

SOCIAL STUDIES

Essential Discipline Goals

Demonstrate commitment to human dignity, justice, and democratic process.
Work cooperatively and accept group decisions while respecting individual rights.
Develop a common culture.

THE UNITED STATES: 1945 TO THE PRESENT

Elective — Grades 11 and 12

Prerequisite: American Studies II or AP United States History

SS.USP.05 The World in 1945

America demonstrated the ability to mobilize and play a major role in defeating totalitarian governments in Europe and Asia. One major foreign policy developed by the United States was the Marshall Plan with a goal to provide economic and political stability for Europe. The US also supported the establishment of the United Nations to provide a forum and vehicle to promote world peace.

SS.USP.05.01 Describe the World situation

SS.USP.05.01.a Overview of America's role in World War II

SS.USP.05.01.b Political state of the world, new nations, new alliances, United Nations, etc.

SS.USP.05.01.c Economic state of the world, war payments, reorganization of world powers, etc.

SS.USP.10 The Truman Years

During the McCarthy era the US felt the influences of the cold war at home when it embarked upon a crusade to root out suspected communists among its own citizens. To counter possible communist influence in Europe, the US developed a foreign policy strategy known as containment. As the communists spread their influences to areas outside of Europe, the US extended its policy of containment to Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. At home, the Truman administration developed an initiative to create a level playing field for all its military forces when the president ordered the integration of the armed forces.

SS.USP.10.01 Domestic Affairs

SS.USP.10.01.a Identify and analyze impact of; post war economy/Fair Deal, G.I. Bill, baby boom, suburbia, radio, and early television

SS.USP.10.01.b Describe: the Democratic split/1948 and the election of 1948, Truman and civil rights.

SS.USP.10.02 Foreign Affairs

SS.USP.10.02.a Trace the evolution of the Cold War beginnings in Europe

SS.USP.10.02.b Identify the various aspects of and analyze; Truman's response to the Cold War, birth of containment, Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan, Berlin blockade and airlift, creation of N.A.T.O., loss of China, Early Vietnam, rise of McCarthy, reaction to McCarthy, blacklist, Korean War

SS.USP.15 The Eisenhower Years

President Eisenhower believed in limiting presidential power and attempted to reduce the size and power of government. The American dream of life of wealth, success, and leisure time became more of a reality before the end of the 1950s. The civil rights movement gains new momentum and with the use of civil disobedience, gained victories in the courts.

SS.USP.15.01 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.15.01.a Explain the Republican victory of 1952
- SS.USP.15.01.b Describe the homogenized society and its critics
- SS.USP.15.01.c Evaluate the economic program of Eisenhower
- SS.USP.15.01.d Identify the population growth & shifts, the impact of the automobile, the growth & impact of television, Sputnik's relationship to education, various aspects of the teen rebellion, beatniks and protest writers, rock and roll, Eisenhower's civil rights beliefs, the Warren court
- SS.USP.15.01.e Describe Eisenhower's reaction to McCarthy and trace McCarthy's career

SS.USP.15.02 Foreign Affairs

- SS.USP.15.02.a Trace the development of "brinkmanship"
- SS.USP.15.02.b Describe the outcomes of the Korean War
- SS.USP.15.02.c Describe "Third World" problems; Vietnam, Guatemala, Iran
- SS.USP.15.02.d Identify & analyze the Eisenhower Doctrine
- SS.USP.15.02.e Evaluate Eisenhower's actions with; the Middle East, Hungary, the Soviet Union, and Cuba
- SS.USP.15.02.f Trace Eisenhower's diplomacy with the Soviet Union, summits and the U-2 incident

SS.USP.20 The Kennedy Years

President Kennedy proposed a "New Frontier" for the United States but was unable to move many of his programs through Congress before his assassination. President Kennedy reacted boldly to the communist's challenges and threats to world peace in Cuba and Germany. He encouraged and supported NASA to initiate a program to land a man on the moon before the end of the 1960s. He supported integration and wanted stronger measures passed to protect individual civil rights.

