

History 1302: 001
Course Syllabus
Fall 2020/Dr. Mark Saad Saka
Office: LH 208
Office Hours-10:00-10:45, M, W, 10:10:45, T, Th, F 10:00-11:45
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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:

The text we will be using is available online for free at

www.americanyawp.com

Course Requirements:

1. Regular and punctual attendance.
2. Classroom courtesies-no cellphones or texting in class.
3. Five exams. Each exam will count as 100 points. At the end of the course I will add your four highest exams (dropping the lowest test grade).
4. I will then then divide the total of potentially 400 points (four exams) by 4. 90-100=A; 80-89=B; 70-79=C; 60-69=D; 0-59=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 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 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.

Marketability Skills of a History Major

SLO 1—The history student will demonstrate historical research skills in a logically organized, written paper that is mechanically correct and supported by relevant documentation of historical content.

Marketable skills---Students can identify useful resources from a pool of data.
Students can select and organize data in a relevant manner.
Students can make written presentations to various audiences.

SLO 2—The history student will demonstrate the ability to write about topics in historiography and how those topics are interpreted.

Marketable skills---Students can utilize data to persuade various audiences.
Students can utilize data to generate and strengthen ideas.
Students can decipher stances adopted by various individuals.

SLO 3—The history student will demonstrate knowledge of American History, World History, and NonAmerican History.

Marketable Skills---Students can meet deadlines in a successful manner.
Students can discharge responsibilities in an adequate manner.
Students can manage the absorption of data.

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 the 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 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:

Aug. 24-introduction to class/syllabus/The industrial revolution

Aug. 26-the industrial revolution

Aug. 28-the industrial revolution

Aug 31-the frontier west

Sept. 02- the new south

Sept. 04-the populist revolt

Sept. 07-Labor Day, no class

Sept. 09- exam # 1 (covers chapters 16, 17, 18)

Sept. 11-the New Empire

Sept. 14-The Spanish American War and its aftermath

Sept. 16-the Progressive Era

Sept. 18-the Progressive Era

Sept. 21-The Progressives and World War One

Sept. 23-World War One

Sept. 25-World War One

Sept. 28 **Exam # 2 (covers chapter 19, 20, 21)**

Sept 30-the 1920s

Oct. 02-the Great Depression

Oct. 05-the Great Depression

Oct. 07-World War II

Oct. 09-World War II

Oct. 12-World War II

Oct. 14 Exam # 3 (covers chapters 22, 23, 24)

Oct. 16-1945-1948

Oct. 19-the 1950s

Oct. 21-the 1950s

Oct. 23-The Cold War 1945-1960

Oct. 26-the Cold War 1945-1960

Oct. 28-The Movement for full incorporation of Citizenship

Oct. 30-the Movement for full incorporation of Citizenship

Nov. 02-the Vietnam War

Nov. 04-the Vietnam War

Nov. 06-1968

Nov. 09 Exam # 4 (covers chapters 25, 26, 27, 28)

Nov. 11-the 1970s

Nov. 13-the 1970s (**also-the last day to withdraw from the course with a grade of W**)

Nov. 16-the 1980s

Nov. 18-the 1980s

Nov. 20-the 1990s

Nov. 23—Exam # 5 (covers chapters 29 and 30)

U.S. History 1302/Terms and Concepts/Exam # 1

Concepts/Essays to Identify for exam # 1

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 Carnagie
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

Terms and Concepts Exam # 2/History 1302/Saka/SRSU

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 16th Amendment
The 17th Amendment
The Anti-Saloon League
The 18th Amendment
National Suffrage Association of Women's Suffrage Movement
Susan B. Anthony
The 19th 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. 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

22nd 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
President Harry S. Truman
President Dwight Eisenhower
Josef Stalin
Nikita Khrushchev
Mao Tse Tung
The 38th Parallel
Douglas MaCarthur
The Inchon landing
The Yalu River
The Central Intelligence Agency
Muhammad Mossedeq
The Shah Muhammad Phlavi of Iran
Operation Ajax
Jacobo Arbenz
Guatemala 1954

