

History 1302: 002//Course Syllabus///Spring 2015/Dr. Mark Saka

Office: LH 210

Office Hours-11:00-12:00, 1:30-3:00 M, W, F.

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Office Hours can also be arranged by appointment.

### **Course Objective:**

The objective of this course is to provide an introductory level survey to the second half of American history; from the end of the Reconstruction era to the present.

### **Required Readings:**

American Horizons: U.S. History in a Global Context, volume II since 1865. Oxford University Press, ISBN # 978-0-973991-2.

Nixonland, Rick Perlstein, Simon and Schuster. ISBN # 978-0-7432-4303-2

### **Course Requirements:**

There are a number of requirements for this course.

1. Regular and punctual attendance.
2. Classroom courtesy-no cellphones or texting in class.
3. Six exams. Each exam will count as 100 points. At the end of the course I will add your five highest exams (dropping the lowest test grade) and the one grade (worth 100 points) for your book review for the book *Nixonland* by Rick Perlstein..
4. I will then divide the total of potentially 600 points (five exams and one book review) by six. 90-100=A; 80-89=B; 70-79=C; 60-69=D; 50-59=F.

### **Primary Learning Objectives**

The graduating student in history will be able to:

1. The student will be able to develop an informed, critical, and articulate approach to the study of history.
2. The student will be able to demonstrate knowledge of historical events, movements, major turning points and personalities of the past.
3. The student will be able to demonstrate an ability to identify and relate the role that historical interpretation plays in the assessments of the past.
4. The student will be able to write effectively, logically, and persuasively about topics in history.

The Primary Learning Objectives (PLO) shall be measured by the administration of five exams and one term paper over the book *Nixonland* by Rick Perlstein. Each exam will consist of 35 multiple choice questions which shall measure objectives one and two of the PLO. Each exam will also consist of two essays which shall measure objectives three and four. The term paper over *Nixonland* will also measure objectives three and four.

### **The Americans with Disabilities Act:**

Sul Ross State University is committed to equal access in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1973. It is the student's responsibility to initiate a request for accessibility services. Students seeking accessibility services must contact Mary Schwartze in Counseling and Accessibility Services, Ferguson Hall, Room 112. The mailing address is P.O. Box C-171, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, Telephone Number 432-837-8203.

Competency Objectives for U.S. History 1302

**The teacher understands significant political, economic, and social developments in the United States from 1877 to the present, including historical events and developments related to the emergence and role of the United States as a world power and the effects of major decisions and conflicts on the United States.**

1. Understands political, economic, and social changes in the United States from 1877 to the present (e.g. in relation to political parties , transportation, labor unions, agriculture, business, race, gender).
2. Demonstrates knowledge of the effects of reform and third party movements and their leaders on U.S. society (e.g. populism, progressive era reforms, New Deal legislation, Susan B. Anthony, W.E.B. Du Bois, Robert Lafollette, Eugene Debs, George Wallace, H. Ross Perot).
3. Analyzes the causes and effects of industrialization in the United States.
4. Demonstrates knowledge of significant individuals who shaped political, economic, and social developments in the United States from 1877 to the present (e.g. Jane Adams, Henry Ford, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Martin Luther King, Jr. Cesar Chavez, Betty Friedan, Malcolm X).
5. Demonstrates knowledge of events and issues that shaped political, economic, and social developments in the United States from 1877 to the present (e.g. ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, Great Depression, passage of the G.I. Bill, passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, growth of cities, antitrust legislation, immigration restriction).
6. Analyzes the impact of civil rights movements in the United States, including the African American, Hispanic, Native American, and women's rights movements.
7. Understands factors and events that contributed to them emergence of the United States as a world power between 1898 and 1920 (e.g. imperialism, Panic of 1893, acquisition of Hawaii, Spanish-American War, U.S. involvement in World War One).
8. Analyzes how national and international decisions and conflicts from World War II to the present have affected the United States (e.g. the Fourteen Points, isolationism, reasons for U.S. involvement in World War II).
9. Analyzes how national and international decisions and conflicts from World War II to the present have affected the United States (e.g. decision to the use the atomic bomb, Cold War).
10. Demonstrates knowledge of significant individuals who have shaped U.S. foreign policy from 1898 to the present (e.g. Alfred Thayer Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Henry Kissinger).
11. Demonstrates knowledge of significant events and issues that shaped U.S. foreign policy from 1898 to present (e.g. Berlin Airlift, Korean war, Sputnik, Vietnam War, Marshall Plan, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, McCarthyism, Cuban Missile Crisis, the Gulf War).
12. Understands the origins of major foreign policy issues facing the United States and the challenges of changing relationships among nations.