SS.USP.20.01 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.20.01.a Evaluate the election of 1960: Kennedy's political background, primaries, nomination, campaign issues and style of candidates, debates, use of the media, results of the election
- SS.USP.20.01.b Describe the Kennedy economic plan
- SS.USP.20.01.c Identify and describe: Kennedy's position on civil rights, the influence of Robert Kennedy, Freedom Rides, areas where troops were used, influence of Martin Luther King Jr., the march on Washington

SS.USP.20.02 Foreign Affairs

- SS.USP.20.02.a Identify and analyze the impact of: the Bay of Pigs, Vienna Summit, Berlin Confrontation, Alliance for Progress, Cuban Missile Crisis, Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Space Race

SS.USP.20.03 Evaluate

- SS.USP.20.03.a Examine and evaluate the various theories on the assassination
- SS.USP.20.03.b Evaluate the Presidency of John F. Kennedy

SS.USP.25 The Johnson Years

When President Johnson took office after Kennedy's assassination, he used his legislative skills to push through Congress social programs, which became known as the "Great Society". Johnson escalated the war in Vietnam and became preoccupied with containing communism by winning the war in Southeast Asia.

SS.USP.25.01 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.25.01.a Describe Johnson's political background, political backing after the assassination
- SS.USP.25.01.b Trace the background and passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- SS.USP.25.01.c Evaluate the election of 1964, campaign issues and style of candidates, Johnson's strategy, conservatism of Goldwater, results of the election

- SS.USP.25.01.d Identify and evaluate Great Society legislation: medical reforms, anti poverty legislation, Voting Rights Act, immigration reform
- SS.USP.25.01.e Evaluate the successes & failure of the Great Society
- SS.USP.25.01.f Trace the major decisions and social backing for the Warren Court decisions

SS.USP.30 Vietnam

During World War II, the US supported the French in defeating the Japanese in Indochina. The US supported the French in the post-WW II era in the hope of preventing the communists from gaining a foothold in South Vietnam. Through Presidents Truman and Ford, the US policy in Vietnam was to contain communism and prevent the collapse of South Vietnam. During the administrations of Kennedy and Johnson the nation became increasingly involved in containing communism in Southeast Asia, specifically in Vietnam. As the dollar and human costs of the war continued to rise, more Americans began to question our role in Vietnam.

SS.USP.30.01 Background

- SS.USP.30.01.a Trace the history of Vietnam under Japanese control
- SS.USP.30.01.b Trace the history of Vietnam under French control and summarize the status of the nation at the end of French control
- SS.USP.30.01.c Describe the U.S. position on French wars in Indo-China
- SS.USP.30.01.d Trace U.S. policy toward Vietnam during the Eisenhower & Kennedy years
- SS.USP.30.02 Johnson and Vietnam
 - SS.USP.30.02.a Identify and explain the Tonkin Resolution, the Tet offensive, the draft and its effects on society
 - SS.USP.30.02.b Explain the Americanization of the war, the air war, the ground war and the war's effect on Vietnamese society
 - SS.USP.30.02.c Describe the collapse of support for the war and attempts at negotiating the end
 - SS.USP.30.02.d Evaluate Johnson's policies and the war
 - SS.USP.30.02.e Identify the issues, candidates, and the influence of Vietnam in the election of 1968

SS.USP.35 Politics and Culture of Protest

The civil rights movement was diverse in its scope and tactics, but was united in its goal of ending segregation. Many African Americans were frustrated and used a variety of tactics to bring attention to their problems. Influenced by the success of the civil rights movement, women, Latino Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, and many young Americans worked to achieve equality in the 1960s and 1970s through protests. About the same time, a youthful counter culture arose that questioned the traditional values of America. As dissatisfaction over the Vietnam War and domestic issues increased, the government responded to the culture of protest.

SS.USP.35.01 Trace the causes and consequences of social protest

- SS.USP.35.01.a Trace the civil rights movement as an outcome of World War II through the Black Power movement
- SS.USP.35.01.b Trace the rise of the New Left and S.D.S., counter culture, etc
- SS.USP.35.01.c Trace the rise of feminism
- SS.USP.35.01.d Analyze the causes and identify the players and events of 1968 (McCarthy Kids, Yippies, assassinations, Chicago Convention)
- SS.USP.35.02.e Identify the issues, candidates, major events affecting campaign styles, in the election of 1968

SS.USP.40 The Nixon Years

Under President Nixon, domestic and foreign policies marked a shift in direction. Nixon, who was strong anticommunist, developed a new and more positive relationship with the Soviet

Union and People's Republic of China. Nixon utilized the talents of his advisor Henry Kissinger to implement his new policies. Nixon also developed a more conservative approach to domestic policies on race relations, the economy, and crime.

