

Teacher: CORE Social Studies Grade 8

Year: 2010-11

Course: Social Studies Grade 8

Month: All Months

S e p t e m b e r	Conflict/Change/Movement:CIVIL RIGHTS AND INJUSTICE*						
	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
	<p>How well did African Americans gain their rights following the Civil War?</p> <p>Was life as a freedman worse than life as a slave?</p> <p>When state governments refuse to follow the lead of the national government, who should be expected to protect the rights of all citizens?</p>	<p>Reconstruction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Goals - grant rights to former slaves, bring Confederate states back into nation, and rebuild war torn areas Benefits - Amendments 13, 14, and 15, Civil Rights Act of 1866, Freedman's Bureau Economic options - sharecropping, contract system, 40 acres and a mule - compare and contrast with slavery and indentured servants Drawbacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify differences between N and S racial perspectives Compare and Contrast Presidential vs. Congressional Reconstruction Explain the impact of Jim Crow Laws on African American citizenship rights. Identify and explain why Reconstruction failed to meet its goals. 	<p>Civil Rights Literacy test</p> <p>Poll tax</p> <p>Grandfather clauses</p> <p>Radical Republicans</p> <p>Carpetbaggers</p> <p>Scalawags</p> <p>Sharecropping</p> <p>"40 acres and a mule"</p>			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Southern governments reaction, KKK, and the political, social and economic inequality • Presidential vs. Congressional Reconstruction 					
<p>In what ways were African Americans denied their civil rights?</p> <p>In the 20th century, how did African Americans attempt to fight segregation and racial discrimination? How effective were these ideas and methods?</p> <p>How did individuals and the public react to the Civil Rights Movement?</p>	<p>20th century movement for civil rights</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separation of races in the South - "separate but equal" • Booker T. Washington (Tuskegee) v s. W.E.B. DuBois (NAACP) • Marcus Garvey (UNIA) • Reemergence of KKK • Service of African Americans in WWI and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the origins and goals of the Civil Rights Movement • Identify the different individuals, groups, and government actions significant to the Civil Rights Movement • Analyze the effectiveness of different individuals, groups, and government actions in achieving the goals of the Civil Rights 	<p>Segregation</p> <p>Jim Crow Laws</p> <p>Plessy v. Ferguson</p> <p>Brown v. Board of Education</p> <p>Great Migration</p> <p>Harlem Renaissance</p> <p>Civil Disobedience</p> <p>Integration/desegregation</p> <p>Affirmative Action</p> <p>De facto vs. de jure segregation</p>				

<p>What is the legacy of the Civil Rights Movement?</p>	<p>WWII</p> <p>Major People, Organizations, and Events of Civil Rights Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAACP - Brown v. Board of Education • Rosa Parks and Montgomery Bus Boycott • Greensboro sit-ins • Little Rock Nine • SCLC and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. • SNCC • CORE - Freedom Rides • March on Washington • Freedom Summer <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights Act of 1964 • 24th amendment • Voting Rights Act of 1965 	<p>Movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the views of those supporting the Civil Rights Movements to those who opposed it • Evaluate the extent to which African Americans have maintained or expanded their rights since the Civil Rights Movement 				
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O MIGRATION/IMMIGRATION: Westward Expansion

c t o b e r	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
	<p>How and why did the United States grow in the 19th Century?</p> <p>Was westward expansion generally a positive or negative period of history for the U.S.?</p> <p>What social, economic, and political effects did this expansion have on different groups of people?</p>	<p>Reconstruction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Goals - grant rights to former slaves, bring Confederate states back into nation, and rebuild war torn areas Benefits - Amendments 13, 14, and 15, Civil Rights Act of 1866, Freedman's Bureau Economic options - sharecropping, contract system, 40 acres and a mule - compare and contrast with slavery and indentured servants Drawbacks - Southern governments reaction, KKK, and the political, social and economic inequality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify differences between N and S racial perspectives Compare and Contrast Presidential vs. Congressional Reconstruction Explain the impact of Jim Crow Laws on African American citizenship rights. Identify and explain why Reconstruction failed to meet its goals. 				

		l Reconstructio n					
N o v e m b e r	MovementCulture/Conflict: MIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION*						
	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
				Manifest Destiny Transcontinental Homestead Sodbusters Long drives Exodusters Frontier Sooners Reservation			
	What are the reasons that	Immigration	• Identify and classify the		Nativism Chinese		

