

New York United States History and Government

New York Social Studies	Boardworks U.S. History presentations
Unit Two: Constitutional Foundations for the United States Democratic Republic	
I. The Constitution: The Foundation of American Society	
A. Historical foundations	
1. 17th- and 18th-century Enlightenment thought	
a. European intellectuals (Locke, Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau)	Colonization and Settlement part 3 The War for Independence part 2
b. Key events (Magna Carta, habeas corpus, English Bill of Rights, Glorious Revolution)	–
2. The peoples and peopling of the American colonies (voluntary and involuntary)	
a. Native American Indians (relations between colonists and Native American Indians, trade, alliances, forced labor, warfare)	Colonization and Settlement part 1 Colonization and Settlement part 4 The War for Independence part 1
b. Slave trade	Colonization and Settlement part 1 Colonization and Settlement part 3
c. Varieties of immigrant motivation, ethnicities, and experiences	Colonization and Settlement part 1 Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3
3. Colonial experience: political rights and mercantile relationships	
a. Colonial charters and self-government: Mayflower Compact, town meetings, House of Burgesses, local government, property rights, enforceable contracts, Albany Plan of Union	Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3 Colonization and Settlement part 4
b. Native American governmental systems	–
c. Colonial slavery (evolution and variation of slavery in Chesapeake, South Carolina and Georgia, lower Mississippi Valley, middle colonies, and the North; slave resistance; influence of Africa and African-American culture upon colonial cultures; contradiction between slavery and emerging ideals of freedom and liberty)	Colonization and Settlement part 2 Colonization and Settlement part 3 Colonization and Settlement part 4
d. Freedom of the press: the Zenger case	–
e. Salutary neglect, rights of English citizens in America	Colonization and Settlement part 4 The War for Independence part 1
4. The Revolutionary War and the Declaration of Independence	
a. Causes of the Revolution	Colonization and Settlement part 4 The War for Independence part 1 The War for Independence part 2

b. Revolutionary ideology (republican principles, natural rights)	The War for Independence part 1 The War for Independence part 2 The War for Independence part 3
c. Revolutionary leaders: Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry	The War for Independence part 1 The War for Independence part 2 The War for Independence part 3 The New Nation part 3
d. Slavery, African-Americans, and the outcome of the American Revolution (African-American role in the Revolution, growth of the “free black” population)	The War for Independence part 3 The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
5. New York State Constitution based on republican principles	
a. New York State Constitution	—
b. State constitutions (ratification by the people, unicameral versus bicameral legislatures, branches of government)	The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 2
c. Guaranteeing religious liberty (disestablishment of churches, the growth of religious pluralism)	The New Nation part 2
d. The abolition of slavery in the North	The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 3
6. Articles of Confederation	The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 2
7. Northwest Ordinance	The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 3
B. Constitutional Convention	
1. Representation and process	
a. Framers of the Constitution (James Madison)	The New Nation part 2
b. Plans of government (Virginia plan, New Jersey plan, Connecticut plan)	The New Nation part 2
2. Conflict and compromise: seeking effective institutions	
a. Protecting liberty against abuses or power	The New Nation part 2
b. Power separated and balanced	The New Nation part 2
c. The Constitution, slavery, and fear of tyrannical powers of government	The New Nation part 2
3. The document: structure of government	The New Nation part 2
4. Ratification	
a. The Federalist Papers—a New York activity with widespread influence	The New Nation part 2
b. The debate: Federalist and Anti-Federalist arguments	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
C. The Bill of Rights	The New Nation part 2

D. Basic structure and function: three branches and their operation	The New Nation part 2
E. Basic constitutional principles	
(1) national power—limits and potentials	The New Nation part 2
(2) federalism—balance between nation and state	The New Nation part 2
(3) the judiciary—interpreter of the Constitution or shaper of public policy	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
(4) civil liberties—protecting individual liberties from governmental abuses; the balance between government and the individual	The New Nation part 2
(5) criminal procedures—the balance between the rights of the accused and protection of the community and victims	The New Nation part 2
(6) equality—its historic and present meaning as a constitutional value	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
(7) the rights of women under the Constitution	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
(8) the rights of ethnic and racial groups under the Constitution	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
(9) Presidential power in wartime and in foreign affairs	The New Nation part 2 The New Nation part 3
(10) the separation of powers and the capacity to govern	The New Nation part 2
(11) avenues of representation	The New Nation part 2
(12) property rights and economic policy	The New Nation part 2
(13) constitutional change and flexibility	The New Nation part 2
F. Implementing the new constitutional principles	
1. Creating domestic stability through sound financial policies: Hamilton's financial plans	The New Nation part 3
2. Development of unwritten constitutional government under Washington, Adams, and Jefferson: cabinet, political parties, judicial review, executive and congressional interpretation, lobbying; the Marshall Court (Marbury v. Madison, 1803, McCulloch v. Maryland, 1819, and Gibbons v. Ogden, 1824)	The New Nation part 3
3. Establishing a stable political system	
a. The Federalist and Republican parties (philosophies of Hamilton and Jefferson)	The New Nation part 3
b. Suppressing dissent (the Whiskey Rebellion, the Alien and Sedition Acts)	The New Nation part 1 The New Nation part 3
4. Neutrality and national security, Washington through Monroe: foreign affairs, establishing boundaries	
a. Neutrality: A key element of American foreign policy—influence of geography	The New Nation part 3
b. A new nation in a world at war	The New Nation part 3

c. Economic pressures as a tool of diplomacy	The New Nation part 3
d. The failure of Republican diplomacy: War of 1812 (significance of the War for Native American Indians, Spain, the growth of industry)	The New Nation part 3
e. Monroe Doctrine	America Becomes a World Power part 1
II. The Constitution Tested: Nationalism and Sectionalism	
A. Factors unifying the United States, 1789-1861	
1. The first and second two-party systems	The New Nation part 3
2. The market economy and interstate commerce	A United Nation? part 1
3. The Marshall Court	–
B. Constitutional stress and crisis	
1. Developing sectional differences and philosophies of government	
a. The growth of urban and industrial patterns of life in the North	A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 1
(1.) the transportation revolution (Erie Canal, rise of the port of New York, New York City's rise as a trade and manufacturing center)	A United Nation? part 1 Westward Expansion part 2
(2.) the introduction of the factory system	A United Nation? part 1
(3.) working conditions	A United Nation? part 1
(4.) women and work	A United Nation? part 1
(5.) urban problems	A United Nation? part 1
b. Middle-class and working-class life in the pre-Civil War North (families, gender roles, schooling, childhood, living conditions, status of free blacks)	A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 3
c. Foreign immigration and nativist reactions (Jews; Irish mass starvation, 1845-1850; Germans; 1848 refugees; Know Nothings)	Westward Expansion part 2
d. Patterns of Southern development (growth of cotton cultivation, movement into the Old Southwest, women on plantations)	A United Nation? part 1 A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 1
e. Life under slavery (slave laws; material conditions of life; women and children; religious and cultural express resistance)	A United Nation? part 2 A United Nation? part 3 The Civil War part 1 The Civil War part 2
2. Equal rights and justice: expansion of franchise; search for minority rights; expansion of slavery; abolitionist movement; the underground railroad; denial of Native American Indian rights and land ownership	
a. Political democratization: national political nominating convention, secret ballot	–

