

A.P. U.S. History

**Unit 8: 1945-1980 The Rise to Globalism**

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| **Key Concepts** | | | |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To:*** |
| **KC 8.1**  The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences. | |  | * Explain how and why U.S. policymakers engaged in a Cold War with the USSR, sought to limit the expansion of Communism, encourage the expansion of free-market Capitalism, and bolster non-Communist nations through collective security and economic aid (KC 8.1.I.A). * Explain how and why the U.S. fought to contain Communism through direct and indirect confrontation (including Korea and Vietnam) and mutual coexistence (KC 8.1.I.B-C). * Explain how and why the U.S. fought to contain Communism through direct and indirect confrontation (including Korea and Vietnam) and mutual coexistence (KC 8.1.I.B-C). * Explain how and why U.S. support for decolonization and nationalist movements in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America varied considerably in this period (KC 8.1.I.D-E). * Explain how U.S. policies led to debates over federal power, civil liberties, and the merits of the military-industrial complex (KC 8.1.II. A, C). * Explain how and why sizeable and passionate anti-war protests escalated in the period (KC 8.1.II. ). * Explain the ideological, military, and economic concerns which shaped US involvement in the Middle East, particularly with respect to U.S. energy policy (KC 8.1.II.D). |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To:*** |
| **KC 8.2**  New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses. | |  | * Explain strategies employed by civil right activists and the federal government (executive, legislative, and judicial branches) to promote and achieve racial equality (KC 8.2.II.A-B). * Discuss continuing resistance to civil rights effort at racial integration (KC 8.2.II.C). * Explain efforts to address other areas of social injustice, including poverty, feminism, sexual orientation, and discrimination towards Asian, Latinos, and American Indians (KC 8.2.II.A-C). * Explain the strategies employed by civil right activists and the federal government (executive, legislative, and judicial branches) to promote and achieve racial equality (KC 8.2.II.A-B). * Explain how and why the federal government responded to growing environmental concerns (KC 8.2.II.D). * Explain how and why liberal ideas reached an apex in the 1960s, followed by a resurgence of conservatism in politics and culture, and clashes between liberals and conservatives, and why public confidence in government declined (KC 8.2.III.A,C-F). |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To:*** |
| **KC 8.3**  Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture | |  | * Explain the vast demographic changes after World War II, including: the baby boom, the technological revolution, increasing social mobility, and changes in immigration, (KC 8.3.I.A-C). * Explain the tension between cultural homogenization and the counterculture movement, including feminism, the sexual revolution, and rejection of traditional lifestyles (KC 8.3.II.A-B). * Explain how and why evangelical Christian conservatism developed as a response to the counterculture of the 1960s and 1970s (KC 8.3.III.C). |
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| *Thinking Like A Historian* | | | |
|  | **Continuity and Change Over Time…** Historians might compare and contrast the Red Scares of the 1920s and 1950s to demonstrate similarities and differences between the two historical events. They would also attempt to tie those events into the larger historical processes in which they occurred. | | |
|  | **Synthesis…** Historians might try to connect the origins of 1960s counterculture to an earlier event in American history like the 2nd Great Awakening, or to similar counterculture movements in during the 1960s | | |
|  | **Comparison…** Historians try to understand specific historical events by examining different perspectives. For example, historians might compare the writings of a traditionalist like Phyllis Schlafly to writings by feminist Gloria Steinem to draw conclusions about what was happening culturally at that time. | | |

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**Terms, People, and Concepts:**