Fugencio Bautista Fidel
Castro
Ernesto "Che" Guevara
The Cuban Revolution of 1959
The Bay of Pigs
Operation Mongoose
The House of Un-American Activities Committee
Joseph McCarthy "In
God We Trust"
"One Nation Under God"
Sputnik
NASA
The Highway Defense Act of 1956
The Armed Forces Desegregation Act of 1948
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
Little Rock, Arkansas 1957
Thurgood Marshall
The Sit In Movement
Freedom Riders
Earl Warren
John F. Kennedy
Lee Harvey Oswald
Lyndon Baines Johnson
The 1964 Election
Barry Goldwater
The Civil Rights Act 1964
The Voting Rights Act of 1965
The Great Society
Stokely Carmichael
Malcolm X
The Nation of Islam (Black Muslims)
Watts 1965
Long Hot Summers 1966-1969
The Black Panthers
The G.I. Forum
LULAC
Cesar Chavez
Dolores Huerta
The United Farm Workers
The Mexican American Generation 1930-1960
The Chicano Generation 1960-1975
Betty Friedan

The Feminine Mystique

The National Organization of Women

Smith v. Allright 1948

Delgado v. Bastrop County Texas 1948

Brown v. Board of Education 1954

Mendez v. Westminster ISD 1948

Hernandez v. State of Texas 1954

Sweatt v. Painter 1950

Engle v. Vitale 1962

Gideon v. Wainwright 1963

Griswold v. Connecticut 1965

Indochina

Vietnam

Laos

Cambodia

Ho Chi Minh

General Giap

Dien Bien Phu

The Geneva Conference 1954

North Vietnam

Hanoi

South Vietnam

Saigon

President Ngo Dinh Diem

The Pagoda Raids

Hue

Thich Quang Duc

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

The National Liberation Front (NLF)

The 17th Parallel

Operation Rolling Thunder

The Ho Chi Minh Trail

Strategic Hamlets

Search and Destroy

Free Fire Zones

Napalm

Agent Orange

General William Westmoreland

The Tet Offensive

Strategic Hamlets

Counterinsurgency

Search and Destroy

The My Lai Massacre

Lieutenant Calley

Students for A Democratic Society

Robert F. Kennedy

Eugene Macarthy

Hubert Humphrey
The Credibility Gap
The 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago
The Chicago Seven
Hardhats v. the Hippies
Richard Nixon
Vietnamization
Daniel Ellsberg
The Pentagon Papers
Henry Kissinger
Richard Nixon
The Cambodia Invasion
Kent State 1970
Paris Peace Talks
The Khmer Rouge Pol
Pot
Ho Chi Minh City

Terms and Concepts to Identify for Exam # 5

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?

Terms to Identify

President Gerald Ford
Chile
President Salvador Allende
International Telegraph and Telephone
September 11, 1973
General Augusto Pinochet
1971-Nixon Opening to China
Premier Zhou Enlai
Mao Zedong
1972 election
George McGovern
Watergate
Nixon’s resignation August 1974
Energy Crisis of 1973
Stagflation
President Gerald Ford
President Jimmy Carter
Anwar Sadat
Menachem Begin
The Camp David Accords
The Iranian Revolution 1977-1979
The Shah of Iran
The Ayatollah Ruholla Khomeini
The Iranian Hostage Crisis
Inflation

The Moral Majority
Jerry Falwell
Monetarists
Milton Friedman and Frederick Hayek
Margaret Thatcher
Pope John Paul II
President Ronald Reagan
Paul Volker
William Casey
The Strategic Defense Initiative
Afghanistan
The Mujahadeen
The Nicaraguan Revolution
Anastasio Somoza
The Sandinistas
The Contras
The Iran-Contra Scandal
Leonid Brezhnev
Mikhail Gorbachev
Chernobyl
The Fall of the Berlin Wall