b. The rise of mass politics (John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, the spoils system, the bank war, Martin Van Buren)	A United Nation? part 1
c. Native Americans	
(1.) History of Indian relations from 1607	Colonization and Settlement part 4 The War for Independence part 1 The New Nation part 3 Westward Expansion: part 3
(2.) Native American cultural survival strategies (cultural adaptation, cultural revitalization movements, Pan-Indian movements, resistance)	Westward Expansion: part 3 Civil Rights part 3
(3.) The removal policy: Worcester v. Georgia, 1832	Westward Expansion part 3
d. The birth of the American reform tradition (religious and secular roots; public schools; care for the physically disabled and the mentally ill; the problems of poverty and crime; antislavery; women's rights movement)	A United Nation? part 3
3. The great constitutional debates: states' rights versus federal supremacy (nullification); efforts to address slavery issue (Missouri Compromise, Compromise of 1850, fugitive slave law, Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857); preservation of the Union	Westward Expansion part 1 A United Nation? part 2 The Civil War part 1 The Civil War part 2
C. Territorial expansion through diplomacy, migration, annexation, and war; Manifest Destiny	
1. The Louisiana Purchase	Westward Expansion part 1
2. Exploring and settling the West (explorers, Lewis and Clark expedition, naturalists, trappers and traders, trailblazers, missionaries, pioneers, the Mormon Church)	Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 2
3. The Spanish, Mexican, and Native American West	Westward Expansion part 3 Westward Expansion part 4
4. Motives for and implications of expansion and western settlement	Westward Expansion part 1 Westward Expansion part 2 Westward Expansion part 3 Westward Expansion part 4
5. Politics of western expansion (Manifest Destiny, the Texas and Oregon questions, the Mexican War)	Westward Expansion part 2 Westward Expansion part 4
6. Impact of western expansion upon Mexicans and Native Americans	Westward Expansion part 3 Westward Expansion part 4
D. The Constitution in jeopardy: The American Civil War	
1. United States society divided	

a. Party disintegration and realignment and sectional polarization (Kansas-Nebraska Act, disintegration of the Whig Party and the rise of the Republican Party, Dred Scott decision, John Brown's raid)	The Civil War part 2
b. Abraham Lincoln, the secession crisis, and efforts at compromise (Lincoln-Douglas debates, election of 1860, secession, compromise plans, Fort Sumter)	The Civil War part 2 The Civil War part 3
2. Wartime actions	
a. Military strategy, major battles (Antietam, Gettysburg), and human toll	The Civil War part 3
b. Impact of war on home front (civil liberties during the Civil War, women's roles)	–
c. Government policy during the war (wartime finances, creating a national currency, transcontinental railroad, Homestead Act)	Industrialization part 2 The Gilded Age part 3
d. Lincoln and Emancipation (the Emancipation Proclamation, the Gettysburg Address, African-American participation in the Civil War, the 13th Amendment)	The Civil War part 3 Legacy and Reconstruction part 1
Unit Three: Industrialization of the United States	
I. The Reconstructed Nation	
A. Reconstruction plans	
1. Lincoln's plan	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
2. Congressional Reconstruction	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
3. Post-Civil War amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th)	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
4. Impeachment of Andrew Johnson	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2
5. The reconstructed nation and shifting relationships between the federal government, state governments, and individual citizens	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
B. The North	
1. Economic and technological impacts of the Civil War	–
2. Expanding world markets	–
3. Developing labor needs	–
C. The New South	
1. Agriculture: land and labor (sharecropping and tenant farming)	Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
2. Status of freedmen	
a. The economic, political, social, and educational experiences of formerly enslaved African-Americans	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
b. From exclusion to segregation	The Gilded Age part 2

3. Struggle for political control in the New South	Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
4. Supreme Court interpretations of the 13th and 14th amendments (Civil Rights Cases, 1883)	Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
5. The emerging debate over “proper” role of African-Americans	–
D. End of Reconstruction	
1. Disputed election of 1876	Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
2. End of military occupation	Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
3. Restoration of white control in the South (1870s and 1880s) and abridgment of rights of freed African-Americans	Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
4. Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896: “separate but equal”	The Gilded Age part 2
E. The Impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction: Summary	
1. On political alignments	The Civil War: Part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
2. On the nature of citizenship	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
3. On federal-state relations	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
4. On the development of the North as an industrial power	–
5. On American society	Legacy and Reconstruction part 1 Legacy and Reconstruction part 2 Legacy and Reconstruction part 3
II. The Rise of the American Business, Industry, and Labor, 1865-1920	
A. Economic transformation and the “search for order”	
1. Business response to change: organize and rationalize	Industrialization part 1
2. Organizational responses	
a. From proprietorships and partnerships to the rise of monopolies	Industrialization part 2
b. Incorporation	Industrialization part 2
c. Capital concentration; consolidation	Industrialization part 2
d. Expanding markets: national and international	Industrialization part 1 Industrialization part 2
e. Merchandising changes, department stores, mail order catalogs	The Gilded Age part 2
B. Major areas of growth in business and industry	

