

Summer Packet

June 20, 2018

Dear Students Grade: 8th B + G,

We have learned so much this year:

Enclosed in this packet are activities that you can do this summer to help review things your child has learned in school this year.

Continue to review your Social Studies concepts and vocabulary words. Everyone could use extra practice in basic geography skills.

Enclosed in the packet are:

A packet to enhance or practice your social studies skills in order to make sure you are ready for next year. Please remember to hand in your summer work for \$ at the store. Practice will make you a stronger student and more prepared for next year. Please remember if you are in 6/7 or 8th grade, there will be greater expectations for next year like more frequent homework and a lot more writing.

Thanks for a great year and have a great summer! This year has been awesome and it is in part to all the students that participated and were involved in social studies.

Elizabeth Colombo

E. Colombo

Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson

Name: _____

Do Now:

Dwight D. Eisenhower, 1953 – 1960	John F. Kennedy, 1961 – 1963	Lyndon Baines Johnson, 1963 – 1968
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Republican - But continued to preserve New Deal programs - A time of high birth rates, known as the “baby boom” - Demand for consumer goods reached all-time highs - A greater emphasis on conformity - Ended the Korean War - In 1957, announced he would send U.S. forces to any Middle Eastern nation that requested help, to defend against Communism - This extension of the containment policy became known as the Eisenhower Doctrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Democrat - Youngest man ever elected to Presidency - Bay of Pigs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In 1961, Cuban exiles invaded Cuba in an attempt to overthrow Castro b) Kennedy refused to give them air support and they were defeated - Alliance for Progress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Kennedy created this program to offer grants and loans to Latin American nations to promote economic progress - Cuban Missile Crisis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In 1962, U.S. discovered that Cuba was secretly building bases for Soviet nuclear missiles b) Kennedy imposed a naval blockade and threatened to invade c) Khrushchev, the Soviet leader, agreed to withdraw the missiles - Peace Corps - Space Race 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When Kennedy was assassinated, Johnson became the next President - Great Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Proposed the most far-ranging program of social legislation since the New Deal b) To turn the U.S. into a “Great Society” by opening up opportunities and improving the quality of life for all Americans - Pushed through Civil Rights legislation, including Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act - War on Poverty - Medicare Act of 1965 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Social Security was expanded to provide medical care - Aid to Cities - Immigration Act of 1965; aimed to be less biased <p style="text-align: center;">~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History and Government</p>

- 1- Although a Republican, what did Eisenhower continue?

- 2- What was the New Deal and what President enacted it?

- 3- What was the "baby boom"?

- 4- How would you describe the 1950s in America?

- 5- What was the Eisenhower Doctrine?

- 6- How was the Eisenhower Doctrine similar to the Truman Doctrine?

- 7- Define containment.

- 8- What happened at the Bay of Pigs?

- 9- Why was the Bay of Pigs a foreign policy failure for Kennedy?

- 10- What was the Alliance for Progress?

- 11- What was a cause of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- 12- What was an effect of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

- 13- Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis a foreign policy success for Kennedy?

- 14- How did Lyndon Baines Johnson become President?

- 15- What was Johnson's Great Society program?

- 16- How did Johnson help the Civil Rights Movement?

- 17- What did Johnson declare a war on in American society?

- 18- How did Johnson expand Social Security?

- 19- Of these three Presidents, who do you admire the most?

- 20- Why do you admire this President?

- 21- Which of these Presidents do you think did the most to increase opportunities for all Americans?

- 22- Why do you think this President did the most to increase opportunities for all Americans?

