

# Statewide Dual Credit Learning Objectives

## Survey of American History II (HIST 2020)

### ***Topics Covered***

1. New South
2. West
3. Industrialization
4. Immigration
5. Urbanization
6. Gilded Age
7. Populism
8. Imperialism
9. The Progressive Era
10. World War I
11. 1920s
12. Great Depression/New Deal
13. World War II
14. Cold War
15. The Affluent Era/ 1950s
16. Civil Rights
17. 1960s/Great Society
18. Vietnam/Counterculture
19. 1970s
20. Rise of Conservatism (1980-1991)
21. End of Cold War/Lone Superpower 1990's
22. Post 9/11

### ***Learning Objectives***

#### **1. New South**

- a. Identify the role that the Ku Klux Klan and the Redeemers played in voter intimidation during national elections from 1868 to 1876.
- b. Assess how/why the Compromise of 1877 led to the return of one-party Democratic Party rule in the South and the subsequent rise of the Redeemer State Governments.
- c. Discuss the impact of the Lost Cause Myth in shaping southern race relations, politics, the economy, and culture during the post-Civil War South.
- d. Explain how/why Sharecropping became the dominant form of agricultural labor in the post Civil War South.
- e. Explain the rise of the New South Mill Economy including discussion of southern boosters, the plight of poor whites and blacks, the collapse of the southern economy following the Civil

War, and northern investment in southern industries.

- f. Explain how Jim Crow laws circumvented the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
- g. Understand the cultural, economic and political impact of Jim Crow laws in the racially segregated South including lynching, *Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)*, Jim Crow advocates and attempts by African Americans to resist segregation.

## 2. West

- a. Identify key themes of westward movement and expansion after the Civil War, such as: Exodusters, cattle ranchers, railroads, Homestead Act, Peace Policy and Reservation movement, and use of the US army.
- b. Explain the cross-cultural encounters of the West as multifaceted and multiethnic, recognizing the roles and perspectives of different races, genders, classes, and cultures.
- c. Discuss the destruction of native peoples, recognizing that native peoples were separate tribes and could be allies or enemies or both to the US army, the near extermination of the buffalo, and the reservation system versus nomadic or semi-nomadic cultures.
- d. Identify key battles and treaties.
- e. Assess the post-Civil War western movement and encounters as part of a longer history that dates back to the nineteenth century, and the implications into the twentieth and twenty-first century native rights movements.
- f. Identify the environmental impacts of post-Civil War westward expansion.
- g. Evaluate the gender impact of westward expansion on ideas of American masculinity and femininity, i.e. cowboy myth.

## 3. Industrialization

- a. Identify the origins and extending socio-economic impacts of the following mid to late nineteenth century inventions: Electricity; Automobiles; Barbed wire; Bessemer steel process; North American mining operations; Oil drilling and refinement; "Standard Time"; Telephone; Typewriter.
- b. Assess the impact of the railroad on the American society and economy in the 19<sup>th</sup> c.
- c. Compare and contrast commercial farming and urban factories.
- d. Identify how and why the rise of consumerism impacted the development of the "Domestic Sphere."
- e. Qualify and quantify domestic and international sources of cheap labor in the nineteenth-century.
- f. Identify the rise of major corporations, industrialist capitalists and their methods (horizontal and vertical integration) and their impact on capitalist competition.
- g. Discuss the concept of industrial mass production.
- h. Identify major labor unions and examples of negotiation and resistance (socialism, anarchism).

## 4. Immigration

- a. Identify the social, economic and political, and technological factors that resulted in the emigration of peoples from their native countries and immigration to the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- b. Compare and contrast the sources of early immigration and that of late immigration in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- c. Assess the impact of immigrants on the growth of industry (i.e. railroads, mining) and on the economy in general in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- d. Identify the contributions of diverse immigrant groups (i.e. Chinese, Italians) to the evolving American popular culture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- e. Describe the particular hardships and discrimination (nativism) that immigrants faced in this period.

## **5. Urbanization**

- a. Identify the impact of urbanization upon rural families and communities.
- b. Analyze the interconnection between the rise of industrialization, wage labor, urbanization and the rise of entertainment, leisure, and public spaces.
- c. Compare and contrast urbanization and demographic patterns in urban and rural settings.
- d. Identify the motives for formation of ethnic communities among first generation internal and international migration groups.
- e. Recognize the causes of “urban” diseases, environmental issues, their impact upon class and race relations, and early responses.
- f. Examine methods of “ethnic assimilation” and “ethnic exclusion” in urban areas during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- g. Identify how and why economic classes separated geographically in the late nineteenth-and early twentieth-century U.S. urbanization.