<p>immigrants came to the U.S. and what hardships did they face?</p> <p>How has American culture been shaped by immigration?</p>	<p>Causes and Process of Immigration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Push and pull factors • Early immigrants (1840-1870) vs. new immigrants (1870 to 1920) • Ellis Island and Angel Island • Statue of Liberty - Lazarus poem <p>Response to Immigration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native born resistance • Government limits on specific groups (Southern and Eastern European and Asian immigrants) <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth of cities - overcrowding and ethnic neighborhoods • Conflict in workplace - 	<p>reasons for increased immigration in the late 19th and early 20th centuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast early immigrants, new immigrants, and modern immigrants • Determine the benefits and hardships that new immigrants faced in the United States • Discuss the positive and negative aspects of assimilation • Evaluate various perspectives on historical and modern day immigration, and analyze the arguments behind these perspectives 	<p>Exclusion Act Quota system Tenements Unions Socialism Melting Pot Assimilation</p>			
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		unskilled vs. skilled workers, uni ons, etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in population and economy • Citizenship • Cultural "melting pot" 					
		Connections to Today: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal immigrants • Mexican border • Hispanic and Asian influx of immigrants 					

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Economics/Change/Conflict: INDUSTRIALISM

Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
Which big businesses grew during the 19th century and why?	Causes: Review First Industrial Revolution (textile mills, Slater and Whitney, Lowell mills)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine and categorize the causes of industrial growth 				
Who benefitted and who suffered because of industrial growth?	Civil War Westward expansion Immigration New inventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the social, economic, and political benefits 				
How did some	Major Industries					

	groups react to the effects of industrialization?	Railroads - Gould, Hill, Vanderbilt, Depew Oil - Rockefeller Steel - Carnegie, Frick, and Morgan Banking - Morgan and Chase	and drawbacks of industrialization				
	Should the government regulate businesses to protect consumers and workers?	Effects: Growth of cities Pollution Overcrowding Poor working conditions and child labor - compare and contrast with slavery Business corruption/abuses Gap between rich and poor widens Rise of organized labor - Knights of Labor (Powderly), AFL (Gompers), CIO, and IWW Rise of government regulation Increased interest in socialist ideas Rise of Progressive Era Major Events: Haymarket Riots Homestead Strike American Railway Strike Triangle Shirtwaist Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the growth of different labor unions and evaluate the extent to which these organizations were able to achieve better working conditions Examine the leaders of big business and assess their roles in social and government affairs 				

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Economics/Change/Conflict: INDUSTRIALISM*

Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
Which big businesses grew	Causes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine and 	Free enterprise			

y	<p>during the 19th century and why?</p> <p>Who benefitted and who suffered because of industrial growth?</p> <p>How did some groups react to the effects of industrialization?</p> <p>Should the government regulate businesses to protect consumers and workers?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review First Industrial Revolution (textile mills, Slater and Whitney, Lowell mills) Civil War Westward expansion Immigration New inventions <p>Major Industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Railroads - Gould, Hill, Vanderbilt, Depew Oil - Rockefeller Steel - Carnegie, Frick, and Morgan Banking - Morgan and Chase <p>Effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth of cities Pollution Overcrowding Poor working conditions and child labor - compare and contrast with slavery Business corruption/ab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> categorize the causes of industrial growth Analyze the social, economic, and political benefits and drawbacks of industrialization Discuss the growth of different labor unions and evaluate the extent to which these organizations were able to achieve better working conditions Examine the leaders of big business and assess their roles in social and government affairs 	<p>Supply and demand</p> <p>Captain of industry</p> <p>Philanthropist</p> <p>Robber Baron</p> <p>Monopoly</p> <p>Trusts</p> <p>Pools</p> <p>Laissez Faire</p> <p>Corporation</p> <p>Vertical and horizontal integration</p> <p>Gilded Age</p> <p>Union</p> <p>Strike</p> <p>Tenement</p> <p>Socialism</p> <p>Anarchy</p> <p>Red Scare</p> <p>Regulation</p>			
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		<p>uses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap between rich and poor widens • Rise of organized labor - Knights of Labor (Powderly), AFL (Gompers), CIO, and IWW • Rise of government regulation • Increased interest in socialist ideas • Rise of Progressive Era <p>Major Events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haymarket Riots • Homestead Strike • American Railway Strike • Triangle Shirtwaist Fire 					
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Change/Conflict/Economics/Government:PROGRESSIVE ERA*

Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
Which areas of	What was the		Progressive			

a r y	<p>reform were needed in the late-19th century?</p> <p>How can an individual help to bring about change in society?</p> <p>How did the federal government help the reform movement through amendments and legislation?</p> <p>Do any of these problems still exist today?</p>	<p>Progressive Movement?</p> <p>Political Corruption:</p> <p>Example: Boss Tweed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lincoln Steffens - The Shame of the Cities La Follette, Roosevelt, Debs - political reform (17th amendment, primaries, referendum, socialism) 		Muckraker Primaries Referendum			
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	<p>Women's Suffrage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susan B. Anthony, Alice Paul, Carrie Chapman Catt • NWSA, LWV, NAWSA • 19th amendment 		Suffrage 19th amendment			
	<p>Social Problems:</p> <p>City Life - Tenements and Jacob Riis - How the Other Half Lives</p> <p>- Tenements and Jane Addam's Hull House</p> <p>Alcohol - Temperance and Carrie Nation (18th amendment)</p>		Settlement House Tenement Temperance			
	Working Conditions:		Child labor			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upton Sinclair - The Jungle • Theodore Roosevelt - Meat Inspection Act and Pure Food and Drug Act • Lewis Hine and child labor • Triangle Shirtwaist Fire as a catalyst for change • Child labor laws 					
	Unfair Business Practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-trust legislation - Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust Acts • Government regulation of railroads • Federal Reserve Act • 16th amendment 		Trustbusting	Minimum Wage		

	<p>Environmental Destruction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roosevelt and Muir - Conservation and National Parks 		Conservation			
<p>Niagara Movement and Rights for African Americans</p> <p>*In what ways were African Americans denied their civil rights?</p> <p>*In the 20th century, how did African Americans attempt to fight segregation and racial discrimination? How effective were these ideas and methods?</p> <p>*What is the legacy of the Niagara Movement?</p>	<p>Review concepts of Reconstruction</p> <p>- African Americans and civil rights</p> <p>Plessy vs. Ferguson</p> <p>"separate but equal"</p> <p>Booker T. Washington and Tuskegee Institute vs. WEB DuBois and NAACP</p> <p>Marcus Garvey</p> <p>re-emergence of KKK</p> <p>service of African Americans in WWI</p>		<p>segregation</p> <p>Jim Crow Laws</p> <p>Plessy vs. Ferguson</p> <p>Harlem Renaissance</p>			
Change/Conflict/interdependence/Geography: Foreign Policy*I						
Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources

<p>What were the effects of isolationism on the US?</p> <p>Under what circumstances did the US become a colonial power?</p> <p>Is it better to have an isolationist or interventionist foreign policy? Why?</p>	<p>Territorial Expansion and Imperialism</p> <p>1.) Basis for expansion</p> <p>*Review American colonialism and Manifest Destiny</p> <p>*Review mercantilism and British colonial policy</p> <p>*Review Industrial Revolution</p> <p>*Ethnocentrism/Social Darwinism</p> <p>*Trade opportunities</p> <p>*Improvements in transportation and communication</p> <p>*Foreign competition for land</p> <p>2.) Acquisition of Territories</p> <p>A.) Alaska and Hawaii---Purchase and military coercion; Natural resources discovered/acquired</p> <p>B.) Spanish American War</p> <p>*Review Spanish colonialism</p> <p>*Compare independence movements to US independence</p> <p>*Cuban independence movement</p> <p>*yellow journalism</p> <p>*sinking of the USS Maine</p> <p>Events:</p> <p>*Battle of Manila</p>	<p>*Explain factors that contributed to the development of an expansionist policy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>*Compare and contrast changing foreign policies over time</p> <p>*determine the reasons for, as well as the effects of, US involvement in World War I and World War II</p>	<p>annexation</p> <p>imperialism</p> <p>yellow journalism</p> <p>spheres of influence</p> <p>Open Door Policy</p> <p>Roosevelt Corollary</p> <p>Big Stick Policy</p> <p>Panama Canal</p>				
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*Rough Riders at San Juan and Kettle Hills

Results:
*Acquisition of Guam, Puerto Rico and other islands
*Cuba as a US protectorate
*Philippines-Filipino War

3.) Foreign Policy in Asia and Latin America

A.) Asia
*opening of Japan to world trade (Fillmore)
*opening of China to US; trade and influence through Open Door Policy--- reversing European spheres of influence
*Philippines as a base for Asian trade and influence

B.) Latin America
*Economic and political influence through "Big Stick" policy (Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine)
*Construction of the Panama Canal to increase efficiency of shipping