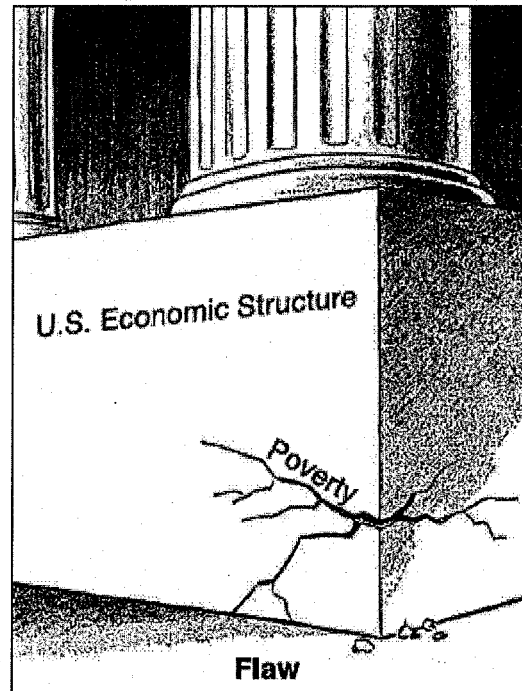
1. Both the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba (1961) and the invasion of Panama (1989) are examples of United States attempts to
 - (1) eliminate unfriendly governments geographically close to the United States
 - (2) cultivate good relations with Latin American nations
 - (3) stop the drug trade
 - (4) end the Cold War

2. The Truman Doctrine and the Eisenhower Doctrine were United States foreign policies concerning
 - (1) the international balance of payments
 - (2) the containment of communism
 - (3) world-wide environmental pollution
 - (4) nuclear disarmament

3. The Great Society of Lyndon Johnson is most similar to which other Presidential program?
 - (1) Warren Harding's Return to Normalcy
 - (2) Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal
 - (3) Ronald Reagan's New Federalism
 - (4) George Bush's Thousand Points of Light

4. The chief objective of President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs was to
 - (1) increase foreign aid to developing nations
 - (2) correct environmental pollution
 - (3) help the disadvantaged in the United States
 - (4) unite democratic nations and contain communism

5. Which federal government program was designed to solve the problem illustrated in this cartoon?



Source: Palmer, *The Springfield (Mo.) Leader & Press* (adapted)

- (1) Great Society
 - (2) Peace Corps
 - (3) New Federalism
 - (4) Dollar Diplomacy
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6. President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs were similar to Progressive Era programs in that both
 - (1) strictly enforced antitrust laws
 - (2) focused on expanding civil rights for African Americans
 - (3) used federal government power to improve social conditions
 - (4) made urban renewal their primary concern

Primary Source: "Great Society" Speech; President Lyndon B. Johnson

Texan Lyndon B. Johnson became president in 1963 when John F. Kennedy was assassinated. As president, he introduced many reforms to fight poverty, racial discrimination, and environmental abuses. He called his program of reforms "The Great Society."

He spoke of his plans at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor in May 1964.

The purpose of protecting the life of our nation and preserving the liberty of our citizens is to pursue the happiness of our people. Our success in that pursuit is the test of our success as a nation.

The challenge of the next half century is whether we have the wisdom to use [our] wealth to enrich and elevate our national life, and to advance the quality of our American civilization.

Your imagination, your initiative and your indignation [anger] will determine whether we build a society where progress is the servant of our needs, or a society where old values and new visions are buried under unbridled [uncontrolled] growth. For in your time we have the opportunity to move not only toward the rich society and the powerful society, but upward to the Great Society.

The Great Society rests on abundance and liberty for all. It demands an end to poverty and racial injustice, to which we are totally committed in our time. But that is just the beginning.

The Great Society is a place where every child can find knowledge to enrich his mind and to enlarge his talents. It is a place where leisure is a welcome chance to build and reflect, not a feared cause of boredom and restlessness. It is a place where the city of man serves not only the needs of the body and the demands of commerce but the desire for beauty and the hunger for community.

It is a place where man can renew contact with nature. It is a place which honors creation for its own sake and for what it adds to the understanding of the race. It is a place where men are more concerned with the quality of their goals than the quantity of their goods. But most of all, the Great Society is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor.

- 1- What does Johnson want to pursue?

 - 2- What does Johnson believe is the challenge of the next century?

 - 3- What does the Great Society demand?

 - 4- Why is the Great Society not a safe harbor?