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| **COMPLETE FLASH CARDS FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING** | | | **CHOOSE FIVE MORE** |
| 1. Cold War 2. Containment 3. Collective Security 4. Truman Doctrine 5. Marshall Plan 6. NATO 7. Fair Deal 8. Taft-Hartley Act 9. G.I. Bill 10. McCarthyism 11. Joseph McCarthy 12. Rosenbergs 13. Eisenhower Doctrine 14. United Nations 15. Berlin Airlift 16. Warsaw Pact 17. Security Council (UN) 18. Central Intelligence Agency 19. Korean War (police action) 20. Interstate Highway Act 21. Sputnik 22. U-2 Incident 23. Bay of Pigs 24. Cuban Missile Crisis 25. New Frontier 26. Peace Corps 27. Great Society (War on Poverty) 28. Medicare 29. Medicaid 30. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty 31. Vietnam War 32. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution 33. Tet Offensive 34. Paris Peace Accords 35. Domino Theory 36. Vietnamization 37. Ho Chi Minh 38. My Lai Massacre | 1. Students for a Democratic Society 2. Kent State 3. Woodstock 4. *Brown* v. *Board of Education* 5. Thurgood Marshall 6. Rosa Parks 7. Martin Luther King, Jr. 8. Little Rock Crisis, 1957 9. Baby Boom 10. Beatniks Civil Rights Acts (1957, 1960, 1964) 11. SNCC 12. SLCC 13. Sit-ins 14. Freedom Rides 15. Montgomery Bus Boycott 16. Malcolm X 17. Black Muslims 18. Stokely Carmichael 19. Black Panthers 20. Race riots (Watts, etc.) 21. Voting Rights Act of 1965 22. Immigration Act of 1965 23. Warren Court 24. *Gideon* v. *Wainright* 25. *Miranda* v. *Arizona* | 1. Affirmative Action 2. Chicago Democratic Convention (1968) 3. Apollo Missions (moon race) 4. Stagflation 5. 26th Amendment 6. Environmental Protection Agency 7. Betty Friedan 8. AIM 9. Cesar Chavez 10. NOW 11. Equal Rights Amendment 12. *Roe* v. *Wade* 13. Richard M. Nixon 14. CREEP 15. Plumbers’ Unit 16. *Nixon* v. *US* 17. 1980 Olympic Boycott 18. Iranian hostage crisis 19. Camp David Accords | Brinksmanship  Arms Race  Space Race  Full Employment Act  Desegregation of Armed Forces  22nd Amendment  John Foster Dulles  Modern Republicanism  Military-Industrial Complex  Satellite nations  Peaceful coexistence  Massive retaliation  Alger Hiss  Henry Kissinger  McCarran Act  Flexible response  AFL-CIO Merger  Dixiecrats  SEATO  CENTO  OAS  Suez Crisis  *Escobedo* v. *Illinois*  Viet Minh  Viet Cong  Alliance for Progress  Eldridge Cleaver  VISTA  Rachel Carson  Ralph Nader  New Federalism  24th Amendment  Jack Kerouac  Hippies/ Yippies  Détente  Office of Economic Opportunity  Head Start  George Wallace  PLO |

**The following questions have been asked as AP Free Response (FRQ) and Document Based Questions (DBQ) on this unit.**

1. Analyze the extent to which TWO of the following transformed American society in the 1960s and 1970s:

* The Civil Rights movement
* The antiwar movement
* The women’s movement

1. Explain the reasons why a new conservatism rose to prominence in the United States between 1960 and 1980.
2. Compare and contrast United States foreign policy after the First World War and after the Second World War. Consider the periods 1919-1928 and 1945-1950.
3. What were Cold War fears of the American people in the aftermath of the Second World War? How successfully did the administration of President Dwight D. Eisenhower address these fears? Confine your answer to the years 1948-1961.
4. Analyze the success of the United States policy of containment in Asia between 1945 and 1975.
5. “1968 was a turning point for the United States.” To what extent is this an accurate assessment? In your answer, discuss TWO of the following:

* National politics
* Vietnam War
* Civil Rights

1. How do you account for the appeal of McCarthyism in the United States in the era following the Second World War?
2. Analyze the influence of TWO of the following on American-Soviet relations in the decade following the Second World War.

* Yalta Conference
* Communist Revolution in China
* Korean War
* McCarthyism

1. To what extent did the decades of the 1950s deserve its reputation as an age of political, social, and cultural conformity?
2. Describe THREE of the following and analyze the ways in which each of the following has affected the status of women in American society since 1940.

* The Rebirth of an organized women’s movement
* Advances in reproductive technology
* The persistence of traditional definitions of women’s roles

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**Unit 1: 1491-1607**

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