

Teacher Guide

20th Century Turning Points in United States History

For Grades 7-College

Programs Produced by
Centre Communications, Inc. for
Ambrose Video Publishing, Inc.

Executive Producer
William V. Ambrose

Teacher's Guide by
Mark Reeder and Gail Matthews

Published and Distributed by...

Ambrose Video Publishing
145 West 45th St. Suite 1115
New York, NY 10036

1-800-526-4663

24-Hour Fax 212-768-9282

<http://www.ambrosevideo.com>

This video is the exclusive property of the copyright holder.
Copying, transmitting, or reproducing in any form, or
by any means, without prior written permission from the
copyright holder is prohibited (Title 17, U.S. Code Sections 501 and 506).
© MMIV Ambrose Video Publishing, Inc.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents and Rights	2
Introduction and Summary of the Series	3
Links to Curriculum Standards	3
Materials in the Programs	4
Instructional Notes	4
Program One 1900 – 1907	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	4 - 13
Program Two 1908 – 1918	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	14 - 23
Program Three 1919 – 1928	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	23 - 33
Program Four 1929 – 1943	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	33 - 42
Program Five 1944 – 1952	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	43 - 49
Program Six 1953 – 1963	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	50 - 59
Program Seven 1964 – 1973	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	60 - 66
Program Eight 1973 – 1999	
Description, Goals Points for Teachers, Resources and Test Answers.	67 - 78

The DVD version is English Subtitled

The purchase of this video program entitles the user to the right to reproduce or duplicate, in whole or in part, this teacher’s guide and the Test Question and Timeline handouts that accompany it for the purpose of teaching in conjunction with this video,

20TH CENTURY TURNING POINTS IN U.S. HISTORY

This right is restricted only for use with this video program. Any reproduction or duplication in whole or in part of this guide and the handouts for any purpose other than for use with this video program is prohibited.

CLASSROOM/LIBRARY CLEARANCE NOTICE

This program is for instructional use. The cost of each program includes public performance rights as long as no admission charge is made. Public performance rights are defined as viewing of a video in the course of face-to face teaching activities in a classroom, library, or similar setting devoted to instruction.

Closed Circuit Rights are included as a part of the public performance rights as long as closed-circuit transmission is restricted to a single campus. For multiple locations, call your Ambrose representative. *Television/Cable/Satellite Rights* are available. Call your Ambrose representative for details. *Duplication Rights* are available if requested in large quantities. Call your Ambrose representative for details.

Quantity Discounts are available for large purchases. Call your Ambrose representative for information and pricing. Discounts, and some special services, are not applicable outside the United States.

Your suggestions and recommendations are welcome. Feel free at any time to call Ambrose Video Publishing at 1-800-526-4663

20th Century Turning Points in U.S. History

Grades 7-College

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES

20th Century Turning Points in U.S. History is an eight-part series designed to provide a clear overview of the people and events that distinguished the 20th century at specific points in time that were significant pivotal points in history. Rare archival footage and photographs, authentic recordings, and other primary source documents bring history to life, while stunning graphics and engaging narration lend context and clarity to the subject. The series has been developed specifically for classroom use. It is organized around established standards and thoughtfully divided into chapters, with each volume functioning as either a full-length program or as focused support for specific study areas.

At the end of the 19th century, Thorstein Veblen in "The Theory of the Middle Class" coined the phrase that would describe America's impact on the 20th Century: "Conspicuous Consumption." Over the previous 300 years, this rough edged, raw-boned home to hungry millions had turned fledgling colonies into a powerful nation that was ready to step onto the world's stage as a major economic and political power. For the next 100 years, the United States would dominate the twentieth century--diplomatically, economically and militarily--like no other nation since the British Empire in the 19th century. This rise from ne'er-do-well backwater to leadership would come from the hope of immigrants, from the desires of a burgeoning middle class, and from the vision of progressive leaders.

But to become a world super power, the country had to go through birthing pains that had shattered many other countries over the centuries. In the 20th century, the young nation overcame racism, inequality and sexism. Along the way its rising tide lifted artisans, laborers and the poor, gave voice to the oppressed and made the wealthy wealthier. America was a country of dichotomies that somehow worked together to make a stronger whole.

By the beginning of the 20th century, America had established its borders and now its raw energy swept inward to create a society more powerful than any ever imagined. To the outside world it presented a coarse image of Rough Riders and nouveau riche. Within existed a swirling mass of humanity, fighting, growling, and clawing its way upward in a massive social Darwinist experiment. From this crucible would arise greatness and infamy, wealth and poverty, freedom and restraint, all paired like twins and defining the country in an openness that no other nation in the world has ever possessed.

LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Eras 7 – 10 Standards for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standard 8.12, and Grade 11, Standards 11.2-11.11.

MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM

Teacher's Guide -This Teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains

the following:

- Suggested Instructional Notes
- Student Learning Goals
- Points for Teachers – Interesting points teachers may want to share or explore further
- Related Segments from other Turning Points include from this and other Turning Points Series (See Ambrose for information on 18th and 19th Century series of Turning Points in U.S. History)
- Internet Resources
- Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.
- Timeline of Events on Blackline Masters B for duplication and handout to students.

INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Student Goals and Teacher Points. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the **Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A, 2A, etc.** and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events. **The Blackline Masters B are Timelines** of the segment and how it fits into the century. You may copy these to handout to students for notes and reference.

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ONE

PROGRAM ONE 1900 – 1907

In the first decade of the 20th century, the United States looked inward and faced the crises that would define it as a world power over the next 100 years: racism, poverty, labor rights and political rights. Program One is the first volume of this unique series of Turning Points in 20th Century American History. The topics cover ratification of the gold standard; Dr Walter Reed's breakthrough discovery of the cause of yellow fever; the 1902 Mine Workers Strike that set the stage for labor winning concessions from industry; the Newlands Reclamation Act that would help turn parts of the west into an agricultural paradise; the most far reaching invention of the 20th century--the Wright Brothers' airplane; the muckraker's startling exposés that helped initiate progressivism; the Panama Canal uniting two halves of a vast continent by sea; and Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House which ushered in a truly American architecture for the first time.

Turning Point #1

1900 – The Gold Standard Act is Ratified by Congress – 2:50 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- At the end of the 19th century the United States had completed her territorial expansion and now she looked inward.
- In America's changing landscape, industry dominated the nation; rural America was flocking to the great cities; and electricity was powering a new kind of business.
- All that was needed to propel the United States into economic leadership in the 20th-century was capital to encourage foreign trade and new investment. In 1900, that meant adopting the gold standard.
- Congress ratified the Gold Standard Act making gold the official standard of U.S. currency.

Points for Teachers:

- The legislation redefined the roles of the political parties. Democrats became champions of the underdogs and poor; Republicans swung their support to big business.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1846 – The United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1870 – Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil of Ohio
- 1898 – Sinking of the Maine
- 1869 – Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad

Turning Point #2

1901 - Dr. Walter Reed Discovers Yellow Fever is Transmitted by Mosquitoes – 2:40 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- A scourge of the tropics, yellow fever made it difficult if not impossible to maintain adequate health for work forces building the Panama Canal. Dr. Walter Reed used the scientific method to show mosquitoes transmitted yellow fever, thus enabling the canal to be built.
- The long-term effects of his research were felt in the medical sciences, as in the decades that followed, selfless men and women investigated the many plagues that afflicted mankind.
- Mosquitoes carried yellow fever and the elimination of their breeding grounds eradicated yellow fever.

Points for Teachers:

- The development by Jonas Salk and Albert Sabin in the 1950s of a vaccine for all three strains of poliovirus dramatically reduced the occurrence of the disease.
- Combining the scientific method and medicine lead to other breakthroughs in health.
- In 1963 a vaccine for measles and rubella was introduced that virtually ended these childhood diseases.
- Diabetes occurs when the pancreas is unable to secrete enough insulin to maintain a normal concentration of the sugar glucose in the blood. It was a crippling disease that often led to death before the discovery of insulin in 1921.

- In December 1982, the first artificial heart for permanent use was developed by Dr. Robert Jarvik and implanted in Dr. Barney Clark who lived for 112 days.
- In 1950, Margaret Sanger, a lifelong advocate of women's rights and the use of birth control, underwrote the research necessary to create the first human birth control pill.
- Gertrude Elion patented the leukemia-fighting drug 6-mercaptopurine in 1954.
- In 1970, Raymond Damadian invented the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanner, which has revolutionized the field of diagnostic medicine. He made his first machine in 1977, which he dubbed the Indomitable.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1732 – Influenza Sweeps Through the American Colonies
- 1843 – Dr. Morton Demonstrates Painless Surgery Using Ether

Turning Point #3

1901 – McKinley is Shot and Theodore Roosevelt Becomes President – 2:40 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the last half of the 19th century American democracy languished as a few wealthy industrialists controlled the nation's wealth and ran the country.
- McKinley's assassination enabled Teddy Roosevelt, a man of energy, zeal and progressive ideas, to become President and restore the power of the Presidency.
- Roosevelt, the celebrated colonel of the Rough Riders, brought to the office imagination, a progressive sense of reform, and a desire for American pre-eminence in the world.
- Roosevelt went on to become known as a trustbuster, conservationist and friend of labor.

Points for Teachers:

- Roosevelt wrote of succeeding McKinley, "It is a dreadful thing to come into the Presidency this way; but it would be a far worse thing to be morbid about it."
- Teddy Roosevelt's philosophy of a Square Deal for every American citizen brought reforms to a country that McKinley, a man elected by industrial bosses, could not have dreamed of nor dared to attempt.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1796 – John Adams Becomes the Second President of United States Inaugurating the Two-party System.
- 1868 – President Johnson is Impeached
- 1870 – Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil of Ohio
- 1898 – Sinking of the Maine
- 1902 – 140,000 Mine Workers go out on Strike
- 1902 – The Government Passes the Newlands Reclamation Act
- 1906 – Upton Sinclair's Novel, "The Jungle" is Published
- 1906 – U.S. Takes Over Construction of the Panama Canal

Turning Point #4

1902 - 140,000 Mine Workers Go Out on Strike – 3:40 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The changing role of government concerning labor.
- While the Framers of the Constitution promised equality for all Americans, the nation's greatest inequality lay in the conflict between capitalists and labor.
- As a result of Theodore Roosevelt's intervention in the coal strike, a century of government siding with industry on labor issues was set aside.
- Workers were afforded a measure of equality in negotiations.

Points for Teachers:

- In March 1903, the dispute was resolved with many of the miners' demands being met, though the union remained unrecognized.
- Organized labor would have other wins throughout the century. In 1912, Lawrence textile strikers got pay hikes, and the UAW won reforms in 1930's.
- After a century of government siding with industry on labor issues, finally, workers were afforded a measure of equality in negotiations.
- The greatest gains would be made under Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the New Deal. And though labor's successes have moderated since then, American workers enjoy the highest standard of living on the globe.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1870 – John D. Rockefeller First Incorporates Standard Oil Co. of Ohio
- 1882 – Chinese Exclusion Act Passed by Congress
- 1901 – President McKinley is shot by Anarchist Leon Czolgosz
- 1906 – Upton Sinclair's Novel "The Jungle" is Published
- 1914 – Clayton Anti-Trust Act is Passed

Turning Point #5

1902 – The Government Passes the Newlands Reclamation Act – 2:30 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The Newlands Act provided for irrigation of western lands through dam building.
- It was part of a massive restructuring of the American West's waterways and rights that would allow for more farming in what was more or less a desert.
- Teddy Roosevelt fought to manage the west's vast wealth for the public interest against the interests of the cattle ranchers, mining companies, the timber industry and the railroads.

Points for Teachers:

1. Arguably the beginning of Government involvement in protecting, conserving and using America's resources for the nation instead of big business.
2. Roosevelt was advised by far seeing individuals like Gifford Pinchot,

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1701 – The French Return Soldiers to the North American Interior
- 1803 – The Louisiana Purchase
- 1804 – Lewis and Clark Expedition
- 1821 – Inauguration of the Santa Fe Trail
- 1862 – Congress Sets Forth the Homestead Act
- 1889 – Oklahoma Land Rush Begins
- 1970 – First Earth Day

Turning Point #6

1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk – 3:00 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- No other invention of the Twentieth century changed the map of the world more than the airplane.
- The Wright brothers solved the critical problems of controlling a plane's motion in rising, descending, and turning.
- At Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on Dec. 17, 1903, Orville achieved the first successful flight ever made in a self-propelled heavier-than-air craft.
- Stimulated by two world wars, aviation went from simple biplanes that traveled at speeds up to 125 mph to supersonic jets that crossed the Atlantic at twice the speed of sound, carrying passengers, and cargo.

Points for Teachers:

- Their aircraft replaced sillier and more dangerous ideas of powered flight, in the same manner that Henry Ford's automobile replaced steam driven cars.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1807 – Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 – Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1876 – Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone
- 1879 – Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp
- 1880 – George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film
- 1893 – The First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1906 – Upton Sinclair's Novel "The Jungle" is Published
- 1908 – Henry Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1926 – Goddard Initiates the Space Age
- 1976 – Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

Turning Point #7

1906 – Upton Sinclair's Novel "The Jungle" is Published – 2:50 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Modern investigative journalism has its roots in the early part of the Twentieth Century.
- Journalists like Upton Sinclair and Ida Tarbell made the case for industry being held accountable for its unethical and unsafe practices.
- These investigations led to progressive reforms under the leadership of Teddy Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, spurring politicians to regulate such industries as meat-packing.
- Investigative journalists' bold writing style and demand for accountability by industry and political leaders brought upon them the appellation 'Muckrakers.'

Points for Teachers:

- The term 'muckraker' came from English poet John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and was coined by Teddy Roosevelt in a 1906 speech in reference to their ability to uncover "dirt."
- The practices of these early writers have passed down through the twentieth century to other authors such as Aldo Leopold--'A Sand County Almanac,' and Rachel Carson--'Silent Spring,' whose works started the environmental movement.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1702 – Cotton Mather Publishes, "The Ecclesiastical History of New England"
- 1735 – Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1783 – Noah Webster Issues "Blue-backed Speller"
- 1819 – Washington Irving Publishes "Rip Van Winkle"
- 1826 – James Fennimore Cooper Publishes "Last of the Mohicans"
- 1845 – Edgar Allan Poe Publishes "The Raven"
- 1852 – Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes "Uncle Tom's Cabin"
- 1885 – Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"
- 1940 – Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is Published
- 1970 – First Earth Day

Turning Point #8

1906 – U.S. Takes Over Construction of the Panama Canal – 3:15 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The construction of the Panama Canal captured the mind and hearts of Americans at the beginning of the century.
- The canal defined Roosevelt's reputation as a maverick politician and an audacious international statesman.
- Roosevelt and other American leaders understood that a canal was absolutely necessary to the military and economic survival of the United States as a major world power.
- Roosevelt's action set the precedent for American intervention in Latin America on the basis of national security during the 20th Century.

Points for Teachers:

- Roosevelt's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, later known as the Roosevelt Corollary, asserted that while Europe had no right to interfere in the western hemisphere, the United States had a moral obligation to intervene in Latin America when countries acted in a brutal manner or in some other way did not conduct their affairs with decency.

- In 1905 Roosevelt sent troops to Santo Domingo and put it under American control in order to end the twin cycles of revolution and debt. He imposed U.S. supervision of customs and established a repayment structure for European debt.
- Roosevelt extended the influence of the Presidency and with it the influence of the United States beyond the Western Hemisphere.
- He intervened in Morocco where French and German rivalry threatened to erupt into war. His negotiations brought all parties including the United States and Great Britain to a conference that settled the matter.
- Roosevelt won the Nobel Peace Prize.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1777 – John Paul Jones Sets Sail
- 1787 – The United States Constitution is Created
- 1825 – Erie Canal is Completed
- 1854 – Commodore Perry Lands in Japan
- 1898 – Sinking of the Maine
- 1901– President McKinley is shot by Anarchist Leon Czolgosz
- 1907– Frank Lloyd Wright Completes the Robie House in Chicago

Turning Point #9

1907 – Frank Lloyd Wright Completes the Robie House in Chicago

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Frank Lloyd Wright defined American architecture for the entire world.
- The Robie house epitomized what he termed organic architecture or natural forms: large, windowed walls, terraces, and low-slung projecting eaves.
- By the time of Wright's death in 1957 he was just a first of many American geniuses: William James in philosophy, Alfred Stieglitz in photography, Georgia O'Keefe in painting, Aldo Leopold in ecology, Stephen Jay Gould in paleontology, Richard Feynman in physics.
- By the end of the 20th-century America was leading not following in intellectual breakthroughs.

Points for Teachers:

- Wright proclaimed his vision as "Indigenous Architecture." He wrote that nature "furnished the materials for the architectural motifs out of which the architectural forms as we know them today have been developed."
- Eschewing what he called dead formulas that harkened back to the Puritan ideas and even to a type of feudalistic design, Wright embraced nature.
- Wright wrote of nature, "Her wealth of suggestion is inexhaustible; her riches greater than any man's desire. A sense of the organic is indispensable for the architect."
- Dubbing himself the "New School of the Middle West," Wright laid out his principles of design: 1) "Simplicity and repose. Simplify so that comfort and utility go hand and hand with beauty;" 2)"Openings should occur as integral features of the structure and form, if possible, its natural ornamentation;" 3) Excessive detail leads to ornamentation that turns houses into junk shops. Everything should be integrated, appliances, furniture and even

paintings so that the house flows together; and 4) "A building should appear to grow easily from its site and be shaped to harmonize with its surroundings if Nature is to manifest there."

