

**Galway Social Studies
Grade 8 Curriculum Guide**

UNIT ONE: THE GLOBAL HERITAGE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE PRIOR TO 1500	
Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
1.1 HISTORY AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES: THE STUDY OF PEOPLE Reviewed	A. History and the other social sciences provide a framework and methodology for a systematic study of human cultures
1.2 GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS INFLUENCE CULTURE Reviewed	A. Theories attempt to explain human settlement in the Americas

UNIT FOUR: EXPERIMENTS IN GOVERNMENT	
Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
4.3 THE WRITING, STRUCTURE, AND ADOPTION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION Reviewed	<p>A. The underlying legal and political principles of the Constitution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federalism 2. Separation of powers 3. Provisions for change 4. Protection of individual rights <p>B. The Constitution and the functioning of the federal government</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Preamble states the purpose of the document 2. The structure and function of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches (Articles I, II, III) 3. The relation of states to the federal union (Article IV) 4. Assuming the responsibility for a federal system (Article VI) <p>C. The Constitution as a living document</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The elastic clause and delegated power facilitate action 2. Amendment procedure as a mechanism for change (Article V) 3. The Bill of Rights 4. Supreme Court decision (e.g., <i>Tinker v. Des Moines School District</i>, 1969) <p>D. The evolution of an "unwritten constitution"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political parties 2. The President's cabinet 3. President's relation to Congress 4. Committee system in Congress 5. Traditional limitations on Presidential term

UNIT FIVE: LIFE IN THE NEW NATION	
Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
5.1 NEW GOVERNMENT IN OPERATION	<p>A. Establishing stability</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judicial review: <i>Marbury v. Madison</i> (1803) Reviewed <p>B. Expanding the nation's boundaries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monroe Doctrine: sphere of influence 2. Purchase of Florida 3. Native American Indian concessions and treaties Reviewed <p>C. The Era of Good Feelings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extension of slavery by the Missouri Compromise

UNIT SIX: DIVISION AND REUNION	
Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
6.1 UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR	<p>A. The emotional impact of slavery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Uncle Tom's Cabin</i> 2. John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry 3. Fugitive slave laws <p>B. Failure of political compromise</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compromise of 1850 2. Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854 3. Founding of the Republican Party, 1854-1856 4. <i>Dred Scott v. Sanford</i> (1857) 5. Lincoln-Douglas debate, 1858 6. Election of 1860 7. Firing on Fort Sumter, 1861
6.2 THE CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT	<p>A. The Presidency of Lincoln</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Personal leadership

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Opposition 3. Emancipation Proclamation B. Advantages and disadvantages of each side <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. South <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Military leadership 2) Commitment of people to preserve their way of life b. North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Effective navy 2) Larger army 3) Manufacturing 4) Agricultural production 5) Transportation system 2. Disadvantages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. South <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lacked manufacturing 2) Lacked a navy 3) Not prepared for war b. North <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Lacked quality military leadership 2) Not prepared for war c. The military and political dimensions of the war 3. Geographic factors influence the war's progress and outcome— role of physical and other barriers 4. Major campaigns evolved around a changing strategy on both sides 5. Wartime problems and political issues 6. Foreign policy maneuvering was crucial to the final outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seward's concern with Mexico b. Emancipation Proclamation as an element of foreign policy 7. Technology of the war C. New York State in the Civil War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military role 2. Political opposition in New York City 3. Conscription laws and draft riots <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Undemocratic nature of the draft b. Conscription as a factor in racism
<p>6.3 RESULTS OF THE CIVIL WAR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Preservation of the Union B. Abolition of slavery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Emancipation Proclamation 2. Civil Rights and the 13th Amendment C. Political power and decision making <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Secession 2. States' rights D. Reconstruction—theory, practice, and termination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lincoln's plan 2. Johnson's plan and Congressional opposition resulted in his impeachment 3. Congressional Reconstruction 4. Constitutional Amendments 14 and 15 guarantee equal rights for all races except Native American Indians 5. Problems of economic and social reconstruction led to sharecropping as a substitute for slavery 6. The official end of Reconstruction in 1877 7. Segregation held legal: <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896) E. The enormous human suffering and loss of life caused by the war