**Course Outline:**

Jan. 21-introduction to class/syllabus/The industrial revolution  
Jan. 23-the industrial revolution

Jan. 26-the industrial revolution (immigration and labor)  
Jan. 2-the Frontier West  
Jan. 30-the Frontier West/the Populist Movement

Feb. 02-the new South  
**Feb. 04- Exam # 1 (covers chapter 16, 17, 18 in text)**  
Feb. 06-the new Empire

Feb. 09-the new Empire  
Feb. 11-the Progressive Movement  
Feb. 13-the progressive Movement

Feb. 16-World War One  
Feb. 18World War One  
Feb. 20 World War One

**Feb. 23 Exam # 2 (covers chapters 19, 20, and 21 in text)**  
Feb. 25-the 1920s  
Feb. 27-the 1920s

Mar. 02-the Great Depression  
Mar. 04the Great Depression  
Mar. 06-World War Two

Mar. 09-World War Two  
Mar. 11-World War Two  
Mar. 13-**Exam # 3 (covers chapters 22 , 23, and 24, in text—this is the Friday before Spring Break, and the exam will be given on this day and this day only, no exceptions, if you miss it, you will receive a grade of zero on the exam)**

**Mar. 16, 18, 20—spring break no class.**

Mar. 23—Postwar America 1945-1948  
Mar. 25-the Cold War  
Mar. 27-the Cold War

Mar. 30-the 1950s  
Apr. 01—the 1950s  
Apr. 03-the 1960s

Apr. 06-the 1960s  
Apr. 08-the 1960s  
Apr. 10-the 1960s

**Apr. 13-Exam # 4 (covers chapters 25, 26, 27 in text)**  
Apr. 15-the Vietnam War

Apr. 17- the Vietnam War

Apr. 20-the Vietnam War

Apr. 22-Nixonland

**Apr. 24 Exam # 5 (covers chapter 28 in text and book review on Nixon land due)**

Apr. 27-the 1970s

Apr. 29-the 1970s

May 01-the 1980s

May. 04-the 1980s

May. 06-After the Cold War

May 9-Exam # 6 (covers chapter 29 and 30 in text)

### **Concepts/Essays to Identify**

1. What was the impact of the railroad on the American industrial revolution?
2. How did new technologies and inventions transform the industrial process? Who were some of the major individuals and inventors?
3. How did the rise of big business and corporations transform the American economy?
4. How and why did Jim Crowism emerge in the South during the 1890s?
5. How did the West develop as a colonial appendage to the northeast? What were some of the major social classes that we discussed in class?
6. What were the push and pull factors involved in immigration during the industrial revolution?
7. How did labor unions develop during this period? What were the differences in the labor philosophies of the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor, and the Industrial Workers of the World?
8. Why were farmer's facing severe difficulties in the late nineteenth-century? How did farmer's seek to resolve these problems by organizing themselves politically?

### **Terms to Identify**

Bessemer Steel process  
Andrew Carnegie  
Norvin Green  
Western Union  
Alexander Graham Bell  
Bell Telephone  
Theodore Vail  
Research and Development  
Vertical Integration  
Horizontal Integration  
Trusts  
John D. Rockefeller  
Standard Oil  
J. P. Morgan  
Interstate Commerce Commission  
Sherman Anti-Trust Act (1890)  
The New South  
Jim Crow  
Plessey versus Ferguson (1896)  
Grandfather Clause  
Poll Tax  
Literacy Test  
Booker T. Washington  
W. E. B. Dubois  
Homestead Act  
Reclamation Act of 1902  
Joseph Glidden  
company towns  
Knights of Labor  
American Federation of Labor  
Samuel Gompers  
Industrial Workers of the World  
Haymarket Square  
The Grange  
The Greenback Party  
The Farmer's Alliance  
The Populist Party  
John Deere  
The Panic of 1893-1897  
The election of 1896

## **Concepts/Essays**

1. Why did American intellectuals and politicians advocate expansionism during the late nineteenth century? How did social and economic crisis play a role in these developments? Who were some of the individuals?
2. Why did the U.S. go to War with Spain in 1898? What was the outcome of this war?
3. Why did progressivism arise as a response to the social and economic dislocations brought about by the industrial revolution? What social classes did the progressives originate from? How does this differ from the populists? What were the goals and objectives of the progressives?
4. What were some of the major progressive reforms of the Roosevelt administration 1900-1908? What were some of the progressive achievements of the Wilson administration 1912-1917?
5. Why and how did the United States become involved in the First World War?
6. What was the impact of the First World War on American society?