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A Space Race and another Red Scare

Name: _____

Do Now:

Atomic Power:

- In 1945, America was the sole atomic power
- By 1949, the Soviet Union had developed its own atomic bomb

The Space Race:

- In 1957, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik, the first man-made satellite, into space
- Marked the start of the "Space Race"
- Prompted the U.S. to launch its own first man-made satellite into space in 1958

The Rosenberg Trials:

- In 1950, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were charged with selling secret information to the Soviet Union about the atomic bomb
- The Rosenbergs were tried, found guilty, and executed for spying
- Like the Sacco and Vanzetti case, many Americans had serious doubts about the Rosenbergs' guilt

The House Un-American Activities Committee:

- President Truman ordered the establishment of Loyalty Review Boards to investigate individual "un-American" acts, such as participation in extremist organizations like the American Communist Party
- On very little evidence, many people were accused of "un-American" acts
- The accused were prevented from defending themselves or even from knowing who accused them – a violation of their constitutional rights
- Congress conducted its own loyalty checks through the House Un-American Activities Committee

The McCarthy Hearings:

- In 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy shocked the nation by claiming that he knew the names of hundreds of Communists who had infiltrated the U.S. State Department
 - Although McCarthy never proved any of his claims, his charges frightened most Americans
 - McCarthy was finally discredited when he had no evidence
 - The term "McCarthyism" has become identified with making wild accusations without evidence
 - Like the Red Scare of the 1920s, McCarthy's allegations created fears of a domestic Communist conspiracy
- ~ The Key to Understanding U.S. History

1- What was the Cold War?

2- _____
Why were atomic weapons a concern during the Cold War?

3- _____
Why did the Americans and Soviets create many nuclear weapons during the Cold War but not use these nuclear weapons?

4- _____
Define "arms race."

Reading: McCarthy

“In February 9, 1950, Senator Joseph McCarthy stepped into the spotlight of national attention with a speech given at Wheeling, West Virginia. McCarthy was nearing the end of his first term as senator and needed a big issue to energize his run for a second term. Holding up a piece of paper, he claimed to have in his possession information proving that more than 200 employees in the State Department were card-carrying members of the Communist Party. The charge – never substantiated – grabbed headlines at a time when friction with the Soviet Union and fear of communist subversion were growing in the country.

Fear of communism had existed since the 19th century but did not merit congressional investigation until after the Bolshevik Revolution and the close of World War I. In response to the ‘Red Scare’ of 1919 a special Senate committee was convened. During the decade of the 1930s, governments adopted new and experimental techniques to combat the economic ravages of the Great Depression. Communist state economic planning, as well as certain Nazi and fascist economic measures, appealed to some desperate Americans. Some of the experimental programs of Roosevelt’s New Deal fostered concerns that the federal government was falling under communist direction. These suspicions and fears led to the creation of a series of temporary House and Senate committees to investigate subversive threats to the government.

During World War II the United States and the Soviet Union were allies, but as soon as the war ended the two superpowers began to struggle against each other for supremacy. It was against the backdrop of this ‘Cold War’ that the threat of internal subversion and external attack began to preoccupy Congress. Anticommunism dominated the political debates of the immediate post-World War II-era. The House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), established in 1938 to monitor disloyalty to the United States government, was made a permanent committee in 1945.

...During the weeks before McCarthy delivered his Wheeling speech, China had fallen to the Communists and the Soviet Union had tested an atomic bomb. With Alger Hiss's perjury conviction and the confession of Klaus Fuchs, a physicist on the Manhattan Project, to having delivered atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, it was clear that government security had been compromised. Particularly disturbing to average citizens was the Soviet Union's new atomic capability. Fearful Americans began to view all communists as traitors to our country. The stage was set for the freshman senator from Wisconsin.

... [McCarthy’s] 1954 probe of the U.S. Army lead to his downfall. The Army-McCarthy hearings were televised nationally, and the public recoiled from McCarthy’s bullying tactics. He was censured by the Senate and died in 1957.” ~ archives.gov

- 1- How did Senator McCarthy step into the national spotlight?**

- 2- What events had increased Americans’ fears of communism?**

- 3- What led to McCarthy’s downfall?**

- 4- Why do you think Americans were willing to believe accusations against individuals with minimal evidence?**
