**US History & Government Course Syllabus**

Fillmore Central School

**Course Outline**:

1. Constitutional Period (5 – 7 weeks)
2. Nationalism & Sectionalism (3 – 5 weeks)
3. Industry & Reform (3 – 5 weeks)
4. The Rise of American Empire (3 weeks)
5. WW I & The 1920s (3 weeks)
6. The Great Depression & WW II (3 weeks
7. Cold War & Civil Rights (4 weeks)
8. The Vietnam War and After (3 weeks)
9. Regents Review

**Course Readings**:

*Voices of a People’s History of the United States*, Zinn & Arnove

*A People’s History of American Empire*, Zinn & Buhle

*Harlem Hellfighters*, Brooks & Cannon

*Wobblies!*, Buhle & Schulmann

*U.S. History and Government*, Fifth Edition.

**Grading Procedure:**

1/3 Book Work

1/3 Quizzes & Exams

1/3 Essays

**Microsoft Teams**

All texts, where available, will be accessible on Microsoft Teams.

**Policies**

Phones go on the window sill at the beginning of class. You may access these when given permission by the teacher, typically during independent work time.

Dear FCS Parents/Guardians,

I am writing to inform you of my media selections for US History and Government. Throughout the course, I may be using the following productions. I invite you to watch these on your own if you appreciate history or a good drama. If you have any questions regarding any of the following, please feel free to give me a call or send me an email. In addition, I would like to encourage you to stop by for a face to face conversation at parent teacher conferences. These selections offer context and detail as students are encouraged to enhance their own Civic Literacy. A typical lesson plan, involving media, consists of 15 to 20 minutes of direct instruction, 15 to 20 minutes of media, and analysis of supportive texts. You can reach me via email [mrust@fillmorecsd.org](mailto:mrust@fillmorecsd.org) / phone 585-567-2251.

Sincerely,

Micah Rust Social Studies 11 & 12 Fillmore Central School

**Documentary**

**Bisbee 17 (PG)**

**Black Power Mixtape 1967 – 1975**

**Requiem for the American Dream (NR)**

1. The academic and activist Noam Chomsky describes the systems that have led to financial inequality, and the current concentration of wealth and power.
2. Citizenship, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Constitutional Principles, Factors of Production, Environment, Human Systems, Science and Technology, Economic Systems, Culture and Intellectual Life
3. “a. Framers of the Constitution (James Madison)” 3. The document: structure of government… … Creating domestic stability through sound financial policies: Hamilton’s financial plans… …The market economy and interstate commerce II. THE RISE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND LABOR, 1865 – 1920 A. Economic transformation and the “search for order” B. Major areas of growth in business and industry C. Representative entrepreneurs: Case studies in concentrated wealth and effort (other personalities may be substituted; local examples of enterprise should also be used) D. New business and government practices: Popular and government responses 1. Laissez-faire and government support; interpretation of 14th Amendment by Supreme Court… III. ADJUSTING SOCIETY TO INDUSTRIALISM: AMERICAN PEOPLE AND PLACES… UNIT FOUR: THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT: RESPONSES TO THE CHALLENGES BROUGHT ABOUT BY INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION B. The twenties: Business boom or false prosperity… II. THE GREAT DEPRESSION B. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal: Relief, Government Students should compare and contrast recovery, and reform programs the New Deal with the Progressive and 1. Relief of human suffering a. Bank “holiday”; Emergency Banking Act terms of goals, leadership, and b. Federal Emergency Relief Act accomplishments. c. Unemployment: WPA, PWA, CCC; troubling equity issues 2. Recovery of the United States economy a. NRA: “codes of fair competition” b. Mortgage relief: HOLC, FHA c. First and second AAA, scarcity and parity 3. Search for effective reform (program examples) a. Banking: Glass-Steagall Act (FDIC) b. Stock market: SEC Systems c. Social Security d. Labor (1) Wagner Act (NLRB) (2) Labor Standards Act 4. Labor’s response: Formation of CIO 5. Controversial aspects of the New Deal a. Constitutional issues (1) Supreme Court and the NRA (Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States, 1935) (2) Supreme Court and the AAA (3) TVA: model yardstick or creeping socialism, UNIT SEVEN: WORLD IN UNCERTAIN TIMES: 1950 – PRESENT TOWARD A POST INDUSTRIAL WORLD: LIVING IN A GLOBAL AGE

…United States in the global economy (1) NAFTA and (2) GATT… A. Changes within the United States... 4. Corporate structures (multinational corporations)