## **Terms to Identify**

Frederick Jackson Turner  
Josiah Strong  
Alfred T. Mahan  
Social Darwinism  
Herbert Spencer  
Annexation of Hawaii  
The Cuban War for Independence  
Yellow Journalism/William Randolph Hearst  
The Sinking of the Maine  
The Philippines  
Cuba  
Puerto Rico  
The Annexation Debate  
William McKinley  
Emilio Aguinaldo  
General Arthur Macarthur  
The Anti-Imperialist League  
The Platt Amendment  
The Panama Canal  
Banana Republics  
Social Darwinism  
Reform Darwinism  
Charles Beard  
John Dewey  
Oliver Wendell Holmes  
The Muckrackers  
The social sciences  
political bosses  
civil service reform

trustbusting  
Theodore Roosevelt  
William Howard Taft  
Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)  
Meat Inspection Act (1906)  
National Reclamation Act (1902)  
Gifford Pinchot  
John Muir  
The Sierra Club  
Woodrow Wilson  
The 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
The 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
The Anti-Saloon League  
The 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
National Suffrage Association of Women's Suffrage Movement  
Susan B. Anthony  
The 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
The Federal Reserve Bank  
The Keatings-Owen Act  
The Reforming Progressives  
The Social Hygiene Movement  
Settlement Houses  
The Immigration Restriction League  
The Eugenics Society  
Buck vs. Bell 1927  
Archduke Franz Ferdinand  
Trench warfare  
The Verdun, the Somme  
Unrestricted submarine warfare  
The Lusitania  
The Zimmerman Telegram  
The Treaty of Versailles  
The League of Nations  
The Fourteen Points  
The War Industries Board  
George Creel  
The Committee on Public Information  
100% Americanism  
The Espionage Act 1917  
The Sedition Act 1917  
Schenck versus the United States 1919  
Abrams versus the United States 1919  
The Red Summer  
A. Mitchell Palmer  
The Palmer Raids  
The Federal Bureau of Investigation

**Terms and Concepts to Identify/Exam # 3/Saka/SRSU**



### **Concepts/Essays to Identify**

1. Why are the 1920s considered a time of social, cultural, and political tensions and conflicts? Why did immigration restriction, the Sacco and Vanzetti case, the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan, prohibition, emerge as major fields of societal struggle and conflict?
2. What caused the Great Depression?
3. What were the major points of the New Deal?
4. Why did the First New Deal give way to the Second New Deal?
5. What caused the Second World War?
6. How did the Second World War affect the domestic United States?

### **Terms to Identify**

“Normalcy”  
Warren G. Harding  
Calvin Coolidge  
Herbert Hoover  
The Model T  
The Model A  
Teapot Dome  
The Sacco-Vanzetti case  
The 1924 Immigration Restriction  
The Smoot-Hawley Tariff  
The Bonus Marchers  
Franklin Delano Roosevelt  
The First Hundred Days  
Fireside Chats  
The First New Deal  
The Bank Holiday  
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)  
The Citizens Conservation Corps (CCC)  
The Home Owners Loan Corp. (HOLC)  
The Farm Credit Administration (FCA)  
The Tennessee Valley Administration (TVA)  
The Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)  
The National Recovery Administration (NRA)  
The Public Works Administration (PWA)  
Dust-bowl Oklahoma  
The Southern Tenant Farmer’s Union  
Charles Coughlin  
Huey Long  
Francis Townsend  
The Second New Deal  
John Maynard Keynes  
The Federal Theater Project

The Wagner Act  
The Works Project Administration  
The Social Security Act  
The 1936 election  
Court Packing  
Benito Mussolini  
Adolph Hitler  
Fascism  
Joseph Stalin  
Aggression and Appeasement  
The Sudetenland  
The Munich Pact  
Poland-1939  
The Axis Powers  
The Allied Powers  
Pearl Harbor  
The North African Campaign  
General George Patton  
Douglas MacArthur  
Dwight Eisenhower  
D-Day, June 6, 1944  
The Manhattan Project  
Albert Einstein  
Robert Oppenheimer  
Hiroshima  
Nagasaki  
The Holocaust  
Harry S. Truman

**Terms and Concepts to Identify Exam # 4/Saka/SRSU**

### **Concepts/Essays to Identify**

1. How did the American economy undergo dramatic transformation and change between 1945 and 1960?
2. How did the various civil rights movements develop during the 1950s and 1960s? What were the forces that pushed the African American and similar movements?
3. How did the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union begin? What were some of the major events of the early phase of the Cold War? Why did the United States intervene in the Korean War? What was the outcome of that war?
4. What was the “counterculture”? How did it develop from the 1950s through the 1970s? What were some of the shortcomings of the counter-cultural movement?