UNIT SEVEN: AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
<p>7.1 THE MATURING OF AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Problems and progress in American politics: Framework for a changing United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New problems created a changing role for government and the political system 2. Scandals, depressions, and limitations of traditional politics resulted in reluctant change, e.g., civil service 3. National politics were dominated by the Democratic and Republican parties, but third parties occasionally arose to meet special interests 4. New York State and New York City in an era of machine politics, e.g.,

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	<p>the Tweed Ring and Tammany Hall</p> <p>5. Prevailing attitude of noninterference (“laissez-faire”) as the appropriate role for government, with some regulations to meet excesses</p> <p>B. The United States developed as an industrial power</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes in the methods of production and distribution of manufactured goods <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Transportation developments and their effects on economic developments, 1865-1900 b. Communication developments, 1865-1900 c. Industrial technology, 1865- 1900 d. Rise of banking and financial institutions 2. Increase in the number and size of firms engaged in manufacture and distribution of goods 3. Increase in the number and skill level of workers; new labor markets 4. Expansion of markets for manufactured goods 5. The growth and emerging problems of the cities <p>C. Growth of the corporation as a form of business organization: Case studies— oil, railroads, steel</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of several forms of business organization 2. Many firms maintained traditional ways of doing business 3. Advantages and disadvantages of a corporation <p>D. Government response to industrial development and abuses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laissez-faire versus regulation 2. Interstate commerce: state and national control 3. Sherman Antitrust Act: bigness as a threat <p>E. Changing patterns of agricultural organization and activity in the United States and New York State</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unprecedented growth in agriculture 2. Changes in the methods of production and distribution of farm products—spatial distribution of economic activities 3. Efficient use of resources combined with competition and the profit motive to improve methods of production <p>F. Occurrence of many significant and influential changes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities grew in size and number 2. Interdependence increased 3. Decision-making procedures changed 4. Technology advanced 5. Adaptation of, rather than to, the environment—human modifications of the physical environment 6. Perceptions of time became more formal, e.g., railroad schedules 7. Political machines influenced daily life <p>G. The response of labor to industrialization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrialization created a larger workforce and more complex work 2. Working conditions underwent extensive change, which often placed hardships on the workers; roles of women, children, minorities, disabled changed 3. Early attempts to unionize the workforce met with resistance and failure, e.g., the Knights of Labor and the Haymarket Riot, American Railway Union, the Industrial Workers of the World 4. Roots of modern labor unionism, e.g., the American Federation of Labor 5. Labor as a reform movement in other aspects of society <p>H. The response of the farmer to industrialization</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding agricultural production and railroads 2. Cheap money and high railroad rates 3. The Grange and state reforms 4. The Populist movement 5. The closing of the frontier—limitations of physical environment
<p>7.2 CHANGES IN THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE ALTERED THE AMERICAN SCENE</p>	<p>A. The immigration experience</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Two distinct waves occurred, from the 1840s to the 1890s, and from the 1890s to the early 1920s; migration streams over time 2. Differences were based on national origins, cultural patterns, and religion 3. Similarities included motivations for coming and patterns of community settlement 4. Initial clashes ended in varying degrees of acculturation 5. Occupational and political experiences varied

