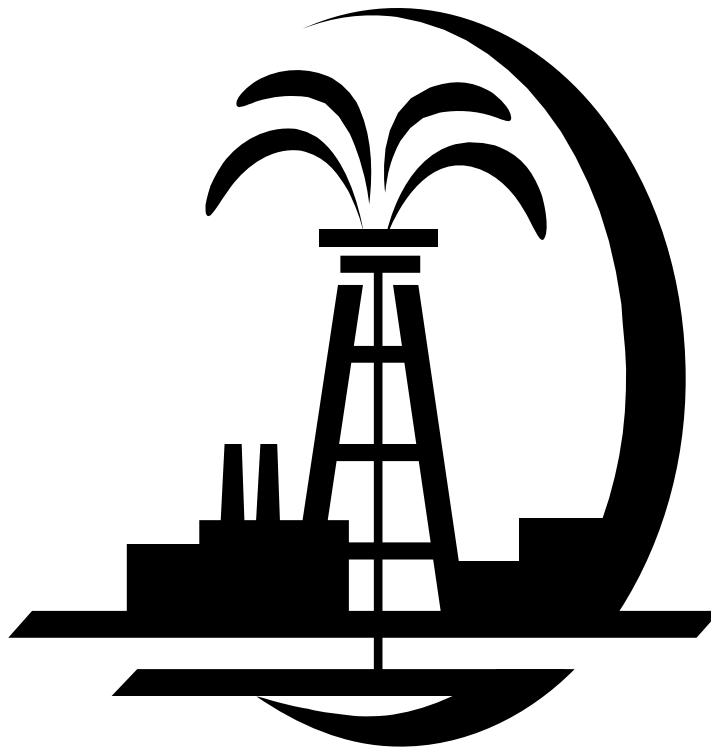
- Crisis in Bosnia:

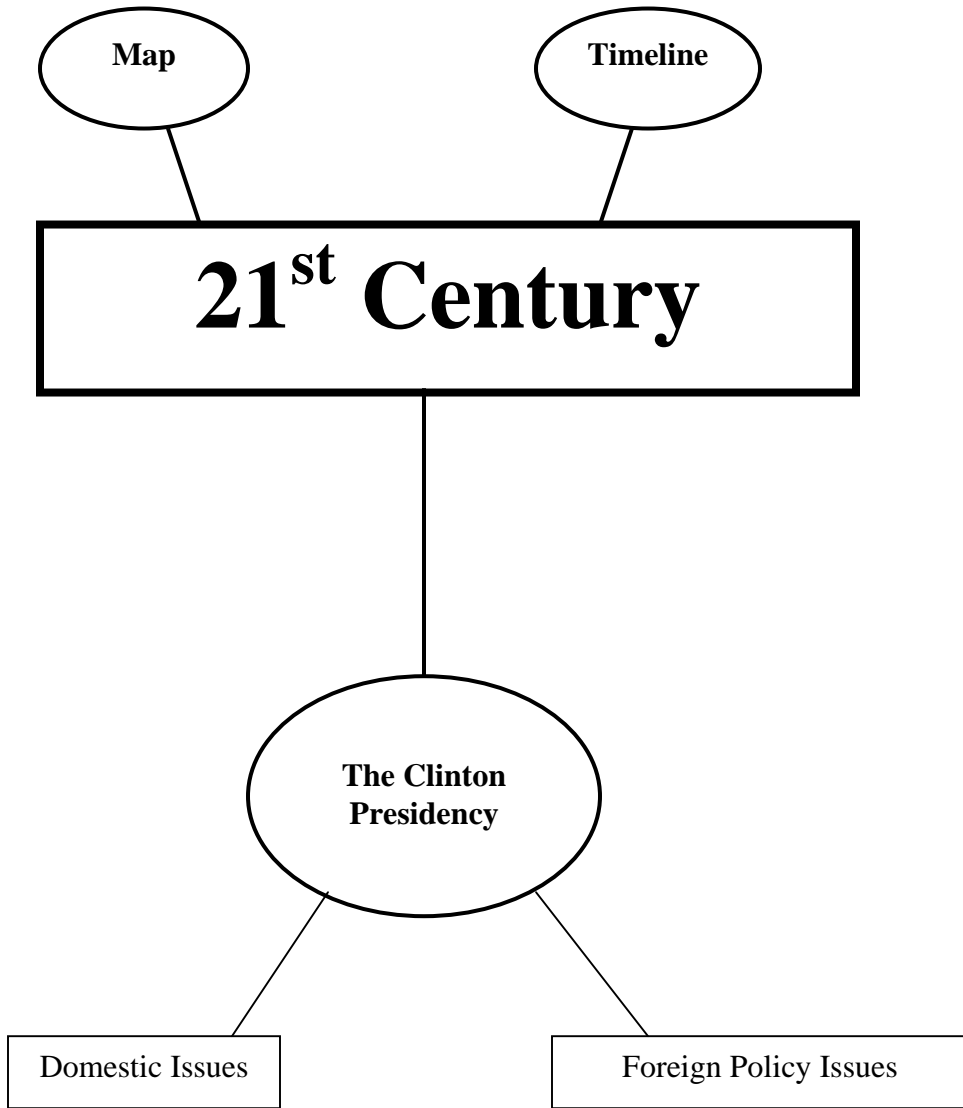
- Persian Gulf Crisis:



Unit 18

Approaching the 21st Century





I. Map - The World



II. Timeline



III. The Clinton Presidency

Clinton's Domestic Issues



- Family Leave Bill
- Brady Bill
- Crime Bill
- Health Care
- Welfare Reform Act
- Balanced Budget
- Campaign Finance Reform
- Impeachment Issue:

IV. Essential Questions

1. How was President Clinton a reaction against the political philosophy of his predecessors, Reagan and Bush Sr.?

2. Was Clinton's foreign policy actions a reflection of his fundamental goals or a reaction to an ever-changing international arena?