

Course Syllabus; History 1302: FTD/VA/Alpine: U.S. History Since 1877

Spring 2023/ Dr. Mark Saad Saka//Sul Ross State University

Office Hours: This is a distance education course, email me

for any questions or issues at Msaka@sulross.edu.

[Email—Msaka@sulross.edu](mailto:Msaka@sulross.edu). This is my official email. However, in the event of a malware attack or a cyber-shutdown, my backup email is Mark.Saka@yahoo.com I rarely check that account, it is a backup in the case of an emergency.

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to introduce you to the sweeping epic of American history from the conclusion of the Reconstruction Era (1877) to the present

Course Readings www.americanyawp.com

This is a free online textbook

Course Requirements and Grading:

1. Regular and punctual attendance.
- 2 Classroom courtesy-no cellphones or texting in class.
- 3 Five exams of which exam # 5 is a mandatory final. Each exam will count as 100 points.
- 4 A notebook of notes taken during the class which is mandatory and will count for 100 points. The notebook must be a copy of your notes with comments that you are required to make on the notes, what is the historical significance and importance of the subject matter. You will need to turn in an electronic copy of the notes you have taken for this course and is due on the day of the final, Turn it in alongside your final
- 5 I will then add the total potential of 600 points (five exams) and divide by 5. 90-100=A; 80-89=B; 70-79=C; 60-69=D; 0-59=F.

Classroom Courtesy and Civility

This is a distance-education-based course and there are over seventy students in the class. Please be respectful of other students and keep your microphone muted but if you have a question, do not hesitate to ask, just unmute your microphone and ask me and I can address your question to the class.

Student 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 Student Learning Objectives (SLOs) shall be measured by the administration of five exams Each exam will consist of essay questions which shall measure objectives one through 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 Erzulie Clark or 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.

University Programs and Services SRSU Library Services. The Sul Ross Library offers FREE resources and services to the entire SRSU community. Access and borrow books,

articles, and more by visiting the library's website, library.sulross.edu. Off-campus access requires your Lobo ID and password. Check out materials using your photo ID. Librarians are a tremendous resource for your coursework and can be reached in person, by email (srsulibrary@sulross.edu), or phone (432-837-8123). Learning Strategies, Styles, and Centers. Academic Success Center. 1st Floor Library, offers tutor or many subjects, holds numerous workshops on developing better notetaking, reading, and study skills as well as assisting students with writing and test taking strategies. The University offers tutoring for many subjects, holds numerous workshops on developing better notetaking, reading, and study skills as well as assisting students with writing and test taking strategies through the Academic Center for Excellence (ACE). Location: FH 214. Web: <http://www.sulross.edu/academic-center-excellence>

The Americans with Disabilities Act:

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Course Objectives

Course Outline

Jan. 19-the impact of the Civil War on the Industrial Revolution in America

Jan. 24-the Industrial Revolution

Jan. 26-the Frontier West

Jan. 31=the New South and the Populists

Feb. 02-Exam # 1-covers chapters 16, 17. 18 in textbook

Feb. 07-the New Empire

Feb. 09-the Spanish American War

Feb. 14-the Progressive Movement

Feb. 16-the Progressive Movement

Feb. 21-World War One

Feb. 23-World War One

Feb. 28-exam # 2-covers chapters 19, 20, 21 in textbook

Mar. 02-the 1920s

Mar. 07-the Great Depression and the New Deal

Mar. 09-the Great Depression and the New Deal

Mar. 14-spring break no class

Mar. 16-spring break no class

Mar. 21-World War Two

Mar. 23-World War Two

Mar 28-World War Two

Mar. 30-exam # 3-covers chapters 22, 23, 24 in textbook

Apr. 04-America from 1945-1960

Apr. 06-the Cold War

Apr. 11-The Cold War

Apr. 13-the 1960s

Apr. 18-the 1960s

Apr. 20-the 1960s

Apr. 25- exam # 4-covers chapters 26, 27, 28 in textbook

Apr. 27-the 1970s

May. 02-the 1980s

May. 04-the 1990s

May. 09-final exam due chapters 29 and 30 in textbook

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 Elsberg
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