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1871 – Chicago Fire
- 1940 – Ernest Hemingway’s “For Whom the Bell Tolls” is Published

RESOURCES – INTERNET SITES

Turning Point #1

1900 The Gold Standard Act is Ratified by Congress

1. Great American History Fact-Finder - -Gold Standard Act March 14, 1900, an act establishing gold as the standard of value for money in the United States:
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_078400_goldstandard.htm
2. Reference || Gold Standard Act - Read about 'Gold Standard Act' and thousands of other subjects at 4Reference.net. ... Gold Standard Act. The Gold Standard Act of 1900 ...
http://www.4reference.net/encyclopedias/wikipedia/Gold_Standard_Act.html
3. What Was the Gold Standard? Silver was traded. A true gold standard came to fruition in 1900 with the passage of the Gold Standard Act.
http://economics.about.com/cs/money/a/gold_standard.htm

Turning Point #2

1901 Dr. Walter Reed Discovers Yellow Fever is Transmitted by Mosquitoes

1. A Short History of Yellow Fever in the US by Bob Arnebeck. From 1793 to 1822 yellow fever was one of the most dreaded diseases in ... <http://www.geocities.com/bobarnebeck/history.html>
2. The Inside History of a Great Medical Discovery - Yellow Fever
<http://www.worldwideschool.org/library/books/tech/medicine/YellowFever/Chapter1.html>

Turning Point #3

1901 McKinley is Shot and Theodore Roosevelt Becomes President

1. The Presidents of the United States: The Presidents of the United States Web site.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/index.html>
2. The Last Days of a President: Films of McKinley include footage of President William McKinley at his second inauguration; of the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York;
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/papr/mckhome.html>
3. Pan-Am Exposition, 1901 President McKinley and the Pan-American Exposition of 1901.
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/papr/mckpanex.html>
4. Biography of William McKinley: When McKinley became President, the depression of 1893 had almost run its course and with it the extreme agitation over silver.
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/wm25.html>

Turning Point #4

1902 140,000 Mine Workers Go Out on Strike

1. The Anthracite Coal Strike: George F. Baer, leader of the anthracite operators in 1902; George F. Baer ... Articles from Public Opinion; "The Real Issue of the Coal Strike";
<http://www.history.ohio-state.edu/projects/coal/1902AnthraciteStrike/>
2. Chronology of the Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902: Formation of the United Mine Workers of America. <http://www.history.ohio-state.edu/projects/coal/1902anthracitestrike/1902StrikeChrono.htm>
3. The Coal Strike of 1902: Turning Point in US Policy
<http://www.dol.gov/asp/programs/history/coalstrike.htm>
4. Museum Galleries - Coal Strike of 1902: Special Exhibit-- The Great Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902. <http://mossgraphics.com/anthracite/galleriescoalstrike.htm>
5. The Great Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902.
<http://www.stfrancis.edu/ba/gkickul/stuwebs/btopics/works/anthracitestrike.htm>

Turning Point #5

1902 The Government Passes the Newlands Reclamation Act

1. Newlands Reclamation Act/Newlands Act of 1902 ...The Newlands Act of 1902, named for its author Francis Griffith Newlands
<http://www.ccrh.org/comm/moses/primary/newlands.html>
2. Newlands Reclamation Act: the Reclamation Act came into being, and with it, the dollars to build the Newlands Reclamation Project
<http://www.ag.unr.edu/NAES/Newlands/pg2.htm>
3. Newlands Reclamation Act - History Resources History of the Newlands Irrigation Project and the NWPA <http://www.newlands.org/historyres.htm>
4. Conservation Movement: Conservation Chronology 1901-1907: "Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands"
<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amrvhtml/cnchron4.html>

Turning Point #6

1903 Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk

1. Wright Brothers Aeroplane Company and Museum of Pioneer Aviation: An online museum of the Wright brothers, including a biography of Wilbur and Orville Wright, the history of the invention of the airplane and early aviation...
<http://www.first-to-fly.com/>
2. Wright brothers: Wilbur and Orville Wright--A brief biography of the Wright brothers: Wilbur and Orville Wright, inventors of the airplane; photographs. Picture of Wilbur Wright Wilbur and Orville Wright ...
<http://www.wam.umd.edu/~stwright/WrBr/Wrights.html>
3. Wright Brothers History: The Tale of the Airplane: A history of the invention of the airplane by the Wright brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright.
<http://www.wam.umd.edu/~stwright/WrBr/taleplane.html>

Turning Point #7

1906 Upton Sinclair's Novel "The Jungle" is Published

1. The Muckrakers Lincoln Steffens The Shame of the Cities. Pages: Upton Sinclair The Jungle. Pages: Ida Tarbell History of the Standard Oil Company.
<http://mohawk.k12.ny.us/progressive/progressive.html>

2. Weinberg / The Muckrakers The Muckrakers. ... This rude awakening was the work of the muckrakers, as Theodore Roosevelt christened these press agents for reform.

<http://www.press.uillinois.edu/s01/weinberg.html>

3. Muckrakers: straight documentaries. The term "Muckrakers" was coined by Theodore Roosevelt in reference to their ability to uncover "dirt." ...

<http://www.digisys.net/users/benwood/progressivism/webdoc3.htm>

4. Modern Day Muckrakers: The rise of the Independent Media Center movement.

<http://www.ojr.org/ojr/business/1017866594.php>

Turning Point #8

1906 U.S. Takes Over Construction of the Panama Canal

1. Welcome to The Panama Canal: Celebrating 100 Years of the Republic of Panama.

<http://www.pancanal.com/eng/>

2. How the Panama Canal works plus canal history, java animation

<http://www.ared.com/kora/java/pcc/javaani.html>

3. The Panama Canal

<http://www.smplanet.com/imperialism/joining.html>

Turning Point #9

1907 Frank Lloyd Wright Completes the Robie House in Chicago

1. Frank Lloyd Wright: PBS Frank Lloyd Wright Web site, a companion to the Ken Burns/Lynn Novick film, contains biographical information, drawings and blueprints

<http://www.pbs.org/flw/>

2. Frank Lloyd Wright: Designs for an American Landscape, 1922-1932; Wright developed architectural prototypes

<http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/flw/flw.html>

3. Wright on the Web: A Virtual Look at the Works of Frank Lloyd; An overview of Frank Lloyd Wright's 70-year career

<http://www.delmars.com/wright/flwright.htm>

4. Frank Lloyd Wright in Oak Park, Illinois (1889-1909); Oak Park, Illinois is home to the world's largest collection of Frank Lloyd Wright designed buildings and houses, with 25 structures built between 1889 and 1913 <http://www.oprf.com/flw/>

5. <http://www.wrightplus.org/> Frank Lloyd Wright Preservation Trust includes Robie House page

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 1A – TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM ONE

(Answers: 1-c, 2-True, 3-a, 4-d, 5-d, 6-b, 7-True, 8-False, 9-d, 10-b, 11-c, 12-e, 13-True, 14-b, 15-a, 16-True, 17-False)

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 1B - TIMELINE

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM TWO

PROGRAM TWO 1908 - 1918

Viewing Time: 27:30 Minutes

Change in America was to become the constant for 20th century America. Science increased the boundaries of knowledge and introduced the fruits of technology. Telephones, computers and the internet made communication instantaneous; electricity brought about a host of inventions and gadgets that made living easier; planes and automobiles shortened the time between continental distances.

Never was change more prevalent than in the first two decades of the century. The agrarian based economy grudgingly gave way to industry; cars and trucks replaced horse drawn wagons. Spurred by journalists, reform minded politicians began the long slow clean up of America's own house with anti-trust legislation, governmental reforms, consumer protection laws. At the same time industry launched new businesses and Hollywood gave the nation a brand new form of entertainment. The American Negro, tired of Jim Crow laws, formed an organization for the advancement of colored people. But by the end of the second decade, war loomed, threatening American peace and prosperity. Reform faltered as American isolationism ended.

Program Two covers the Progressive evolution and the United States' trip into the international arena. Topics include Ford's Model T; founding of the NAACP and Hollywood; passage of the income tax amendment and the amendment for the direct election of senators; America's preparation for World War I and the nation's entry into that bloody conflict, once billed hopefully and yet vainly as the 'war to end all wars.'

Turning Point #1

1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The story of Henry Ford is the most American of stories in that it highlighted the difference between the way United States and Europe viewed the developing technologies of the 20th century. In the U.S. the goal was to make these new technologies available to everyone. No one person embodied this notion of universal consumerism better than Henry Ford.
- A tinkerer and inventor, Henry Ford launched the Ford Motor Company with a capital of \$100,000 in 1903.
- He would later achieve spectacular success with the introduction in 1908 of the Model T and the assembly line for manufacture.
- Ford had developed an ideal principle for production: "The way to make automobiles is to make one automobile like another automobile, to make them all alike."
- The car reached into almost every facet of American life, and became, in fact, a symbol of American freedom

Points for Teachers:

- Of the Model T, Ford said, "Buyers can purchase in any color as long as it's black."
- Ford summed up his philosophy this way, "Don't cheapen the product; don't cheapen the age; don't overcharge the public. Put brains into the method, and more brains and still more brains--do things better than ever before; and by this means all parties to business are served and benefited."
- By 1920 there were more than 8 million registered cars in the United States. The car industry reached into almost every facet of American life. This statistic reflects more than the men and women employed directly by the automobile manufacturing industry; there were also the car mechanics, service station attendants, motel and hotel and resort owners, bus drivers, taxi drivers. By 1920, millions of people throughout the United States directly or indirectly owed their livelihoods to the manufacture of automobiles.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon Make Their Appearance in Pennsylvania
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

Turning Point #2**1909 W.E.B. Du Bois Finds the NAACP****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- W.E.B. Du Bois founded the NAACP as a means to combat the racism and segregation prevalent in the United States at the turn of the 20th century.
- With this organization he proposed a radically different approach to Black rights and equality. Du Bois championed an educated Black elite that would lead ex-slaves and subsequent generations to social and economic freedom.
- His ideas contrasted sharply with Booker T. Washington's emphasis on industrial training for Blacks and silence on the question of equality.
- Throughout the 20th century the NAACP would continue to fight for a truly color blind society.

Points for Teachers:

- W. E. B. Du Bois wrote in his book, 'The Souls of Black Folk,' "The problem of the twentieth century is the problem of the color line, the question as to how far differences of race will hereafter be made the basis of denying to over half the world the right of sharing to their utmost ability.
- Du Bois summed up the major social question facing Americans in the 20th century in one word - equality.

- Equality for all cut across age, gender, sexual orientation, economics and sports. It would define a nation as no other question could and it would take 100 years to answer.
- At the end of reconstruction in 1880, Southern white leadership reasserted itself. The backlash against Blacks was severe. Freedom won by war and rights earned under the Constitution vanished as Federal troops left the South. Through a series of state laws, the southern white political leadership circumvented Constitutional safeguards, instituting Jim Crow laws which effectively took away those rights granted by the Constitution and segregated the South's black population.
- Beginning in 1881, Booker T. Washington, founder of the Tuskegee Institute, proposed that Blacks put aside desires for political and social equality and concentrate on industrial training.
- In 1903 lynching of Blacks became epidemic throughout the United States. Roosevelt issued a public denunciation of lynching. But in spite of his sympathy for the plight of Blacks, he had little faith in the efforts to reform racism in the United States.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Law
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1936-38 - Jesse Owens and Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Claim of Aryan Superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream Speech'
- 1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

Turning Point #3

1911 - Hollywood Founded:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Hollywood began as an answer to an attempt to monopolize the movie industry on the East Coast. Studios in New York and Chicago made it difficult for entrepreneurs to shoot their own films.
- In 1908, Thomas Edison and his partners set up a monopoly to control distribution, filming and pricing, further cementing the industry to its East Coast origins.
- Immigrants, mostly from Europe, saw great opportunities in the movie business and went west to Los Angeles where they set up their own studios, escaping control of Edison's monopoly.
- In the 20th century, Hollywood grew from its humble beginnings as a fig orchard to a glamorous place of stars, while its ideas and influence expanded to fill up a nation and later a world.

Points for Teachers:

- Hollywood began in 1887 as a 120 acre plot in the middle of a fig orchard. In time this acreage became a small community that was incorporated into Los Angeles.

- Edison's monopoly did not last long. Immigrants, mostly from Europe saw great opportunities in the movie business.
- Foremost among these early entrepreneurs was German immigrant Carl Laemmle. Unfettered by the puritanical ideals of Edison and his monopoly, Laemmle drew upon sensational tales of Europe to sell tickets to his movies.
- Laemmle created a star system of actors, launching publicity campaigns around them and cloaking them in glamour. His first big star was Florence Lawrence and from that moment on movies also meant movie stars.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1879 - Thomas Edison Demonstrates the Incandescent Lamp
- 1880 - George Eastman Patents Kodak Roll Film
- 1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC
- 1960 - Nixon/Kennedy Televised Debates

Turning Point #4

1913 – 16th Amendment Allows Progressive Income Tax

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- With the changing role of the Presidency, the government became more involved in the lives of American citizens. This new role required more money to institute reforms.
- In turn, this called for an income tax which could only be allowed through an amendment to the Constitution.

Points for Teachers:

- Taxation was handled in the Constitution by Article One, Section Two and Section Nine. Congress though given the power to lay and collect taxes, Duties Imposts and Excises was prevented from implementing an income tax. Section Two stated, "Direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers." Section Nine stated, "No capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken."
- The decision to have an amendment to the Constitution arose from the Supreme Court's decision in 1895 in Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., in which Congress's attempt in 1894 to levy an income tax uniformly throughout the United States was ruled unconstitutional.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

Turning Point #5

1913 – 17th Amendment Caps a Period of Election Reforms

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The founders of the United States believed the people could not be trusted to choose their representatives wisely. So they prevented the common people from participating in the direct

election of the President by creating the electoral college; and they sought the indirect election of Senators through appointment by the states' legislatures.

- Only Representatives from the House were elected by popular vote.
- By the end of the 19th century, Populists and others dissatisfied with the indirect method of electing Presidents and Senators (who owed their positions to State political machines and the wealthy individuals who backed them) sought to redress this outrage through Primaries and the direct election of Senators.

Points for Teachers:

- Framers of the Constitution sought the indirect election of Senators through appointment by the states' legislatures as a means to balance the excesses of the popularly elected House of Representatives.
- Taking their cue from the legislative structure of Great Britain with its House of Commons and House of Lords, the Framers determined that the House elected popularly would be subject to the whims of the multitudes and sought a means to check popular or mob rule.
- James Madison, who helped devise the structure of congress wrote, "Before taking effect, legislation would have to be ratified by two independent power sources: the people's representatives in the House and the state legislatures' agents in the Senate."
- Special interests would be thwarted by the need to have two houses concur in all legislation.
- The argument on the other side was that corruption was nominal and that the support of direct election of Senators was actually by special interests who could not control state legislatures.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1787 - The United States Constitution is Created
- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights
- 1789 - George Washington Elected as First President
- 1796 - John Adams Becomes the Second President of U.S. Inaugurating the Two-party System

Turning Point #6

1914--Clayton Anti-Trust Act Passed

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Trusts allowed men like John D. Rockefeller, through his company Standard Oil, to circumvent 19th century laws that forbid corporations from owning other companies and assets in other states.
- Allowed the wealthy to control an entire industry nationwide and the economy of the United States.
- The Progressive movement took on these trusts.
- Politicians rode its crest into office and maintained popular support by instituting reforms against the overwhelming power of the trusts.
- Passed by the U.S. Congress in 1914, the Clayton Anti-Trust Act was the crowning achievement of the Progressive movement.

Points for Teachers:

- The trusts controlled the marketplace to the economic benefit of the operators of the trusts. At its peak Standard Oil controlled one-thirty-seventh of the nation's economy all for the benefit of John D. Rockefeller.
- In 1911, Louis Brandeis, testifying before the Committee on Interstate commerce, stated, "I think we are in a position, after the experience of the last twenty years to state two things: In the first place, that a corporation may well be too large to be the most efficient instrument of production and of distribution, and in the second place, whether it has exceeded the point of economic efficiency or not, it may be too large to be tolerated among people who desire to be free."
- The Federal Trade Commission and the Clayton Anti-Trust Act sparked the imagination of the country and the government.
- In 1916 Wilson and the Democrats succeeded in pushing through reform legislation that helped the working class.
- Congress passed and Wilson signed into law the Federal Farm Loan Act, the Child Labor Act and the eight hour day for eight hour pay for railroad labor.
- The liberal journalist, Oswald Garrison Villard, wrote that Wilson was "rigid in keeping big business at arm's length. Never in memory had the White House refused to receive the most powerful businessmen in the United States. They were literally outcasts."

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil Co. of Ohio

Turning Point #7**1914—1917 America Prepares for World War I****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- The role the United States played as World War I engulfed Europe.
- With the war in Europe, Wilson kept the United States on a careful course of neutrality in spite of U-boat attacks against American shipping.
- At the same time, he argued for the America's traditional rights to trade with all combatants in Europe, using the "existing rules of international law and the treaties of the United States."
- Eventually, the war in Europe inevitably affected the United States and the conciliatory diplomacy practiced by Wilson gave way to American preparation for war.
- Finally, the Zimmerman telegram proposing an alliance with Germany and Mexico and the renewal of German U-boat activity brought America into the conflict in April 1917.

Points for Teachers:

- What guided Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy was termed 'Moral Diplomacy'. Wilson said, "The force of America is the force of Moral principle."
- Wilson instituted an idealistic program by negotiating treaties with Great Britain, France and 27 other countries for submitting all disputes among the signatories to permanent commissions of investigation. This ideal would later grow into the League of Nations.
- "Defense of democracy" was viewed as a reason for war.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1849 - Treaty Between the U.S. and the Hawaiian Islands
- 1854 - Commodore Perry Lands in Japan
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1917 - America Enters World War I
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair's Novel 'The Jungle' is Published

Turning Point #8

1917 America Enters World War I

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- On April 6, 1917, the United States ended its neutrality and entered the war on the side of the allied powers.
- Troops sent under the command of General Pershing fought well at such famous battles as Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood.
- Aerial combat was the most romantic part of the war and provided to America its first true war hero since Grant and Roosevelt: Eddie Rickenbacker.
- Trench warfare, on the other hand, was a grueling tortuous affair dominated by artillery barrages and machine gun fire. Gas shells were the most serious hazard facing the infantry. The usual type was chlorine or mustard gas.
- Foolhardy charges against entrenched positions resulted in the deaths of millions on both sides.
- The United States' participation brought her onto the world's stage and gave her a place at the peace table in France.

