

Activity Page 1.1

Use with Chapter 1

Letter to Family

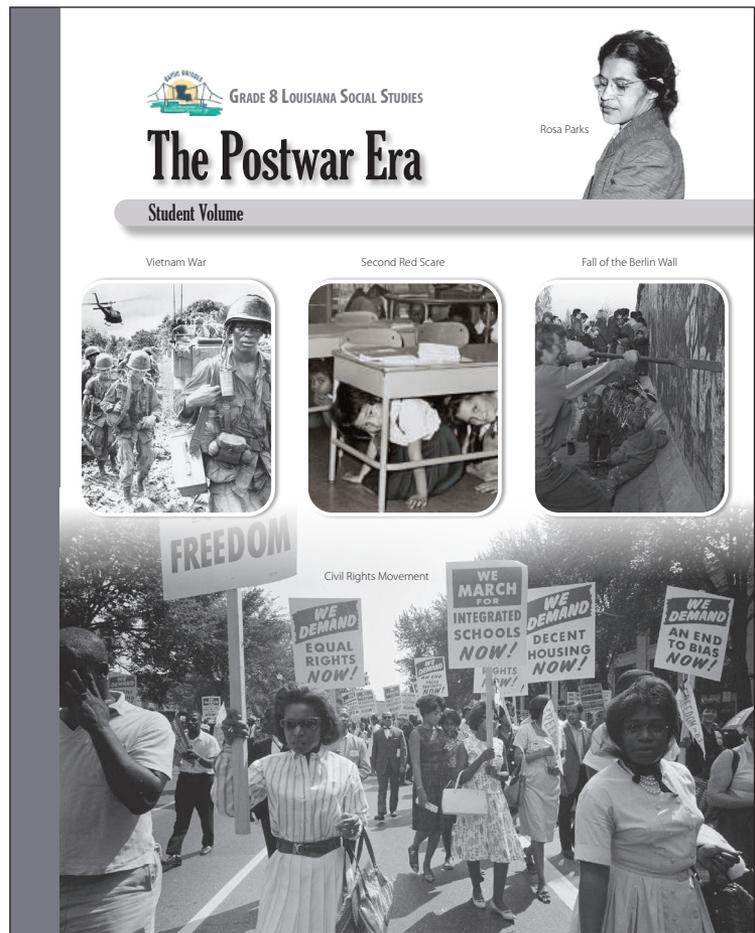
During the next few weeks, as part of our study of the Bayou Bridges Louisiana Social Studies program, your child will be learning about the postwar era, primarily the causes, effects, and outcomes of the Cold War and the Civil Rights Movement.

In this unit, students will analyze the origins and impacts of the Cold War; discuss U.S. foreign and domestic policy during the postwar era; explore historical events like the space race and the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom; study historical figures like Harry S. Truman, Fannie Lou Hamer, Ruby Bridges, Ronald Reagan, and Mikhail Gorbachev; analyze primary sources; and analyze claims and evidence.

As part of their exploration, students will also learn a little bit about global conflicts, including the Korean War and the Vietnam War. They will also learn about systemic discrimination and racial violence that led to the Civil Rights Movement and characterized the backlash against it. This information is presented in a factual, age-appropriate way. The goal is to foster a complete and accurate understanding of historical events and their consequences.

Sometimes students have questions regarding how the information they are learning relates to themselves and their own experiences. In such instances, we will encourage each student to discuss such topics with you. We recognize that the best place to find answers to those types of questions is with your family and the adults at home.

Please let us know if you have any questions.



Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.2

Use with Chapters 1–3

Primary Source Analysis

SOURCE:	
CONTENT What type of document is it? What does it say? Briefly summarize it.	
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COMMUNICATION What is the purpose of the source? Who is the intended audience?	
CONTEXT What was going on where and when this was created?	
CONNECTION How does this source relate to the context? How does it relate to what you already know?	
CONSIDERATION What point of view is being expressed? What examples of bias or judgement does it include, if any?	
CONCLUSION Draw a conclusion about the source. How does it help answer the Framing Question? How does it contribute to your understanding of history?	

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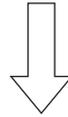
Date _____

Activity Page 1.3

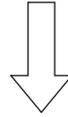
Use with Performance Task

Claims and Evidence

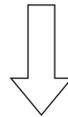
STATE THE CLAIM *What opinion or position are you defending?*



STATE THE REASON *Why should someone agree with this claim?*



IDENTIFY THE EVIDENCE *What details from the text and sources support the reason?*



RECOGNIZE A COUNTERCLAIM *What different opinion or position might someone have? What argument might be used against you?*

ANSWER THE COUNTERCLAIM *How will you disprove the counterclaim?*

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 1.4

Use with Chapter 1

Domain Vocabulary: Chapter 1

Using your own paper, write the letter that matches the definition of each word.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. per capita | a) the act or process of keeping something within certain limits, such as stopping the spread of communism during the Cold War |
| 2. GDP (gross domestic product) | b) the value of all goods and services produced in one country during a specific period, usually a year or part of a year |
| 3. bloc | c) a list of people or groups to be avoided or excluded |
| 4. ideology | d) opposition to or dissatisfaction with a government or its policies |
| 5. dissent | e) per person |
| 6. containment | f) a soldier who uses nontraditional ways of fighting |
| 7. active internationalism | g) a policy of working or cooperating with other nations; the opposite of isolationism |
| 8. coup d'état | h) a group of nations united by a political agreement or common interest |
| 9. blacklist | i) a sudden and illegal takeover of government by force |
| 10. cosmonaut | j) a set of beliefs that support a political system, party, or group |
| 11. guerrilla | k) an astronaut who is part of the Soviet, and later Russian, space program |