	<p>B. Case studies of the immigrant experience in the United States and New York State—population characteristics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A comparison of European immigrants and the black slave experience—human migration's effects on the character of different places and regions 2. Immigrants as rural settlers in the Midwest 3. The Chinese experience in the Far West 4. Mexicans in the Southwest 5. New York City's ethnic neighborhoods 6. French-Canadian settlement in northern New York State 7. Immigration patterns and experiences throughout New York State 8. Irish immigration: Mass starvation in Ireland, 1845-1850 9. Immigrants in the local community <p>C. Legal basis for citizenship in the United States</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Citizenship by the "law of the soil" 2. Citizenship by birth to an American parent 3. Citizenship through naturalization <p>D. Responsibilities of citizenship</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civic: A citizen should be: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Knowledgeable about the process of government b. Informed about major issues c. A participant in the political process 2. Legal: A citizen should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Be knowledgeable about the law b. Obey the laws c. Respect the rights of others d. Understand the importance of law in a democratic society 3. The changing role of the citizen <p>E. America becomes an increasingly mobile society</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motivated by new economic opportunities 2. Changing patterns of movement, e.g., blacks begin to move North 3. Westward settlement 4. The disappearance of the frontier—physical limits of geography <p>F. America developed as a consumer society</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved standard of living increased consumption 2. Greater variety of goods available 3. Continually rising expectations <p>G. Leisure activities reflected the prevailing attitudes and views of the time</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Greater variety of leisure activities became available as less time was spent on work 2. Leisure activities reflected general characteristics of modern society, i.e., organized use of technology, emphasis on the individual role, and reliance on experts
<p>7.3 THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT, 1900-1920: EFFORTS TO REFORM THE NEW SOCIETY</p>	<p>A. Social ills</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Muckrakers—exposing corruption and abuses in industry, government, and urban living conditions 2. Fighting racial discrimination, e.g., the formation of the NAACP 3. Temperance and prohibition 4. Settlement houses <p>B. Efforts to reform government and politics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need for responsive government, e.g., primary elections, the initiative, the referendum, the recall election 2. Progressive leaders, e.g., LaFollette, Theodore Roosevelt, Taft, Debs 3. The Socialist Party challenges the political establishment 4. Direct election of Senators—the 17th Amendment 5. Women's suffrage—the 19th Amendment <p>C. Economic reform efforts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. L a b o r - related legislation, e.g., minimum wage laws, workmen's compensation insurance, safety regulations, child labor laws 2. Prosecuting trusts 3. Government regulation of the railroads 4. The Federal Reserve Act 5. Graduated income tax—the 16th Amendment

UNIT EIGHT: THE UNITED STATES AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION IN AN INCREASINGLY INTERDEPENDENT WORLD

Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
<p>8.1 THE UNITED STATES EXPANDS ITS TERRITORIES AND BUILDS AN OVERSEAS EMPIRE</p>	<p>A. Growth of imperialist sentiment was caused by several factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A belief that the nation had a right to the land, i.e., Manifest Destiny—"people's differing perceptions of places, people, and resources" 2. Perceived moral obligations to extend America's way of life to others, i.e., ethnocentrism and racism 3. American citizens were already migrating into new lands in North America—the effects of human migration on the characteristics of different places 4. Increased foreign trade led to a growing interest in gaining control over some foreign markets 5. Fear that other foreign nations would gain control of strategic locations at the expense of the United States 6. Developing technology in transportation and communication contributed to American expansion potential—the importance of location and certain physical features <p>B. The Spanish-American War signaled the emergence of the United States as a world power</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The war's origins lay in Cuban attempts to gain freedom from Spain 2. Concerns of the United States, i.e., pro-expansionist sentiment, Cuba's location, Spanish tactics 3. Newspapers shaped public opinion over the Maine incident—"yellow journalism" 4. Conduct of the war created domestic and international problems 5. Opposition to American imperialist movement <p>C. Victory in the Spanish-American War created a need for a new foreign policy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquisition of land far from America's shores—importance of resources and markets 2. Emphasis on doing what the government felt was necessary and possible to protect American interests, i.e., maintaining a strong navy, gaining control of other strategic locations, advocating equal trading rights in Asia, e.g., the Open Door Policy 3. Actions created conflict with Filipinos and Japanese <p>D. United States policies in Latin America</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The United States attempted to control a number of locations in Latin America for economic and political reasons 2. The quest for Latin American stability through the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine: Panama Canal 3. Armed intervention in Latin America
<p>8.2 THE UNITED STATES BEGINS TO TAKE A ROLE IN GLOBAL POLITICS</p>	<p>A. United States policy on noninvolvement in European political affairs was based on a number of factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tradition dating back to the earliest days of the country 2. Focus on the international problems of the new nation 3. Recognition of United States military unpreparedness 4. Impacts of geography (e.g., location, resources) on United States foreign policy <p>B. Pre-World War I involvements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere 2. Threats to American foreign trade 3. Roosevelt's Treaty of Portsmouth <p>C. World War I occurred as a result of international problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intense nationalism 2. Power struggles among European nations 3. A failure of leadership 4. European alliances <p>D. Events led to United States involvement in World War I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The American people were divided in ways that made involvement difficult 2. Fear that United States involvement would increase intolerance at home 3. Initial attempts to follow traditional policy of neutrality failed 4. Unwillingness of warring nations to accept President Wilson as a mediator 5. England was a major United States trade partner 6. Despite varied ethnic backgrounds in the United States, leaders felt closer to the English than to the Germans 7. While both sides attempted to restrict United States trade with their opponent, Germany did so by sinking American ships 8. Recognition that the United States would have no say at any peace conference