Points for Teachers:

- American participation was light by comparison. Only 50,000 Americans lost their lives in the year and few months they fought in Europe. Mostly, American participation was a romantic endeavor—the colonies coming to the aid of the old world that spawned them.
- Most every school boy and girl can recite General John 'Black Jack' Pershing's famous remark when he entered Paris in 1917: "Lafayette, we are here." His words signified the American tradition of riding to the rescue--men in white hats, the town marshal, the rugged frontiersman who braves the foul weather and terrain and to rescue the nation.
- It is difficult to say definitively that America's entry into the war brought victory to the Allies. By 1918, both sides of the conflict were exhausted, but Germany no longer had the men or the will to continue.
- But America's involvement with the world was short-lived. By 1921 with Republican repudiation of the League of Nations and the prosperity of the roaring twenties, the U.S. once again heeded George Washington's advice and returned to isolationism.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1702 - Colonists Sack St. Augustine
- 1739 - The War of Jenkins Ear Begins
- 1754-1763 - The French and Indian War

- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1775 - The Battle of Lexington and Concord
- 1775 - George Washington Assumes Command of Continental Army
- 1776 - Washington crosses the Delaware
- 1777 - Second Battle of Saratoga
- 1777-78 - The Winter at Valley Forge
- 1778 - George Rogers Clark captures Kaskaskia
- 1781 - Siege of Yorktown
- 1783 - The Treaty of Paris and the End of Revolutionary War
- 1797 - U.S.S. Constitution is Launched
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe
- 1814 - Washington is Captured and Burned by the British
- 1814 - Star Spangled Banner is Written
- 1815 - Battle of New Orleans
- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1836 - Alamo Falls
- 1846 - United States Declares War on Mexico
- 1861 - Eleven States Comprise the Confederacy
- 1863 - Lincoln Delivers his Gettysburg Address
- 1865 - Lee Surrenders at Appomattox
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1914-1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1941 - Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1944 - D-Day "Operation Overlord"
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War II: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam III: Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

RESOURCES – INTERNET SITES

Turning Point #1

1908-Henry Ford Introduces Model T

1. Ford Motor Company: The official Ford Motor Company Web site. <http://www.ford.com/>
2. Showroom of Automotive History: The Model T
<http://www.hfmgv.org/exhibits/showroom/1908/model.t.html>
3. Model T Ford Club International page: History and Lore <http://www.modelt.org/tlore.html>
4. Reader's Companion to American History - -MODEL T FORD
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_060400_modeltford.htm

Turning Point #2

1909 - W.E.B. Du Bois Founds NAACP

1. NAACP- National History. http://www.uh.edu/naacp/nat_history.html
NAACP Timeline http://www.naacp.org/past_future/naacptimeline.shtml
3. The Legacy of WEB Du Bois
<http://www.usnewsclassroom.com/resources/activities/act000918.html>
WEB Du Bois Department History and Documents. <http://www.umass.edu/afroam/dephist.html>
Gale - Free Resources - Black History Month - Biographies: Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts on February 23, 1868, Du Bois received a bachelor's, and also served as a professor of economics and history at Atlanta
http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/bhm/bio/dubois_w.htm

Turning Point #3

1911 - Hollywood Founded

1. HOME MOVIES: A History of the American Industry 1897-1979: 1899 - 2001. by Alan Kattelle Author, Home Movies: A History of the American Industry.
http://www.oldfilm.org/ed/essays/Kattelle_Film_Gauges.htm
2. Amazon.com: Books:: A History and Filmography of ...
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0899504078?v=glance>

Turning Point #4

1913 – 16th Amendment Allows Progressive Income Tax

1. FindLaw: US Constitution: Sixteenth Amendment
<http://caselaw.findlaw.com/data/constitution/amendment16/>
2. The History of the 16th Amendment <http://www.cats.org/articles/16hist.html>
3. The History of the 16th Amendment <http://www.cats.org/articles/16hist1.html>
4. Notes on the Amendments - The US Constitution Online
<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>

Turning Point #5

1913 - 17th Amendment Caps a Period of Election Reforms

1. Notes on the Amendments - The US Constitution Online
<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>
2. US Senate History Briefings: 17th Amendment
http://permanent.access.gpo.gov/lps12426/www.senate.gov/learning/brief_15a.html
3. Reference Links: Teaching the Bill of Rights, The 17th Amendment
The 14th Amendment History of 14th Amendment, History of 17th Amendment
http://constitution-first.org/reference_links.htm
- 1) Amendment XVII: US Constitution Amendment XVII
<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h772.html>
5. FindLaw: US Constitution: Seventeenth Amendment
<http://caselaw.findlaw.com/data/constitution/amendment17/>

Turning Point #6

1914 -Clayton Anti-Trust Act

1. Great American History Fact-Finder - Clayton Anti-Trust Act a law intended to plug loopholes in the Sherman Anti-Trust stated that unions were not monopolies under the Anti-Trust laws http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/gahff/html/ff_038900_claytonantit.htm
2. Clayton Antitrust Act Resources at Questia - The Online Library http://www.questia.com/popularSearches/clayton_antitrust_act.jsp
3. Antitrust Act Teaching History Online <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAtitrust.htm>

Turning Point #7

1914-1917 America Prepares for WWI

1. First World War.com - A multimedia history of World War One <http://www.firstworldwar.com/>
2. The First World War: Encyclopaedia of the First World War, Education on the Internet & Teaching History Online... <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWW.htm>

Turning Point #8

1917- America Enters WWI

1. First World War.com - A multimedia history of World War One <http://www.firstworldwar.com/>
2. The First World War: Encyclopaedia of the First World War, Education on the Internet & Teaching History Online... <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWW.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER #2A - TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS – PROGRAM TWO: 1908 – 1918

1-a, 2-a, 3-a, 4-b, 5-c, 6-d, 7-b, 8-d, 9-b, 10-e, 11-a, 12-c, 13-a, 14-b, 15-a, 16-d.

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER #2B - TIMELINE

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM THREE

PROGRAM THREE 1919 -1928

America in the 20's underwent a financial orgy built on the backs of the newly emerging lower classes. While the Ku Klux Klan rose once more to prominence, beating down Blacks with hatred and lynchings; while immigrants suffered the indignations of poor wages and squalid housing; while workers lost earlier gains in labor organizing, the rest of the country scrambled after the possibility of enormous wealth which lay in the stock market. It was not only the stolid middle class and the wealthy that chased after riches. Journalists and politicians laid aside the progressive mantle of the first two decades. Reformers and the socialists also were caught up in the giddiness of riches showered upon a speculating public by an over inflated stock market.

The country, which had attacked big business and the trusts, embraced them once more. When James W. Gerard published his list of the men who rule the country, not one politician was on it. Instead it included the likes of John D. Rockefeller, DuPont, J.P. Morgan and Andrew Mellon. Gerard declaimed, "These men rule by virtue of their ability. They are too busy to hold public office but they determine who shall hold such office." But the moral disarray of the country was

not limited to chasing after wealth. The divorce rate climbed, extramarital affairs increased, and lawlessness overwhelmed the country's law enforcement agencies as people and bootleggers ignored Prohibition.

The Roaring Twenties spawned excesses: organized crime, raccoon coats, flappers, rampant speculation in the stock market and easy riches. Prohibition gave the United States the Speakeasy, mob violence and cops on the take. One young woman captured the attitude of the age with these words, "We're not out to benefit society or to make industry safe. We're not going to suffer over how the other half lives." Progressivism was dead and once more the almighty dollar was king in its place. But at the same time as the country raced for wealth, the 'can do' spirit of the nation soared. People believed that nothing was impossible. Byrd went to the North Pole; Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic; women gained the right to vote.

The third program covers the recklessness and growth of this tumultuous decade, beginning with prohibition in 1919 and the right of women to vote in 1920. It goes on to tell about the Teapot Dome Scandal that rocked the nation's government yet never curbed the impetuosity of the country, and J. Edgar Hoover professionalization of the FBI, turning it into the nation's police force. The age old debate between Jefferson's agrarian utopia and Hamilton's industrial system would undergo another chapter in the celebrated Scopes Monkey Trial, which pitted the complexities of the machine age against the agrarian ideals of the heartland. Finally, the program covers a few of the many firsts that happened in this period: Goddard launching the first missile, Lindbergh's historic crossing of the Atlantic and David Sarnoff founding NBC.

Turning Point #1

1919 - Prohibition Begins – 3:15 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Temperance and prohibition have a long history in the United States, beginning with many women's rights groups in the 19th century.
- Through the end of the 19th century, sanitary drinking water was not easy to come by.
- Alcohol and tea took the place of water since they were pure enough not to give the drinker typhoid or cholera.
- In response to the evils of alcoholism grew the idea of Prohibition--outlawing the making, sale and consumption of alcohol.
- The Volstead Act, passed in 1919, enforced Prohibition.
- Instead of heaven on earth, Prohibition gave rise to the speakeasy, illegal bars that were the cradle of America's organized crime that has haunted the U.S. ever since.

Points for Teachers:

- The Anti Saloon League, founded in 1893, and the WCTU (Women's Christian Temperance Union) had been crusading since the last quarter of the 19th century to compel Prohibition
- Saloons were rampant in the United States--as many as one saloon for every 150 Americans.
- The mood against alcohol that swept the country in the 1900's was not unlike the religious revivals led by George Whitefield in the 18th century that affected tens of thousands.

- Chicago was perhaps the best known of the cities whose mobsters ran the illegal alcohol industry, and Al Capone was the best known of the bosses. He built up a \$60 million dollar empire, with 1000 gangsters protecting his organization.
- Turf wars rivaled today's battles by drug gangs in the inner cities of L.A. , New York and Detroit and generated such legendary hits as the St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Capone was responsible for most of the 130 murders from 1926-27.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1913 - 16th Amendment Allows Progressive Income Tax
- 1913 - 17th Amendment Caps a Period of Election Reforms
- 1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote

Turning Point #Two

1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Susan B. Anthony had drafted the call for the right to vote in 1848 at the Seneca Falls Convention.
- The first amendment giving women the right to vote was introduced in Congress in 1878 and defeated.
- Throughout the early 1900's, women pushed for equal rights with men, but nothing more symbolized that equality than the right to vote.
- A second women's rights movement began in the Sixties: Women demanded equality in education, in professional jobs such as doctors and lawyers, and in the business world. They demanded parity in athletics too and in 1969, Title IX was passed

Points for Teachers:

- Agitation on behalf of Women's right to vote began as early as Andrew Jackson's administration.
- Strategies for achieving the right to vote varied from passing suffrage acts in each state--nine western states adopted woman suffrage legislation by 1906.
- From 1878 to 1920, tactics became more militant and suffragettes organized parades, silent vigils, hunger strikes and in some cases violence.
- Women often encountered fierce resistance as opponents heckled, jailed, and sometimes physically abused them.
- Perhaps the greatest significance lay not in the right to vote but in what it engendered in the psychology of women.
- Women began to demand equal rights to jobs, income, liquor, and sexual satisfaction within marriage. Divorce rates climbed as women began to exercise a right to be free from an abusive marriage.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights

- 1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting
- 1913 - 16th Amendment Allows Progressive Income Tax
- 1913 - 17th Amendment Caps a Period of Election Reforms

Turning Point #3

1923 - Teapot Dome Oil Scandal Typifies the Roaring 20's

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- By the 1920's, the rural images of the 19th century had been replaced by the industrialization of the 20th.
- Mass culture, spread through a mass media of radio and newspapers, began to replace the diverse American traditions founded on immigrant ethnicity.
- The '20's Republican slogan, "A Return to Normalcy," replaced Roosevelt's and Wilson's idealism.
- Warren G. Harding's administration became involved in scandal when Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall arranged for the lease of federally owned oil fields at Teapot Dome near Casper, Wyoming, to private developers.
- By 1929 the high-octane decade was about to implode. After three ineffectual presidencies, it would take Franklin Delano Roosevelt to restore the White House to the people.

Points for Teachers:

- The U.S. Presidency has a long history of corrupt behavior, including Nixon, Reagan and Clinton.
- Teapot Dome has been a mere footnote in history because of the times in which it occurred. The Roaring Twenties and the Jazz Age were just names that lent a cachet to a new age of business that would not be repeated until the end of the century with the Internet bubble.
- Harding's administration was mired in corruption from the beginning. But the depth of its crookedness would not be exposed until 1923. In that year several scandals came to light.
- Charles Forbes, appointed by Harding to head the Veterans Bureau pocketed a fair hunk of the \$250 million his agency spent on hospitals and supplies. Ultimately, Forbes was convicted and sentenced to prison.
- Jesse Smith, a friend and counselor of Harding's Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, killed himself when it was learned he was selling influence at the Justice Department.
- Harding, no wallflower when it came to personal peccadilloes such as an illegitimate daughter, nonetheless, found the transgressions of his advisors daunting. Harding unburdened himself to newspaperman William Allen White, "My God this is a hell of a job. I have no trouble with my enemies, but my damned friends, my God-damned friends, they're the ones that keep me walking the floor nights!"

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1972 - Watergate
- 1994 - Whitewater leads to the impeachment of President Clinton

Turning Point #4

1924 - J. Edgar Hoover Named Head of the FBI – 2:50 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Changes in the fabric of American society from the 19th to the 20th centuries spawned changes in law enforcement
- In the 1920's a wave of lawlessness swept the country and the nation needed a better-equipped agency to deal with it.
- The country got that agency from the zeal of single dedicated lawman: J. Edgar Hoover.
- Hoover sought publicity for the FBI and made it into the nation's premier law enforcement agency by going after high profile criminals.

Points for Teachers:

- Unlike England with its Scotland Yard and Europe with its Interpol, the United States' investigation bureau was a slipshod, much disparaged organization at the beginning of the century.
- The FBI emerged from a group of Special Agents appointed during Teddy Roosevelt's administration by Attorney General Charles Bonaparte.
- In 1908 Bonaparte created a team of Special Agents to work for the Justice Department.
- J. Edgar Hoover began his career in the U.S. Department of Justice in 1917 and in 1924 was named director of the much-disparaged Bureau of Investigation, which became the FBI in 1935.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1954 – Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate

Turning Point #5

1925 - The Scopes Monkey Trial – 2:50 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Darwin published "On the Origin of Species" in 1859 and his evolutionary theories antagonized organized religions.
- In 1925, Tennessee's law barring the teaching of Evolution in the classroom was challenged by the town of Dayton, Tennessee as a business stunt.
- The Scopes Trial, or the 'Celebrated Monkey Trial,' brought onto the national stage for the first time a battle between science and Christianity--a titanic struggle between good and evil, truth and ignorance.
- William Jennings Bryan led the prosecution, and Clarence Darrow represented the defense. The issue was the right of biology teacher John Scopes to teach Evolution in the classroom. The defense lost and Scopes was fined for his 'blasphemy.'
- It was a media trial that made Clarence Darrow for the defense and H.L. Mencken the first media darlings of the age.

Points for Teachers:

- The Scopes Trial was set up by the city fathers to put Dayton, Tennessee on the map.
- For the most part people accepted technical advances in the first quarter of the 20th century as a necessary part of progress.

- But for many in the heartland of rural America, technology and the progress it represented were much too complex to understand. The machine culture with its destructive as well as constructive power made them anxious, and they retreated into fundamentalist doctrines outlined in the Bible.
- No one concept underscored this anxiety more than the concept of Evolution. It cut to the very basic beliefs of religious men and women who saw humanity as created directly by the hand of God and not as a product of natural selection.
- For another two generations, the blind passion of the fundamentalists combined with the vicious zealotry of the Ku Klux Klan would drive a barrier between northern intellectuals and southern whites, between underprivileged Jews and Catholics and underprivileged Protestants, between the haves whose money bought them the fruits of progress and the have nots whose poverty denied them even the fundamental truths of science.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1739 - The Great Awakening Begins
- 1777 - The United States Constitution is Created.
- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
- 1923 - Teapot Dome Scandal

Turning Point #6

1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Dr. Robert Goddard, the father of modern rocket propulsion, did for rocketry what the Wright Brothers did for the airplane.
- Born in 1882 at a time when science was revolutionizing itself and the world that was advancing technologically at a rapid pace.
- Goddard delved into the physics of rocketry to the exclusion of all else and devoted his life to understanding how a missile could be launched and flown.
- Goddard incorporated creative science with practical engineering but never received the recognition that other inventors did in his lifetime.
- Without Goddard's pioneering efforts, Neil Armstrong would never have landed on the moon; the international space station would never have been realized; world annihilation at the hands of thousands of ICBM's would not be a stark reality.

Points for Teachers:

- Edison's inventions from the light bulb to the phonograph, Marconi's wireless communications and the Wright brothers' aircraft heralded an age of technological leaps that stunned the imagination.
- Goddard in 1930 shifted his research from the East Coast to Roswell, New Mexico. Armed with a grant from the financier Harry Guggenheim, he worked diligently on his missiles.
- Steadily his rockets improved. They became longer and flew even more impressive distances--2,000 to 9,000 feet; they flew faster than the speed of sound.

- Goddard invented fin stabilized steering and he filed patents for everything from gyroscopic guidance systems to multi stage rockets.
- While Americans ignored Goddard and his success, Germany's scientists followed his work closely until 1939 when they stopped corresponding with him.
- In 1945 Germany launched its V1 and V2 missiles against London. German scientists used Goddard's work which anticipated gimbal steering and power driven fuel pumps.
- Supposedly at war's end, Werner Von Braun was asked how the German scientists developed the murderous rockets. He replied, "Why don't you ask your own Dr. Goddard? He knows better than any of us."

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1713 - Capt. Robinson Designs and Constructs a Schooner
- 1750 - The Flatboat and Conestoga Wagon Make their Appearance in Pennsylvania
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates his Mechanical Reaper
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - The Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk.
- 1962 - Astronaut John Glenn is the First American to Orbit the Earth.

Turning Point #7

1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC – 3:35 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the 19th century America's interconnectedness increased with railroads, telegraph and telephone.
- Radio entered in the 20th century with Marconi's invention.
- David Sarnoff took radio to the next step as a household utility.
- Eventually, Sarnoff made the giant leap of forming NBC, the National Broadcasting Corporation.
- In 1939, Sarnoff repeated his success with television.

Points for Teachers:

- In the last half of the twentieth century, the most influential medium in the world is television. But it wasn't always so. In the first half of the century, that appellation belonged to radio.
- Commercial radio and later television's impact on U.S. society can be seen in the way these businesses changed reporting of wars, presidential campaigns and natural disasters. Though at the time some termed radio and later TV a fad, their influence grew steadily.
- Sarnoff saw the potential of TV as early as 1923 with a proto-television patented by Vladimir Zworykin in 1923.
- Within five years Sarnoff had set up a special NBC station called b2xbs to experiment with this new fangled invention television. Thirteen years later, NBC started commercial telecasting from station WNBT in New York City.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1876 - Alexander Graham Bell Demonstrates the Telephone
- 1951 - Alan Freed Introduces Rock and Roll
- 1960 - Nixon/Kennedy Televised Debates

Turning Point #8

1927 - Charles Lindbergh Flies Across the Atlantic –2:45 min.

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- America's first instantaneous media celebrity was Charles Lindbergh after he flew solo across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Lindbergh was a young barnstormer who took up a financier's challenge of a prize for the first person to fly alone across the Atlantic.
- On May 20, 1927, Lindbergh took off from the U.S. and 33 and 1/2 hours later, after a remarkable feat of engineering and human endurance, landed in Paris to throngs of cheering Frenchmen.
- For a generation of Americans Lindbergh was a larger-than-life heroic figure--the folk hero that every American believed lingered somewhere deep within.
- Other Americans also established famous firsts--Chuck Yeager, Amelia Earhart, Dick Rutan and Jeanna Yeager, and Neil Armstrong.