**The Wobblies (NR)**

1. A study of the Industrial Workers of the World.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Individuals, Organizations, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life, Economic Systems, Civil Liberties Restrictions
3. III. ADJUSTING SOCIETY TO INDUSTRIALISM: AMERICAN PEOPLE AND PLACES E. Labor’s response to economic change: Organize Factors of 1. Efforts at national labor unions: Knights of Production Labor (1869); AF of L (1881-1886); ILGWU Human (1900) Systems a. “Bread and butter” objectives b. Unions and social issues (education) c. Attitudes toward immigrants, African-Americans, women d. Union leadership (Gompers, Debs) 2. Struggle and conflict a. Major strikes: gains and losses— Homestead, Pullman (In Re Debs, 1895), Lawrence b. Management’s position c. Weapons or tactics employed in disputes between labor and management d. Attitude and role of government

**The Canary Effect (NR)**

1. An in depth look at the devastating effect that US policies have had on the indigenous people of America.
2. Diversity, Citizenship, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Constitutional Principles, Factors of Production, Environment, Human Systems, Economic Systems, Culture and Intellectual Life, Social Movements, Migration, Equality
3. Native Americans (1.) History of Indian relations from 1607 (2.) Native American cultural survival strategies (cultural adaptation, cultural revitalization movements, Pan-Indian movements, resistance)… D. The frontier (1850-1890) 1. Land west of the Mississippi a. Rolling plains and the Great American Desert b. Native American Indian nations; concept of oneness with the environment c. The Homestead Act, 1862, and the settlement of the West 2. The impact of industrialization a. Improved transportation facilitated shipping of foodstuffs and migration of population b. Western migration of immigrants c. Potential for investment: development of key urban centers 3. Native American Indians a. Pressures of advancing white settlement: differing views of land use and ownership b. Treaties and legal status c. The Indian wars: 1850-1900 d. Legislating Indian life: reservations; Dawes Act (1887) e. Indian civil rights laws—legal status of Native American Indians, 1887-1970: citizenship, 1924; self-government, 1934; self-determination, 1970

**The Most Dangerous Man in America: Daniel Ellsberg and the Pentagon Papers (NR)**

1. An account of Daniel Ellsberg’s decision to release the Pentagon Papers and its impact on the Vietnam War, the Nixon Presidency, and the Watergate Affair.
2. Citizenship, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Constitutional Principles, Culture and Intellectual Life, Foreign Policy, Presidential Actions, Individuals, Civil Liberties Restrictions
3. A. Vietnam: sacrifice and turmoil The French-Indochinese War: early involvement in Vietnam; Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy policies (review how foreign policy is formulated) 2. United States and the spread of communism; term and long-term effects. domino theory; credibility of other United States commitments 3. Civil war in South Vietnam; concept guerrilla warfare 4. LBJ and the Americanization of the war a. Fear of “losing” Vietnam b. Escalation and United States assumptions; Tet offensive 5. Student protests at home a. Draft protesters b. Political radicals: protests, Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), antiwar c. Cultural radicals: hippies and communalists 6. 1968: A year of turmoil a. President Johnson’s decision not to seek reelection b. Assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (April 1968) and Robert Kennedy (June 1968) c. The Democratic Convention; war protesters disrupt proceedings d. Impact of the Vietnam War on society 2. Nixon’s internationalism a. Henry Kissinger and realpolitik (1) Withdrawal from Vietnam and Cambodia; peace talks and signing of Paris Peace Accords (Pentagon papers, New York Times v. United States, 1971) 3. The Presidency in crisis a. Resignation of Spiro Agnew b. Watergate affair and its constitutional implications c. United States v. Nixon, 1974 d. The impeachment process and resignation

**Feature Film** (if shown, to be shown in entirety)

**Amigo (R)**

1. A fictional account of events during the Philippines War.
2. Diversity, Citizenship, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Constitutional Principles, Factors of Production, Environment, Human Systems, Economic Systems, Culture and Intellectual Life, Foreign Policy,
3. A. An emerging global involvement 1. From old diplomacy to new, 1865-1900 a. Role of increased American power Latin America (1) Communications technology phase of Manifest Destiny. (2) American attitudes toward international role (3) Growth of naval power b. Perry and the “opening” of Japan 2. Other Pacific overtures. United States and China; the Chinese perspective (Boxer Rebellion) B. The Open-Door policy c. Acquisition of Hawaii d. Naval bases: Samoa 3. Imperialism: the Spanish-American War a. Causes for war b. United States empire—Puerto Rico; Cuban protectorate (the Platt Amendment) Darwinism and the role of the press in (1) Acquisition of the Philippines: “the great debate” - (2) Disposition of territories (3) Constitutional issues…