1. Transportation: railroads and automobiles; urban transportation	Industrialization part 2 The Gilded Age part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 2
2. Building materials: steel	Industrialization part 2
3. Energy sources: coal, oil, electricity	Industrialization part 2
4. Communications: telegraph, telephone	Industrialization part 2
C. Representative entrepreneurs: Case studies in concentrated wealth and effort (other personalities may be substituted; local examples of enterprise should also be used)	
1. John D. Rockefeller: oil; Andrew Carnegie: steel; Ford: auto	Industrialization part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
2. Work ethic: Cotton Mather to Horatio Alger	—
3. Conflict between public good and private gain, e.g., use of resources	Industrialization part 2
D. New business and government practices: Popular and government responses	
1. Laissez-faire and government support; interpretation of 14th Amendment by Supreme Court	Industrialization part 2
2. Railroad “pooling”; rate inequities (Wabash, St. Louis, and Pacific Railway v. Illinois, 1886); railroad regulation: state and national ICC.	—
3. Competition and absorption; mergers and trusts; Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890 (United States v. E.C. Knight, 1895)	Industrialization part 2
E. Labor’s response to economic change: Organize	
1. Efforts at national labor unions: Knights of Labor (1869); AF of L (1881-1886); ILGWU (1900)	
a. “Bread and butter” objectives	Industrialization part 3
b. Unions and social issues (education)	Industrialization part 3
c. Attitudes toward immigrants, African- Americans, women	Industrialization part 3
d. Union leadership (Gompers, Debs)	Industrialization part 3
2. Struggle and conflict	
a. Major strikes: gains and losses— Homestead, Pullman (In Re Debs, 1895), Lawrence	Industrialization part 3
b. Management’s position	Industrialization part 3
c. Weapons or tactics employed in disputes between labor and management	Industrialization part 3
d. Attitude and role of government	Industrialization part 3
F. Agrarian response to economic change: Organize and protest	
a. The Grange movement as agrarian protest	—
b. Populism: a political response—William Jennings Bryan and the election of 1896	The Gilded Age part 4
(1) Case study: The Populists as a grassroots political party	The Gilded Age part 4

c. National government response: Interstate Commerce Act, 1887	—
III. Adjusting Society to Industrialism: American People and Places	
A. Impact of industrialization	
1. Urban growth	
a. Attractions: jobs, education, culture, public education system	The Gilded Age part 1
b. Problems (slums, increased crime, inadequate water and sanitation services)	The Gilded Age part 1
c. Skyscrapers and elevators; tenements and walk-ups	The Gilded Age part 1
d. Social Darwinism, increased class division, conspicuous consumption, social conscience, philanthropy	Industrialization part 2 America Becomes a World Power part 1
2. Work and workers	
a. Factories and people—immigrant patterns of settlement	The Gilded Age part 1
b. Geographic, economic, social, and political considerations	Industrialization part 1 The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 3
c. Working conditions: “wage slavery”	Industrialization part 3 The Gilded Age part 1
d. Living conditions: company towns and urban slums	The Gilded Age part 1 The Gilded Age part 2
e. The Great Migration: The migration of African-Americans to the North	The Roaring Twenties part 2
3. Women, families, and work	
a. Traditional roles—Victorian ideal and reality	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
b. Outside and inside their homes: double drudgery	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
c. Jobs for domestics, laundresses, and textile workers; technology brought jobs as telephone operators and typists	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
d. Emerging family patterns: two wage earners, broken homes	The Progressive Era part 2
e. Problems of child labor, elderly, disabled, and African-American women	The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
(1) Case study: child labor	The Progressive Era part 2 The Progressive Era part 3
f. Role of religion in a pluralistic society	—
(1) Religious tolerance develops slowly	—
(2) Puritan beliefs and values influenced our historical development	—
(3) Religion and party politics to 1896	The Gilded Age part 4

4. The growing middle class (consumerism and its material benefits and effects)	The Gilded Age part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
5. Art and literature (Mark Twain and penny dailies)	The Gilded Age part 2
B. Immigration, 1850-1924	
1. New sources: eastern/southern Europe; Asia—the “new ethnicity”	
a. Case studies: Italian immigration, Chinese immigration (1850-1924, West to East migration), Russian/Jewish immigration	The Gilded Age part 1
2. The impulses abroad	The Gilded Age part 1
3. The attractions here: labor shortages, liberty, and freedoms	The Gilded Age part 1
4. Urbanization: ghettos	The Gilded Age part 1
5. “Americanization” process	The Gilded Age part 1
6. Impacts on family, religion, education, and politics	The Gilded Age part 1
7. Contributions to American society	
a. Diversity of the United States population	The Gilded Age part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 3
C. Reactions to the “new” immigration	
1. Cultural pluralism: assimilation (Americanization), acculturation (“melting pot” or cultural pluralism), or both	The Gilded Age part 1
2. Nativist reactions: stereotyping and prejudice	The Gilded Age part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 3
(1) Case study: Irish immigration	–
3. Impact on African-Americans and other established minorities	–
4. “Yellow Peril,” West Coast restrictions	The Gilded Age part 1
5. Literacy testing, 1917	The Gilded Age part 1
6. The Red Scare	The Roaring Twenties part 3
7. Quota acts of 1921 and 1924	The Roaring Twenties part 3
D. The frontier (1850-1890)	
1. Land west of the Mississippi	The Gilded Age part 3
a. Rolling plains and the Great American Desert	The Gilded Age part 3
b. Native American Indian nations; concept of oneness with the environment	The Gilded Age part 3
c. The Homestead Act, 1862, and the settlement of the West	The Gilded Age part 3
2. The impact of industrialization	
a. Improved transportation facilitated shipping of foodstuffs and migration of population	The Gilded Age part 3 Industrialization part 2
b. Western migration of immigrants	–
c. Potential for investment: development of key urban centers	The Gilded Age part 3