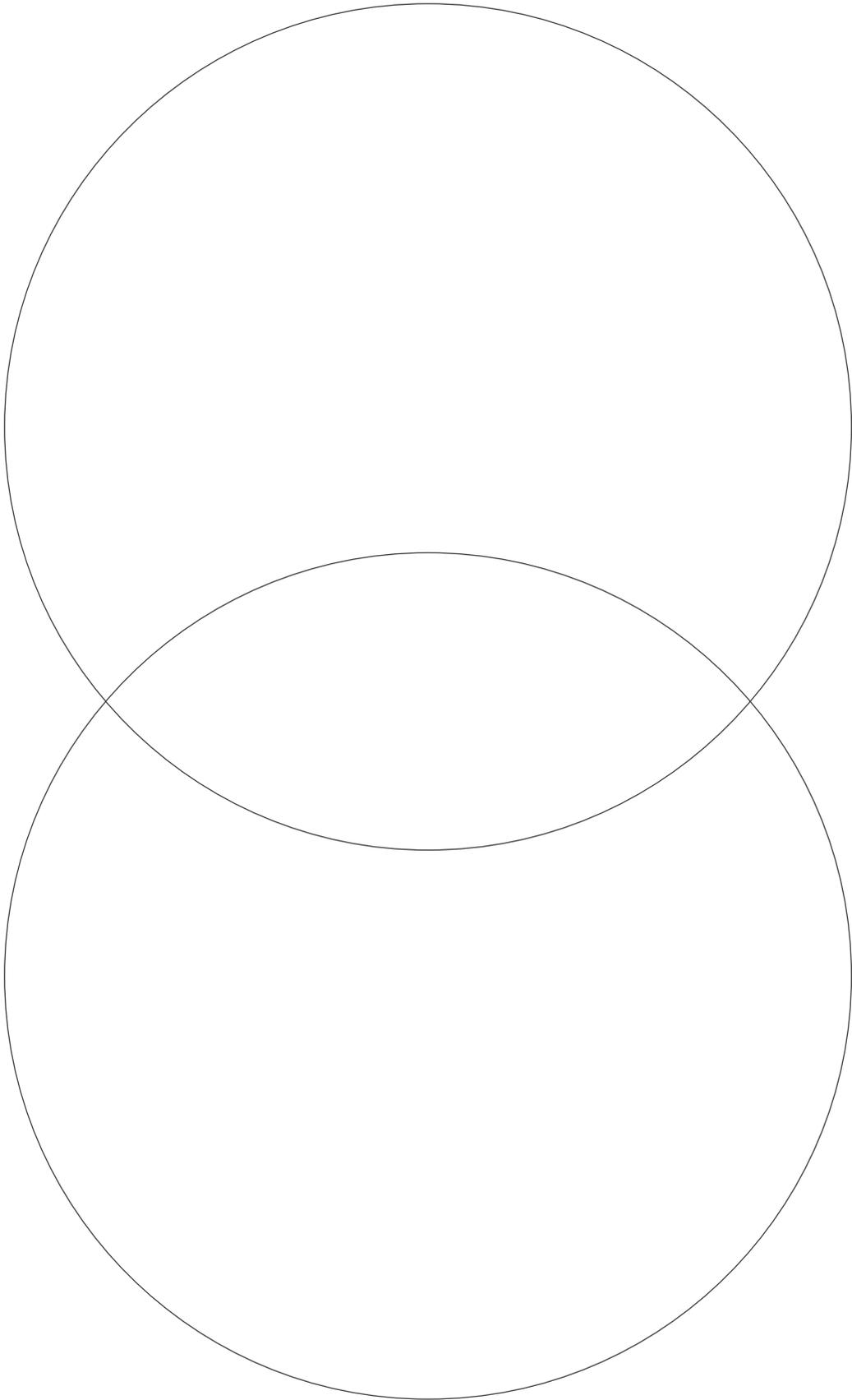
Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 2.1

Use with Chapter 2

Venn Diagram



Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 3.1

Use with Chapter 3

Domain Vocabulary: Chapters 2–3

Use the words in the Word Bank to complete the crossword puzzle. Leave out the space in two-word terms.

plaintiff inherently civil disobedience conscience national debt
delegation détente stagnation deregulation affirmative action

Across:

3. in a way that reflects the innermost nature of a thing or person
4. the process of taking away regulations or restrictions
5. a condition noted for a lack of growth or development
6. the refusal to follow the law or government because it goes against one's conscience; an act of protest
9. the amount of money that the government of a country owes to lenders such as banks, companies, or other countries

Down:

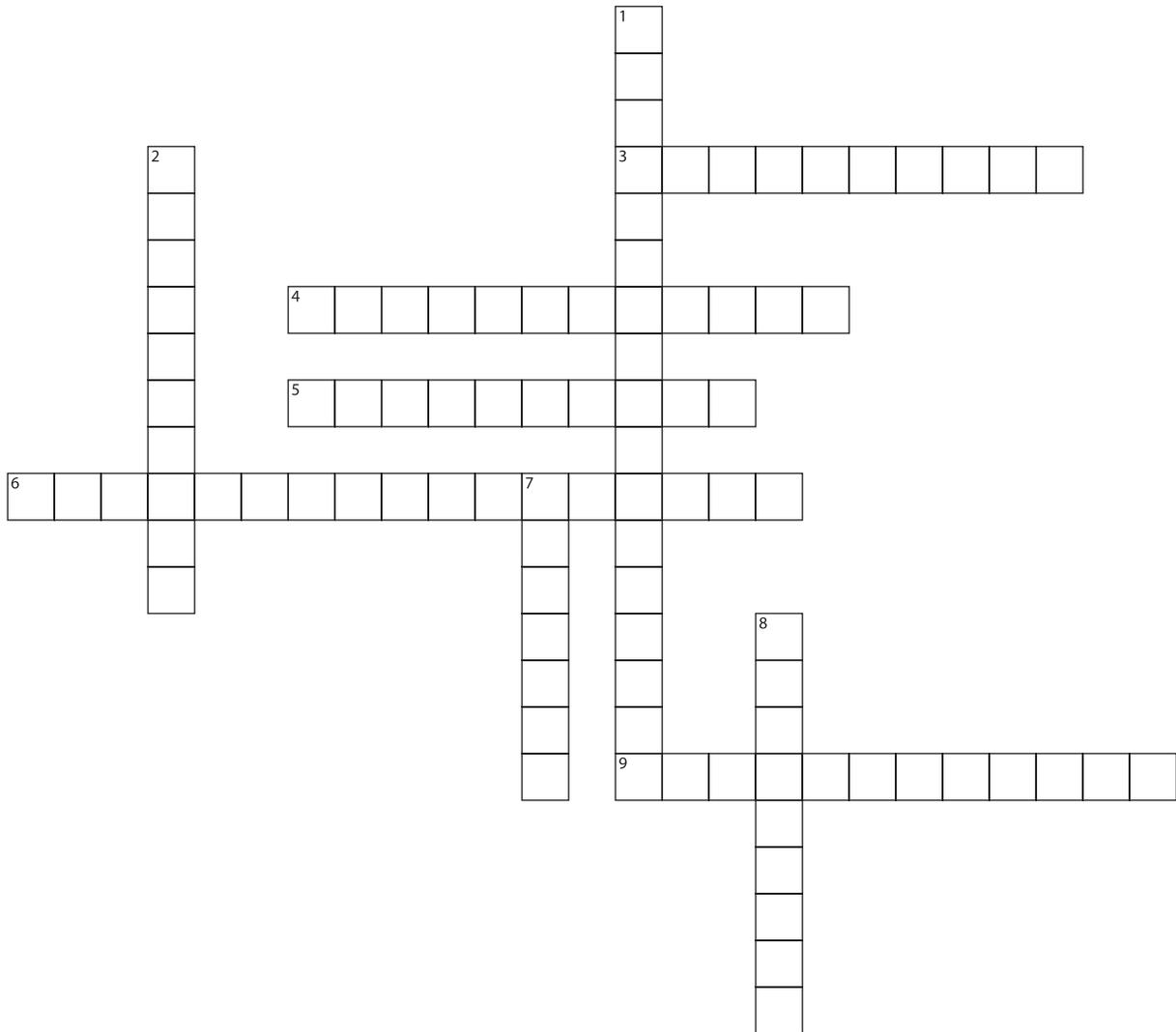
1. the use of policies or practices to increase the numbers of persons from certain groups in areas of employment or education where they have historically been underrepresented or excluded
2. a group chosen to represent others, such as at the national convention of a major political party
7. a policy that relaxes tensions between nations
8. a person who begins a legal action

Name _____

Date _____

Activity Page 3.1 (continued)

Use with Chapter 3



Assessment: Chapter 1—Post–World War II United States and the Early Cold War (1945–1960s)

A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) the provides the best answer.

1. Use the T-chart to answer the question.

United States	Soviet Union

- A. became the leader of the “First World”
- B. promoted a multiparty political system
- C. restricted freedom of speech and religion
- D. gave most economic decision-making powers to the national government
- E. experienced rapid per capita GDP growth after World War II

Which answer shows the correct distribution of statements to complete the chart?

- a) United States: A, B; Soviet Union: C, D, E
- b) United States: B, C, D; Soviet Union: A, E
- c) United States: A, B, E; Soviet Union: C, D
- d) United States: B, E; Soviet Union: A, C, D

2. Use the image to answer the question.



What resulted from the event shown in the image? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.c)

- a) The Soviet Union constructed a wall around Berlin.
- b) Soviet scientists escaped to live in East Germany.
- c) Joseph Stalin gained control over East Germany.
- d) Joseph Stalin lifted a blockade of West Berlin.

Use the map to answer questions 3 and 4.