### **Terms to Identify**

22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment  
The Baby Boom  
The G.I. Bill  
The Iron Curtain  
George Kennan  
Containment Policy  
The Truman Doctrine  
The Marshal Plan  
The Berlin Airlift  
The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)  
The Warsaw Pact  
Mao Tse Tung  
The 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel  
Douglas MaCarthy  
The Inchon landing  
The Yalu River  
The Central Intelligence Agency  
The House of Un-American Activities Committee  
Joseph MaCarthy  
Sputnik  
NASA  
The Highway Defense Act of 1956  
Brown vs. Board of Education  
Little Rock, Arkansas  
Montgomery Bus Boycott  
Rosa Parks  
The Southern Christian Leadership Conference  
Reverend Martin Luther King  
The Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)  
The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee  
The Sit In Movement  
Freedom Riders  
Earl Warren  
Lyndon Baines Johnson

The Civil Rights Act 1964  
The Voting Rights Act of 1965  
The Great Society  
Stokely Carmichael  
Malcolm X  
The Black Panthers

**Terms and Concepts to Identify for Exam # 4**

### **Concepts/Essays to Identify**

1. How did the United States become involved in the War in Vietnam? What was the ideological rationale? What were some of the major turning points in the war? How did the United States come to the decision to begin a termination of American involvement? What lessons can we draw from the Vietnam War?

### **Terms to Identify**

Ho Chi Minh  
Dien Bien Phu  
President Diem  
The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution  
General William Westmoreland  
The Tet Offensive  
Strategic Hamlets  
Counterinsurgency  
Search and Destroy  
Students for A Democratic Society  
Robert F. Kennedy  
Eugene Macarthy  
Richard Nixon  
Vietnamization  
The Cambodia Invasion  
Kent State  
Paris Peace Talks  
Ho Chi Minh Trail

## **Concepts/Essays to Identify**

1. What economic and political forces shaped the 1970s? What impact did rising oil and energy costs have on the American economy? What impact did high inflation and high unemployment have on the American economy and national sense of “malaise”? How did foreign policy reversals (Afghanistan, Iran, and Nicaragua) have on the Carter administration and how did these events lead to a new Republican coalition and presidential victory under Ronald Reagan in 1980? How did cultural conservatives add to this emerging new political coalition that characterized the modern Republican Party?
2. How did the Reagan administration 1980-1988 reshape the American political economy? How did Paul Volker and Ronald Reagan “slay the inflation dragon”? How did the Reagan administration’s foreign policy challenge the Soviet Union and how did William Casey and Ronald Reagan help bring down the “Evil Empire”? Why did the Soviet Union fall? How did the Reagan policies of restructuring the American economy lead to the shift in our economic base from that of manufacturing to one of financialization? What impact did these policies have on the long term future of the American economy?
3. How did American foreign policy towards the Persian Gulf and other regions of the Middle East (Afghanistan, Israel-Palestine, and Iran-Iraq) shape our relations with much of the Islamic World and how did these events lead to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and the subsequent wars in Iraq and Afghanistan?
4. What is “globalization”? How has the global economy undergone a dramatic and permanent shift in the past three decades? How has the re-emergence of China, India, and Asia into the world economy resulted in dramatic long-term shifts in the economic and political centers of world economic, political, and cultural power away from the North Atlantic and European world towards that of Asia? How has technology “made the world flat”?

## **Terms to Identify**

Energy Crisis of 1973  
Stagflation  
The Iranian Revolution 1977-1979  
The Shah of Iran  
The Ayatollah Khomeini  
The Iranian Hostage Crisis  
Inflation  
The Moral Majority  
Jimmy Carter  
Ronald Reagan  
Paul Volker  
William Casey  
The Strategic Defense Initiative  
Afghanistan  
The Mujahadeen  
The Nicaraguan Revolution  
Anastasio Somoza  
The Sandinistas  
The Contras

Michael Gorbachev  
Chernobyl  
The Fall of the Berlin Wall  
Sadaam Hussein  
The First Gulf War 1990-1991  
George W. Bush 1988-1992  
William Clinton  
George W. Bush 2000-2008  
Osama Bin laden  
Al-Queda  
September 11, 2001  
globalization  
Deng Shao Peng  
The world is flat  
The post-American world