3. Native American Indians	
a. Pressures of advancing white settlement: differing views of land use and ownership	The Gilded Age part 3
b. Treaties and legal status	The Gilded Age part 3
c. The Indian wars: 1850-1900	The Gilded Age part 3
d. Legislating Indian life: reservations; Dawes Act (1887)	The Gilded Age part 3
e. Indian civil rights laws—legal status of Native American Indians, 1887-1970: citizenship, 1924; self-government, 1934; selfdetermination, 1970	The Gilded Age part 3 Civil Rights: Part 3
Unit Four: The Progressive Movement: Responses to the Challenges Brought About by Industrialization and Urbanization	
I. Reform in America	
A.Pressures for reform	
1. Progressives supported the use of government power for different reform purposes	The Progressive Era part 1
2. Effects of developing technologies and their social, ethical, and moral impacts	The Progressive Era part 1
3. Struggle for fair standards of business operation and working conditions (Lochner v. New York, 1905; Muller v. Oregon, 1908)	The Progressive Era part 3
4. Increasing inequities between wealth and poverty	Industrialization part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 1
5. Rising power and influence of the middle class	The Progressive Era part 1
B. Progress: Social and economic reform and consumer protection	
1. The “Muckrakers” and reform	
a. Magazine writers (Steffens, Tarbell)	–
b. Novelists (Norris, Sinclair)	The Progressive Era part 3
c. Legislation (Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906, Meat Inspection Act, 1906)	The Progressive Era part 3
2. Other areas of concern	
a. Social settlement movement and the problems of poverty (Jacob Riis, Jane Addams)	–
b. Women’s rights and efforts for peace	The Progressive Era part 2
(1) The suffrage movement (Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony); Seneca Falls	A United Nation?: Part 3 The Gilded Age part 2 The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
(2) Beginnings of fight for birth control (Margaret Sanger)	The Roaring Twenties part 2
(3) Peace movement	The Progressive Era part 2
c. The black movement and reform (Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois)	The Progressive Era part 2
(1) Formation of NAACP (1912)	The Progressive Era part 2
(2) Ida Wells (anti-lynching)	The Progressive Era part 2
(3) Marcus Garvey	The Progressive Era part 2

d. Temperance/prohibition	The Roaring Twenties part 3 A United Nation?: Part 3
e. Formation of Anti-Defamation League (1913)	–
C. Progressivism and government action	
1. Emerging Progressive movement: political reform	
(1) Influence of America's urban middle class	The Progressive Era part 3
a. Municipal and state reform	The Progressive Era part 1
(1) Municipal reform: response to urban problems	The Progressive Era part 1
(2) Sudden growth and needed services	The Progressive Era part 1
b. Progressive state reform: e.g., Wisconsin (Robert LaFollette); New York (Theodore Roosevelt); Massachusetts (initiative, referendum, recall); economic, social, environmental reforms	The Progressive Era part 1
2. Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal	
a. The stewardship theory of the Presidency	–
b. Legislation strengthening railroad regulation and consumer protection	The Progressive Era part 3
c. "Trust-busting" court cases (Northern Securities Co. v. United States, 1904); rule of reason: Standard Oil	The Progressive Era part 3
3. Conservation	
a. Theodore Roosevelt's concern for nature, land, and resources	The Progressive Era part 3
b. Federal legislation and projects: effects on states' limits	The Progressive Era part 3
c. Roles of Gifford Pinchot and John Muir	The Progressive Era part 3
4. Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom	
a. Progressivism at its zenith; the 1912 election: Taft, Roosevelt, Wilson	The Progressive Era part 3
b. The Underwood Tariff and the graduated income tax	The Progressive Era part 3
c. Clayton Antitrust Act and the Federal Trade Commission	The Progressive Era part 3
d. The Federal Reserve System (monetary controls)	The Progressive Era part 3
e. Women's suffrage amendment	The Progressive Era part 2
5. World War I: effect on domestic reform	The Progressive Era part 3 World War I part 3
II. The Rise of American Power	
A. An emerging global involvement	
1. From old diplomacy to new, 1865-1900	
a. Role of increased American power	America Becomes a World Power part 1
(1) Communications technology	Industrialization part 2
(2) American attitudes toward international role	America Becomes a World Power part 1
(3) Growth of naval power	America Becomes a World Power part 1

b. Perry and the “opening” of Japan (1854)	America Becomes a World Power part 1
2. Other Pacific overtures	
a. United States and China; the Chinese perspective (Boxer Rebellion)	America Becomes a World Power part 3
b. The Open-Door policy	America Becomes a World Power part 3
c. Acquisition of Hawaii	America Becomes a World Power part 2
d. Naval bases: Samoa	America Becomes a World Power part 2
3. Imperialism: the Spanish-American War	
a. Causes for war	America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 2
b. United States empire—Puerto Rico; Cuban protectorate (the Platt Amendment)	America Becomes a World Power part 2
(1) Acquisition of the Philippines: “the great debate”	America Becomes a World Power part 2
(2) Disposition of territories	America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 2
(3) Constitutional issues	–
4. Latin American affairs	
a. Monroe Doctrine update (Roosevelt corollary): the view from Latin America	America Becomes a World Power part 1 America Becomes a World Power part 3
b. West Indies protectorates (“the big stick”)	America Becomes a World Power part 3
c. Panama Canal: acquisition and construction; Canal retrocession treaty	America Becomes a World Power part 3
d. Taft and dollar diplomacy	America Becomes a World Power part 3
B. Restraint and involvement: 1914-1920	
1. United States involvement	
a. Efforts at neutrality and “preparedness”	World War I part 2
b. Causes of United States entry into World War I	World War I part 2
c. United States role in the war	World War I part 2
d. United States reaction to the Russian Revolution	World War I part 2
C. Wartime constitutional issues	
1. War opposition and patriotism: the draft issue	World War I part 3
2. Espionage and Sedition acts	World War I part 3
3. Schenck v. United States, 1919; clear and present danger doctrine	World War I part 3
4. Red Scare, 1918-1919	The Roaring Twenties part 3
D. The search for peace and arms control: 1914-1930	
1. The peace movement: Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom	–
2. War aims: The Fourteen Points	World War I part 4
3. Treaty of Versailles: Wilson’s role	World War I part 4
4. League of Nations: Henry Cabot Lodge and the United States Senate rejection	World War I part 4

5. Washington Naval Disarmament Conference (1920s)	–
6. Reparations and war debts (United States as a world banker)	World War II part 1
7. Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)	–
8. Establishment of the World Court	–
Unit Five: At Home and Abroad: Prosperity and Depression, 1917-1940	
I. War and Prosperity: 1917-1929	
A. Impact of war	
1. War's effects on gender roles, on African-Americans, and other minority groups	World War I part 3 The Roaring Twenties part 2
2. Case study: Movement of African-Americans from the South to northern cities	The Roaring Twenties part 2
3. Return to "normalcy": 1918-1921	The Roaring Twenties part 1
B. The twenties: Business boom or false prosperity?	
1. Post-World War I recession	The Roaring Twenties part 1
2. Avarice and scandal: Teapot Dome	The Roaring Twenties part 1
3. Coolidge prosperity; not for everyone	The Roaring Twenties part 1
4. Problems on the farm	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Great Depression part 1
a. Expansion, mortgages, and advancing technology	The Roaring Twenties part 1
b. Farmers and minorities fail to share in economic benefit	The Roaring Twenties part 1
5. Speculative boom: the "big bull market"	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Great Depression part 1
C. Mass consumption and the clash of cultural values	
1. Mass consumption	
a. The automobile: new industries, products, and services	The Roaring Twenties part 2
b. Installment buying: consumer durable goods (appliances)	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Great Depression part 1
c. Real estate boom and suburban development; its economic and geographic implications: decline of trolleys and trains, improvement of roads	The Roaring Twenties part 2
(1) The emergence of new regional, political, and economic units	–
d. Entertainment: radio; motion pictures; advertising and cultural homogenization	The Roaring Twenties part 2 The Great Depression part 3
2. Constitutional and legal issues	
a. Threats to civil liberties: Red Scare, Ku Klux Klan, and Sacco and Vanzetti	The Roaring Twenties part 3
b. Prohibition (18th Amendment) and the Volstead Act: stimulus to crime, public attitudes, repeal (21st Amendment)	The Roaring Twenties part 3