**Golden Door (PG 13)**

1. The story is set at the beginning of the 20th century in Sicily. Salvatore, a very poor farmer, and a widower, decides to emigrate to the US with all his family, including his old mother. Before they embark, they meet Lucy. She is supposed to be a British lady and wants to come back to the States. Lucy, or Luce as Salvatore calls her, for unknown reasons wants to marry someone before to arriving in New York. Salvatore accepts the proposal. Once they arrive in Ellis Island they spend the quarantine period trying to pass the examinations to be admitted to the States. Tests are not so simple for poor farmers coming from Sicily. Their destiny is in the hands of the custom officers.
2. Citizenship, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Constitutional Principles, Diversity, Factors of Production, Migration, Places and Regions,
3. B. Immigration, 1850-1924 New sources: eastern/southern Europe; the “new ethnicity” immigrants (1850-1924) a. Case studies: Italian immigration, Chinese immigrant groups. Russian/Jewish immigration 2. The impulses abroad 3. The attractions here: labor shortages, liberty, and freedoms 4. Urbanization: ghettos 5. “Americanization” process 6. Impacts on family, religion, education, and politics 7. Contributions to American society a. Diversity of the United States population C. Reactions to the “new” immigration 1. Cultural pluralism: assimilation (Americanization), acculturation (“melting pot” or cultural pluralism), or both 2. Nativist reactions: stereotyping and prejudice (1) Case study: Irish immigration 3. Impact on African-Americans and other established minorities“Yellow Peril,” West Coast restrictions 5. Literacy testing, 1917 6. The Red Scare 7. Quota acts of 1921 and 1924

**In Dubious Battle ®**

1. An activist gets caught up in the labor movement for farm workers in California during the 1930s.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Individuals, Organizations, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life, Economic Systems, Civil Liberties Restrictions
3. II. THE GREAT DEPRESSION B. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal: Relief, Government Students should compare and contrast recovery, and reform programs the New Deal with the Progressive and 1. Relief of human suffering a. Bank “holiday”; Emergency Banking Act terms of goals, leadership, and b. Federal Emergency Relief Act accomplishments. c. Unemployment: WPA, PWA, CCC; troubling equity issues 2. Recovery of the United States economy a. NRA: “codes of fair competition” b. Mortgage relief: HOLC, FHA c. First and second AAA, scarcity and parity 3. Search for effective reform (program examples) a. Banking: Glass-Steagall Act (FDIC) b. Stock market: SEC Systems c. Social Security d. Labor (1) Wagner Act (NLRB) (2) Labor Standards Act 4. Labor’s response: Formation of CIO 5. Controversial aspects of the New Deal a. Constitutional issues (1) Supreme Court and the NRA (Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States, 1935) (2) Supreme Court and the AAA (3) TVA: model yardstick or creeping socialism,

**No God, No Master**

1. When a series of package bombs show up on the doorsteps of prominent politicians and businessmen in the summer of 1919, U.S. Bureau of Investigation Agent William Flynn (Strathairn) is assigned the task of finding those responsible. He becomes immersed in an investigation that uncovers an anarchist plot to destroy democracy. Inspired by true events of the 20s the film sets the stage for a timely thriller with resoundingly similar parallels to the contemporary war on terrorism and the role government plays to defeat it.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Individuals, Organizations, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life, Economic Systems, Civil Liberties Restrictions
3. B. Immigration, 1850-1924 New sources: eastern/southern Europe; the “new ethnicity” immigrants (1850-1924) a. Case studies: Italian immigration, Chinese immigrant groups. Russian/Jewish immigration 2. The impulses abroad 3. The attractions here: labor shortages, liberty, and freedoms 4. Urbanization: ghettos 5. “Americanization” process 6. Impacts on family, religion, education, and politics 7. Contributions to American society a. Diversity of the United States population C. Reactions to the “new” immigration 1. Cultural pluralism: assimilation (Americanization), acculturation (“melting pot” or cultural pluralism), or both 2. Nativist reactions: stereotyping and prejudice (1) Case study: Irish immigration 3. Impact on African-Americans and other established minorities“Yellow Peril,” West Coast restrictions 5. Literacy testing, 1917 6. The Red Scare 7. Quota acts of 1921 and 1924