## **6. Gilded Age**

- a. Identify the origins of the term “Gilded Age” to describe the period of American history in the late nineteenth century.
- b. Explain why the term “Robber Barons” and “Captains of Industry” came to be applied to describe leading businessmen of this period (i.e. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, Vanderbilt, Gould) and how they responded to criticism.
- c. Describe major scandals of the Gilded Age (i.e. Whiskey Ring, Credit Mobilier, the Gold Ring) and various responses.
- d. Compare and contrast the membership and the common political practices of the two major parties from the end of the Civil War through the election of 1892.
- e. Explain the origins and assess the impact of political machines (i.e. Tammany Hall) in the Gilded Age.

## **7. Populism**

- a. Explain the historic context and the development of the foundational organizations (including Farmer’s Alliance) that participated in the founding of the People’s Party.
- b. Identify and assess the candidates, the issues and events surrounding the election of 1892, including the People’s Party, the Democratic and Republican Parties.
- c. Identify and assess the factors, events, and developments that mark the progress of the People’s Party between the 1892 and the 1896 presidential elections.
- d. Explain the factors, events, and developments that contributed to the fusion of the 1896 presidential candidacies and campaigns of the Democratic and the People’s Parties.
- e. Discuss the social and political context in which the People’s Party existed, including issues of race and gender.
- f. Identify and assess the legacies of the People’s Party during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

## **8. Imperialism**

- a. Describe the “New Imperialism” and its critics that dominated world encounters between 1880 and 1905.
- b. Analyze the economic, racial, and strategic ideas in the 1890s that influenced American expansionism, especially overproduction, Social Darwinism and its variants, and the perceived need for overseas military bases.
- c. Evaluate the origins of the Spanish-American War, analyzing the varying influences of the Cuban rebels, the Spanish government, the “Yellow Press,” the American business community, Congress, and President McKinley.
- d. Describe the relations and conflict between the United States and the Philippines after their acquisition from Spain, emphasizing the rationales and steps taken by the United States to maintain control over the islands.
- e. Evaluate the successes and failures of the U.S. military during the Spanish-American War and the subsequent Philippine resistance movement.
- f. Analyze the foreign policy of Theodore Roosevelt related to U.S. expansionism, emphasizing his Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine and his desire to build and control an isthmian canal.
- g. Compare and contrast Theodore Roosevelt’s, Taft’s and Wilson’s foreign policies, including Latin America, Asia, and Mexico.

## **9. The Progressive Era**

- a. Define the term Muckraker and identify the importance of significant individuals, i.e. Jacob Riis, Ida Tarbell, and Lincoln Steffens.
- b. Explain why the Progressives wanted to improve society, including Settlement Houses, Rise of Social Work, Rise of the Experts and Professions.
- c. Evaluate the rise of the women’s movement during the 1900s through social and political activism and how this aided in the creation of the Nineteenth Amendment and other legislation.
- d. Describe how Progressives restructured politics at the local and state levels, including the Wisconsin Idea (Robert LaFollette), Initiative, Referendum, Recall, and Direct Primary.
- e. Compare and contrast Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois and describe their significance on the African American Civil Rights Movement during the Progressive Era.

- f. Evaluate the Progressive crusades to bring order and reform to American society through temperance, eugenics, social justice, and conservationism versus preservation.
- g. Compare and contrast Roosevelt's, Taft's Wilson's domestic policies, including the Square Deal and New Freedom.

## **10. World War I**

- a. Identify the causes behind the outbreak of World War I, including nationalism and imperialism, and describe the new technology of warfare leading to stalemate.
- b. Understand the events leading up to and the entry of the United States' into WWI.
- c. Assess how the Wilson administration mobilized the home front and how mobilization efforts shaped American society.
- d. Evaluate President Wilson's efforts to promote his plans for a peaceful world order as outlined in his Fourteen Points and the success/failures of the Treaty of Versailles.
- e. Analyze the consequences of the War at home and abroad, including women's rights movement, Great Migration, and civil liberties.