c. Science, religion, and education: the Scopes trial (1925)	The Roaring Twenties part 3
d. Restrictions on immigration: closing the “golden door”	The Roaring Twenties part 3
3. Shifting cultural values	
a. Revolution in morals and manners: fads, flappers, and Freud	The Roaring Twenties part 2
b. Women’s changing roles	The Roaring Twenties part 2
(1) Effect of World War I	World War I pt 3 The Roaring Twenties part 2
(2) Involvement in the political process: the 19th Amendment	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
(3) Health and working conditions	The Progressive Era part 2
(4) Women in the workforce	The Progressive Era part 2 The Roaring Twenties part 2
(5) Emerging role: emphasis on wife rather than mother	The Roaring Twenties part 2
c. The literary scene	The Roaring Twenties part 2
(1) Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway, Edith Wharton, Willa Cather, and F. Scott Fitzgerald	The Roaring Twenties part 2
(2) The Harlem Renaissance: Duke Ellington, Langston Hughes, Bessie Smith	The Roaring Twenties part 2
II. The Great Depression	
A. Onset of the Depression	
1. Weakness in the economy	
a. Overproduction/underconsumption (maldistribution of wealth)	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Great Depression part 1
b. Overexpansion of credit (e.g., buying stock on margin)	The Roaring Twenties part 1 The Great Depression part 1
2. The stock market crash	
a. Worldwide nature—Growing financial interdependence	The Great Depression part 1
b. Interdependent banking systems	—
c. International trade	The Great Depression part 1
d. Political repercussions	The Great Depression part 2
3. The Hoover response	
a. Rugged individualism; “trickle down” economics	The Great Depression part 2
b. Reconstruction Finance Corporation	The Great Depression part 2
4. Unemployment, the Bonus Army, Hooverilles; impact on women and minorities	The Great Depression part 2 The Great Depression part 3
B. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal: Relief, recovery, and reform programs	
1. Relief of human suffering	
a. Bank “holiday”; Emergency Banking Act	The New Deal part 1

b. Federal Emergency Relief Act	The New Deal part 1
c. Unemployment: WPA, PWA, CCC; troubling equity issues	The New Deal part 1 The New Deal part 2
2. Recovery of the United States economy	
a. NRA: "codes of fair competition"	The New Deal: Part 1
b. Mortgage relief: HOLC, FHA	The New Deal: Part 1
c. First and second AAA, scarcity and parity	The New Deal: Part 1 The New Deal: Part 2
3. Search for effective reform (program examples)	
a. Banking: Glass-Steagall Act (FDIC)	The New Deal part 1
b. Stock market: SEC	The New Deal part 1
c. Social Security	The New Deal part 2
d. Labor	The New Deal part 2
(1) Wagner Act (NLRB)	The New Deal part 2
(2) Labor Standards Act	The New Deal part 2
4. Labor's response: Formation of CIO	The New Deal part 2
5. Controversial aspects of the New Deal	
a. Constitutional issues	The New Deal part 1
(1) Supreme Court and the NRA (Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States, 1935)	The New Deal part 1
(2) Supreme Court and the AAA	The New Deal part 1
(3) TVA: model yardstick or creeping socialism	-
b. 1936 election "mandate"	The New Deal part 1
c. Roosevelt's "Court-packing" proposal: failure and success	The New Deal part 1
d. 1940: third-term controversy (the unwritten constitution)	-
e. Passage of the 22nd Amendment (1951)	-
6. The human factor	
a. FDR as communicator and his efforts to restore public confidence; press conferences, "fireside chats," and effective use of the radio	The New Deal part 1
b. Eleanor Roosevelt as the President's eyes and ears	The New Deal part 2
c. The Dust Bowl and the Okies	The Great Depression part 3
d. The New Deal and women (Frances Perkins)	The New Deal part 2
e. The New Deal and minorities (shift in African-American vote): discriminatory results	The New Deal part 2
f. Indian Reorganization Act (1934)	The New Deal part 2
7. Culture of the Depression	
a. Literature: John Steinbeck and Langston Hughes	The Great Depression part 3
b. Music: jazz, swing (big bands)	-

c. Art: WPA, fine arts, Hollywood, comic books	The Great Depression part 3
8. Opposition to the New Deal: Al Smith, Norman Thomas, Huey Long, Father Coughlin, Dr. Townsend	The New Deal part 2
Unit Six: The United States in an Age of Global Crisis: Responsibility and Cooperation	
I. Peace in Peril: 1933-1950	
A. Isolation and neutrality	
1. Causes of disillusion and pacifism	The Roaring Twenties part 3
2. Neutrality Acts of 1935-37	The Roaring Twenties part 3
3. Spanish Civil War: testing war technology and ideology	–
4. FDR's "quarantine" speech (1937)	–
B. Failure of peace; triumph of aggression	
1. Aggressions of Japan, Germany, Italy: 1932-1940	World War II part 1 World War II part 2 World War II part 3
2. Appeasement: The Munich Conference (1938)	World War II part 1
3. German attack on Poland; start of World War II in Europe	World War II part 2
4. Gradual United States involvement	
a. Neutrality Act of 1939 ("cash and carry")	World War II part 2
b. Lend-Lease Act and 50 overage destroyers deal	World War II part 2
c. The moral dimension: The Atlantic Charter (August 1941)	World War II part 2
C. The United States in World War II	
1. Pearl Harbor	World War II part 2 World War II part 3
2. The human dimensions of the war	
a. The "arsenal of democracy" (feats of productivity)	Reactions to World War II part 1
b. Role of women: WACs; Rosie the Riveter; return of the retired	Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2
c. Mobilization: the draft; minority issues	Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2
d. Financing the war: war bond drives; Hollywood goes to war	Reactions to World War II part 1
e. Rationing	Reactions to World War II part 1
f. Experiences of men and women in military service	Reactions to World War II part 1
3. Allied strategy and leadership	
a. Assistance to Soviet Union	World War II part 2
b. Europe first	World War II part 2