Points for Teachers:

- No feat of aviation in the early part of the 20th century captured the American imagination more than Lindbergh's flight. Up until this time, planes were considered little more than toys for the rich and a military craft for the Army.
- He brought the excitement of flying into every household.
- Backed by St. Louis businessmen, Lindbergh ordered a plane he named 'The Spirit of St. Louis', from the Ryan Airlines in San Diego, California.
- Lindbergh supervised the construction. He wrote, "Day and night, seven days a week, the structure grew from a few lengths of steel tubing to one of the most efficient planes that has ever taken the air."
- Unselfconsciously, Lindbergh always referred to the plane and himself as 'We,' which was the title of his instantaneous best seller written three weeks after his flight.
- No feat of aviation in the early part of the 20th century captured the American, indeed the world's imagination more than Lindbergh's flight. In his triumphant return to Washington D.C., he was greeted by the President and ambassadors from nearly every country.
- But Lindbergh's feat also underscored a more villainous aspect of American life. The 20's were a time when gangsters flourished; the Ku Klux Klan, rising yet again, drew a line of hatred against Blacks, Jews and Catholics; and average Americans eschewed challenges in their quest for the easy, good life.
- On a scientific and technological level, his flight was the culmination of American aviation and represented twenty years of advancements and research.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk

- 1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC:
- 1932 - Amelia Earhart Shows Women Can Achieve Too
- 1951 - Alan Freed Introduces Rock and Roll
- 1962 - Astronaut John Glenn is the First American to Orbit the Earth

RESOURCES Internet Sites

Turning Point #1

1919 Prohibition Begins

1. Notes on the Amendments - The US Constitution Online

<http://www.usconstitution.net/constamnotes.html>

2. FindLaw: US Constitution: Eighteenth Amendment

<http://caselaw.findlaw.com/data/constitution/amendment18/>

3. History of the Prohibition Act of 1920 in America

http://id.essortment.com/historyprohibit_pmh.htm

Turning Point #2

1920 Women Gain the Right to Vote

1. Signing the 19th Amendment - Pictures of Women's Suffrage

http://womenshistory.about.com/library/pic/bl_p_signing_suffrage.htm

2. NARA | Digital Classroom | Teaching With Documents: Woman Suffrage and the 19th Amendment.

<http://www.nara.gov/education/teaching/woman/home.html>

3. Picture History - Governor Edwin Morrow Signing the 19th Amendment

<http://www.picturehistory.com/find/p/2490/mcms.html>

4. Anthony Center for Women's Leadership History of Women's Suffrage-History of Women's Suffrage <http://www.rochester.edu/SBA/history.html>

5. WRAL.com - Womens History - 19th Amendment To The US Constitution

Women's History. <http://www.wral.com/womenshistory/1989369/detail.html>

6. Today in History: March 8 August 26, 1920, the states ratified it as the Nineteenth Amendment <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/mar08.html>

Turning Point #3

1923 Teapot Dome Oil Scandal Typifies the Roaring 20's

1. The Teapot Dome Scandal: Juggernaut. This 1924 cartoon shows the dimensions of the Teapot Dome scandal <http://www.wwnorton.com/college/history/tindall/timelinf/teapot.htm>

2. US Senate: Art & History Home: Historical Minutes, 1921-1940. April 15, 1922 Senate Investigates the "Teapot Dome" Scandal.

http://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/minute/Senate_Investigates_the_Teapot_Dome_Scandal.htm

3. Teapot Dome Scandal <http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAteapot.htm>

4. Teapot Dome Scandal: Political cartoon depicting the Teapot Dome Scandal.

Corbis-Bettmann. <http://search.eb.com/elections/micro/584/91.html>

5. The Tea Pot Dome Scandal <http://www.teachervision.fen.com/lesson-plans/lesson-2851.html>

Turning Point #4

1924 J. Edgar Hoover Named Head of FBI

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation: The FBI Web site. <http://www.fbi.gov/>
2. History of the FBI: The Birth of the FBI Historical Documents from the Bureau's Founding <http://www.fbi.gov/libref/historic/history/historymain.htm>

Turning Point #5

1925 The Scopes Monkey Trial

1. Scopes Trial Home Page - UMKC School of Law: Clarence Darrow and William Jennings Bryan during the trial Photo Credit
<http://www.law.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/scopes/scopes.htm>
2. The Scopes "Monkey Trial," or "A 1925 Media Circus"
<http://www.dimension.com/~randl/scopes.htm>
3. Inherit/1925: Reporter's Memo on the Beginnings of the Scopes Trial
<http://xroads.virginia.edu/~UG97/inherit/1925home.html>
4. The Scopes Trial - The Twentieth Century - Divining America:
<http://www.nhc.rtp.nc.us:8080/tserve/twenty/tkeyinfo/tscopes.htm>

Turning Point #6

1926 Goddard Initiates the Space Age

1. TIME 100: Robert Goddard unlike most of his colleagues, Goddard believed rocketry was a viable technology <http://www.time.com/time/time100/scientist/profile/goddard.html>
2. Charles A. Lindbergh & Robert Goddard Biography <http://www.charleslindbergh.com/rocket/>
3. Space history: Aviation, rocketry and pre-manned spaceflight ...
<http://www.thespaceplace.com/history/rocket2.html>
4. Robert Goddard: Rocketry Pioneer - EnchantedLearning.com Go to a cloze (fill-in-the-blank) activity on Goddard or go to the answers.
<http://www.enchantedlearning.com/inventors/page/g/goddard.shtml>
5. Robert H. Goddard: Funding arranged by Lindbergh, largely from the Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation <http://www.roswellcvb.com/goddard.html>
6. Spaceline: History of Rocketry <http://www.spaceline.org/history/22.html>

Turning Point #7

1926 David Sarnoff Finds NBC

1. NBC: The official NBC Web site. <http://www.nbc.com/>
2. NBC, RCA & GE: Overview <http://www.ketupa.net/nbc.htm>
3. NBC, GE & RCA: History <http://www.ketupa.net/nbc2.htm>
4. Sarnoff Corporation: History <http://www.sarnoff.com/about/history/index.asp>

Turning Point #8

1927 Charles Lindbergh Flies Across the Atlantic

1. Charles Augustus Lindbergh Home Page <http://www.charleslindbergh.com/>
2. TIME 100: Charles Lindbergh: Charles Lindbergh poses with his plane, The Spirit of St. Louis, in 1927 <http://www.time.com/time/time100/heroes/profile/lindbergh01.html>
3. The American Experience: Lindbergh, Visit Your Local PBS Station
<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/lindbergh/>

4. Charles Lindbergh Web Resources for Students Biographical Sites: The Flyer Charles Lindbergh He was the century's first hero and unwittingly pioneered the age of mass-media celebrity <http://www.stemnet.nf.ca/CITE/lindy.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 3A – TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM THREE

Answers: 1-a, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d, 5-b, 6-?, 7-b, 8-e, 9-a, 10-a, 11-c, 12-a, 13-d, 14-a, 15-d, 16-Yeager-b, Rutan and Jeanna Yeager-a, Armstrong-d, Earhart-c.

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 3B - TIMELINE

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM FOUR

PROGRAM FOUR 1929-1943

Caught up in the giddiness of furious speculation and the belief that nothing could go wrong, speculators continued to bet wildly on an out of control market. Journalist Vincent Sheehan wrote, “Everybody speculated, everybody believed prosperity was eternal and nobody I knew seemed to think that free speculation with the produce of a nation’s labor was criminal.”

In 1929, the klaxon of danger shrieked and was ignored. Six months earlier, slowing durable goods orders and other indicators showed that the U.S. economy was going into a tailspin. Abroad, nations struggled to remain solvent as their banking systems meandered from one crisis to another. Meanwhile, stocks doubled, tripled, quadrupled in values and then did it all again. Montgomery Ward’s stock topped \$447/share in early October. And then finally, they plummeted.

The fall of the Stock Market and the ensuing Great Depression shaped a generation more than any downturn in the U.S. economy had done before; nor were its lessons squandered on private and public leaders in the following decades. Up until 1929, the ‘boom/bust’ cycle of economics was considered normal. Beginning with Franklin Roosevelt’s administration, the government strove to smooth out the economic roller coaster that kept the rich wealthy, the poor in poverty and the growing middle class from achieving economic stability.

Over the next ten years, the United States would come to know a depth of despair few thought possible. This great nation of individualists and can do immigrants faced an economic crisis the likes of which the world had never seen. In the final analysis, the economic depression stretched but did not tear apart the fabric of American society.

Then, at the end of a decade long depression, the country faced a world gone mad in the ravages of war and destruction. A generation of American men and women, whose mettle was tested as never before, eschewed the isolationism of a previous generation and, rising to greatness, preserved the world for democracy.

Program Four covers Black Tuesday, the forerunner of the Depression, Roosevelt’s first ‘100 days,’ and the signing of the Social Security Act. It also relates the successes of a nation on the brink of destruction: Amelia Earhart’s transatlantic flight, the triumphs of Jesse Owens and Joe Louis. It explores the literature of writers who chronicled a lost generation. Finally, it covers the opening of a world at war with the bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese.

Turning Point #1

1929 - "Black Tuesday" Foretells the Great Depression:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In the 1920's America experienced an unprecedented boom cycle that lasted almost the entire decade.
- By October 1929, that boom cycle was about to come to a devastating end.
- At the time, the market was well behind the economy. Freight and shipping were down; unemployment was increasing; farming was undergoing a pre-depression depression.
- The boom/bust cycle of economics coupled with trickle down theory is what drove the American economy prior to 1929.
- Though most Americans respected and even idolized big business, the practice that destroyed the stability of the market was buying stocks on margin.
- The American economy spun into the bleakest turndown it had ever experienced--The Great Depression.

Points for Teachers:

- In the words of American journalist, Frazier Hunt, Calvin Coolidge played a shabby trick on Herbert Hoover. He handed him the toy balloon of inflated prosperity and then hurried up to Massachusetts and hid in the woodpile.
- It all came to a head on October 23, 1929. Stock prices tumbled so swiftly, that \$5 billion dollars was lost in five hours.
- By the end of the year, millions of men and women were out of work, walking the streets looking for nonexistent jobs.
- Facts and figures do not quite tell the bleakness that enveloped the American spirit as the stock market crashed. Many people committed suicide rather than face their creditors.
- Oscar Ameringer wrote that the country was a land of devastation and the depression struck high and low alike. Banks foreclosed on farms and then closed their doors; stores and factories shut down and boarded up their windows; bread lines got longer, and the roads were strewn with "hitchhikers, tin lizzies, atavistic covered wagons, fear-stricken men, women and children, whole families fleeing in every direction, as if pursued by unknown foes."
- The United States, once the purveyor of good economic times and democracy, became the cauldron of unrest. Socialists, Marxists and Communists saw an opportunity to affect the revolution of the masses once prophesied by Marx and Engels. America hung on the brink of revolution, greater than Shays Rebellion in 1786 or the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1) 1789- Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
- 2) 1794 - The Whiskey Rebellion is Put Down
- 3) 1933 - President Roosevelt's 'One Hundred Days' Begins his New Deal
- 4) 1935 - President Roosevelt Signs the Social Security Act
- 5) 1965 - President Johnson Signs the Medicare Bill

Turning Point #2

1932 - Amelia Earhart: Record-Breaking Woman Aviator

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Amelia Earhart was the first woman to make a solo flight over the Atlantic Ocean. She recorded many other firsts in aviation history as either pilot or copilot.
- In July 1937, as she attempted the first round-the-world flight via the equator with navigator Frederick J. Noonan, her plane mysteriously disappeared after takeoff from New Guinea.
- Perhaps Earhart's greatest contribution was the ease she presented in performing her heroic flights. She was an inspiration to generations of American women.
- Thousands of women followed in her footsteps becoming pilots in the Army Air Corps WASP program. From January 1943 to December 1944 these women transported B17 bombers across the United States and even to England.
- Others followed in her footsteps--Althea Gibson, Babe Didrikson and Wilma Rudolph.

Points for Teachers:

- On her around the world attempt in 1937, Amelia Earhart wrote these immortal words to her husband, George Putnam, "Please know I am quite aware of the hazards. I want to do it because I want to do it. Women must try to do things as men have tried. When they fail, their failure must be but a challenge to others."
- In 1928, Earhart crossed the Atlantic with two men as part of publicity stunt. Of the flight Earhart wrote, "I was a passenger on the journey...just a passenger. Everything that was done to bring us across was done by Wilmer Stultz and Slim Gordon. Any praise I can give them they ought to have...I do not believe that women lack the stamina to do a solo trip across the Atlantic, but it would be a matter of learning the arts of flying by instruments only, an art which few men pilots know perfectly now..."
- When the French press ended an article about her accomplishment in 1932 with the question: "Can she bake a cake?" ...Amelia retorted, "I accept these awards on behalf of the cake bakers and all of those other women who can do some things quite as important, if not more important, than flying, as well as in the name of women flying today."
- There were many women pioneer aviators, Bessie Coleman, Ruth Nichols among them. But Earhart combined ambition and skills and a touch of recklessness to make a statement about women's abilities.
- Women athletes following in Earhart's footsteps: Olympians Jackie Joyner Kersey and Summer Sanders; tennis greats Billie Jean King, Chris Evert, Venus and Serena Williams; and golfer Michelle Wie.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1872 - Susan B. Anthony is Arrested for Voting
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1920 - Women Gain the Right to Vote
- 1927 - Charles Lindbergh Flies Across the Atlantic
- 1936-38 - Jesse Owens And Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Claim of Aryan Superiority
- 1962 - Astronaut John Glenn is the First American to Orbit the Earth

Turning Point #3

1933 – President Roosevelt’s ‘One Hundred Days’ Begins his New Deal

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- That the nation’s Republican leaders and business leaders were befuddled by the depression following the stock market crash.
- Roosevelt offered the American people a ‘New Deal.’
- In his first hundred days, Roosevelt tried more than most Presidents do in four years.
- Two policies set the pattern of national planning in his New Deal: the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Recovery Administration.
- But the most striking program and the one that demonstrated the New Deal's startling innovation and break from the laissez faire system under the Republicans was TVA-- Tennessee Valley Authority.
- When it was all said and done, Roosevelt's "New Deal" encouraged American confidence and introduced a new era of government involvement in the welfare of U.S. Citizens.

Points for Teachers:

- The World was in turmoil. Europe and Asia reeled under the effects of the Depression-- Germany, Italy and Japan embraced Fascism; England’s crown flirted dangerously with it; Stalinist Russia survived only through brutal purges. America, beset by the same woes and what seemed to be an uncaring President, grew anxious as the despair of sullen men filled the country with gloom.
- Roosevelt told the people during his campaign, “The country needs, and unless I mistake its temper, the country demands bold persistent experimentation. Above all try something!”
- America stayed in the Depression with some minor gains in the economy until the start of World War II. What Roosevelt brought to the table was the boldness needed to inspire Americans with confidence in their leaders and in themselves. His policies provided hope in a country devastated by falling wages and prices, lack of food, failing banks (over 5000 banks had failed since 1929) and a shattered stock market.
- The use of the term ‘first hundred days’ derives from Napoleon’s conquering France again after returning from exile.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1789- Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
- 1794 - The Whiskey Rebellion is Put Down
- 1929 - “Black Tuesday” Foretells the Great Depression
- 1933 – President Roosevelt’s ‘One Hundred Days’ Begins his New Deal

Turning Point # 4

1935 - President Roosevelt Signs the Social Security Act:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The passage of the 1935 Social Security Act would prove to be FDR's greatest living testament.

- FDR wished for a social security system that protected Americans from “cradle to grave.”
- The political climate of time would not allow complete security, so FDR opted for Social Security in old age.
- The core idea of the Social Security Act was that both employer and employee would contribute to a pool of money, held by the federal government, that the worker could tap in retirement.

Points for Teachers:

- In 1935, the economy was improving: was \$20 billion larger than in 1933, but still \$30 billion less than in 1929; four million more workers were employed in 1935 than in 1933, but nine million remained unemployed. With Congress and demagogues clamoring at him and the economy not in full recovery, Roosevelt had to find some new means and new men to reenergize his economic policy.
- Perhaps no demographic of American society was greater impacted by the Depression than the elderly. Men like Huey Long, Father Coughlin and Charles Townsend saw in their plight the manifestation of the Depression and the inadequate policies of Roosevelt in dealing with the Depression’s effects.
- Roosevelt revived his leadership and his policies with a second New Deal.
 - a. A \$4.8 billion relief bill, the Works Progress Administration;
 - b. The Wagner Labor Relations Act replaced the National Industrial Recovery Act.
 - c. The Public Utilities Holding Company Act--ended the concentration of public utilities in a single holding company.
 - d. Tax law of 1935 began estate taxes and a graduated income tax for corporations
 - e. Banking Act of 1935 gave the Federal Reserve control over the purchase and sale of government securities in order to regulate the money supply.
- But the most important act of the second New Deal was the Social Security Act passed in August of 1935.
- The Social Security Act of 1935 was intended to provide pensions for most retired commercial and industrial workers aged 65 years or more along the lines of a private insurance plan rather than social insurance.
- Over the years, however, amendments to the act changed the focus to universal and compulsory protection providing social adequacy.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1789 - Alexander Hamilton Becomes Secretary of the Treasury and Shapes America's Modern Industrial Economy
- 1794 - The Whiskey Rebellion is Put Down
- 1901 - McKinley is shot and Theodore Roosevelt becomes President
- 1902 - 140,000 Mine Workers go out on Strike
- 1914 - Clayton Anti-Trust Act passed
- 1929 - “Black Tuesday” Foretells the Great Depression
- 1935 - President Roosevelt Signs the Social Security Act

Turning Point #5

1936-38 - Jesse Owens and Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Claim of Aryan Superiority

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Jesse Owens and Joe Louis were sports heroes who transcended race. Yet at the same time, they gave hope to Black Americans.
- For Black Americans every victory, every first was a justification for equality. On the sporting field, the individual's superiority is shown in his effort and his victory. Blacks could point to their own and say they won by virtue of their ability.
- Since sports winners were by definition heroes, successful Black athletes helped break down the racial stereotypes that had existed since the days before the Civil War.
- Black heroes emerged in sports, literature, business, government and the law.

Points for Teachers:

- Black athletes in the first part of the 20th century were reviled by whites when they competed against whites.
- When Jack Johnson became the first black heavyweight champion of the world in 1908, his victory had white sports reporters obsessed with finding 'the great white hope.'
- Jim Jeffries was called out of retirement. In their title fight in 1910, Johnson knocked out Jeffries. Race riots occurred throughout the United States for several days afterwards.
- In the 1930's, the atmosphere for the Black athlete was bleak if not dangerous. The 'Separate but Equal' clause set down by Plessy v. Ferguson in 1895 affected all aspects of sport.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Law
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Open Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" Speech

Turning Point #6**1940 - Ernest Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is Published****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- America's great age of literature, in the two decades between the world wars, embraced the wild times of the roaring '20's and the despairing misery of the Great Depression.
- They were the voices of what Gertrude Stein christened "the lost generation". These voices included such literary lights as Eugene O'Neill, William Faulkner, John Steinbeck, F. Scott Fitzgerald and Ernest Hemingway--five authors who produced the most remarkable American literature since Mark Twain.

Points for Teachers:

- The Roaring Twenties were an age of excess--millions spent on lavish parties, art and illegal booze, while the Depression was an age of desperation--millions unemployed, fortunes lost and a nation brought to the brink of fascism. The two contrapuntal ages served as the milieu for a generation of authors.
- Historian Page Smith calls this era of American history, “The Age of Literature, since it brought the most notable or remarkable effusion of literary activity since the 1850’s.”
- Other authors included E.E. Cummings, William Saroyan, Josephine Herbst, John Dos Passos, Thomas Wolfe, Theodore Dreiser and Sherwood Anderson.
- These men and women sought seclusion abroad as expatriates in Paris and London and Madrid and Rome.
- They wrote of Americans from a distance, giving them a cynical perspective, perhaps, but a means of cutting through the chaff and finding the reality of a gritty life beneath.
- Hemingway, along with writers such as Fitzgerald and Steinbeck, and artists like Georgia O’Keefe and Grant Wood, influenced a generation of authors and artists.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1702 - Cotton Mather Publishes, "The Ecclesiastical History of New England."
- 1735 - Peter Zenger Acquitted of Libel in New York
- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues "Blue-backed Speller"
- 1819 - Washington Irving Publishes “Rip Van Winkle”
- 1826 - James Fenimore Cooper Publishes “Last of the Mohicans”
- 1845 - Edgar Allan Poe Publishes “The Raven”
- 1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe Publishes “Uncle Tom’s Cabin”
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair’s Novel “The Jungle” is Published

Turning Point #7

1941 - Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- On December 7th 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, killing 2,400 Americans and sinking 19 U.S. ships, including six battleships.
- The war in the Pacific started years before Pearl Harbor as Japan continued her aggression in Asia, taking over Korea and much of China.
- Eventually the United States stymied Japan’s conquest of China.
- Isolated commercially and with an American led army south of her, Japan was convinced she had every reason to go to war with the United States.
- At first the Pacific war went badly for America and its allies.
- By the Spring of 1942, the tide began to turn for the U.S. with victories at Midway and the Coral Sea.
- Unable to defend or resupply its troops adequately over the next three years, Japan was pushed back to its main islands with a brilliant strategy of island hopping.
- The war with Japan ended dramatically on August 9, 1945.