## **11. 1920s**

- a. Understand the major social, cultural, economic, and political themes of the 1920s.
- b. Discuss how the music, art, literature, and philosophies of the Harlem Renaissance helped form African American identity.
- c. Examine the ways in which WWI helped lead to new trends in literature, music, and art in the 1920s.
- d. Identify the international and domestic events, interests, and philosophies that prompted concerns regarding civil liberties, including the Red Scare, Palmer Raids, Fundamentalism, Marcus Garvey's "back-to-Africa movement, the Ku Klux Klan, and immigration quotas and the responses of organizations such as the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Anti-Defamation League to those attacks.
- e. Discuss the impact of the nineteenth amendment and the changing roles for women in the 1920s.
- f. Compare and contrast the domestic policies of Presidents Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Herbert Hoover.
- g. Examine the effects the passage of the eighteenth amendment had on social, cultural, political, and economic areas in the 1920s.
- h. Analyze the rise of the Consumer Culture and its economic and political ramifications.

## **12. Great Depression/New Deal**

- a. Analyze the various causes of the Great Depression, including the 1929 Stock Market Crash.
- b. Compare and contrast the actions and approaches of President Hoover and President Franklin D. Roosevelt to combat the economic depression.
- c. Identify and explain the first New Deal program and assess their social and economic impact, i.e. EBA, TVA, Glass-Steagall Act, CCC, AAA, NIRA.

- d. Identify and explain the second New Deal program and assess their social and economic impact, i.e. WPA, SSA, FDIC, FLSA, Wagner Act, SEC.
- e. Evaluate the successes and criticisms to Roosevelt's domestic and international leadership, including the role of Huey Long, Socialism charges, the Townsend Plan, Father Coughlin, the "court packing bill," and the Neutrality Acts.
- f. Discuss the human toll (race, class and gender) of the Depression and Dust Bowl and their effects on the depopulation of rural regions.

### **13. World War II**

- a. Understand and identify key causes of World War II and the motivations of totalitarian powers such as Japan, Italy, and Germany.
- b. Evaluate how President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Congress responded to the political unrest and outbreak of hostilities in Europe and Asia between 1933-1941.
- c. Analyze the effects of the Second World War on laborers, women, and minority groups.
- d. Describe the origins and the course of the Holocaust and explain the United States' varied response.
- e. Explain the major factors that enabled the United States and its allies to win the war in Europe and describe how the Japanese were defeated in the war in the Pacific (including the various technological innovations).
- f. Discuss the impact of war mobilization on the economy and society.
- g. Evaluate the efforts of President Roosevelt and the Allies to shape the postwar world, including the laying of the foundation for the Cold War.

### **14. Cold War**

- a. Identify the escalation of tensions and the development of open hostility at the wartime conferences among the Big Three.
- b. Describe and weigh the elements of the Cold War, including military realities, ideology, and long-term national identities of the participants.
- c. Compare the economic and political situations in Europe immediately after WWII that contributed to the Cold War.
- d. Analyze the Cold War era complexities in Asia, Africa, and Latin America related to decolonization.
- e. Compare and contrast the ways that the United States and the Soviet Union fought the Cold War.
- f. Analyze the long-term effects of the Cold War on the political, social, and economic realities of developed and developing nations.
- g. Define and provide examples of "Containment" in action from 1945-1990.

### **15. The Affluent Era/ 1950s**

- a. Describe the various economic reasons that revived the U.S. economy during the 1950s.
- b. Identify the causes of the fear of communism (i.e. McCarthyism) and the political, social and cultural results of this fear.

- c. Analyze the cultural and social push for conformity of the 1950's, i.e. the rise of television, suburbia, and the rejection of that conformity, i.e. rock 'n roll, beatniks.
- d. Describe President Dwight Eisenhower's domestic achievements for the U.S. from 1952-1960.
- e. Recognize President Dwight Eisenhower's cold war views and actions.
- f. Assess the United States' actions in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America during the Eisenhower presidency.

## 16. Civil Rights

- a. Examine the struggle for school desegregation, including *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Little Rock Crisis, and University of Mississippi.
- b. Discuss the concept of civil disobedience and Martin Luther King Jr's philosophical underpinnings for the Civil Rights Movement.
- c. Examine the various actions Civil Rights activists used to protest segregation including the Montgomery Bus Boycott, Freedom Rides, sit-ins, demonstrations, March on Washington, and Freedom Summer.
- d. Understand the rise of the Black Power Movement and Malcolm X's philosophy; compare with MLK Jr's philosophy.
- e. Analyze the goals and impact of the Civil Rights legislation, including the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and the 24<sup>th</sup> Amendment.
- f. Examine the evolution of the following Movements: Women's rights, Native American Rights, Gay/Lesbian Rights, Hispanic/Chicano Rights.
- g. Analyze the opposition to the Civil Rights Movement, such as the Dixiecrats, white citizen councils, and white supremacist movements.
- h. Describe the controversy surrounding affirmative action, such as the *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*.