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	<p>if it remained neutral</p> <p>E. The United States entered the war</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Combining new technology with old strategies e.g., chemical warfare led to the death of millions 2. The war was supported by the majority of Americans 3. The war effort created changes on the home front, e.g., economic controls, the role of women in the workforce, black migrations to the North, and attempts to organize labor to improve conditions 4. War promoted intolerance, e.g., the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918; “hyphenated Americans” have their loyalty questioned <p>F. The United States and the peace negotiations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wilson’s failed attempts to establish leadership with his Fourteen Points 2. Senate opposition to the League of Nations 3. The Versailles Treaty <p>G. The Bolshevik Revolution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effect of World War I 2. Civil war in Russia 3. Western intervention 4. Threat of international communism
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UNIT NINE: THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN THE WARS

Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
<p>9.1 THE ROARING TWENTIES REFLECTED THE SPIRIT OF THE POSTWAR PERIOD</p>	<p>A. Prohibition and the 18th Amendment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. End of reform era 2. The rise of organized crime 3. Economic, social, political effects <p>B. The Republican decade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political developments <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Back to “normalcy”; the election of 1920 b. Scandals c. Coolidge: austerity and integrity d. Government and business: laissez-faire and protection e. Election of 1928 <p>C. Relative isolation of the United States in world political affairs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General policy of noninvolvement in European affairs; the League of Nations controversy 2. Limited participation in international activities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. World Court b. Naval disarmament 1924 c. Efforts for peace; Kellogg- Briand Pact, 1928 d. Postwar reparation talks e. Relief efforts in Europe 3. Expansion of international trade and tariffs 4. Restrictions on immigration, e.g., Quota Act, 1924 – Red Scare <p>D. Arising standard of living resulted in the growth of a consumer economy and the rise of the middle class</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in single-family homes; move to nuclear families 2. Emergence of suburbs 3. Spread of middle-class values 4. Increased use of credit <p>E. Changes in the workplace</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shift from agrarian to industrial workforce 2. Lessened demand for skilled workers 3. Working conditions and wages improved 4. Increase in white-collar employees 5. Women continued to increase their presence in the workforce <p>F. Problems developed in the midst of unprecedented prosperity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not all groups benefited equally <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Low farm prices b. High black unemployment c. Millions of poor 2. New trends conflicted with tradition 3. Environmental balance was jeopardized <p>G. Foreign immigration and black migration resulted in a very diverse population and an increase in social tensions—the effects of human migrations on the nature and character of places and regions</p>