Points for Teachers:

- In December 1940, Roosevelt declared that the U.S. must provide an “Arsenal of Democracy” for those opposing the Axis powers. One year later, Japan’s surprise attack brought America fully into the war.
- FDR addressed Congress on December 8, 1941: “Yesterday, December 7, a date that will live in infamy, the United States was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.”
- The United States went to war with Germany and Italy three days later.
- 90% of the United States’ war effort went to Europe. 10% of American supplies went to the Pacific.
- In the United States, non-Asian Americans turned on Japanese immigrants and their American born children, most of whom lived in California, Washington and Oregon. The U.S. indiscriminately rounded up Japanese Americans and sent them to internment camps in the interior.
- War production in the United States increased exponentially. In 1942 war production reached 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8 million tons of shipping. The effect on the economy was enormous. Gross national product rose from \$100 billion in 1940 to \$213 billion in 1945.
- Perhaps the greatest result of the attack, outside of the war effort that followed, was the determination by Roosevelt and subsequent administrations, that the United States must take up the banner of a superpower and police the world.
- On December 9, Roosevelt told the nation, “In the past few years--and most violently in the past few days--we have learned a terrible lesson. We must begin the great task that is before us by abandoning once and for all the illusion that we can ever again isolate ourselves from the rest of humanity. We are going to win the war, and we are going to win the peace that follows.”
- The United States would become the world’s foremost super power, like Greece (4th century b.c.), Rome (1st Century a.d), Spain (16th century a.d.) France (17th century a.d.) and England (19th century a.d.) before it.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1914-1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1917 - America Enters World War I
- 1944 - D-Day “Operation Overlord”
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 – Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

RESOURCES – INTERNET SITES

Turning Point #1

1929 “Black Tuesday” Foretells the Great Depression

1. Black Tuesday - October 29, 1929
http://mutualfunds.about.com/cs/1929marketcrash/a/black_tuesday.htm
2. Black Monday - 1929: Black Monday is usually considered a precursor to the worst day in stock market history http://mutualfunds.about.com/cs/1929marketcrash/a/black_monday.htm
3. The Stock Market Crash of 1929 <http://mypage.direct.ca/r/rsavill/Thecrash.html>

Turning Point #2

Amelia Earhart: Record-Breaking Woman Aviator

1. Official Amelia Earhart Web site: <http://www.ameliaearhart.com/>
2. Amelia Earhart - biography Amelia Earhart, 1897 to 1937, biography of achievements, the early years, the celebrity, the last flight, links, references, http://ellensplace.net/eae_intr.html
3. Amelia Earhart: Information about Amelia Earhart and the records held by the Navy concerning her last flight <http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq3-1.htm>
4. Amelia Earhart Birthplace Museum: <http://www.ameliaearhartmuseum.org/>
5. Amelia Earhart <http://www.ninety-nines.org/earhart.html>

Turning Point #3

1933 President Roosevelt’s ‘One Hundred Days’ Begins his New Deal

1. They Don’t Make Presidential Honeymoons Like They Did in FDR...
<http://www.igs.berkeley.edu/publications/par/summer2001/FDR.html>
2. FDR-The Man, the Leader, the Legacy, Part 1 <http://www.fff.org/freedom/0700f.asp>
3. FDR-The Man, the Leader, the Legacy, Part 12 <http://www.fff.org/freedom/0401f.asp>

Turning Point #4

1935 President Roosevelt Signs the Social Security Act

1. Social Security Through History <http://www.coursework.info/i/1000.html>
2. Social Security Online History Page
http://www.disabilitymuseum.org/search_lib.php?source=SSO
3. Social Security Number FAQ - History and Significance of the Social Security Number
<http://www.cpsr.org/cpsr/privacy/ssn/SSN-History.html>

Turning Point #5

1936-38 Jesse Owens and Joe Louis Debunk Hitler’s Claim of Aryan Superiority

1. The Official Jesse Owens Web Site <http://www.jesseowens.com/>
2. Jesse Owens: A quote by Benjamin Banneker describes the hypocrisy that Jesse Owens and other athletes of his time had to face <http://www.geocities.com/dblimbrick/owens.html>
3. Joe Louis Official Web Site <http://www.cmgww.com/sports/louis/louis.html>
4. Joe Louis: His punches were so compact that some in the media claimed a Joe Louis punch need only to travel six inches to render an opponent unconscious
<http://www.ibhof.com/jlouis.htm>
5. SIKIDS | BLACK HISTORY MONTH February is Black History Month..
<http://www.sikids.com/news/blackhistory/>

6. Black History Month: Quiz: Civil Rights Leaders; Quiz: Artists & Entertainers; Quiz: Black Athletes; <http://www.infoplease.com/spot/bhm1.html>
7. Black Athletes: Robinson joined the Brooklyn Dodgers
<http://afroamhistory.about.com/cs/athletessports/>
8. AFRICAN AMERICAN MEN, BLACK MEN: Black Cultural Center. "Before Jackie...Prior to the Intergration of Major League Baseball, Black Athletes Made History." Ebony August 1992, p. 32. ... <http://www.purdue.edu/BCC/library/athletes.htm>

Turning Point #6

1940 Ernest Hemingway's 'For Whom the Bell Tolls' is Published

1. Hemingway Resource Center <http://www.lostgeneration.com/hrc.htm>
2. ERNEST HEMINGWAY HOME & MUSEUM - Key West, Florida
<http://www.hemingwayhome.com/>
3. Lost Generation: Lost Generation Bookstore provides information about the authors who constituted this period. <http://classclit.about.com/cs/lostgeneration/>
4. The Lost Generation: The lost generation writers
http://users.rowan.edu/~lindman/lost_generation.html
5. American literature: The Lost Generation and After
http://www.encyclopedia.com/html/section/amerlit_thelostgenerationandafter.asp

Turning Point #7

1941 Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor

1. National Geographic: Remembering Pearl Harbor
<http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/pearlharbor/>
2. Five photos and the sequence of events.
<http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/timeline/pearl.htm>
3. Pearl Harbor Raid, 7 December 1941
<http://www.history.navy.mil/photos/events/wwii-pac/pearlhbr/pearlhbr.htm>
4. Air Raid Pearl Harbor <http://www.navsource.org/Naval/arph.htm>
5. Today in History: December 7 <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec07.html>
6. Excellent archive of battle photos of WWII in Asia.
<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/pacificwar/>
and <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/pacificwar/timeline.htm>
8. Resource listing for WWII <http://www.ibiblio.org/pha/>
9. HyperWar: World War II on the World Wide Web <http://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/>
10. Pacific's World War II <http://www.geocities.com/pentagon/3758/>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 4A -TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS ON BLACKLINE MASTER 4A

1-a, 2-a, 3-c, 4-a, 5-b, 6-b, 7-b, 8-a, 9-d, 10-c, 11-a, 12 Hemingway – For Whom the Bell Tolls, F.Scott Fitzgerald – The Great Gatsby, Steinbeck – Grapes of Wrath, Faulkner – The Sound and the Fury, Mitchell – Gone with the Wind, 13-c, 14-b

BLACKLINE MASTER 4B –TIMELINE

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM FIVE

PROGRAM FIVE 1944 - 1952

At the end of the First World War, the United States once more retreated from the world's stage. She stood back, isolating herself from Europe's contentious factions and Asia's conflicts, as the world hurtled toward war. By 1938, the fragile stability between nations eked out in the two decades following WWI, was coming to an end. Italy attacked Ethiopia; Spain's Civil war ended in a brutal victory by the Fascists; Hitler remilitarized Germany, took back the Rhineland and the industrial Ruhr and set a course of stealing land from Germany's neighbors; Japan's renewed conflict with China brought a brutal occupation to that country, By the summer of 1939, the clouds of war hung over the world like a storm waiting to break. And on September third the full force of war shattered the flimsy calm of Europe. Poland, invaded by Nazi Germany fell in less than three weeks. Stalin gobbled up a portion of eastern Poland and went on to take Finland. In 1940, after a year of Blitzkrieg, Hitler unleashed his divisions on Western Europe and took France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Denmark. However, isolationism raged through the states. Men like Charles Lindbergh and Senator William Borah believed that America, caught up in the throes of the Depression, should not be drawn into the European conflict. They invoked the Neutrality Act, which forbade the U.S from sending arms to Europe, and insisted that the U.S. could not get involved with European affairs. But FDR realized that the U.S. must forgo its isolationist tendencies.

Program Five presents the successful conclusion of WWII from the invasion of Normandy in 1944 to the dropping of the Atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945. From there the United States would move on to fight communism at home, in Europe through the Marshall Plan and on the battlefield in Korea. The program fully examines the Soviet threat to Western Europe and the menace of communism in Asia. Finally, it returns to the United States and the effect on our culture of a new kind of music that would set the tone for American youth over the remainder of the century: rock and roll.

Turning Point #1

1944 - D-Day "Operation Overlord"

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The background of the conflict in Europe.
- The initial defeats suffered by the Allies in Europe, the Soviet Union and Africa.
- America's Lend Lease Program, eventual entry into WWII and its ramp up to war production at home.
- Allied victories that sent German forces reeling and freed Europe by April 1945.

Points for Teachers:

- Americans transformed the economy to a war economy with the intensity that only Americans bring to a project. In 1942 war production reached 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8 million tons of shipping.
- The effect on the economy was enormous. Gross national product rose from \$100 billion in 1940 to \$213 billion in 1945. The national debt grew to \$280 billion by war's end.
- In many ways World War II foreshadowed America's gains in racial, economic and sexual equality over the next 30 years as women and Blacks entered the work force in unprecedented numbers.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1914-1917 - America Prepares for World War I
- 1917 - America Enters World War I
- 1941 - Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1953 - John Foster Dulles Becomes Eisenhower's Cold War Warrior
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

Turning Point #2

1945 - The U.S. Air Force Drops an Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The end of the war brought dramatic changes in warfare.
- The Manhattan Project led by Physicist Robert Oppenheimer developed the atomic bomb.
- Dropping the bomb on Japan ushered the United States to the forefront of all nations. It also started a world wide arms race and the cold war.

Points for Teachers:

- The staggering cost of American casualties in the final months of the Pacific war--the battle for Okinawa cost more than 38,000 Americans wounded and 12,000 killed; and the battle for Iwo Jima cost the United States 6,821 killed, 19,217 wounded and over 28,000 cases of battle fatigue--fueled the debate to use the atomic bomb.
- The Manhattan project, under the command of General Leslie R. Groves and Physicist Robert J. Oppenheimer, was funded to the tune of 2.2 billion dollars.
- On August 6th, 1945, Colonel Tibbets commanding the B-29 Super Fortress, Enola Gay, named after his mother, dropped the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. The devastation was astonishing. Over 100,000 people were killed instantly and 1000's more died from radiation poisoning and unspeakable burns. Two days later a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1941 - Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor
- 1944 - D-Day “Operation Overlord”
- 1947 - The Marshall Plan for Europe

Turning Point #3

1947 The Marshall Plan for Europe

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The threat of Communism to all of Europe.
- The incursion of Soviet military into Eastern Europe right after WWII.
- Marshall's massive aid program rebuilt the continent and saved it from Communist party undermining Western European countries and installing communist led governments.

Points for Teachers:

- In April 1947, Bernard Baruch defined U.S./Soviet relations when he said, "Let us not be deceived. We are today in the midst of a cold war. Our enemies are to be found abroad and at home." His words foreshadowed George Marshall's plan to stabilize Europe in its recovery from World War II.
- Churchill, at an address in Missouri with Truman on the podium with him, warned of expansive Soviet tendencies. He told the crowd, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent."
- Churchill went on to tell the people that the answer to the Soviet threat lay in strength. "I am convinced that there is nothing they admire so much as strength and there is nothing for which they have less respect than weakness, especially military weakness."
- By 1951 the free European countries had raised their industrial output 40% above prewar levels.
- The cost was \$12 billion, considerably less than estimated
- As a result of American aid, the 1948 coup in Czechoslovakia and the blockade of Berlin, Europe and the United States started NATO.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1901 - President McKinley is Shot by Anarchist Leon Czolgosz
- 1908 - Work is Begun on the Panama Canal
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1953 - John Foster Dulles Becomes Eisenhower's Cold War Warrior
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1992 - The End of the Cold War

Turning Point #4

1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The United States and the Soviet Union emerged from WWII as the world's two superpowers. The world faced a struggle between the forces of democracy, led by the U.S., and the forces of communism, led by the Soviet Union.
- Post World War II became a clash between titans. The Soviet Union, through a worldwide network of Communist parties and insurgents, sought to export Communism to all countries and encircle the United States. The United States sought to contain the Soviet Union.
- America could not spread itself too thin so it chose to face Communism at strategic points: the Middle East, Western Europe and Korea.
- The Korean War began in June, 1950 with a surprise attack by North Korean Soldiers on South Korea.

Points for Teachers:

- The rise of Communist parties and insurgency grew in China, Indonesia, Vietnam, North Korea and the Philippines.
- In 1949, Mao Tse Tung's Communists drove the nationalists out of China and onto Taiwan, making China the largest Communist country in the world.
- On June 25th 1950, North Korean soldiers crossed the 38th parallel and attacked South Korean and American forces, driving them all the way to Pusan at the tip of the Korean Peninsula.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1917 - America Enters World War I
- 1941 - Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor
- 1944 - D-Day "Operation Overlord"
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy
- 1991 - End of the Cold War

Turning Point #5

1950 - 1953 The Korean War

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The North Koreans attacked South Korea unprovoked.
- General MacArthur's brilliant strategy of counterattacking at Inchon drove the North Koreans back to the 38th parallel.
- The U.S. and U.N. decision to push past the 38th parallel and capture North Korea.
- China's intervention with troops in November 1950.
- The removal of General MacArthur and appointment of General Ridgeway as overall commander.

- The three years of stalemate that resulted in the return to the prewar boundaries between North Korea and South Korea.

Points for Teachers:

- A conflict within the war brewed between Truman and MacArthur. MacArthur wanted to attack China and end Communism there as well. Truman believed that by committing American military strength to Asia's mainland, the US risked a general war with China as well as possible Soviet aggression. Furthermore, it might mean abandoning Europe to Soviet forces. Dean Acheson explained the case this way, "We are being asked to undertake a large risk of general war with China, risk of war with the Soviet Union and a demonstrable weakening of our collective security system."
- 54,000 Americans had been killed and 103,000 wounded. Civilian casualties among North and South Koreans numbered in the millions. The boundary between the two Koreas shifted no more than a few dozen miles.
- Korea was a proving ground for American resolve and technology: jet fighter aircraft and mobile hospitals known as MASH units. More significantly, the Communists had been counting on the US to be soft and irresolute. Truman showed this was not the case. So did Eisenhower, who declared that if he won the 1952 election he would go to Korea.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1917 - America Enters World War I
- 1941 - Japan Attacks Pearl Harbor
- 1944 - D-Day "Operation Overlord"
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy
- 1991 - End of the Cold War

Turning Point #6

1951 - Alan Freed Introduces Rock and Roll

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The birth of Rock n' Roll by disc jockey Alan Freed.
- Rock n' Roll's origins came from a new genre of music by black artists--rhythm and blues.
- White teenagers very quickly embraced this new music.
- Rock n' Roll forever changed the face of American culture.

Points for Teachers:

- Rock 'n Roll helped define the baby boomers through the music of Elvis Presley, the Beatles and Bob Dylan.
- At the same time, movie stars like James Dean, Audrey Hepburn and Marlon Brando would eclipse aging favorites like Clark Gable, Errol Flynn and Marlene Dietrich.
- Ten years later, the English invasion would give us the Beatles, the Hollies and the Rolling Stones; Rock n' Roll would find itself redefined.
- In the coming years, 'Heavy Metal, Punk Rock, Grunge, Hip Hop and Rap would define succeeding generations of teenagers and young adults.
- Through the decades since 1951, young adults became a multi-billion dollar market for American businesses.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1783 - Noah Webster Issues "Blue-backed Speller
- 1885 - Mark Twain Publishes "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn"
- 1906 - Upton Sinclair's Novel 'The Jungle' is Published
- 1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC
- 1940 - Ernest Hemingway Publishes "For Whom the Bell Tolls"
- 1960 - Nixon-Kennedy Televised Debates

RESOURCES – INTERNET SITES

Turning Point #1

1944 - D-Day “Operation Overlord”:

1. D-Day: Brief History - A Brief History of WWII. D-Day -- The Cross-Channel Attack <http://www.worldwar2history.info/WWII/D-Day.html>
2. D-Day Conneaut: History of D-Day, June 6, 1944 <http://www.geocities.com/ddayconneaut/history.htm>
3. Fact Sheet D-Day, 6 June 1944 Normandy, France <http://www.ku.edu/heritage/abilene/ikedday.html>
4. WWII Living History Association of the 1939-1945 war <http://www.ww2lha.com/>
5. Complete World War Two in Europe timeline with photos, text, and over 100 links <http://www.historyplace.com/worldwar2/timeline/ww2time.htm>

Turning Point #2

1945 – The U.S. Air Force Drops Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima

1. Hiroshima Archive: A selected bibliography of printed books, articles, and other research materials regarding the bombing of Hiroshima. <http://www.lclark.edu/~history/HIROSHIMA/>
2. CNN - Rare film documents devastation at Hiroshima - Aug. 10: The destruction caused by the bomb dropped on Hiroshima <http://www.cnn.com/WORLD/9608/10/japan.hiroshima.film/>

Turning Point #3

1947 - The Marshall Plan for Europe

1. Modern History Sourcebook: The Marshall Plan, 1947 <http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1947marshallplan1.html>

2. Yahoo! Directory 1940s US History > Marshall Plan
http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U_S_History/By_Time_Period/20th_Century/1940s/Marshall_Plan/
3. Reader's Companion to American History - -MARSHALL PLAN
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_057100_marshallplan.htm
4. George C. Marshall European Center for Security Studies
<http://www.marshallcenter.org/site-graphic/lang-en/page-mc-about-1/xdocs/mc/factsheets-history/04-marshall-plan.htm>

Turning Point #4

1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea

1. Korean War: Weapons, History, Combat Photos
<http://www.rt66.com/~korteng/SmallArms/arms.htm>
2. Korean War Combat Photographs
<http://www.rt66.com/~korteng/SmallArms/kwphotos.htm>
3. USAF Museum - Post World War I History: Korean War History Gallery June 25, 1950- July 27, 1953. <http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/history/korea/korea.htm>
4. Korean War FAQ Korean War History Korean War History
<http://www.centurychina.com/history/krwarfaq.html>
5. Eyewitness: A North Korean Remembers <http://www.kimsoft.com/korea/eyewit.htm>

Turning Point #5

1950 - 1953 The Korean War

1. Korean War: Weapons, History, Combat Photos
<http://www.rt66.com/~korteng/SmallArms/arms.htm>
2. Korean War Combat Photographs <http://www.rt66.com/~korteng/SmallArms/kwphotos.htm>
3. USAF Museum - Post World War I History: Korean War History Gallery June 25, 1950- July 27, 1953. <http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/history/korea/korea.htm>
4. Korean War FAQ Korean War History Korean War History
<http://www.centurychina.com/history/krwarfaq.html>
5. Eyewitness: A North Korean Remembers <http://www.kimsoft.com/korea/eyewit.htm>

Turning Point #6

1951 - Alan Freed Introduces Rock and Roll

1. The History of Rock and Roll <http://www.history-of-rock.com/>
2. Introduction <http://www.history-of-rock.com/indx.html>
3. Amazon.com: Video: History of Rock 'n' Roll:
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/6303394094?v=glance>
4. The Rock'n'Roll Zone: Classic Rock News, Radio, History
<http://www.rocknrollzone.com/>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 5A – TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM FIVE

(Answers: 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-d, 5-a, 6-b, 7-b, 8-a, 9-a, 10-d, 11-c, 12-a, 13-d)

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 5B – TIMELINE

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM SIX

Program Six: 1953 - 1963

The second half of the twentieth century saw the struggle for freedom at home and abroad. From Europe to Asia, the United States faced an implacable foe in communism. The Soviets sought to destroy the United States, and the U.S.S.R.'s premier Nikita Khrushchev warned the United States, "We shall bury you." Meanwhile, democracy faced a threat at home in McCarthyism and the frantic witch hunts for subversives in American life. But McCarthy was not solely to blame for the hysteria that gripped the country. With the discovery of spies Alger Hiss and Klaus Fuchs and the seeming unstoppable rise of communist insurgency around the globe, Americans became fearful of communists within their borders. But while communism drove U.S. citizens to panic, perhaps the greatest trial facing the United States in this decade was the African American fight against segregation. It can be argued that the history of the United States is the history of the struggle for equality. From the beginning the country announced itself to the world as a classless society; proclaimed in its most revered document that all men are created equal and endowed with inalienable rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and set down in the ultimate law of the nation that "establishing justice, insuring domestic tranquility, providing common defense, promoting general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty" for all the people are the reasons for creating this more perfect union.