SS.USP.40.01 Foreign Affairs

- SS.USP.40.01.a Describe and evaluate the Nixon-Kissinger partnership
- SS.USP.40.01.b Identify and evaluate Nixon's Vietnam policy, attempts to control domestic protest, effects of protest on foreign policy, invasion of Cambodia and Laos, the Pentagon papers, Paris Peace Accords
- SS.USP.40.01.c Explain Soviet relations, détente, and arms control (SALT)
- SS.USP.40.01.d Identify the strategy of the China initiative, the trip
- SS.USP.40.01.e Identify areas of U.S. intervention around the world, Chile, the Middle East, etc. and analyze America's diplomacy
- SS.USP.40.01.f Describe and evaluate Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy
- SS.USP.40.01.g Evaluate the War Powers Act
- SS.USP.40.01.h Evaluate the foreign policy of President Richard M. Nixon

SS.USP.40.02 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.40.02.a Describe Nixon's attempts to change some Great Society programs and identify those key programs
- SS.USP.40.02.b Analyze the effects on society and the Nixon administration, of the Burger Court decisions
- SS.USP.40.02.c Describe and evaluate key elements of Nixon's economic plan
- SS.USP.40.02.d Describe the election of 1972, the charges of abuse of power, cover up, "Watergate", through resignation
- SS.USP.40.02.e Analyze the implications of Watergate
- SS.USP.40.02.f Evaluate the domestic record of President Richard M. Nixon

SS.USP.45 The Ford & Carter Years

When Nixon resigned and left office, Vice President Gerald Ford, a modest politician became president during a time of great turmoil. Economic stagnation and an undefined foreign policy marked his presidency. An extremely controversial move was Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon.

Jimmy Carter, an outsider to Washington politics, was elected in 1976. Carter had some success in the area of foreign affairs, especially in negotiations, peacekeeping and human rights. Being an outsider to Washington politics, he discounted that his inexperience and unfamiliarity with the operations of the federal government made it difficult to gain the support of Congress. Carter was, however, successful in getting Congress to enact many of his programs.

SS.USP.45.01 Ford

- SS.USP.45.01.a Investigate Ford's background and earlier political career
- SS.USP.45.01.b Analyze the effects of Nixon's pardon on Ford's presidency
- SS.USP.45.01.c Summarize the events of Ford's presidency (Inflationary Recession, Energy, Intelligence Agencies, Vietnam)

SS.USP.45.02 Carter

- SS.USP.45.02.a Investigate Carter's background and earlier political career
- SS.USP.45.02.b Describe the election of 1976, Carter's background, the struggles for nomination, major events affecting, campaign styles, results
- SS.USP.45.02.c Identify and analyze aspects of the Carter presidency, the decline in presidential authority, divisive economic problems, energy vs. environment, Panama Canal Treaty, oil embargo, Camp David Summit, Carter Doctrine, Iran Hostage Crisis
- SS.USP.45.02.d Describe the election of 1980, issues and campaign styles

SS.USP.50 The Reagan Years

During the Nixon, Ford, and Carter administrations the US experienced nearly a decade of political, social, and economic turmoil and misuse of power at home and a tarnished viewpoint of reputation by many foreign nations. During the 1980 presidential election various special-interest groups formed a conservative coalition aimed at electing a conservative president. President Reagan and the “New Right” were backed by enormous popular support, and took direct action at liberal government programs. The Reagan Revolution moved aggressively to implement conservative goals in domestic policies aimed at cutting social welfare programs at home, a more vigorous stand against communism abroad.

SS.USP.50.01 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.50.01.a Investigate Reagan's background and earlier political career
- SS.USP.50.01.b Describe the Reagan Revolution, the economic issue, trickle down, and defense build up
- SS.USP.50.01.c Describe the election of 1984, issues, candidates, campaigns
- SS.USP.50.01.d Evaluate various aspects of Reagan's second term, deficits, the haves vs. the have-nots, deregulation and the Saving and Loan problems
- SS.USP.50.01.e Analyze the conservative court and the relationship of the court to the president and society in areas such as, drug use, education, religion in public life, immigrations policy
- SS.USP.50.01.f Summarize Reagan's successes and failures on domestic issues