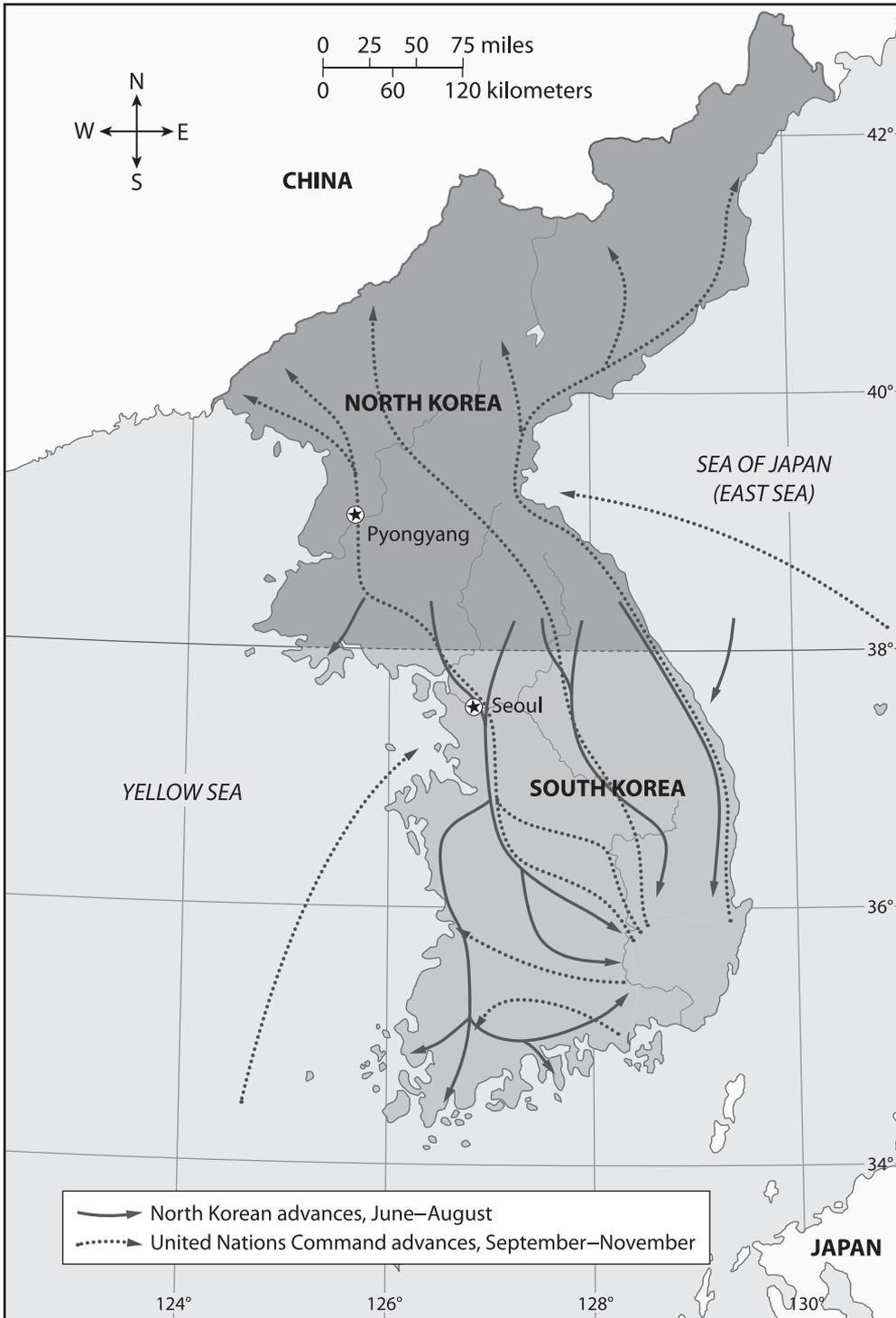
The Cold War in Europe (1960)



3. According to the map, which of the following countries were allied with the United States during the Cold War? Select the **two** correct answers. (8.4, 8.5, 8.16, 8.16.a)
- a) France
 - b) Poland
 - c) Portugal
 - d) Romania
 - e) Spain
4. What was the **main** purpose of the alliances shown on the map? (8.4, 8.5, 8.16, 8.16.a, 8.16.d)
- a) to provide a common defense
 - b) to encourage more trade
 - c) to create job opportunities
 - d) to develop nuclear weapons

5. Use the map to answer the question.

Korean War, 1950



Which parallel includes the location of the DMZ, or armistice line? (8.4, 8.5, 8.16, 8.16.c)

- a) 42° latitude
- b) 40° latitude
- c) 38° latitude
- d) 36° latitude

6. Use the image to answer the question.



How did the event shown in the photograph affect American society? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.e)

- a) It caused television ownership to increase.
 - b) It contributed to the Second Red Scare.
 - c) It made using blacklists illegal.
 - d) It led to the Truman Doctrine.
7. Use the quotation to answer the question.

We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard; because that goal will serve to organize and measure the best of our energies and skills, because that challenge is one that we are willing to accept . . . and one we intend to win.

—President Kennedy (1962)

Which factor contributed to the goal described in the quotation? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.f)

- a) U.S. desire for technological superiority over the Soviet Union
- b) U.S. concerns about the availability of natural resources
- c) U.S. interest in learning more about the solar system
- d) U.S. fears of a nuclear attack by the Soviet Union

8. Use the quotation to answer the question.

The seeds of totalitarian regimes are nurtured by misery and want. They spread and grow in the evil soil of poverty and strife. They reach their full growth when the hope of a people for a better life has died. We must keep that hope alive. . . .