In the 20th century African-Americans fought for equal opportunity in education, work, housing and health care. In the first half of the century, whites worked through the courts to deny them equality. The result was that blacks were given substandard school buildings with second-rate supplies; refused access to proper health care; denied their place in the voting booth or on the ballot; and excluded from specific neighborhoods. In the 1950's the African American struggle would finally begin to bear fruit in a series of landmark judicial cases and desegregation protests. These gains came with the rise of television which put a face and words to Black injustices. Television also changed the political dialogue in the country with the first televised presidential debates between John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon in 1960. And it brought a new hero into every American household--the astronaut.

In program six, topics cover America's cold war fight with segments on John Foster Dulles, the rise of McCarthyism and the Cuban Missile crisis. At home the road to Black equality is depicted in *Brown v. Board of Education*, Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King's "I have a Dream" speech. Finally, the evolving face of politics and the space race are depicted in the Nixon-Kennedy debates and John Glenn, America's first astronaut to orbit the Earth.

Turning Point #1

1953 - John Foster Dulles Becomes Eisenhower's Cold War Warrior

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The nuclear threat behind the communist menace.
- The 'Domino Theory' which guided Republican leaders in the fight against communism.

- Dulles' fight to meet communism everywhere in the world and destroy it.
- The policy of deterrence and its repercussions.

Points for Teachers:

- With Eastern Europe falling under the sway of Stalin, the fall of China to Mao and the subjugation of Tibet by Chinese communists, the fear in America was that if the West did not stand up to Communism, then communist insurgents, controlled by the Kremlin, would take over in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.
- Dulles on September 8, 1954, brought together the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan along with the US, Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand in the formation of SEATO.
- Stalin called upon communists in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and South America to pick up "The banner of nationalism where it had been dropped by the bourgeoisie and win over the hearts and minds of the people for communism."
- Under Truman, America's response to communism had been containment. Republicans saw containment as an ultimate failure and sought to eradicate communism. Eventually, however, even the policy of eradication was modified and became very similar to containment. Chiang Kai Shek was kept on a very short leash in Taiwan, for example. And the budding revolutions in Hungary and Poland in 1956 saw no aid from the United States and were crushed by the Soviet Union.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1947 - The Marshall Plan
- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate
- 1962 - The Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1992 - The End of the Cold War

Turning Point #2

1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The background to the fear of communism that wracked the United States.
- The start of McCarthy's search for communists in the U.S. government.
- The effect that McCarthy's hearings and the House of Un-American Activities Committee meetings had on the American psyche.
- How McCarthy finally overreached himself and brought his four year reign of demagoguery to an end.

Points for Teachers:

- The red scare was not confined to the fifties. It began as early as 1920 when then Attorney General Mitchell Palmer raided suspected communists in a nationwide effort to rid the country of subversives.
- In 1938, the House un-American Activities Committee, led by Congressman Martin Dies, was set up in 1938 to hunt out communists.

- Responding to reporters' inquiries about the validity of McCarthy's statement that he had a list of known communists in his briefcase, President Truman remarked, "The only thing McCarthy has in his brief case is a bottle of booze."
- Ferreting out communists and suspected communists became a cottage industry that led to Hollywood Black Lists and innocent lives ruined.
- Truman established a Loyalty Program to demonstrate to the people of the United States that there were no communists in the Federal Government. Though no cases of espionage were ever uncovered by the FBI through this program, the taint of fear trickled down through the government and gave rise to what Secretary of State Dean Acheson described as, "How dangerous was the practice of secret evidence and secret informers, how alien to all our conceptions of justice and the rights of citizens. Experience proved again how soon good men become callous in the use of bad practices."
- In 1951 McCarthy denounced George C. Marshall as part of "A conspiracy so immense and an infamy so black as to dwarf any previous venture in the history of man." This is the same George C. Marshall whose Marshall Plan saved Western Europe from communism.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1947 - The Marshall Plan
- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1953 - John Foster Dulles Becomes Eisenhower's Cold War Warrior
- 1962 - The Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1992 - The End of the Cold War

Turning Point #3

1954 Brown v. Board of Education

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

1. The background of racism and desegregation in the first half of the 20th century.
2. Details of the Brown v. Board of Education case.
3. The impact the case had on segregation.

Points for Teachers:

- Brown was not the first case dealing with segregation:
 - a. Shelly v. Kramer, 1948 removed the government's sanctions from restrictive covenants or private efforts to exclude blacks from buying houses in specific neighborhoods.
 - b. Sipuel v. University of Oklahoma, 1948, and Sweatt v. Painter, 1950, required that southern states admit Blacks to white colleges when training in Black colleges was demonstrably not equal.
- The 1954 decision was followed by a subsequent decision on May 31, 1955, requiring that school authorities submit plans "with all deliberate speed" for desegregation. In addition, the decision gave local federal courts the responsibility of determining if the plans were done in good faith.
- By September 1960, 765 out of the South's 6,676 school districts were desegregated.
- Later named to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1968, Thurgood Marshall shepherded this case through all its trials and reviews to a successful conclusion.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1732 - Black uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Is Elected to the House
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessey v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1936 - 38-Jesse Owens and Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Aryan Superiority
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream Speech'

Turning Point #4**1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- The facts surrounding Rosa Park's decision not to give up her seat on the bus.
- The rise of the young black minister, Martin Luther King.
- President Eisenhower's executive order sending troops to Little Rock, Arkansas, to enforce desegregation of the city's schools.

Points for Teachers:

- Montgomery's complex segregation laws required Blacks to pay their fare to the driver, then get off and reboard through the back door. When the white section filled up, Blacks were ordered to give up their seat and move farther to the back of the bus.
- The NAACP had been looking to test the laws for sometime. Perhaps no single event had an impact on the Black struggle for equality as the arrest of this middle aged seamstress, going home after a long day of work for her white employer, the Montgomery Fair Department Store.
- Clifford Durr, the white lawyer whose wife had employed Parks as a seamstress, posted Park's bail.
- Local civil rights leader E.D. Nixon saw the importance of the arrest and exclaimed, "My God, look what segregation has put in my hands!"
- Breaking the color line in Montgomery would have other ramifications for the country as well. The boycott became a media event and its heroes, heroes for the entire nation, North and South, white and black.
- Within ten years Civil Rights legislation would bring America out of the dark ages of racism and into the light as a progressive nation.
- Along the way, the Black Civil Rights cause would meet violence head on. Perhaps the most glaring example would be in Birmingham, Alabama, when a bombing at the 16th Street Baptist Church killed four young black children. Klanswoman, Connie Lynch, proclaimed that the four girls weren't children. "Children are little people...They're just niggers, and if there are four less niggers tonight, then I say good for whoever planted the bomb."
- There were other violent attacks against Blacks over the decade of the 60's. James Meredith was shot by a sniper when he tried to enter the University of Mississippi. Police attacked freedom marchers in Selma, Alabama with clubs and dogs.

- Stating in 1957 that "Mob rule can not be allowed to override the decisions of our courts," President Eisenhower ordered 1000 paratroopers and 10,000 Arkansas National Guardsmen, pressed into Federal Service, to protect Black students integrating Little Rock High School over the protests of citizens and politicians.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1739 - Black Uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Is Elected to the House
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessey v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1936 - 38-Jesse Owens And Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Aryan Superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's 'I Have a Dream Speech'

Turning Point #5

1960 - Kennedy - Nixon Televised Debates

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The impact of television on American politics.
- Background on Kennedy and Nixon
- The impact of the debate on the election.

Points for Teachers:

- There were 4 debates, watched by tens of millions of viewers. The first one on September 26, 1960, had 70 million viewers.
- In the debates Nixon declared. "Militarily, economically and diplomatically, we maintain and have a position of strength unparalleled in the history of the country. American prestige is at an all time high."
- Kennedy found the national situation perilous. America lagged behind the Soviets technologically and economically. More over, socially the United States needed serious Civil Rights legislation. He called for a supreme national effort to create a New Frontier to get the country moving again.
- Eisenhower summed up Nixon's television persona years after the election when he told his editor, Sam Vaughan, that Nixon "lacked star quality." Journalist Teddy White wrote, "His eyes were exaggerated hollows of blackness, his jaws, jowls and face drooping with strain."

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1911 - Hollywood Founded
- 1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC
- 1951 - Alan Freed Introduces Rock n' Roll

Turning Point #6

1962 - Astronaut John Glenn is the First American to Orbit the Earth

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union created a space race.
- The background to the space race and how America lagged initially.
- How the U.S. created NASA to catch up with the Soviet space program.
- How the United States caught up with and passed the Soviets.
- American achievements in space in the last half of the 20th century.

Points for Teachers:

- Sputnik weighed only 184 pounds and circled 500 miles above the Earth at nearly 18,000 miles per hour.
- In the four years after the launch of Sputnik in 1957, the Soviet Union would also launch a dog, Laika, a man, Yuri Gagarin who on April 12, 1961, circled the earth, and a woman into space before the United States could respond with Allan Shepard's 15 minute ride to fame.
- Interesting comment by Glenn about this ride in 'Friendship Seven'. As he was waiting for the launch sequence, he reflected on the fact that everything in the capsule was built by the lowest bidder.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space Age
- 1927 - Charles Lindbergh Flies Across the Atlantic
- 1932 - Amelia Earhart: Record-Breaking Woman Aviator

Turning Point #7**1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis:****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- How close to nuclear war the world was in October 1962.
- Background to the missile crisis.
- Details of the naval blockade of Cuba.
- The negotiations that ended the crisis.
- The significance of the America's willingness to stand up to the Soviets.

Points for Teachers:

- South America in the 50's was a turbulent place. 13 countries were military dictators, all of them allies of the US. But thanks in part to the Soviet Union's communist insurgency techniques, revolutionary fervor was strong throughout the Southern hemisphere.
- By 1961, four of the dictatorships had been overthrown, including, Peron of Argentina, 1955; Jimenez of Argentina, 1958; and Batista of Cuba in 1959.
- Two views of the Cuban Missile Crisis:
 - a. Some critics of these monumental thirteen days, when the world stood on the brink of nuclear war, feel that Kennedy banked world peace on the idea that the Soviet Union would

back down. They charge that Kennedy's actions were the most reckless since the end of WWII.

b. Other's point out that American toughness, lacking in the Eisenhower years, was reestablished by Kennedy.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1947 - The Marshall Plan
- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease- Fire Ends War
- 1991 - End of the Cold War

Turning Point #8

1963 - Martin Luther King Delivers his "I Have a Dream" Speech:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Martin Luther King's influence in the black cause of equality.
- Black successes following the desegregation of Birmingham's buses in 1956.
- The divergence of Black protests from King's non violent advocacy of black civil rights to violent protests.

Points for Teachers:

- King's speech was the antithesis of Booker T. Washington's 1895 Atlanta Speech which advised that blacks keep a low profile.
- King was always subject to harassment and violence for his stand on black equality. During the 381 day Birmingham bus boycott, King's house was bombed and he was jailed twice: once for organizing an illegal boycott and a second time for a minor traffic violation.
- After his "I Have a Dream" speech, King went on to organize more protest marches and give more speeches. In 1965 he chose Selma, Alabama, to highlight the need for a voting rights bill.
- A King aid explained, "Bull Connor gave us the civil rights bill, and Jim Clarke is going to give us the voting rights bill."
- The marchers were met with vicious attacks, and several were killed. President Johnson went before Congress to urge passage of the bill. Johnson declared that Selma showed "the effort of American Negroes to secure for themselves the full blessings of American life."
- James Earl Ray would be charged and convicted for Martin Luther King's murder.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1739 - Black uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Is Elected to the House
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

- 1896 - Plessey v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1936 - 38-Jesse Owens And Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Aryan Superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested

Resources - Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1

1953 - John Foster Dulles Becomes Eisenhower's Cold War Warrior

1. JF Dulles Oral History Catalog
http://libweb.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbrc/finding_aids/jfdoral.html
2. Modern History Sourcebook: John Foster Dulles:
<http://www.fordham.edu/halsall/mod/1957Dulles-peace1.html>
3. The John Foster Dulles Oral History Collection
<http://www.scholarly.com/guides/Dulles.Oral/dullesoraltitlepg.pdf>
4. John Foster Dulles, Education on the Internet & Teaching History Online
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAdulles.htm>
5. History Channel - Speeches - John Foster Dulles
http://www.historychannel.com/speeches/archive/speech_73.html
6. 'Eisenhower Explains the Domino Theory'
<http://web.mala.bc.ca/davies/323Discussion/0000007c.htm>

Turning Point #2

1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate

1. McCarthyism, Education on the Internet & Teaching History Online
<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USAmccarthyism.htm>
2. H102 Lecture 23: The Coils of Cold War
<http://us.history.wisc.edu/hist102/lectures/lecture23.html>
3. The Age of McCarthyism:
<http://www.bedfordstmartins.com/usingseries/hovey/schrecker%20.htm>
4. Learn History - USA A Divided Union - McCarthyism
<http://www.learnhistory.org.uk/usa/mccarthy.htm>
5. History Channel Exhibits: The Fifties
<http://www.historychannel.com/exhibits/fifties/mccarthy.html>

Turning Point #3

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education

1. Civil Rights: Brown v. Board of Education I (1954)
<http://www.nationalcenter.org/brown.html>
2. Early Civil Rights Struggles: Brown v. Board of Education
<http://www.watson.org/~lisa/blackhistory/early-civilrights/brown.html>
3. Simple Justice: The History of Brown V. Board of Education and
http://www.legallibraries.com/Simple_Justice_The_History_of_Brown_V_Board_of_Education_and_Black_Americas_Struggle_for_Equality_0394722558.html
4. History - Brown v Board of Education 50 Commemoration
<http://www.umich.edu/~urel/brown50/history.html>

5. Brown v. Board of Education

<http://afroamhistory.about.com/cs/brownvboard/>

Turning Point #4

1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested

1. Black History Month 1998: Mother of the Civil Rights Movement

Rosa Parks is spotlighted <http://www.girlpower.gov/girlarea/gpguests/RosaParks.htm>

2. Rosa Parks <http://www.grandtimes.com/rosa.html>

3. THE MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT PAGE

<http://sobek.colorado.edu/~jonesem/montgomery.html>

4. Gale - Free Resources - Black History Month

http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/bhm/bio/parks_r.htm

5. 40 years ago Rosa Parks made history

<http://www.kstatecollegian.com/ISSUES/v100/FA/n070/cam-parks-edwards.html>

Turning Point #5

1960 - Kennedy - Nixon Televised Debates

1. Debate History: 1960 Debates <http://www.debates.org/pages/debhis60.html>

2. EarthStation1.com - The Sights & Sounds of History

http://www.earthstation1.com/Nixon_Kennedy_Debates.html

3. EarthStation1.com - The Sights & Sounds of History

<http://www.earthstation1.com/Nixon.html>

4. The Nixon-Kennedy Debates of 1960 <http://www.si.edu/i+d/debate.arc.html>

5. The Great Debate & Beyond: The History of Televised Presidential

Debates <http://www.museum.tv/debateweb/html/history/1960/headlines.htm>

Turning Point #6

1962 - Astronaut John Glenn is the First American to Orbit the Earth

1. John Glenn Oral History Interview, June 12, 1964

http://www.jfklibrary.org/john_glenn_oh.html

2. Glenn's Space Flight Commemorated

http://www.jfklibrary.org/john_glenn_exhibit.html

3. In newly released tapes, President John Kennedy says politics, not science, was the key motivation for the multibillion-dollar effort http://www.msnbc.com/news/spacehist_front.asp

4. John Glenn - Project Mercury Friendship 7 space history - John.

<http://www.thespaceplace.com/history/mercury/mercury06.html>

5. Spacelink - John Glenn Returns to Space

<http://spacelink.nasa.gov/NASA.Projects/Human.Exploration.and.Development.of.Space/Human.Space.Flight/Shuttle/Shuttle.Missions/Flight.092.STS-95/John.Glenn.Returns.to.Space/>

Turning Point #7

1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis

1. The Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962: A Political Perspective

http://www.gwu.edu/~nsarchiv/nsa/cuba_mis_cri/

2. Department of State documents on the Cuban Missile Crisis and after.

http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/frusXI/

http://www.state.gov/www/about_state/history/frusX/

3. The Cuban Missile Crisis <http://www.hpol.org/jfk/cuban/>

4. Cuban History: Missile Crisis <http://www.marxists.org/history/cuba/subject/missile-crisis/>

5. Cuban Missile Crisis - US Air Force Museum Cold War History

<http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/history/cmc.htm>

Turning Point #8

1963 - Martin Luther King 's "I Have a Dream" Speech

1. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day/Black History Month <http://www.lib.lsu.edu/hum/mlk/>

2. The Seattle Times: Martin Luther King Jr. ... Creating a holiday. Reflections Readers from around the world comment on King's influence and their experiences with race.

<http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/mlk/>

3. Martin Luther King, Jr. <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/MLK/MLK.shtml>

4. Martin Luther King, Jr. - EnchantedLearning.com: Biographies of some Great African-Americans <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/history/us/MLK/>

5. The King Center <http://www.thekingcenter.org/>

6. African American Themes - Teaching Resources for Martin Luther King

<http://www.atozteacherstuff.com/themes/mlk.shtml>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 6A – TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM SIX

(Answers:1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-a, 5-c, 6-a, 7-b, 8-d, 9-a, 10-b, 11-c, 12-d, 13-b, 14-d, 15-b, 16-a)

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 6B - TIMELINE

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF PROGRAM SEVEN

Program 7: 1964 - 1973

With the death of Kennedy, the American Camelot passed away into myth. Kennedy had promised much and his charismatic personality had led Americans into service for their country through the Peace Corps and other agencies. However, in his 1000 day presidency, Kennedy was remarkably ineffective on domestic issues. It would take Lyndon Johnson, the quintessential deal-maker, to bring about the sweeping changes in desegregation, voting rights and Medicare. Meanwhile, the Vietnam War and rage at home dominated these nine years, taking the luster off President Lyndon Johnson's attempt at creating a great society. Not since the Depression had Americans looked so introspectively at themselves and their nation. The era sparked phrases such as 'generation gap,' 'body bag,' 'sock it to me' and 'tune in, turn on, drop out.' Hippies, Yuppies and SDS (Students for Democratic Society) competed for headlines as a generation of young people, born during World War II and the early years of the cold war, sought alternatives to the establishment from violent overthrow of the government to communes. Blacks, no longer willing to put up with racism and inequality, took to the streets from Watts to Detroit to vent their frustration and rage.