<p>What were the causes of World War I in Europe?</p> <p>Was US intervention in the war justifiable?</p> <p>How did industrialization impact warfare?</p>	<p>World War I</p> <p>Review and compare to previous wars</p> <p>Causes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Militarism * Alliance system * Imperialism * Nationalism <p>US Involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Neutrality to Intervention <p>A.) Lusitania and unrestricted</p>	<p>* Create a timeline that indicates periods of US isolationism and foreign involvement from 1900 to the present.</p> <p>* Show areas of the world in which the US was involved at the turn of the 20th century</p> <p>* Debate: was the United</p>	<p>militarism</p> <p>imperialism</p> <p>entangling alliances</p> <p>nationalism</p> <p>neutrality</p> <p>unrestricted submarine warfare</p> <p>trench warfare</p> <p>Fourteen Points</p> <p>League of Nations</p>			

	<p>submarine warfare B.)Zimmerman Telegram C.)German sinking of American ships</p> <p>New Technology and Trench Warfare *tanks *airplanes *mustard and chlorine gas *machine guns</p> <p>Home Front *liberty bonds *women in the workforce *voluntary food conservation *espionage and sedition acts *German/American discrimination</p> <p>Peace Negotiations: *Treaty of Versailles *Wilson--- Fourteen Points *Senate opposition to League of Nations</p>	<p>States neutral in practice as well as policy? (1913-1917) List the causes of US involvement in World War I. *Analyze World War I posters and identify the propaganda techniques used. Write a letter home from the perspective of a soldier in Europe, a German immigrant, or and African American who moved North. *Examine themes such as major events and battles, roles played by great leaders, the effect of war on diverse people, new weapons technology, the role of women, and contributions of African Americans to the the war effort.</p>				
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US BETWEEN THE WARS* ~ How did the role of government change during the 1920's and 1930's?
How did the economic policies of the 1920's and 1930's affect individuals?

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	How did the role of government change during the 1920's and 1930's? Was this progress?	1920's Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the social and economic changes taking place during the 1920s Explain the role of government in strengthening big business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18th Amendment 19th Amendment laissez-faire Red Scare Harlem Renaissance 			
	How did the role of women and youth in society change in the 1920s?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. laissez-faire 2. economic isolation - tariffs 3. rising standard of living 4. use of credit - installment buying fuels growth, buying stocks on margin fuels speculation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the causes of the Great Depression Compare the ideas of, and actions taken by, the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations to deal with the Great Depression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sacco-Vanzetti Scopes-Monkey Trial Quota Act installment buying buying on margin 			
	How did economic growth change the values and ideals of American society?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. increased home sales = growth of suburbs 6. low farm prices and overproduction for farmers leads to migration in cities and shift to industrial workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and analyze the effects of the Great Depression on different groups of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Migration Henry Ford assembly line 			
	What problems were ignored because of the prosperity of the 1920s?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the effectiveness of the New Deal programs in resolving various 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mass production flappers Charles Lindbergh Amelia Earhart Babe Ruth Jack Dempsey Hooverville Fireside Chats New Deal Social Security 			
	What is the legacy of the Great Depression and the New Deal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Henry Ford's assembly line and impact on prices and production 					

<p>programs? What lessons have we learned or do we still need to learn from this time period?</p>	<p>8. more leisure time = focus on heroes and growth of sports</p> <p>9. women continue presence in the workforce</p> <p>Social</p> <p>1. Red Scare and fears of communism = tighter immigration : Quota Act</p> <p>2. Sacco-Vanzetti as evidence of fear of anarchy</p> <p>3. Great Migration and racial impact on cities; growth of NAACP; Harlem Renaissance and African-American cultural influences</p> <p>4. Growth of KKK, racism</p> <p>5. Rise of sports and heroes; movies;</p>	<p>problems during the Great Depression</p>	<p>Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wagner Act • Dust Bowl • Okies • totalitarian government • neutrality 			
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		fads, fashion and flappers; literature and changing social behavior					
		International					
		1. Isolationism - controversy over League of Nations; increased tariffs; Quota Act					
		Political					
		1. Back to Normalcy 2. Scandals: Tea-Pot Dome 3. government leans toward laissez- faire					
		1929-1941					
		Economics					
		1. Stock Crash indicates many systemic problems and causes many problems					

		<p>2. Lack of regulation = overextended corps and individuals</p> <p>3. Spiraling cycle of low demand and high unemployment</p> <p>4. Hoover's Response - prevailing attitude of laissez-faire = too little too late</p> <p>5. FDR and New Deal - shift in government role over the economy; greater hands on, taking responsibility to help individuals; Relief, Recovery, Reform; government regulation of business and banking; Social Security; Wagner Act; WPA and arts</p> <p>6. Fireside chats, brain</p>					
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		<p>trust</p> <p>7. Opponents of New Deal: Father Coughlin, Huey Long, Townsend Plan, socialism and communism</p> <p>8. EFFECTS: US: high unemployment, reduced wages or hours, women, blacks and unskilled suffer, affects on male role of provider, charities inadequate, Dust Bowl and Okie migration;</p>					
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Change/Conflict/Interdependence/Geography: FOREIGN POLICY*

Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources

<p>What factors led to World War II? Why did the U.S. get involved?</p> <p>What social and economic effects did World War II have on the United States?</p>	<p>World War II</p> <p>1.) General Causes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treaty of Versailles - World War I Great Depression Failure of Appeasement - Germany invades Poland Totalitarianism and development of Axis Powers <p>U.S. Involvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neutrality to Lend-Lease Program Japanese 		<p>Appeasement</p> <p>Totalitarianism</p> <p>Rationing</p> <p>Internment</p> <p>Holocaust</p> <p>Manhattan Project</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Nuclear weapons</p>				

		<p>attack Pearl Harbor</p> <p>Fighting on two fronts (Europe and the Pacific):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germans - blitzkrieg • Use of airplanes for new purposes • Development of the atomic bomb • Holocaust • Japanese - unconditional surrender <p>Home Front</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women at work - "Rosie the Riveter" • Rationing and scrap "recycling" • War bonds • Japanese Internment (Executive Order 8802) <p>Peace Negotiations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany surrenders • Japan - use of atomic bomb in Hiroshima and Nagasaki • Attempt to avoid blame associated with World 					
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		<p>War I</p> <p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of United Nations • Nuremberg Trials • Marshall Plan • Eventually leads to the Cold War (build up and fear of nuclear weapons) 					
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Conflict/Interdependence/Change: US LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD* ~

1. Understand how and why the US role changed.
2. Understand how the Cold War influenced decisions 1945-1989.

Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources
<p>Why did the relationship between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. change from allies to enemies? Could this have been prevented?</p> <p>What were the major conflicts of the Cold War? How close did we</p>	<p>Rise of Superpowers and Rivalry - Cold War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compare with previous U.S. wars - "hot wars" 2. US and USSR emerge as leaders 3. Cold War - conflicting ideologies 4. Europe as a competing ground 5. Asia as a 		<p>cold war communism United Nations Truman doctrine Marshall Plan containment NATO Warsaw Pact Berlin Airlift Korean War Berlin Wall Sputnik space race domino theory nuclear</p>			

<p>get to an actual war?</p> <p>How has U.S. foreign policy changed since the Cold War?</p>	<p>competing ground</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Southeast Asia as a competing ground Latin America as a competing ground Nuclear proliferation and arms race Space Race UN as international peacekeeper Detente and arms control; military buildup and treaties aimed at reduction Fall of Berlin Wall and collapse of USSR <p>1989-Present</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> US role in and relations in Arab world Western Hemisphere - NAFTA; increasing Latino legal and illegal immigration <p>Domestic Issues and Events 1945-Present</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Post-War Baby Boom: 		<p>proliferation</p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>Bay of Pigs Invasion</p> <p>Vietnam War</p> <p>Gulf of Tonkin Resolution</p> <p>detente</p> <p>SALT I and II</p> <p>SDI</p> <p>baby boom</p> <p>embargo</p>			
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		<p>Housing boom and suburbs</p> <p>2. Families - TV, leisure time, development of "teenage" demographics, rock n' roll</p> <p>3. Assassinations - JFK, King Jr., Kennedy</p> <p>4. Great Society - Johnson and War on Poverty - compare with Freedmen's Bureau</p> <p>5. Communism at Home - McCarthyism - compare with "witch hunts" and 1920s Red Scare</p> <p>6. Development of counterculture</p> <p>7. Vietnam War Protests</p> <p>8. Watergate - impeachment process and historical connections review (Johnson and relate to Clinton)</p> <p>9. Oil Crisis</p>					
In what ways	Review						

<p>were African Americans denied their civil rights? In the 1950's, how did African Americans and other minorities attempt to fight segregation and discrimination? How effective were these actions? How did individuals and the public react to the Civil Rights Movement? What is the legacy of the Civil Rights Movement?</p>	<p>Reconstruction, Progressive connections, and Harlem Renaissance</p> <p>20th Century movement for Civil Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * separation of races in the South * continuing role of the KKK *service of African Americans in WWII *NAACP * Brown vs. Board of Education * Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott * Greensboro sit-ins *Little Rock nine *SCLC and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. *SNCC *March on Washington *Civil Rights Act of 1964 * Voting Rights Act of 1965 					
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REVIEW ~ Course review - Grade 7 and 8 content and skills.

u n e	Assessment: 2nd week of June						
	Essential Questions	Content	Skills	Vocabulary	Assessments	Lessons	Resources