—President Truman, “The Truman Doctrine” (1947)

How did President Truman plan to prevent the “seeds of totalitarian regimes” from growing? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.b)

- a) by making accusations against suspected communists
 - b) by providing financial aid to countries fighting communism
 - c) by establishing an intelligence organization to find communists
 - d) by offering military assistance to suppress communist rebellions
9. How did the Marshall Plan affect countries in Europe? (8.16, 8.16.b)
- a) It constructed defenses to prevent a future Soviet invasion.
 - b) It required them to purchase goods from American companies.
 - c) It gave them money to rebuild their economies after World War II.
 - d) It reduced payments on goods supplied through the Lend-Lease Act.
10. Which event led to the Suez Crisis? (8.16, 8.16.c)
- a) France and Great Britain invaded Egypt to gain control of the Suez Canal.
 - b) The Egyptian government formed a close relationship with the Soviet Union.
 - c) Gamal Abdel Nasser collected revenues from ships passing through the Suez Canal.
 - d) The United States and Great Britain went back on their promise to fund a dam in Egypt.
11. How did the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) attempt to protect the country from communism? (8.16, 8.16.e)
- a) by monitoring international agencies
 - b) by organizing product boycotts
 - c) by investigating certain citizens
 - d) by creating television programming
12. Why did the U-2 incident increase Cold War tensions? (8.16, 8.16.c)
- a) It revealed that the Allies were planning to invade East Berlin.
 - b) It showed that the CIA was collecting information on Americans.
 - c) It showed that the United States was spying on the Soviet Union.
 - d) It revealed that the FBI was disrupting the Civil Rights Movement.
13. Which was a deterrent to nuclear war? (8.16, 8.16.b, 8.16.f)
- a) the threat of mutually assured destruction
 - b) the effects of weapons testing
 - c) the fear of accidental launches
 - d) the cost of maintaining an army
14. How was the Cuban Missile Crisis resolved? Select the **two** correct answers. (8.16, 8.16.c)
- a) The Soviet Union lifted an embargo on Cuba.
 - b) The United States agreed to continue its Cuban blockade.
 - c) The United States promised not to invade Cuba again.
 - d) The Soviet Union removed nuclear missiles from Cuba.
 - e) The Soviet Union escorted American ships away from Cuba.

15. The domino theory led the United States to get involved in _____. (8.16, 8.16.c)
- a) Czechoslovakia
 - b) Berlin
 - c) Poland
 - d) Vietnam

16. Use the quotation to answer the question. (8.16, 8.16.c)

The American people are sick and tired of being afraid to speak their minds lest they be politically smeared as “Communists” or “Fascists” by their opponents. Freedom of speech is not what it used to be in America. It has been so abused by some that it is not exercised by others.

—Margaret Chase Smith, “Declaration of Conscience” (1950)

Which individual was Margaret Chase speaking out against in her speech?

- a) Dwight Eisenhower
- b) Harry Truman
- c) J. Edgar Hoover
- d) Joseph McCarthy

- B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:**

The Korean War was a success for the United States and its allies.

Using evidence from the chapter, support or refute this claim. (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.6.b, 8.6.c, 8.7, 8.7.a, 8.7.b, 8.7.c, 8.7.d, 8.16, 8.16.c)

Assessment: Chapter 2—The Civil Rights Movement

A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) that provides the best answer.

1. Use the image to answer the question.

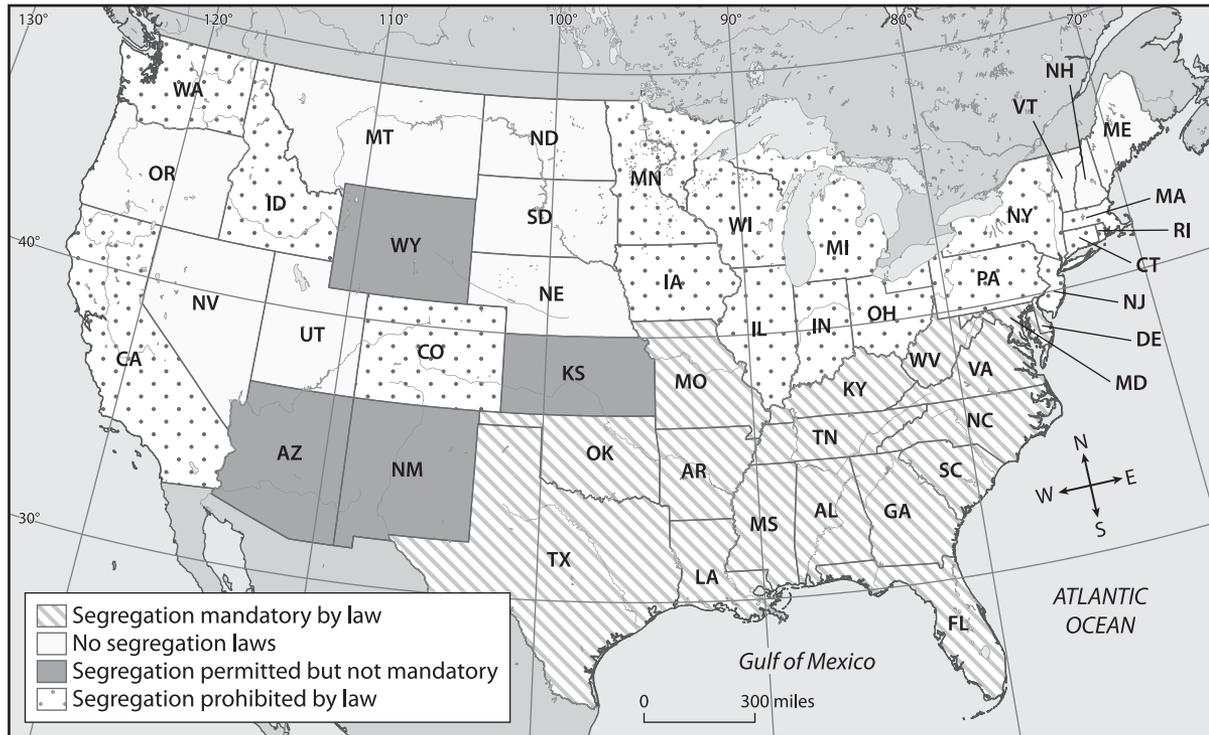


Which were demands of the marchers shown in the image? Select the **two** correct answers. (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.15, 8.15.f)

- a) the right to assemble
- b) an end to poll taxes
- c) passage of a civil rights bill
- d) creation of a federal commission
- e) freedom of speech and religion

2. Use the map to answer the question.

Segregation in U.S. Public Schools Before 1954



Which Supreme Court ruling addressed the policies shown in the map? (8.4, 8.5, 8.15, 8.15.b, 8.15.d)

- a) *Brown v. Board of Education*
 - b) *Boynton v. Virginia*
 - c) *Lombard v. Louisiana*
 - d) *Plessy v. Ferguson*
3. Use the quotation to answer the question.