This program discusses Lyndon Johnson's 'Great Society'; the Vietnam War; Black urban riots; Earth Day, and the unmaking of a President through Watergate.

Turning Point #1

1964 – Lyndon Johnson Announces the Great Society

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The background to Johnson's call for a 'Great Society' based on Kennedy's call for a 'New Frontier' for all Americans.
- Civil Rights legislation, the Office of Economic Opportunity and Medicare.
- The slow disintegration of Johnson's dream through his absorption in Vietnam and legislation to lessen its effectiveness.

Points for Teachers:

- Johnson's vision would be the last great social and political reform of the century.
- Most importantly, his dream was not socialistic. He did not favor the creation of a dole--putting money in the hands of poor people. Instead he envisioned an investment in opportunity for everyone, providing money for education, legal aid, job training, urban renewal and health care.
- In 1964 Congress passed the Civil Rights Act after a 75 day filibuster in the Senate was broken and Johnson signed it into law.
- Under Johnson new agencies came into being: The Department of Housing and Urban Development; the Department of Transportation; the Administration on Aging; the Office of Economic Opportunity received a billion dollars to assist the unemployed; Head Start and VISTA, a domestic Peace Corps.
- Not since the days of FDR had the country seen such significant legislation and increase in domestic spending. Federal expenditures on health, education and welfare doubled in the years from 1965 to 1970.
- Johnson's legacy would endure to the end of the century until another Democratic President, Bill Clinton, undertook welfare reform, dismantling or gutting many of the programs of his predecessor through budget cuts.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1933 – President Roosevelt's 'One Hundred Days' Begins his New Deal
- 1935 - President Roosevelt Signs the Social Security Act
- 1914 - Clayton Anti-Trust Act Passed

Turning Point #2

1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Historical background to the conflict between France and the Vietnamese.
- America's participation in the creation of South Vietnam.
- Facts surrounding the Gulf of Tonkin Incident.

Points for Teachers:

- Captain John Herrick, commanding the USS Maddox, had grave doubts about the accuracy of the battle. Harried by Secretary of Defense, Robert McNamara among others, he was never allowed to state his misgivings. In fact, prior to August 4, 1964, the US had been leading unprovoked sorties against North Vietnam.
- In 1964 American forces numbered 16,000 soldiers and advisors.
- American forces and equipment poured into Vietnam and by 1968, 550,000 troops were stationed there.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1968 - Vietnam War II: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 – Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

Turning Point #3.

1965 Black Urban Riots Begin

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Background to the urban rage among black men in 1965.
- Black Power movements led by Malcolm X, Bobby Seale and Huey Newton.
- Backlash against Black Power by whites.

Points for Teachers:

- "Burn! Baby Burn!" became the rallying cry among Black youth and middle aged adults alike.
- List of major riots: a. New York City--1964; b. Watts in 1965; c. Chicago, Cleveland and San Francisco in 1966; d. Newark and Detroit in 1967.
- In August 1965 a Black motorist in Watts resisted arrest and was shoved into police car. Onlookers cried police brutality. As many as 80,000 rioters took to the streets in a few hours, burning buildings and cars, looting from local stores. The National Guard had to be called out to restore order. 34 people were killed, 891 injured and 3,758 arrested.
- Detroit's five days of rioting were the bloodiest and most costly riot of the 20th century. From July 23 -27 Detroit erupted in flames. 43 were left dead, 1200 wounded, 7231 arrested, 5,000 homeless and 1,300 buildings destroyed.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1739 - Black uprising in South Carolina
- 1793 - Congress Enacts a Fugitive Slave Act
- 1865 - Formation of the Ku Klux Klan
- 1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Is Elected to the House
- 1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute
- 1896 - Plessey v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation

- 1936-38 - Jesse Owens and Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Claim of Aryan Superiority
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka
- 1955 - Rosa Parks is Arrested
- 1963 - Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" Speech

Turning Point #4

1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive:

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- President Johnson escalated American war efforts in Vietnam.
- The Viet Cong continued to fight and North Vietnam began to send regular army troops into South Vietnam as early as 1965.
- In the U.S. protesters began to oppose the war.
- In January 1968, during the Vietnamese New year, known as Tet, 70,000 North Vietnamese regulars and Vietcong blitzkrieged cities in the south, bringing the war to the civilian population for the first time.
- Though a military failure for North Vietnam, Tet galvanized opponents to the war.

Points for Teachers:

- During the Tet offensive, a suicide squad broke into the US Embassy in Saigon, killing many of the guards before it was repulsed four hours later.
- In the ancient capital of Hue, Vietcong and North Vietnamese soldiers held on for 12 days before they were finally ousted at a heavy toll to Americans.
- To the American military, so confident a year earlier that they were going to win the war, it appeared as if the North Vietnamese and their Vietcong allies would never stop. Johnson aid, Harry McPherson said, "The terrible quality of the war in Vietnam came home to the people. It appeared that these guys were never going to quit."
- On March 31, 1968, Johnson called a partial halt to the air bombardment and announced that the US would initiate peace talks with Hanoi. He also refused to run for re-election.
- In the United States, antiwar protests intensified. At the Democratic national Convention in Chicago, millions of television viewers watched what Life magazine termed, "The most widely observed riot in history." At the center was a coalition of antiwar groups including the Yippies, Black Panthers and Students for a Democratic Society.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1968 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

Turning Point #5

1970 - First Earth Day

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Aldo Leopold and Rachel Carson's works were the foundation for the environmental movement.
- Senator Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin was the tireless promoter in the senate of the environmental movement.
- In the first half of the twentieth century, politicians and industry ignored the consequences of pollution in the U.S.
- On April 22, 1970, the first Earth day brought environmental concerns to all the people of the United States.

Points for Teachers:

- Rachel Carson's book warned that the unlimited use of pesticides and herbicides was destroying much of the nation's wildlife. In 1962 she wrote that life "had burned down to a very tiny flame that might so easily flicker out."
- As the decade of the 60's unfolded, it became apparent that the litany of environmental horrors were merely the effects of self-destruction by humans. Species such as the black footed ferret, the bighorn sheep, the California condor, the blue whale, even the bald eagle were endangered. And so were humans.
- Many groups around the country had been promoting the benefits of cleaning up the environment. From the Sierra Club to the Audubon Society they had thousands of examples to point at to show the disastrous consequences of unregulated industry.
- The infamous Love Canal was a cesspool; fish from Lake Erie could no longer be eaten; and in Ohio the Cuyahoga River routinely caught on fire.
- There were a few victories. Environmental groups stopped the construction of dams on the Colorado River that would have flooded the Grand Canyon.
- By 1970, 70% of Americans thought the environment was the nation's most important issue.
- The Earth Day was a resounding success; even Congress took the day off so that Senators and Representatives could participate.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1902 - The Government Passes the Newlands Reclamation Act.

Turning Point #6

1972 - Watergate

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Background to the break-in at the Watergate Hotel.
- The investigation by Washington Post reporters, Woodward and Bernstein.
- President Nixon's advisors concocted an absurd scheme to break into Democratic Headquarters.
- Nixon's support of the cover-up of his advisors' scheme cost him his Presidency and place in history.
- The significance of Nixon's actions.

Points for Teachers:

- Nixon's presidency was about taking power from the Congress, the courts and the people to create a glorified Presidency.
- Nixon apologists have written that the President's participation in the break-in and cover-up were only alleged and that Nixon was the victim of an imperial press trying to overturn the electoral vote of 1972.
- In fact, Nixon actively tried to derail the investigation. He coached grand jury witnesses in perjury; he doctored transcripts of tapes, including the infamous 18 and half minute gap blamed on his secretary; he raised hush money for the burglars; he refused to honor subpoenas for evidence and then doctored evidence.
- Perhaps the most shocking misuse of Presidential power came with the notorious "Saturday night Massacre" in October 1973. Nixon asked his Attorney General Elliot Richardson to fire the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox. Richardson refused and was forced to resign, his deputy also refused and was forced to resign. Nixon finally found a compliant underling, Robert Bork, who fired Cox.
- Watergate was an unparalleled abuse of power by an American President. No other President ever used the power of his office to cover up a scandal of this magnitude. Grant and Harding, whose administrations were riddled with scandal, were quite stunned to learn of the problems in their administrations and moved to stop them.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1923 - Teapot Dome Scandal
- 1994 - Whitewater Leads to the Impeachment of President Clinton

Turning Point #7**1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War:****STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:**

- President Nixon's actions in ending the Vietnam War.
- Intensified anti-war protests in the United States.
- The Pentagon papers.
- The war ended in 1975.
- Ultimately, America's failure in the war created a bitterness in the minds of all Americans and left a legacy that haunted America for the rest of the century.

Points for Teachers:

- "The greatest honor history can bestow is the title of peacemaker. This honor now beckons America," spoke Richard Nixon at his inauguration in 1969.
- By 1971 American forces had decreased from a high of 540,000 men to 334,000.
- While decreasing American ground forces, Nixon expanded the scope of the war. He sent troops and bombers into Cambodia in hopes of destroying the Ho Chi Minh trail--a vast network of trails and resupply stops that channeled supplies and troops from North Vietnam into South Vietnam.

- After 1973, American ground troops came home; North Vietnam released some 600 American prisoners of war; Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird, suspended the draft, and the South Vietnamese government of General Nguyen Thieu remained in Saigon.
- By 1975, in spite of American promises of military aid to stop the North Vietnamese, the United States turned a blind eye to Communist forces pushing southward to Saigon.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1968 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1973 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

Resources - Internet Sites:

Turning Point #1.

1964 - Lyndon Johnson Announces the Great Society

1. Reader's Companion to American History - -GREAT SOCIETY
http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_038500_greatsociety.htm
2. Columbia American History Online http://caho.columbia.edu/eseminars/0715_hkc.html
3. History Faculty Library The Great Society Era 1960-70:
<http://www.history.ox.ac.uk/libraryit/faclib/society.htm>

Turning Point #2

1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

1. The Vietnam War Internet Project <http://www.vwip.org/vwiphome.html>
2. <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/vietnam/>
<http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/vietnam/>
3. The American Experience/Vietnam <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/vietnam/>
4. Battlefield: Vietnam <http://www.pbs.org/battlefieldvietnam/>
5. Vietnam: Yesterday and Today <http://servercc.oakton.edu/~wittman/>
6. USAF Museum - Vietnam War History
<http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/history/vietnam/vietnam.htm>

Turning Point #3

1965 - Black Urban Riots Begin

1. The History of Jim Crow
http://www.jimcrowshistory.org/resources/lessonplans/hs_es_urban_race_riots.htm
2. United States History Index <http://www.ku.edu/history/VL/USA/urban.html>
3. Grossman, African-American Urban History (2000)
... Quintard Taylor, "Black Urban Development-Another View:
<http://www.h-net.msu.edu/~urban/teach/syllabi/grossman2000syl1.htm>
4. BLACK HISTORY QUIZ

http://mabelvale.org/blackhistory/Black_history/black_history_quiz.htm

5. Reader's Companion to American History - -BLACK MIGRATION

http://college.hmco.com/history/readerscomp/rcah/html/ah_010500_blackmigrati.htm

Turning Point #4

1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive

1. The Vietnam War Internet Project <http://www.vwip.org/vwiphome.html>
2. <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/vietnam/>
3. The American Experience/Vietnam <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/vietnam/>
4. Battlefield: Vietnam <http://www.pbs.org/battlefieldvietnam/>
5. Vietnam: Yesterday and Today <http://servercc.oakton.edu/~wittman/>
6. USAF Museum - Vietnam War History
<http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/history/vietnam/vietnam.htm>

Turning Point #5

1970 - First Earth Day

1. Earth Day 2003: History of Earth Day <http://earthday.envirolink.org/history.html>
2. Earth Day 2003 - EnviroLink Resource Guide <http://earthday.envirolink.org/>
3. Earth Day at Kids Domain - History <http://www.epa.gov/earthday/history.htm>

Turning Point #6

1972 - Watergate

1. The Watergate Scandal - <http://www.bol.ucla.edu/~aferrara/Watergate.htm>
2. Real History Archives Watergate Collection
<http://www.webcom.com/~lpease/collections/conspiracies/watergate.htm>
3. Watergate Links <http://www.watergate-history.com/links.html>
4. Thirty Years After Watergate. <http://www.watergate-history.com/>
5. Watergate - Contemporary/US History lesson plan (grades 8-12)
<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/watergate/>

Turning Point #7

1973 – Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War

1. The Vietnam War Internet Project <http://www.vwip.org/vwiphome.html>
2. <http://www.historyplace.com/unitedstates/vietnam/>
3. The American Experience/Vietnam <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/vietnam/>
4. Battlefield: Vietnam <http://www.pbs.org/battlefieldvietnam/>
5. Vietnam: Yesterday and Today <http://servercc.oakton.edu/~wittman/>
6. USAF Museum - Vietnam War History
<http://www.wpafb.af.mil/museum/history/vietnam/vietnam.htm>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 7A – TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM SEVEN

(Answers: 1-d, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a, 6-a, 7-d, 8-c, 9-c, 10-d, 11-a, 12-d, 13-b, 14-a, 15-d, 16-a, 17-c)

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 7B - TIMELINE

Program Eight: 1973 - 1999

In the fourth century B.C., Aristotle wrote, "Democracy arises out of the notion that those who are equal in any respect are equal in all respects; because men are equally free, they claim to be absolutely equal." No nation in history has so risen to that ideal as the United States of America. At the beginning of the 20th century, America faced almost overwhelming struggles against racism, poverty, labor rights and political rights. The last quarter of the century saw those struggles to end such inequalities begin to bear fruit. Native Americans, women, blacks, gays and lesbians-- long the targets of bigotry and paternalism-- were at last accorded the rights guaranteed to all citizens in the Constitution. That these struggles would be ongoing into the 21st century could be seen in the fact that these issues now had faces and names attached to them. The people were Americans who lived, worked and played in this great nation--men and women who served their country in the armed services or in government from the local to the national level. Men and women who believe that since they are equally free they are absolutely equal and deserve equal opportunities in the work place, in government, in education and in social justice. The 20th century saw the fruition of another great American ideal. In 1782, Jean de Crevoeuer in 'Letters from an American Farmer' wrote of America, "Here individuals of all nations are melted down into a new race of men, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world." In the 20th century the great melting pot of America at last began to do its work. Cultures from around the world settled here, their differences adding to American strength. In World War II, the Japanese Battalion fighting in Italy became the most decorated unit of the war; Navaho Indians used their language to confuse the enemy in the Pacific; German scientists helped develop the Atomic bomb. Immigrants brought knowledge and culture to America's shores, but most importantly, they brought a sense of purpose--to better themselves and the lives of their children. That purpose flowered in the 20th century. In 1908 playwright Israel Zangwill wrote, "America is God's crucible, the great melting pot where all the races of Europe are melting and reforming."

American Indians started a national movement, AIM, to redress their grievances with the Federal Government. For over two months AIM supporters held off government troops at the small village of Wounded Knee in South Dakota. In the last quarter of the 20th century the traditions and cultures of Europe, Asia, Africa and South America came together in one nation, proving that the sum of its parts was greater than the whole. And environmentalists created the Earth Day to spotlight ecological disasters the planet faced and to come up with solutions. Finally, at the end of the era, Americans saw the executive branch of the Federal Government tarnished by a President's illegal actions.

Program eight discusses the Second Battle of Wounded Knee, Roe v. Wade which brought to light the right of privacy for women and by extension all Americans; the advent of the personal computer which revolutionized the home, office and communication; the resurgence of the American military after Vietnam in the Grenada Conflict, the 1990 Gulf War and the End of the Cold War; the tragedy of the world wide epidemic of AIDS; the beginning of a new kind of economy for a changing nation and world in the segment on Alan Greenspan; the attack on the powers of the President in Whitewater and the impeachment of President Clinton; and finally a wrap up of the century with the Y2K scare.

Turning Point #1

1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- 83 years after units of the Seventh Cavalry massacred 300 Indians at the battle Wounded Knee in South Dakota, history poised to repeat itself. On February 27, 1973, members of the American Indian Movement, seized control of Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.
- Native American difficulties in the 20th century.
- In the summer of 1968, the American Indian Movement was founded.
- After the second Battle of Wounded Knee, the Federal Government's policy toward Native Americans changed for the better.
- The rise of the Indian casino.

Points for Teachers:

- By the end of the 19th century, the Indians had been driven onto reservations, stripped of their weapons and any political power to change their circumstances.
- Their great leaders, Chief Joseph, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and Geronimo were dead or dying. The Dawes act of 1887 had obliterated tribal government and imprisoned them on reservations, their race all but forgotten.
- Following the Dawes Act, all Native Americans became US citizens but without any of the rights and privileges of citizenship.
- Relegated to ever shrinking reservations, tribes and clans were broken up into small family units and even families were torn apart in an attempt by the Federal Government to destroy the Native American culture. The corruption was not that of individuals but belonged to the entire white culture. As reformer John Collier said, "A collective corruption; a corruption which did not know it was corrupt, and reached deep into the intelligence of a nation. It was such a collective corruption that dominated the Plains Indian record and nearly the whole Indian record of the United States."
- Not until the New Deal in the 1930's was this pattern of destruction abandoned in favor of a policy fostering tribal culture.
- In 1934 the Indian Reorganization Act restored to tribal ownership the lands remaining on any Indian Reservation and to build a sound economic foundation.
- Another forty years would pass before the second part of the equation, self-governance, would give the Native Americans even more control over their lives.
- In 1987 the Supreme Court expanded the idea of self governance when it ruled that state and local governments could not regulate bingo parlors on Indian reservations. In 1988 Congress responded to this ruling by passing the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act which opened the door to casinos on Indian Reservations.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1750 - Native American horse cultures dominate the Great Plains
- 1763 - Ottawa Chief Pontiac's War for Independence
- 1811 - Battle of Tippecanoe

- 1832 - Black Hawk War Ends with Massacre at Bad Axe River
- 1876 - Battle of Little Bighorn
- 1890 - Battle at Wounded Knee

Turning Point #2

1973 - Roe v. Wade

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The background to the Roe v. Wade decision and the individuals involved.
- Previous court cases that opened the door to Roe.
- The court's decision which attempted to define when life begins.
- The battle between pro-choice advocates and anti-abortion advocates.