c. A two-front war	World War II part 2 World War II part 3
4. The atomic bomb	
a. The Manhattan Project (role of refugees)	World War II part 3
b. Truman's decision to use the atomic bomb against Japan: Hiroshima and Nagasaki	World War II part 3
c. United States occupation of Japan; the "MacArthur constitution"	World War II part 4
d. Japanese war crime trials	World War II part 4
5. The war's impact on minorities	
a. Incarceration of West Coast Japanese-Americans; Executive Order 9066; Korematsu v. United States (1944)	Reactions to World War II part 2
b. Extent of racially integrated units in the military	Reactions to World War II part 1 Reactions to World War II part 2
c. The Nazi Holocaust: United States and world reactions	Reactions to World War II part 3
d. The Nuremberg war crimes trials; later trials of other Nazi criminals, e.g., Eichmann, Barbie	Reactions to World War II part 3
6. Demobilization	
a. Inflation and strikes	Reactions to World War II part 2
b. The G.I. Bill; impact on education and housing	Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 1
c. Truman's Fair Deal	An Era of Social Change part 1
d. Partisan problems with Congress	–
e. Minorities continued to find it difficult to obtain fair practices in housing, employment, education	An Era of Social Change part 1
f. Upset election of 1948; Truman versus Dewey	An Era of Social Change part 1
g. Truman and civil rights	An Era of Social Change part 1
II. Peace with Problems: 1945-1960	
A. International peace efforts	
1. Formation of the United Nations	World War II part 4 The Cold War part 1
2. United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights	
a. Eleanor Roosevelt's role	–
b. Senate response	–
3. Displaced persons: refugee efforts	–
B. Expansion and containment: Europe	
1. Summitry: Yalta and Potsdam, establishing "spheres of influence"	World War II part 4 The Cold War part 1

2. The Iron Curtain: Winston Churchill	The Cold War part 1
3. Postwar uses for United States power	
a. The Truman Doctrine: Greece and Turkey	The Cold War part 1
b. The Marshall Plan	The Cold War part 1
(1) Aid for Europe	The Cold War part 1
(2) The Common Market	–
(3) European Parliament	–
c. Berlin airlift	The Cold War part 2
d. Formation of NATO alliance	The Cold War part 2
C. Containment in Asia, Africa, and Latin America	
1. The United States and Japan	
a. Separate peace treaty (1951)	–
b. Reconstruction of Japan	–
2. The United States and China	
a. Rise to power of Mao Zedong and the People's Republic of China	The Cold War part 2
b. Chiang Kai-shek to Taiwan (1949)	The Cold War part 2
3. USSR tests an A-bomb (1949)	The Cold War part 1
4. The “hot war” in Asia: Korean War	
a. The Yalu River: China enters the war	The Cold War part 2
b. United Nations efforts: MacArthur, Truman, and “limited war”	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2
c. Stalemate and truce (1953)	The Cold War part 2
5. Point four aid: Africa, Asia, Latin America	–
D. The Cold War at home	
1. Truman and government loyalty checks Case studies: The Smith Act and the House Un-American Activities Committee (Watkins v. United States, 1957); the Alger Hiss case (1950); the Rosenberg trial (1950)	The Cold War part 2
2. Loyalty and dissent: the case of Robert Oppenheimer	–
3. McCarthyism	The Cold War part 2
4. Politics of the Cold War	
a. Loss of China	The Cold War part 2
b. Stalemate in Korea	The Cold War part 2
c. Truman's falling popularity	The Cold War part 2
Unit Seven: World in Uncertain Times: 1950- present	
I. Towards a Postindustrial World: Living in a Global Age	
A. Changes within the United States	

1. Energy sources (nuclear power)	Limits and Conservatism part 2
2. Materials (plastics, light metals)	–
3. Technology (computers)	America as Hyperpower part 2
4. Corporate structures (multinational corporations)	An Era of Social Change part 1
5. Nature of employment (agriculture to industry to service)	An Era of Social Change part 1 America as Hyperpower part 2
6. Problems (waste disposal, air/water pollution, growing energy usage, depleting resources, e.g., domestic oil supply)	International Diplomacy part 2 Limits and Conservatism part 1 Limits and Conservatism part 2
II. Containment and Consensus: 1945 - 1960	
A. Review postwar events	
1. Emerging power relationships: East/West; North/South; (haves/have-nots; developed/developing nations)	The Cold War part 1
B. Eisenhower foreign policies	
1. The end of the Korean War	The Cold War part 2
2. John Foster Dulles, the domino theory and massive retaliation; brinkmanship posture	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2
3. The H-bomb; atoms for peace	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 2
4. Summits and U-2s	The Cold War part 2
5. Establishment of SEATO	–
6. Controversy: Aswan Dam and Suez Canal	The Cold War part 1
7. Polish and Hungarian uprisings	–
8. Eisenhower Doctrine: intervention in Lebanon	–
9. Sputnik: initiating the space race	The Cold War part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
C. Domestic politics and constitutional issues	
1. The Eisenhower peace	
a. Returning the United States to a peacetime economy	Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 1
b. Interstate Highway Act (1956)	An Era of Social Change part 1
c. Suburbanization	An Era of Social Change part 2
d. The Warren Court	An Era of Social Change part 3
2. Civil rights	
a. Jackie Robinson breaks the color barrier	–

b. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka , 1954	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 1
c. Beginnings of modern civil rights movement	Civil Rights part 1
(1) Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott	Civil Rights part 1 Era of Social Change part 2
(2) Little Rock: school desegregation	Civil Rights part 1
(3) Segregation in public transportation ruled unconstitutional	Civil Rights part 1
(4) Sit-ins: nonviolent tactic	Civil Rights part 2
(5) Civil Rights Act of 1957	Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 1
D. The people	
1. Prosperity and conservatism	
a. Postwar consumption: homes, autos, and television	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
b. New educational opportunities: G.I. Bill	Reactions to World War II part 2 An Era of Social Change part 2
c. The baby boom and its effects	An Era of Social Change part 2
2. Migration and immigration	
a. Suburbanization: Levittowns	An Era of Social Change part 1 An Era of Social Change part 2
b. Cities: declining	An Era of Social Change part 1
c. New immigration patterns: Caribbean focus	–
III. Decade of Change: 1960s	
A. The Kennedy years	
1. The New Frontier: dreams and promises	
a. Civil rights actions	Civil Rights part 2
(1) James Meredith at the University of Mississippi	–
(2) Public career of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Birmingham protest (“Letter from Birmingham Jail”)	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 2
(3) Assassination of Medgar Evers	–
(4) March on Washington	Civil Rights part 2
2. Foreign policy and Cold War crises	
a. Bay of Pigs invasion	The Cold War part 3
b. Vienna Summit/Berlin Wall	The Cold War part 3
c. Cuban missile crisis	The Cold War part 3

d. Laos and Vietnam	The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1
e. Latin America and the Alliance for Progress	An Era of Social Change part 3
f. Peace Corps	The Cold War pt 3 An Era of Social Change part 3
g. Launching the race to the Moon	An Era of Social Change part 3
h. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 1963, 1967; Hot Line established	The Cold War part 3
3. Movement for rights of disabled citizens	
a. Background	–
(1) Historic attitude that disabled were defective	–
(2) Emergence of humanitarian view in 19th century, development of large institutions	–
(3) Development of the concept of normalization; early-20th-century programs of education and training	–
b. Kennedy administration, 1961-1963; beginning awareness, changing attitudes	–
(1) President's Council on Mental Retardation	–
(2) Special Olympics	–
c. Litigation and legislation; 1960 - present	–
(1) Education of the Handicapped Act, 1966	–
(2) Education for All Handicapped Children Act, 1971	–
(3) Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Section 504	–
(4) Americans with Disabilities Act, 1990	–
d. Dependence to independence	–
(1) Activism by disabled veterans	–
(2) Deinstitutionalization	–
(3) Mainstreaming	–
4. Assassination in Dallas	An Era of Social Change part 3
B. Johnson and the Great Society	
1. Expanding on the Kennedy social programs	
a. War on poverty; VISTA	An Era of Social Change part 3
b. Medicare	An Era of Social Change part 3
c. Federal aid to education	An Era of Social Change part 3
d. Environmental issues and concerns	Limits and Conservatism part 2
2. The Moon landing: the challenge of space exploration	An Era of Social Change part 3
3. Continued demands for equality: civil rights movement	
a. Black protest, pride, and power	Civil Rights part 2

(1) NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People): legal judicial leadership, Urban League	Civil Rights part 2
b. Case studies	Civil Rights part 2
(1) SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee): sit-in movement among college students	Civil Rights part 2
(2) SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference): promote nonviolent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts	Civil Rights part 2
(3) CORE (Congress of Racial Equality): "Freedom Riders"	Civil Rights part 2
(4) Testing of segregation laws	Reactions to World War II part 2 Civil Rights part 2
(5) Others: Black Muslims; prominence of Malcolm X: advocating separation of races, separate state in the United States	Civil Rights part 2
(6) Civil unrest: Watts riot, 1965, as example; Kerner Commission	Civil Rights part 2
(7) Assassination of Malcolm X (February 1965)	Civil Rights part 2
c. Legislative impact	Civil Rights part 2
(1) Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States, 1964), modifications since 1964	An Era of Social Change part 2 An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 2
(2) 24th Amendment (eliminating poll tax)	An Era of Social Change part 2
(3) Voting Rights Act, 1965	Civil Rights part 2
(4) Court decisions since 1948 upholding or modifying preferential treatment in employment; equal access to housing; travel and accommodations; voting rights; educational equity	Civil Rights part 2
(5) Fair Housing Act, 1968	Civil Rights part 2
4. Demands for equality: women	
a. The modern women's movement	Civil Rights part 3
(1) Kennedy Commission and the Civil Rights Act, 1963-1964	—
(2) NOW (1966) to present	Civil Rights part 3
b. Issues	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 3
(1) Shifting roles and images	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 3
(2) Equal Rights Amendment (failure to ratify)	Civil Rights part 3
(3) Roe v. Wade, 1973	Civil Rights part 3
(4) Equality in the workplace: compensation, the glass ceiling	An Era of Social Change part 2
(5) Increased focus on domestic abuse	An Era of Social Change part 2 Civil Rights part 3

5. Rising consciousness of Hispanic-Americans	
a. "Brown power" movement	Civil Rights part 3
b. Organizing farm labor (Cesar Chavez)	Civil Rights part 3
c. Cuban and Haitian immigration	–
d. Increasing presence in American politics	Civil Rights part 3
6. Demands for equality: American Indian Movement (AIM) and other protests	
a. Occupation of Alcatraz	–
b. The "long march"	Civil Rights part 3
c. Wounded Knee, 1973	Civil Rights part 3
7. Rights of the accused	
a. Mapp v. Ohio, 1961	–
b. Gideon v. Wainwright, 1963	–
c. Miranda v. Arizona, 1966	An Era of Social Change part 3
8. Legislative reapportionment: Baker v. Carr, 1962	An Era of Social Change part 3
IV. The Limits of Power: Turmoil at Home and Abroad, 1965-1972	
A. Vietnam: sacrifice and turmoil	
1. The French-Indochinese War: early United States involvement; Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy policies (review how foreign policy is formulated)	The Cold War part 1 The Cold War part 3 The Vietnam War part 1
2. United States and the spread of communism; domino theory; credibility of other United States commitments	The Cold War part 1 The Vietnam War part 1
3. Civil war in South Vietnam; concept of guerrilla warfare	The Vietnam War part 1 The Vietnam War part 2
4. LBJ and the Americanization of the war	
a. Fear of "losing" Vietnam	The Vietnam War part 2
b. Escalation and United States assumptions; Tet offensive	The Vietnam War part 2
5. Student protests at home	
a. Draft protesters	The Vietnam War part 3
b. Political radicals: protests, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), antiwar	The Vietnam War part 3
c. Cultural radicals: hippies and communalists	An Era of Social Change part 2
6. 1968: A year of turmoil	
a. President Johnson's decision not to seek reelection	An Era of Social Change part 3 The Vietnam War part 3
b. Assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (April 1968) and Robert Kennedy (June 1968)	An Era of Social Change part 3 Civil Rights part 2