In the field of public education, the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal.

—U.S. Supreme Court, 1954

Based on the quotation, why was the ruling in this case significant? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.15, 8.15.d)

- a) It forced public transportation to integrate.
- b) It made segregation in public schools illegal.
- c) It ended discrimination in the housing market.
- d) It required stores to hire people of different races.

4. Use the image to answer the question.



Which action resulted from the event shown in the photograph? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.15, 8.15.e)

- a) Freedom Rides
 - b) Double V campaign
 - c) March on Washington
 - d) Montgomery bus boycott
5. Use the quotation to answer the question.

For years now, I have heard the word "Wait!" . . . This "Wait" has almost always meant "Never."

—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., "Letter from Birmingham Jail"

Dr. King wrote these words to _____. (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.15, 8.15.f, 8.15.g)

- a) justify the "Southern Manifesto"
- b) ask town leaders to desegregate public spaces
- c) protest the actions of the public safety commissioner
- d) justify the use of civil disobedience to obtain civil rights

6. Use the quotation to answer the question.

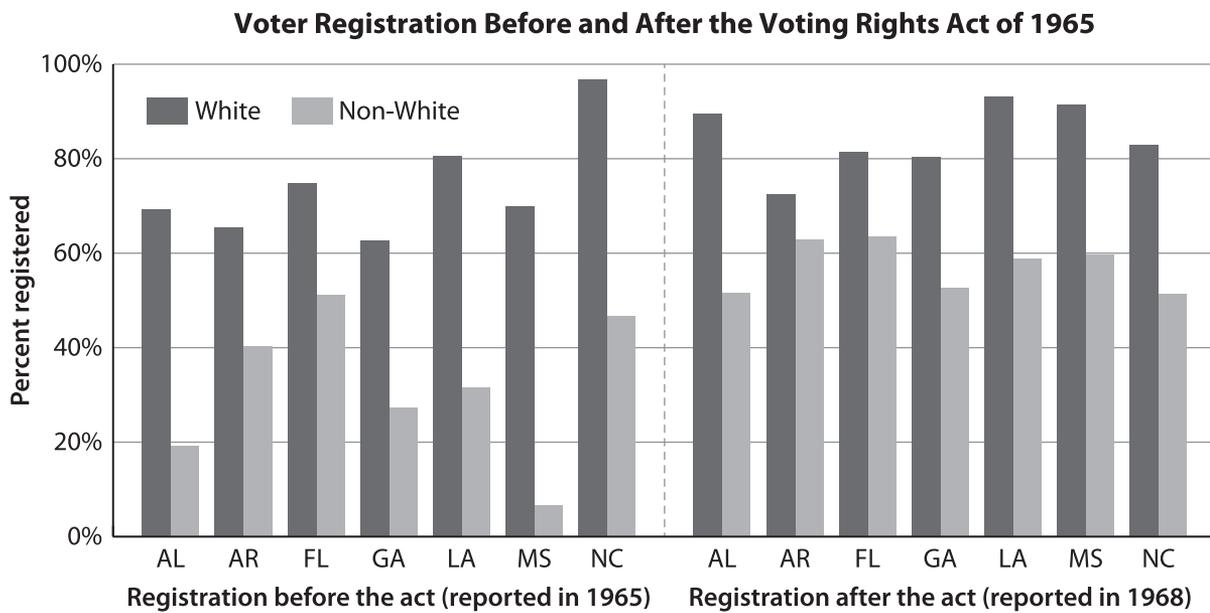
Segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever.

—Governor George Wallace, 1963

This quotation demonstrates Southern _____. (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.15, 8.15.i)

- a) rejection of new Jim Crow laws
- b) approval for *Boynton v. Virginia*
- c) concern about Executive Order 8802
- d) resistance to *Brown v. Board of Education*

7. Use the graph to answer the question.



According to the graph, which state saw the greatest increase in non-white voter registration after 1965? (8.4, 8.15, 8.15.k)

- a) Alabama
- b) Florida
- c) Mississippi
- d) North Carolina

8. Use the image to answer the question.



Which is the **best** title for the image? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.15, 8.15.d)

- a) James Meredith Wins Supreme Court Ruling
 - b) Ruby Bridges Integrates New Orleans School
 - c) The Little Rock Nine Defy Threats of Violence
 - d) Leander Perez Challenges Desegregation Order
9. Why was President Truman's Executive Order 9981 significant? (8.15, 8.15.a)
- a) It desegregated the military.
 - b) It made lynching a federal crime.
 - c) It ended discrimination in wartime industries.
 - d) It provided protections for civil rights activists.
10. Which event drew national attention to racial violence in the South in 1955? (8.15, 8.15.c)
- a) Baton Rouge bus boycott
 - b) Emmett Till's murder
 - c) Freedom Summer
 - d) Woolworth's sit-in
11. Which tactic was used to integrate lunch counters in the South? (8.15, 8.15.f)
- a) boycotts
 - b) marches
 - c) protests
 - d) sit-ins

12. Use the image to answer the question.

What You Can Do:

This is your FREEDOM SUMMER. It will not work without your help.