## 17. 1960s/Great Society

- a. Discuss John F. Kennedy's political rise and his "New Frontier" philosophy.
- b. Examine major foreign crises during JFK's presidency and his response to those crises and how it affected the ongoing Cold War.
- c. Identify Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society philosophy and the legislation that followed.
- d. Analyze the continued role of American involvement in Vietnam, how and why Johnson increased involvement, and the declining domestic support for the war.
- e. Discuss how Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society programs illustrate the apex of American liberalism and the beginnings of the conservative ideology.
- f. Identify the relationship between the New Left, Counterculture Movement and Anti-War Movement.
- g. Recognize the significant events of 1968 of how they shaped American society and politics going into the 1970's.

## 18. Vietnam/Counterculture

- a. Identify the changes in US involvement over the thirty-year span of the war to include commitment of troops, financial commitment, and integration with other foreign policy objectives.
- b. Discuss the public responses to the war and how they changed over time in response to presidential strategies, escalation, the draft, and the leak of the Pentagon Papers.
- c. Discuss Nixon's policies toward Vietnam and the perspectives of those for and against those policies.
- d. Identify and compare the perspectives of different kinds of people with relation to the war to include: South Vietnamese soldiers, Vietcong soldiers, US Draftees, US Regular Army, Vietnamese civilians, US College Students, US housewives, LBJ, and Nixon. Some examples of these comparisons might be Domino Theory vs. Domestic Focus, "Babykillers" vs. Friendly/Deadly Enemies, Guerrilla Warfare vs. Agent Orange.

## **19. 1970s**

- a. Describe and evaluate the retreat away from the Great Society including Nixon's various policies and legislation.
- b. Assess and describe the conditions and factors that led to the conclusion of American combat operations in Vietnam.
- c. Identify Nixon's policy of Détente and its effects on the ongoing Cold War.
- d. Understand and identify key aspects of the Constitutional crisis of Watergate and the resignation of President Richard Nixon.
- e. Identify the causes of the economic and energy crises of the 1970's, including stagflation.
- f. Evaluate the rise of and the success and failures, of President Jimmy Carter, including Camp David Accords and Iranian Crisis.

## **20. Rise of Conservatism (1980-1991)**

- a. Understand and evaluate the political, economic and social causes that led to the 1980 presidential victory of Ronald Reagan and the Republican Party.
- b. Identify and describe the various groups that made up the 'Conservative coalition' of the 1980s and compare and contrast that coalition to today's political landscape.
- c. Assess Ronald Reagan's foreign policies, including Beirut and Iran-Contra, and his relations with the Soviet Union and Mikhail Gorbachev.
- d. Describe social and economic theories and policies concerning the conservative view of the role of government in the 1980s.

## **21. End of Cold War/Lone Superpower 1990's**

- a. Identify the causes for the collapse of the Soviet Union empire and the satellite sites in Eastern Europe.
- b. Discuss changes in NATO and assess the U.S. response to international crises in the former Yugoslavia, Persian Gulf, North Korea, Somalia, Rwanda, Tiananmen Square, the fall of the Berlin Wall, end of apartheid.
- c. Assess the success and failures of both domestic and foreign policies of George H. W. Bush.



- d. Recognize the success and failures of both domestic and foreign policies of William J. Clinton.
- e. Explain the rise and impact of the Internet explosion on American society and economy.

## **22. Post 9/11**

- a. Assess the election of George W. Bush and his conception of compassionate conservatism and the Bush Doctrine.
- b. Discuss the impact of the 9/11 terror attack on American society, politics, the economy, and foreign policy.
- c. Explain American involvement in the Afghan War including the role of the Taliban and Osama bin Laden.
- d. Assess the reasons for the U.S. invasion of Iraq and the problems of occupation.
- e. Discuss the rise of ISIS and the creation of the ISIS Caliphate in Syria and Iraq, and the effectiveness of President Obama's military policy against ISIS.
- f. Explain the underlying reasons for the Great Recession, the resulting economic hardship endured by many Americans, and the government's response.
- g. Assess the significance of the 2008 election of Barack Obama and the continuing racial tensions and debate in the United States.