c. The Democratic Convention; war protesters disrupt proceedings	An Era of Social Change part 3 The Vietnam War part 3
d. Impact of the Vietnam War on society	An Era of Social Change part 3 The Vietnam War part 3
V. The Trend Towards Conservatism, 1972-1985	
A. Nixon as President, 1969-1974	
1. Domestic policies and events	
a. Modifications to Great Society programs (OSHA, Federal Energy Office, DEA, Clean Air Act, food stamps, revenuesharing)	Limits and Conservatism part 1
b. The Moon landing	An Era of Social Change part 3
c. Environmental Protection Agency (1970)	Limits and Conservatism part 1
d. Self-determination for American Indians (1970)	Civil Rights part 3
e. Ratification of the 26th Amendment (1971)	The Vietnam War part 3
f. Title IX - equal education access (1972)	–
2. Nixon's internationalism	
a. Henry Kissinger and realpolitik	The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1
(1) Withdrawal from Vietnam and Cambodia; peace talks and signing of Paris Peace Accords (Pentagon papers, New York Times v. United States, 1971)	The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1
(2) Nixon Doctrine	The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1
(3) Opening to China	International Diplomacy part 1
(4) Detente: SALT and grain	International Diplomacy part 1
3. The Presidency in crisis	
a. Resignation of Spiro Agnew	–
b. Watergate affair and its constitutional implications	Limits and Conservatism part 1
c. United States v. Nixon, 1974	Limits and Conservatism part 1
d. The impeachment process and resignation	Limits and Conservatism part 1
B. The Ford and Carter Presidencies	
1. The appointive Presidency: Ford and Rockefeller (the constitutional aspects)	Limits and Conservatism part 1
2. Domestic policy issues	
a. Pardon for Nixon and amnesty for draft evaders	Limits and Conservatism part 1
b. Oil crisis: shifting energy priorities	Limits and Conservatism part 2
c. Environmental concerns	Limits and Conservatism part 2
(1) Three Mile Island	Limits and Conservatism part 2
(2) Acid rain	–

(3) Toxic waste	Limits and Conservatism part 2
3. Foreign policy issues: the United States after Vietnam	
a. Fall of South Vietnam, 1975	The Vietnam War part 3 International Diplomacy part 1
b. Oil crisis: Middle East in turmoil	International Diplomacy part 2 Limits and Conservatism part 2
c. Middle East mediation: Camp David Accordss	International Diplomacy part 2
d. The Afghanistan invasion: Olympics and grain—diplomatic weapons	International Diplomacy part 2
e. Iranian hostage crisis: 1979-1981	International Diplomacy part 2
C. Reagan and Bush, the “new” federalism and growth of conservatism	
1. Supply-side economics	Limits and Conservatism part 2
2. Tax policy and deficits	Limits and Conservatism part 2
3. Environmental and civil rights policies	Limits and Conservatism part 2
4. Effects on minorities	–
5. The Supreme Court and the schools	
a. Engle v. Vitale, 1962	–
b. Tinker v. Des Moines School District, 1969	–
c. New Jersey v. TLO, 1985	–
d. Vernonia School District v. Acton, 1995	–
D. New approaches to old problems	
1. Feast and famine: the farmer’s dilemma	–
2. The problems of poverty in an affluent society—“the underclass”	–
3. The “new” immigrants; (Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986)	Limits and Conservatism part 3
4. Changing demographic patterns (growing numbers of elderly)	Limits and Conservatism part 3
E. Renewed United States power image	
1. Central America and the Caribbean: debt and stability; Sandinistas, Contras, El Salvadorians	International Diplomacy part 3
2. Middle East: war and hostages	International Diplomacy part 3
F. Trade imbalance and divesting	
1. Japan: trade imbalance	–
2. United States and South Africa	–
G. United States—Soviet relations	
1. Gorbachev and Soviet relations	International Diplomacy part 3
2. “Star Wars” and arms limitation efforts	International Diplomacy part 3
3. Cuts in defense spending and the fall of the Soviet Union	International Diplomacy part 3
VI. Approaching the Next Century 1986-1999	
A. The Bush Presidency	

1. Case study: The election of 1988	
a. Effects of demographics	–
b. Rise of a third party (H. Ross Perot)	–
c. Increasing influence of political action committees	–
2. Domestic issues	
a. Environmental concerns	–
b. Immigration issues	Limits and Conservatism part 3
c. Savings and loan scandal	–
d. Social concerns (Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health, 1990 and Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania, et.al. v. Casey, 1992)	–
3. Foreign policy issues	
a. Dissolution of the Soviet Union	International Diplomacy part 3
b. Fall of the Berlin Wall and German reunification (1990)	International Diplomacy part 3
c. Crisis in Bosnia	America as Hyperpower part 1
d. Persian Gulf crisis	America as Hyperpower part 1
B. The Clinton Presidency	
1. Domestic issues	
a. Social concerns	America as Hyperpower part 2
(1) Health care	America as Hyperpower part 2
(2) Education	–
(3) Welfare reform	America as Hyperpower part 2
(4) Stability of the Social Security system	The New Deal part 3 America as Hyperpower part 2
b. Economic concerns	America as Hyperpower part 2
(1) Role of technologies	America as Hyperpower part 2
(2) Impact of the baby boom generation	America as Hyperpower part 2
(3) Balanced budget amendment (debate)	America as Hyperpower part 2
(4) Market trends: The bull market of the 1990s	America as Hyperpower part 2
c. Political concerns	America as Hyperpower part 2
(1) Senate Whitewater investigations	America as Hyperpower part 2
(2) Gun control	America as Hyperpower part 2
(3) Campaign finance reform (debate)	America as Hyperpower part 2
d. Impeachment and acquittal	America as Hyperpower part 2
2. Foreign policy issues	
a. United States—Middle East relations: Israeli—PLO agreement (Rabin—Arafat)	–
b. United States in the global economy	America as Hyperpower part 2

(1) NAFTA	America as Hyperpower part 2
(2) GATT	America as Hyperpower part 2
(3) Economic aid to Russia	America as Hyperpower part 1
(4) United States trade with China, Japan, and Latin America	America as Hyperpower part 1
c. Intervention in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Yugoslavia	America as Hyperpower part 1
d. United States—Russian relations; 1990 to the present	America as Hyperpower part 1
e. United States—European relations: European Union (EU), NATO	America as Hyperpower part 1