COFO is asking you to:

- provide housing for the people who are coming to work here.
- look for buildings which can be used for Freedom Schools and Community Centers.
- get names of students who want to go to Freedom Schools.
- let us know when you have meetings or arrange meetings so we can come answer questions about the FREEDOM SUMMER.

Many people are coming here to work during our FREEDOM SUMMER. They want to learn about Mississippi. They feel that the problems here are the problems of people all over the country. Most of them will be college students, both Negro and white.

COFO is your organization. The things it is trying to do should be done by the state. The people who have been elected to run the state say that they do not have to do things for Negroes.

IT IS THE FAULT OF THE STATE that you cannot:

- find work
- read and write
- send your children to better schools.

If you work with COFO you will be working to get yourself the better conditions you deserve.

What Is COFO?

COFO is an organization made up of all the civil rights and local citizenship groups in Mississippi which decided they must work together to improve conditions in Mississippi.

Council Of Federated Organizations

For more information:

Write to - COFO STATE OFFICE
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Or call - 352-9605

Other offices near you:

CLARKSDALE - 213 4th Street
phone - 624-2913

COLUMBUS - 1323 6th Ave. North
phone - 328-8916

GREENWOOD - 708 Avenue N
phone - 453-1282

HATTIESBURG - 507 Mobile Street
phone - 584-7670

MERIDIAN - 2505 1/2 5th Street
phone - 485-9286

**MISSISSIPPI
FREEDOM
SUMMER**

What was the main goal of the organization shown in the image? (8.15, 8.15.f)

- a) to end employment discrimination
- b) to register African American voters
- c) to train white and African American volunteers
- d) to establish schools to teach civics and literacy

13. Which is an achievement of Fannie Lou Hamer? (8.15, 8.15.h)

- a) She established local chapters of the NAACP in the South.
- b) She cofounded the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.
- c) She became the first African American woman in Congress.
- d) She organized the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

14. The events of the Selma March contributed to the _____. (8.15, 8.15.f, 8.15.k)

- a) ratification of the Twenty-Fourth Amendment
- b) passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- c) decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*
- d) passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965

15. Unlike Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X and the Black Panther Party _____. (8.15, 8.15.h)

- a) created community assistance programs
- b) advocated for change by any means necessary
- c) opposed segregation on public transportation
- d) believed in the importance of civil disobedience

B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

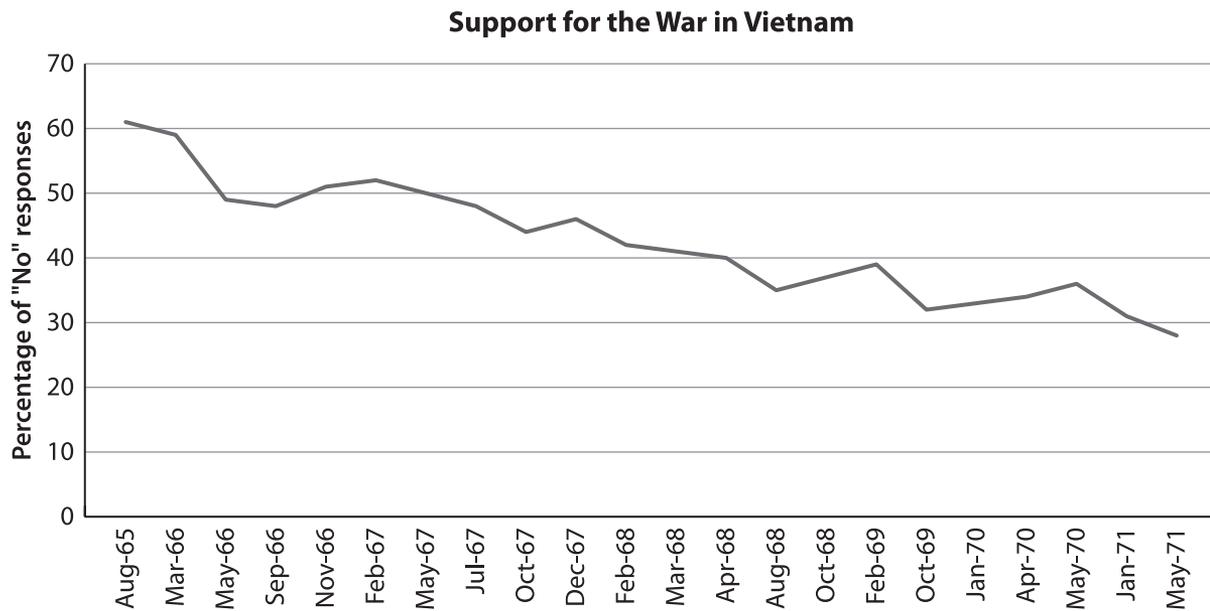
The Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* was the most important development of the Civil Rights Movement.