SS.USP.50.02 Foreign Affairs

- SS.USP.50.02.a Describe Reagan's style in foreign policy and the key issues
- SS.USP.50.02.b Evaluate the impact of the news arms race, "Star Wars", the Soviets in Afghanistan, summit meetings with Gorbachev, on Reagan's presidency and in moving toward the end of the Cold War
- SS.USP.50.02.c Trace Reagan's Middle East policy, with Israel, Lebanon, and Palestine
- SS.USP.50.02.d Describe the search for a terrorist policy, relations with Libya and America's position during the Iran-Iraq war
- SS.USP.50.02.e Evaluate Reagan actions in El Salvador and Grenada
- SS.USP.50.02.f Analyze the causes and effects of the Iran-Contra incident and investigation

SS.USP.55 The Bush Years

The world changed dramatically with the fall of the Soviet Union leaving the United States the sole super power. President Bush had to develop foreign policies to deal with a world changed with the end of the cold war. One bright spot in Bush's foreign policy was his ability to get a coalition of nations during Operation Desert Storm to oust Iraq from Kuwait and to stabilize the oil rich Gulf area. George Bush had to deal with a mounting federal deficit and declining real wages and standards of living, which made many Americans angry.

SS.USP.55.01 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.55.01.a Investigate Bush's background and earlier political career
- SS.USP.55.01.b Describe the election of 1988, candidates, issues and campaign styles
- SS.USP.55.01.c Analyze cause and effect of the problems Bush confronted, public disaffection with government, continuing questions about his role in Iran Contra, education in America, environment vs. business and budget deficits

SS.USP.55.02 Foreign Affairs

- SS.USP.55.02.a Trace the Soviet collapse and describe the effect on foreign policy
- SS.USP.55.02.b Explain the purpose and outcome of the invasion of Panama
- SS.USP.55.02.c Trace Bush's Middle East policy; the ongoing Palestinian question, relations with Iraq, Operation Desert Storm
- SS.USP.55.02.d Describe the election of 1992, Candidates, issues, campaign styles, and the role of the third party

SS.USP.60 The Clinton Years

In the 1990s, the American electorate was ready to part from twelve years control of the Presidency by the Republican Party and elect the Democratic candidate Bill Clinton. President Clinton and his wife Hillary – who became one of his most trusted advisors, launched a campaign to develop health-care reforms. President Clinton’s primary focus was on domestic programs and policies. The complete collapse of the Soviet Union created several hot spots in the world such as the Balkans and Middle East. Accusations of sexual harassment, Whitewater investigation, suicide of a top White House aide, and an accusation of improprieties with a White House intern marred his administration.

SS.USP.60.01 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.60.01.a Investigate Clinton's background and earlier political career
- SS.USP.60.01.b Identify and evaluate success or failure of Clinton's domestic agenda: deficit reduction, welfare reform, health care reform, downsizing the federal government, Social Security reform, NAFTA, and immigration
- SS.USP.60.01.c Identify causes and effects of irregularities in the White House; travel office staff fired, suicide of a top aide, accusations of sexual harassment and Whitewater investigation
- SS.USP.60.01.d Identify and explain any successes or failures in deficit reduction, expanding the economy, lower inflation, and any other domestic items
- SS.USP.60.02.e Trace the process of impeachment

SS.USP.60.02 Foreign Affairs

- SS.USP.60.02.a Describe the on going efforts of the Clinton presidency in the areas of; Middle East peace, support for new democratic nations such as Russia and Haiti, and human rights policy in areas such as China

SS.USP.65 The Bush Years, part 2

During the election of 2000 many issues divided the political parties and led to unique campaign strategies. As a result of controversial election returns from the state of Florida, questions were being asked about presidential election process. The U.S. Supreme Court resolved the election controversy. Serious concerns about the security of the nation were raised when jet liners crashed into the Trade Center and Pentagon; Americans were deeply interested in the direction and response that the Bush administration would make in dealing with terrorist organizations. As this is written, a slump in the economy and a down turn in business activity led the administration to ask Congress to cut taxes and rethink the priorities of the federal budget.

SS.USP.65.01 Domestic Affairs

- SS.USP.65.01.a Investigate Bush’s background and earlier political career
- SS.USP.65.01.b Trace elements of the election of 2000, the controversy and outcome
- SS.USP.65.01.c Analyze the Supreme Court actions in relation to their past history of dealing with political issues and the election of 2000 decision
- SS.USP.65.01.d economic issues, 9-11, national and internal security

SS.USP.65.02 Foreign Affairs

- SS.USP.65.02.a Describe Bush’s style in foreign policy
- SS.USP.65.02.b Examine issues, policy and outcomes: Middle East, Persian Gulf, Korea, NATO