

U.S. History: 1865 to the Present

Study Guide - Recent Domestic and International Issues – 2020 update

HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE STANDARDS OF LEARNING CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK –2015 STANDARDS

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STANDARD USII.9A CIVIL RIGHTS

The student will demonstrate knowledge of the key domestic and international issues during the **second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries** by



Rosa Park's arrest leads to Montgomery Bus Boycott

- a) examining the **Civil Rights Movement**, the Americans with **Disabilities Act (ADA)**, and the changing role of women.

The Civil Rights Movement of the twentieth century was committed to equal rights and fair treatment of African Americans, but it resulted in social, legal, political, and cultural changes that prohibited discrimination and segregation for all Americans.

Other activists were inspired by the achievements of the Civil Rights Movement and took action to gain equality.

Some effects of segregation

- **Separate and unequal educational facilities** and resources
- **Separate and unequal public facilities** (e.g., restrooms, drinking fountains, restaurants)
- Segregated and **disadvantaged neighborhoods**
- **Exclusion** from well-paying jobs
- Undermining of wealth building by low property values in **segregated neighborhoods**
- Unpunished **violence** against African Americans
- Social **isolation**

Civil Rights Movement

- Opposition to *Plessy v. Ferguson*: “**Separate but equal**”
- Student walkout of 1951 at Moton High School led by **Barbara Johns**
- **Brown v. Board of Education**: Desegregation of schools
- Killing of **Emmett Till** in Mississippi became a national scandal because of the photographed open casket
- **Martin Luther King, Jr.**: **Passive resistance** against segregated facilities; “I have a dream...” speech
- **Rosa Parks**: **Montgomery bus boycott**

- Organized **protests, Freedom Riders, sit-ins, marches, boycotts**
- **Bombing** of churches and homes by white opponents of the Civil Rights movement
- Expansion of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (**NAACP**)
- **Civil Rights Act of 1964**: **Prohibited segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination** based on race, color, religion, gender, or national origin
- **Voting Rights Act of 1965**: Banned the use of **literacy tests** and provided for federal oversight of **voter registration**

Americans with Disabilities Act

- The **disability rights movement** fought to right inequalities faced by people with disabilities.
- The **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (1990)** guarantees individuals with disabilities **equal opportunities** in employment, public accommodations, transportation, state and local government services, and telecommunications.
- The **Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)**, formerly Public Law 94.142, is a federal law that entitles children and young adults access to a **free and appropriate public education**.

Changing role of women

- **Workplace disadvantages:**
 - Discrimination against women in **hiring practices**
 - **Lower wages** for women than for men doing the same job

- **Improved conditions:**
 - **National Organization for Women (NOW)**
 - Federal legislation to force colleges to give women **equal athletic opportunities (Title IX)**
- The **Equal Rights Amendment**, despite its **failure**, and a focus on equal opportunity employment created a wider range of options and advancement for **women in business** and public service.



STANDARD USII.9B – NEW TECHNOLOGIES

b) describing the development of new technologies in communication, entertainment, and business and their impact on American life.

The period following World War II leading up to the early twenty-first century marked the “information age.” New technologies in communication, entertainment, and business dramatically changed American life.

Industries benefiting from new technologies

- **Airline industry** (jet engine)
- **Automobile industry** and interstate highway system
- **Entertainment** and news **media** industries
- **Mining** industry
- Exploration of **space**
- **Computer** industry
- **Satellite** systems, telecommunications industry



- **Internet, social media**
- Impact of new technologies on American life
- Increased domestic and international **travel** for business and pleasure
 - Greater access to **news** and other **information**
 - Cheaper and more convenient means of **communication**
 - Greater access to **heating** and **air-conditioning** improved the **quality of life** and encouraged population **growth** in certain areas of the country.
- **Decreased regional variation** resulting from nationwide access to the same entertainment and information provided by **national television and radio programming, Internet services, and computer games**

STANDARD USII.9C – INFLUENTIAL CITIZEN

c) identifying representative citizens from the time period who have influenced America scientifically, culturally, academically, and economically.

Representative citizens have contributed to and influenced America scientifically, culturally, academically, and economically.



- **Scientific advancements** include those related to medicine, technology, environment, and space.
 - **Charles Drew:** Medicine (plasma)
 - **J. Robert Oppenheimer:** Physics (Manhattan Project team)
- **Cultural advancements** include those related to music, media, art, communication, technology, and architecture.
 - **Frank Lloyd Wright:** Architecture
 - **Martha Graham:** Dance
- **Academic advancement** include contributions to a field of study.
 - **Henry Louis Gates:** History
 - **Maya Angelou:** Literature
- **Economic advancements** include those related to banking, business, and industry.
 - **Bill Gates:** Computer technology (Microsoft)
 - **Ray Kroc:** Franchising (McDonald's)

STANDARD USII.9D – GLOBAL ISSUES

d) American foreign policy, immigration, the global environment, and other emerging issues.

American foreign policy, immigration policies, energy policies, and environmental policies affect people both in the United States and in other countries.

Key domestic and international issues since World War II have helped to shape the United States government's relationship with its citizens and other nations.

Foreign policy

- Changes in **terrorist** activities
- Varied global conflicts
- Changing relationships with other nations

Immigration

- Changing **immigration** policies
- More people try to immigrate to the United States than are allowed by law.

Global environment

- Policies to protect the global **environment**
- Debate over **climate** change
- **Conservation** of water and other natural resources

Other issues

- Safety and security (**Homeland Security Act**)
- **Energy** issues (dependence on foreign oil)
- World **health** issues (global **pandemics**)