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restrictions on immigration 2. Black migration to Northern cities 3. Growth of organizations to fight discrimination; e.g., NAACP 4. Growth of black art, music, and cultural identity; e.g., the Harlem Renaissance 5. Generational conflicts 6. Widespread emergence of retired workers 7. Right-wing hate groups <p>H. New ideas about the use of leisure time emerged</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impact of the automobile: Henry Ford 2. Organized sports: Babe Ruth 3. Search for heroes and heroines: Lindbergh, Amelia Earhart 4. Motion pictures 5. Popular literature 6. Fads and fashion 7. Changes in social behavior <p>I. The stock market crash marked the beginning of the worst economic time the country has ever known</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National prosperity had been structured on the investments of the wealthy 2. There were problems with the economic structure 3. People lost faith in the system 4. The government was unwilling or unable to correct the downturn 5. The economic depression that followed was the worst in our history
<p>9.2 THE GREAT DEPRESSION</p>	<p>A. Contributing factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic growth declined during the late 1920s 2. Stock purchases were made on margin / credit 3. Corporations and individuals became overextended 4. The stock market crash led to a cycle of low demand and high unemployment <p>B. Responses to deepening economic woes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoover administration response: too little, too late 2. Local and State actions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soup kitchens and outstretched hands b. A modified "new deal" in New York 3. Election of 1932; question of confidence <p>C. The New Deal</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Psychological boost; FDR at the fireside 2. Relieving human suffering; providing for dignity and jobs 3. Helping business and industry recover 4. Adjusting the economic system to prevent recurrence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Government regulation of business and banking b. Instituting Social Security c. Providing a guaranteed labor voice: the Wagner Act 5. Other voices <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Court-packing scheme b. Alternative solutions: Father Coughlin, the Townsend Plan, Huey Long, socialism, communism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The economics of war versus depression conditions; Climbing out of depression and into war <p>D. Effects on work, family, and communities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Even though unemployment reached new heights, most people continued to hold jobs but at reduced hours and lower wages 2. The loss of jobs fell unequally on women, blacks, and the unskilled 3. The threat of possible job loss was a psychological strain on those who were employed 4. Unemployment affected the traditional male role of provider, especially for those who equated success at work with success as a husband and father 5. Charities' resources were inadequate 6. Local communities attempted to meet the needs of their people 7. The Dust Bowl and the Okies— human modification of the physical environment <p>E. The cultural environment during the Great Depression</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The times were reflected in the arts and literature 2. Escapism was popular in fiction and the cinema 3. Many works of social commentary and criticism appeared 4. Federal government supported the arts through the Works Project Administration (WPA) <p>F. Effects of the Great Depression on industrialized Europe</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Trade and loans tied Western economies together 2. The Great Depression followed similar patterns in affected nations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Tighter credit b. Business failures c. Decreased money supply d. Lower demand e. Lower production f. Widespread unemployment 3. Developing totalitarian responses: Germany, Italy, Spain, Japan; intensified communism characterized by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. One-party governments headed by a strong individual b. Armies and police forces fostered national goals and eliminated opposition c. Use of propaganda in the media and schools to support national goals d. Art and literature were used to endorse official policies in totalitarian countries <p>G. European conflicts resulted in several basic problems for United States policy makers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question of whether to shift focus from domestic problems to foreign policy 2. Issue of neutrality versus the growing power of totalitarian states 3. Continued efforts to improve Latin American relations through the “Good Neighbor Policy” without losing influence in that area’s affairs
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UNIT TEN: THE UNITED STATES ASSUMES WORLDWIDE RESPONSIBILITIES

Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
10.1 WORLD WAR II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Origins of the war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Versailles Treaty 2. The Great Depression 3. Rise of totalitarianism; expansionism and persecution 4. The rearming of Germany 5. Isolationism 6. Failure of the League of Nations B. Prewar alliances <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Axis powers 2. Allied powers 3. Role of the United States C. Failure of peace <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aggression by Germany in Europe, Italy in Europe and Africa, and Japan in Asia 2. Appeasement; Chamberlain in Munich 3. German attack on Poland; World War II begins 4. United States role to 1941— guarded isolation, aid to allies D. The United States in World War II <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor 2. A two-front war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Europe—Eisenhower b. Pacific—MacArthur E. New aspects of the war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. German blitzkrieg 2. Aerial bombing 3. New technology and its impact on people and the physical environment 4. Atomic bomb—the Manhattan Project 5. The Nazi Holocaust 6. Concept of unconditional surrender F. The home front <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total mobilization of resources 2. Rationing 3. Role of women 4. War bonds 5. Internment to incarceration of Japanese-Americans 6. Limited progress toward economic, political, and social equality for black Americans, i.e., Roosevelt’s Executive Order 8802 G. End of the war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allied agreement—Yalta Conference 2. Defeat of Germany 3. Defeat of Japan H. Impact of the war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Entire countries were physically and demographically devastated— effects of