Points for Teachers:

- Prior to 1973 it was illegal for a woman to have an abortion or a doctor to perform an abortion in the United States unless the health and life of the mother was at stake.
- No other Supreme Court decision in this century has incited such vitriol. Roe v. Wade polarized the abortion debate.
- After Roe v. Wade, thousands of women going to abortion clinics would be harassed and threatened by anti-abortion crusaders. In some instances they would be physically prevented from using the clinic's services.
- The Supreme Court over the years has further cemented the Roe v Wade ruling as a part of the national fabric.
 - a. In Bellotti vs. Baird, the Supreme Court invalidated a Massachusetts law requiring parental consent for abortions sought by women under age 18, saying minors could obtain permission from a judge instead of a parent.
 - b. In Harris vs. McRae, the Supreme Court upheld a federal law banning the use of Medicaid funds for abortions, except when necessary to save a woman's life.
 - c. The Supreme Court rejected the Reagan administration's attempt to overturn the high court's 1973 Roe vs. Wade decision, and struck down a Pennsylvania law designed to discourage women from having abortions.
- The Court has also made rulings in favor of anti-abortion forces:
 - a. In Webster vs. Reproductive Health Services, the Supreme Court upheld a Missouri law barring the use of public money and public facilities for abortions, and prohibiting abortions by public employees.
 - b. The court also ordered doctors to test any fetus more than 20 weeks old for its ability to survive, or viability.
 - c. In Planned Parenthood vs. Casey, the high court upheld the requirements of a 24-hour waiting period, mandatory anti-abortion counseling, parental consent for minors and record-keeping by doctors.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1789 - James Madison Proposes the Bill of Rights
- 1896 - Plessey vs. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation
- 1954 - Brown v. Board of Education

Turning Point #3

1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In 1947 three scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories, William Shockley, Walter Brattain, and John Bardeen invented the transistor, which made vacuum tubes obsolete and the personal computer possible.
- The invention of the silicon chip microprocessor in 1971 brought about a transformation in computers and their image.
- In 1976 Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak created the Apple II, a computer that homeowners could use with a minimum of fuss.
- Bill Gates and Paul Allen revolutionized the way the computer industry did business through their Microsoft programming language.
- The ever changing influence of the computer on the work place has left the economic future of the United States indefinite.

Points for Teachers:

- From the abacus to the slide rule to the calculator to the laptop computer. For nearly 4,000 years, the history of computing has been one of crunching numbers more quickly and more accurately.
 - a. The abacus, the world's first computer, was created in Babylonia in 1800 BC.
 - b. The slide rule followed nearly 3,500 years later as a means of computing taxes on goods shipped throughout Europe.
 - c. The calculator came next
 - d. Then ENIAC, a vast array of wiring and vacuum tubes whose sole purpose was to compute the ballistics of artillery shells.
- In 1958 Jean Hoerni of Fairchild Superconductor invented a transistor that could be imprinted on a wafer of silicon, creating the integrated circuit and setting the stage for the computer age that would follow less than a generation later.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1713 - Capt. Andrew Robinson Designs and Constructs a schooner
- 1750 - Flatboat and Conestoga wagon come to Pennsylvania
- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1831 - Cyrus McCormick Demonstrates His Mechanical Reaper
- 1893 - First Gas Powered Automobile is Demonstrated
- 1903 - Wright Brothers Fly at Kitty Hawk
- 1926 - Goddard Initiates the Space age
- 1926 - David Sarnoff Founds NBC

Turning Point #4

1983 - The Grenada Conflict

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- After 37 years of struggle against communism, the United States finally won a military conflict with a communist adversary.
- President Reagan and his successor George Bush used a series of small conflicts to boost American military morale and rekindle the faith of the American people in their armed forces.
- In 1983 Reagan sent troops into the tiny Caribbean nation of Grenada after a pro-communist group had ousted the democratic government and invited Cuban soldiers to build a base on the island.
- Through minor victories in Grenada and Panama, the U.S. reasserted its will to fight and its ability to win.
- They set the stage for America's new military role it would have to play as the world's only superpower: the world's police force.

Points for Teachers:

- From the earliest colonial days to the present American men and women have fought and sacrificed to preserve the freedoms inherent in this great nation.
- Vietnam proved to be the nadir of the American military.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1950-1953 - The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam: Congress Passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

Turning Point #5

1987 - Alan Greenspan Becomes Chairman of the Federal Reserve

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- America, perhaps more than any other nation, has been driven to succeed by economics.
- As she moved into the industrial age of 19th century, the new nation's economy was based on Adam Smith's theory of an invisible hand guiding a free market--politically known as laissez faire and trickle-down economics.
- With the Great Depression in the 1930's Keynesian economics emerged.
- Keynesian economics did not replace trickle-down theories. Throughout the 20th century, the two competed as political fortunes ebbed and flowed from Democratic to Republican administrations.
- As chairman of the Federal Reserve, Greenspan's plan was to manage the economy through controlling money supply and interest rates in order to fine-tune monetary policy and stave off another great depression.

- Some economists believe a new economic philosophy going beyond Adam Smith, Keynes and Greenspan will be needed to guide the American economy in the post industrial age.

Points for Teachers:

- What distinguished the 20th century from other American centuries was the change in economics. The industrial age brought with it its own sense of speed, as if time was compressed by the new rapid communications. As the century progressed, those communications compressed time even further until markets and businesses reacted almost instantaneously to the whims of the marketplace.
- In 1987, Alan Greenspan took over the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board from Paul Vogel.
- In the last quarter of the 20th century, all the traditional stale benchmarks of economic well being began skyrocketing. In 1972, the American Gross national Product reached \$1 trillion dollars for the first time; the Dow Jones Industrial average topped 1000 points. By 1978 the GNP would be at \$2 trillion. In 1984 the average price of a single family home rose above \$100,000; and the national debt was at \$1.5 trillion.
- By the end of the 90's the Dow Jones would top 11,000 points and the national debt was nearly \$5 trillion dollars.
- Throughout the economic up turn of the 1990's, Greenspan warned of "irrational exuberance" pushing the market to unrealistic highs and promoting stocks far beyond their value to earnings ration.
- Republicans prefer the 19th century, Darwinist approach of laissez faire toward the economy.
- The Democrats on the other hand, maintain that the free enterprise can only truly be maintained with the guiding hand of the government.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1807 - Robert Fulton Awakens the World to the Steamboat
- 1825 - Erie Canal is Completed
- 1869 - Completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- 1870 - Rockefeller Incorporates Standard Oil Of Ohio
- 1871 - Chicago Fire
- 1908 - Ford Introduces the Model T
- 1929 - Black Tuesday, Foretells of the Great Depression
- 1933 - Roosevelt's 'One Hundred Days' Begins his New Deal
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

Turning Point #6

1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In two hundred years, the United States' military response to the world's conflicts had evolved from isolationism advocated by George Washington to defender of democracy as championed by Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt.
- America's resolve was quickly put to the test by Iraqi dictator, Saddam Hussein. On August 2, 1990, Hussein invaded Kuwait.

- On January 16, 1991, American led coalition forces began the assault, code named Desert Storm
- The attack used high tech weaponry: stealth bombers, laser guided bombs, and cruise missiles guided to their target by GPS satellite.
- America's successful intervention in Kuwait signaled the beginning of a greater role of the American military in the world.
- At the beginning of the 21st century, America's commitment to world peace would be to fight terrorism.

Points for Teachers:

- With the fall of the Soviet Union and the demise of Communism, George Bush and Bill Clinton faced a new type of threat to international security: global terrorism, ethnic cleansing and drug trafficking. The United States now faced a transition from its historically reactive role as the world's policeman to intervening before threats manifested into worldwide dangers.
- Examples of America's transition to a hands on global policeman: The first Gulf War, Somalia, Kosovo, and Haiti.
- After 9/11 in 2001, America formed a new doctrine for a new century. President George Bush created the Bush doctrine of preemptive strikes to stop global terrorism before it occurred.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam: Congress Passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War
- 1983 - The Grenada Conflict

Turning Point #7

1992 - The End of the Cold War

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- In Moscow, on December 25, 1991, the Russian flag of the Czars replaced the Hammer and Sickle of the Soviet Union. America had won the 45 year-old Cold War with its most bitter enemy.
- In the end it was economics not combat that proved the telling blow.
- Reagan used a combination of clever international bluffing-the Strategic Defense Initiative or STAR Wars- and increased defense spending, forcing the Soviet Union into an economic confrontation.
- The nuclear arms race had bankrupted the Soviet Union. By the end of the '80's the country could no longer sustain its economy.

Points for Teachers:

- The world had been at war for over 40 years, a supposed cold war free of firefights, artillery duels and bombing raids. Fought with words and ideals, it contended for the minds and hearts of billions of people.
- Following WWII, the world split into two camps. The United States defended the rights of a free people to make their own decisions in a democracy. The Soviet Union sought to impose Communist rule on countries using insurgents among disaffected populations to destabilize governments, which then could be easily toppled.
- From 1945-48, Eastern Europe fell to this tactic and became a communist camp; in 1949 China became Communist; by 1950 fully a third of the world lived under communist regimes or in countries sympathetic to communism.
- Presidents and their Secretaries of state would try novel means to fight communism.
 - a. Under Truman and Dean Acheson, the United States sought to contain communism through the Marshall Plan and by war in Korea.
 - b. Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles sought to destroy it through direct confrontation all over the world.
 - c. Kennedy and Dean Rusk confronted it in Southeast Asia;
 - d. Nixon and Henry Kissinger attempted Détente with both the Soviet Union and China.
- The first dramatic chink in the Soviet Armor came on November 11, 1989. The sound of sledgehammers rang in the night as Berliners spontaneously began tearing down the 28 mile wall encircling the free sectors of Berlin.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1947 - Marshall Plan
- 1950 - President Truman Sends American Troops to the Aid of South Korea
- 1950 - 1953 The Korean War
- 1953 - John Foster Dulles Becomes Eisenhower's Cold War Warrior
- 1954 - Senator Joseph McCarthy is Condemned by the Senate
- 1962 - Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 - Vietnam War: Congress Passes Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
- 1968 - Vietnam War: The Tet Offensive
- 1973 - Vietnam War: Cease-Fire Ends War

Turning Point #8

1994 - Whitewater Leads to the Impeachment of President Clinton

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- Throughout the 20th century, the Presidency steadily expanded its power at the expense of the other two branches of government.
- From the beginning, Clinton's administration was marred by accusations of sexual impropriety and his involvement in a real-estate deal in his home state of Arkansas when he was Attorney General.
- The Republican controlled Senate became the driving force behind Whitewater, demanding a special prosecutor investigate the Clintons' role.
- Finding no illegalities in his Whitewater investigation, Starr turned his focus on Clinton's personal life.

- Effects resulting from the distraction the impeachment process held for the nation's political leaders were that the threat of terrorism and a faltering economy slipped under the radar during this time.

Points for Teachers:

- In the last half of the 19th century, the Presidency was more a figurehead than a position of power, generally, a puppet of industry and the Congress since the impeachment of Andrew Johnson in 1868.
- With the election of Teddy Roosevelt the Presidency began to gain in stature.
- Presidents Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson succeeded in getting monumental legislation passed.
- Johnson and Truman also increased Executive privilege and the President's power to wage war. By the time Nixon was elected, America faced the specter of an Imperial Presidency.
- The Whitewater investigation incorporated allegations related to the Clintons' financial and legal dealings in Arkansas and such unrelated events as the firing of White House travel office clerks, Clinton's involvement with Paula Jones and eventually, his affair with White House intern Monica Lewinsky.
- Special prosecutor Kenneth Starr, a top aide in the Reagan Justice Department, a federal appeals court judge and solicitor general under President George Bush, went after Clinton vigorously for the next four years but could find nothing illegal about the Clintons' activities with Whitewater.
- Starr's investigation came under scrutiny with his tactics but it did lead to Clinton's impeachment.

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1868 - President Johnson is Impeached
- 1923 - Teapot Dome Scandal
- 1972 - Watergate

Turning Point #9

1999 - Y2K Ends the American Century

STUDENT GOALS - In this section the students learn:

- The United States entered the new millennium under a gala shower of fireworks. At the same time it celebrated 300 years of being uniquely American.
- A brief overview of U.S. accomplishment from 1700 - 2000.
- At the end of the 20th century, two events cast the future in uncertainty for many Americans. One bordered on silliness, but the other was chillingly evil.
- A possible computer glitch called Y2K sent many Americans into a frenzy of near comical apprehension.
- Worried that computer software was unprepared for the transition from 1999 to 2000, many feared that computers would be unable to distinguish the actual date and would crash.
- Also, a new kind of enemy had emerged--terrorists with no allegiance to country, dedicated to destroying Americans and their way of life.

- On September 11, 2001 they would strike successfully and cause the single day greatest loss of life on American soil since Antietam in the Civil War.

Points for Teachers:

- Paul Gillin first mentioned the possibility of a Y2K crisis in Computerworld on Feb. 13, 1984; Peter de Jager wrote the first warning nine years later in the same magazine. He predicted that Y2K costs would reach \$75 billion.
- By 1999, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported that the figure for Y2K repair costs could reach as high as \$114 billion --\$365 for every man, woman and child in the U.S. The world wide costs for fixing the Y2K glitch ranged from \$300 to \$900 billion. Compared with natural disasters such as Hurricane Andrew, which wreaked \$200 million dollars in damages across south Florida, Y2K was the worst disaster to hit the United States ever.
- Y2K underscored the vast changes in American life from the beginning of the 20th century to its end. By the end of the century, the plodding pace of life had given way to a craving for speed in all aspects of American life. Transportation had reduced the time traveling from coast to coast from days to hours; mail could be sent instantaneously; news traveled via satellite within seconds of it happening; push button and automatic speed dialers replaced rotary telephones; fast food replaced restaurants and home cooked meals. The urgency of life, the necessity of speed colored every part of living. The speed of American life mirrored the increased speed of computers

Related Segments from other Turning Points include:

- 1799 -Eulogy for George Washington Ends the Century
- 1871 - Chicago Fire
- 1898 - Sinking of the Maine
- 1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

Resources - Internet Sites:

Turning Point 1

1973 - Second Battle of Wounded Knee

1. Today in History: December 29 Search on the term 7th Cavalry in History of the American West. <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec29.html>
2. Amazon.com: Books: Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee: An Indian History of the American West, Dee Alexander Brown. <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0805066691?v=glance>
3. AIM History: FROM WOUNDED KNEE TO CAPITOL HILL. <http://www.dickshovel.com/aimhis.html>
4. Massacre at Wounded Knee <http://www-personal.umich.edu/~jamarcus/ammmy.html>
5. Index of Native American Resources on the Internet <http://www.hanksville.org/NAresources/>

Turning Point #2

1973 - Roe v. Wade

1. Roe v. Wade: Its History and Impact <http://www.plannedparenthood.org/library/ABORTION/Roe.html>

2. Roe v. Wade: Its History and Impact
http://www.plannedparenthoodnj.org/library/files/31_2002111511.pdf
3. Fairfield County Weekly: Roe v. Wade
<http://old.fairfieldweekly.com/articles/roemother.html>
4. Gale - Free Resources - Women's History Month - Women's Rights on
http://www.galegroup.com/free_resources/whm/trials/roe.htm
5. Abortion Law Before Roe v. Wade <http://www.missourilife.org/law/preroe.htm>

Turning Point #3

1976 - Personal Computers Herald the Post Industrial Age

1. Chronology of Personal Computers from the late 1960s to date
<http://www.islandnet.com/~kpolsson/comphist/>
2. THE HISTORY OF COMPUTING <http://ei.cs.vt.edu/~history/>
3. The Machine That Changed the World <http://ei.cs.vt.edu/~history/TMTCTW.html>
4. Computer History Museum Home Page <http://www.computerhistory.org/>
5. The History of Computers - Computer History Timeline
http://inventors.about.com/library/blcoindex.htm?PM=ss12_inventors
6. The Virtual Museum of Computing
<http://archive.comlab.ox.ac.uk/other/museums/computing.html>

Turning Point #4

1983 - The Grenada Conflict

1. Grenada - Brief History <http://www.pcusa.org/pcusa/wmd/ep/country/grnhist.htm>
2. The History Guy: The Invasion of Grenada <http://www.historyguy.com/Grenada.html>
Provides an explanation of the causes of this conflict along with an overview
http://directory.google.com/Top/Society/History/By_Time_Period/Twentieth_Century/Wars_and_Conflicts/Grenada_Invasion/
4. Military.com Resources
http://www.military.com/Resources/HistorySubmittedFileView?file=history_grenada.htm

Turning Point #5

1987 - Alan Greenspan Becomes Chairman of the Federal Reserve

1. History will remember Chairman Greenspan - December 12, 2003
<http://business-times.asia1.com.sg/story/0,4567,102401,00.html>
2. FRB: Speech, Greenspan -- The history of money
<http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/speeches/2002/200201163/default.htm>
3. Greenspan Fed Makes History
<http://www.internetnews.com/fina-news/article.php/896431>
4. Remarks by Fed Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan
<http://www.indiaonline.com/nevi/hist.html>

Turning Point #6

1990 - The Gulf War Demonstrates American Military Supremacy

1. Frontline: the gulf war | PBS <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/gulf/>
2. Frontline: the gulf war: oral history <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/gulf/oral/>
3. The Gulf War: Secret History by William M. Arkin

<http://www.thememoryhole.org/war/gulf-secret.htm>

4. Gulf War History Resources <http://www.snowcrest.net/jmike/gulfwarmil.html>

5. The History Guy: The Persian Gulf War (1990-1991)

<http://www.historyguy.com/GulfWar.html>

Turning Point #7

1992 - The End of the Cold War

1. Cold War International History Project <http://cwihip.si.edu/default.htm>

2. Amazon.com: Books: The Cold War: A History

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/0805034544?v=glance>

3. Eisenhower: The Cold War--US History lesson plan (grades 9-12)

<http://school.discovery.com/lessonplans/programs/eisenhower-coldwar/>

4. Cold War Hot Links: Web Sources Relating to the Cold War

<http://www.stmartin.edu/~dprice/cold.war.html>

5. Cold War International History Project

http://woodrow.grafik.com/index.cfm?fuseaction=topics.home&topic_id=1409

6. United States History Index Research Centers: Cold War

International History Project <http://www.ku.edu/history/VL/USA/coldwar.html>

Turning Point #8

1994 - Whitewater Leads to the Impeachment of President Clinton

1. From Watergate to Whitewater: History of the independent counsel

<http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/stories/1999/06/30/ic.history/>

2. Yahoo! Directory Clinton Independent Counsel Investigations

http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U_S_History/By_Subject/Preside

[ncy/Presidents/Clinton_William_Jefferson/Independent_Counsel_Investigations](http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U_S_History/By_Subject/Preside)

[/President_Clinton_and_Hillary_Rodham_Clinton/Subjects_of_Inquiry/Whitewater/](http://dir.yahoo.com/Arts/Humanities/History/U_S_History/By_Subject/Preside)

3. Whitewater scandal - Wikipedia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitewater_scandal

4. CBS News | Whitewater: Case Closed | September 20, 2000 22:00:14

<http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2000/09/20/national/main234848.shtml>

Turning Point #9

1999 - Y2K Ends the American Century

1. Department of Defense: What is y2k? (History)

http://www.defenselink.mil/specials/y2k/y2k_hist.htm

2. TIME.com: Millennium <http://www.time.com/time/reports/millennium/y2k.html>

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 8A – TEST QUESTIONS

ANSWERS TO TEST QUESTIONS FOR PROGRAM EIGHT

(Answers:1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a, 5-a, 6-c, 7-a, 8-d, 7-d, 8-d, 9-a, 10-a, 11-c, 12-b, 13-a, 14-d, 15-b, 16-d, 17-a, 18-c, 19-a)

SEE BLACKLINE MASTER 8B - TIMELINE