Using evidence from the chapter, support or refute this claim. (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.6.b, 8.6.c, 8.7, 8.7.a, 8.7.b, 8.7.c, 8.7.d, 8.15, 8.15.c, 8.15.d, 8.15.e, 8.15.f, 8.15.h, 8.15, j, 8.15.k)

Assessment: Chapter 3—The Later Cold War (1960s–1991)

A. On your own paper, write the letter(s) that provides the best answer.

1. Use the graph to answer the questions.



Which event contributed to the change in support between November 1967 and February 1968? (8.1, 8.4, 8.16, 8.16, 8.16.c)

- a) the Tet Offensive
- b) the My Lai massacre
- c) the Kent State shooting
- d) the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Which statement best describes public support for the Vietnam War?

- a) It changed very little over time.
- b) It steadily increased over time.
- c) It steadily decreased over time.
- d) It rose and fell repeatedly over time.

2. Use the image to answer the question.



Which word best describes what is taking place in this photograph? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.b)

- a) détente
 - b) deterrence
 - c) glasnost
 - d) perestroika
3. Why was the SALT I agreement significant? (8.16, 8.16.b)
- a) It allowed the United States and Soviet Union to normalize relations.
 - b) It allowed the United States and Soviet Union to share nuclear secrets.
 - c) It limited where the United States and Soviet Union could test nuclear weapons.
 - d) It limited how many nuclear weapons the United States and Soviet Union could have.

4. Use the quotation to answer the question.

It is a crisis that strikes at the very heart and soul and spirit of our national will. We can see this crisis in the growing doubt about the meaning of our own lives and in the loss of a unity of purpose for our nation.

—President Carter, 1979

Which factors led President Carter to make this speech? Select the **three** correct answers. (8.1, 8.6, 8.6.a)

- a) price inflation
- b) gas shortages
- c) stagnant job growth
- d) threat of nuclear war
- e) the Watergate scandal
- f) withdrawal from Vietnam

5. Use the image to answer the question.



Which characteristic of the Vietnam War is shown in the image? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.c)

- a) use of helicopters
- b) guerrilla attacks
- c) chemical weapons
- d) television coverage

6. Use the image to answer the question.



Which development directly contributed to the event shown in the photograph? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.g)

- a) A wave of democratization occurred in the Eastern bloc.
 - b) Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union.
 - c) East Germany opened the border to West Germany.
 - d) Eastern bloc countries declared their independence.
7. Use the quotation to answer the question.

In the 1950's, Khrushchev predicted: "We will bury you." But in the West today, we see a free world that has achieved a level of prosperity and well-being unprecedented in all human history. In the Communist world, we see failure, technological backwardness, declining standards of health, even want of the most basic kind—too little food. Even today, the Soviet Union still cannot feed itself.

—President Reagan, Speech at the Brandenburg Gate (1987)

Based on the excerpt, which statement would President Reagan agree with? (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.16, 8.16.g)

- a) The Soviet Union continues to be very strong.
 - b) The United States has already won the Cold War.
 - c) The United States has a duty to help those in need.
 - d) The Soviet Union continues to have European allies.
8. How did the Pentagon Papers damage public opinion of the Vietnam War? Select the **two** correct answers. (8.16, 8.16.c)
- a) They documented human rights violations by U.S.-backed dictatorships.
 - b) They showed that military leaders thought the war was unwinnable.
 - c) They detailed the amount of money spent on troops and weapons.
 - d) They explained how communists had infiltrated the CIA and FBI.
 - e) They revealed the government had misled the American people.

9. Why was President Gerald Ford's Energy Policy Conservation Act of 1975 significant? (8.1)
- a) It increased U.S. dependence on foreign oil.
 - b) It established a federal environmental agency.
 - c) It mandated mileage standards for American cars.
 - d) It created protections for endangered animal species.
10. Which was a foreign policy achievement of President Jimmy Carter? (8.1, 8.2)
- a) the return of fifty-two American hostages from Iran
 - b) the end of a dictatorship in Grenada
 - c) the Camp David Accords
 - d) the SALT II agreement
11. Which were effects of Reaganomics? Select the **two** correct answers. (8.1)
- a) less regulation
 - b) less deregulation
 - c) more national debt
 - d) more school choice
 - e) less defense spending
12. What was the main reason that the Reagan administration secretly sold weapons to Iran? (8.2, 8.16, 8.16.c)
- a) to ease relations with Mikhail Gorbachev
 - b) to secure the release of hostages in Guatemala
 - c) to illegally fund anti-communist forces in Nicaragua
 - d) to encourage their participation in the Moscow Olympics
13. President George H. W. Bush responded to the collapse of the Soviet Union by _____. (8.16, 8.16.g)
- a) sending U.S. troops to Eastern Europe
 - b) offering aid to former Soviet republics
 - c) flaunting the U.S. Cold War victory
 - d) helping demolish the Berlin Wall
14. How did Mikhail Gorbachev weaken the control of the Communist Party? (8.16, 8.16.g)
- a) by introducing policies that restructured the economy
 - b) by working closely with President Ronald Reagan
 - c) by signing an agreement to end the arms race
 - d) by inviting foreign diplomats to visit Moscow
15. What happened after the United States withdrew its last troops from Vietnam? (8.16, 8.16.c)
- a) Vietnam was unified under communist rule.
 - b) Vietnam was unified under democratic rule.
 - c) The South Vietnamese Army captured the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi.
 - d) The North Vietnamese evacuated military personnel and diplomats from Saigon.

B. On your own paper, write a well-organized paragraph in response to the following prompt:

U.S. foreign policy was responsible for the end of the Cold War.

Using evidence from the chapter, support or refute this claim. (8.6, 8.6.a, 8.6.b, 8.6.c, 8.7, 8.7.a, 8.7.b, 8.7.c, 8.7.d, 8.16, 8.16.b)