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical and human geographic factors 2. Millions of families suffered the loss of loved ones 3. The Nazi Holocaust—Hitler’s “Final Solution”; worldwide horror; human rights violations 4. United States response to the Holocaust: Fort Ontario; Oswego, New York 5. The Nuremberg Trials 6. Global impact; rise of nationalism in Africa and Asia 7. Advent of the United Nations 8. Advent of the nuclear age
10.2 THE UNITED STATES AS LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Role of the United Nations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human rights issues; United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)—role played by Eleanor Roosevelt on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights 2. Actions of the United Nations to promote peace B. United States and the Soviet Union emerge as world leaders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Cold War – McCarthyism – Red Scare 2. Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan – Containment – Domino Theory 3. Alliance systems: e.g., NATO, Warsaw Pact C. Communist expansion leads to United States policy of containment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In Europe: Berlin airlift, Berlin Wall 2. In Asia: Communist China, Korean War 3. In Latin America: Cuban missile crisis 4. In Southeast Asia: Vietnam War D. Superpower rivalry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The spread of nuclear weapons 2. The arms race 3. From Sputnik to astronauts on the Moon
10.3 THE UNITED STATES IN THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Shifting foreign policies help lead to the end of the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detente and arms control beginning with President Nixon 2. Military buildup and treaties to bring about reductions 3. Fall of the Berlin Wall (1989) and the collapse of the Soviet Union B. The United States seeks a new role in the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arab-Israeli conflicts; Camp David Accord 2. Persian Gulf War 3. Peacekeeping missions; Somalia, Bosnia C. Western Hemisphere relations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic competition and cooperation: NAFTA 2. Immigration patterns between the United States and Mexico, Latin America 3. Spread of democratic principles in Latin America

UNIT ELEVEN: THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM WORLD WAR II TO THE PRESENT

Unit / Sub Unit	Content Outline
11.1 POSTWAR SOCIETY CHARACTERIZED BY PROSPERITY AND OPTIMISM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Changing patterns of production and consumption resulted in economic expansion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased productivity, a result of improving technology and rising consumer demand, led to higher wages and declining unemployment 2. Number of service jobs, women in the workforce increased 3. Poverty continued to exist in the midst of plenty B. Families and communities underwent significant changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Postwar baby boom had major effects on social and economic decisions made by families 2. Growth of suburbs paralleled by movement from major cities 3. Effect of automobiles reflected in interstate highway system, shopping centers, increased commuting to work C. Civil rights movement placed focus on equality and democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Important executive and judicial decisions supported equal rights 2. <i>Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka</i> (1954) overturned legal basis of segregation 3. Activists and leaders such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. developed strategies to secure civil rights for African - Americans 4. Women, Native American Indians, and others also sought greater equality 5. Supreme Court moved to protect individual rights: <i>Miranda v. Arizona</i> (1966), <i>Tinker v. Des Moines Independent School District</i> (1969) D. Self-confidence of early postwar years eroded by series of events

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assassinations of major leaders: Kennedy, King 2. Nation split over involvement in Vietnam War 3. Groups in society turn to violence to reach their goals 4. Resignation of President Nixon 5. Oil crisis and skyrocketing inflation
11.2 THE UNITED STATES BEGINS A NEW CENTURY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The United States competes in a world economy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competition from Europe, Asia, rest of Western Hemisphere 2. Effects on economy of the United States B. Federal and state governments reevaluate their roles <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fiscal and monetary policies: taxation, regulation, deregulation 2. Social programs: health, welfare, education C. Technology changes: the home and the workplace D. Old and new problems must be addressed <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Violent crime and substance abuse 2. Protection of the environment 3. Growing number of elderly Americans 4. The continuing struggle for economic and social justice for all citizens 5. Balancing the ideals of national unity with growing cultural diversity 6. Civic and legal responsibilities of citizenship