**Matewan (PG 13)**

1. A labor union organizer comes to an embattled mining community brutally and violently dominated and harassed by the mining company.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Individuals, Organizations, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life, Economic Systems, Civil Liberties Restrictions
3. III. ADJUSTING SOCIETY TO INDUSTRIALISM: AMERICAN PEOPLE AND PLACES E. Labor’s response to economic change: Organize Factors of 1. Efforts at national labor unions: Knights of Production Labor (1869); AF of L (1881-1886); ILGWU Human (1900) Systems a. “Bread and butter” objectives b. Unions and social issues (education) c. Attitudes toward immigrants, African-Americans, women d. Union leadership (Gompers, Debs) 2. Struggle and conflict a. Major strikes: gains and losses— Homestead, Pullman (In Re Debs, 1895), Lawrence b. Management’s position c. Weapons or tactics employed in disputes between labor and management d. Attitude and role of government

**Reds (PG)**

1. A radical American journalist becomes involved with the Communist revolution in Russia, and hopes to bring its spirit and idealism to the United States.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Individuals, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life, Civil Liberties Restrictions, Economic Systems
3. B. Restraint and involvement: 1914-1920 1. United States involvement a. Efforts at neutrality and “preparedness” b. Causes of United States entry into World c. United States role in the war d. United States reaction to the Russian Revolution C. Wartime constitutional issues 1. War opposition and patriotism: the draft issue 2. Espionage and Sedition acts 3. Schenck v. United States, 1919; clear and present danger doctrine 4. Red Scare, 1918-1919

**Iron Jawed Angels (NR)**

1. Defiant young activists take the women’s suffrage movement by storm, putting their lives at risk to help American women win the right to vote.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Individuals, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life
3. Woodrow Wilson and the New Freedom a. Progressivism at its zenith; the 1912 election e. Women’s suffrage amendment 5. World War I: effect on domestic reform

**Cesar Chavez (PG 13)**

1. A biography of the civil rights leader and activist.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Individuals, Organizations, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life, Economic Systems, Civil Liberties Restrictions
3. 5. Rising consciousness of Hispanic-Americans a. “Brown power” movement b. Organizing farm labor (Cesar Chavez)

**Malcolm X (PG 13)**

1. Biographical epic of the controversial and influential Black Nationalist leader, from his early life and career as a small-time gangster, to his ministry as a member of the Nation of Islam
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Individuals, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life
3. …3. Continued demands for equality: civil rights movement a. Black protest, pride, and power (1) NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People): legal judicial leadership, Urban League b. Case studies (1) SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee): sit-in movement among college students (2) SCLC (Southern Christian Leader-ship Conference): promote nonviolent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts (3) CORE (Congress of Racial Equality): “Freedom Riders” (4) Testing of segregation laws (5) Others: Black Muslims; prominence of Malcolm X: advocating separation of races, separate state in the United States (6) Civil unrest: Watts riot, 1965, as example; Kerner Commission (7) Assassination of Malcolm X (February 1965) c. Legislative impact (1) Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States, 1964), modifications since 1964 (2) 24th Amendment (eliminating poll tax) (3) Voting Rights Act, 1965 (4) Court decisions since 1948 upholding or modifying preferential treatment in employment; equal access to housing; travel and accommodations; voting rights; educational equity (5) Fair Housing Act, 1968…

**Selma (PG 13)**

1. A chronicle of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.’s campaign to secure equal voting rights via an epic march from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, in 1965.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Individuals, Constitutional Principles, Presidential Actions, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life
3. …3. Continued demands for equality: civil rights movement a. Black protest, pride, and power (1) NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People): legal judicial leadership, Urban League b. Case studies (1) SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee): sit-in movement among college students (2) SCLC (Southern Christian Leader-ship Conference): promote nonviolent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts (3) CORE (Congress of Racial Equality): “Freedom Riders” (4) Testing of segregation laws (5) Others: Black Muslims; prominence of Malcolm X: advocating separation of races, separate state in the United States (6) Civil unrest: Watts riot, 1965, as example; Kerner Commission (7) Assassination of Malcolm X (February 1965) c. Legislative impact (1) Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States, 1964), modifications since 1964 (2) 24th Amendment (eliminating poll tax) (3) Voting Rights Act, 1965 (4) Court decisions since 1948 upholding or modifying preferential treatment in employment; equal access to housing; travel and accommodations; voting rights; educational equity (5) Fair Housing Act, 1968…

**Loving (PG 13)**

1. The story of Richard and Mildred Loving, a couple whose arrest for interracial marriage in 1960s Virginia began a legal battle that would end with the Supreme Court's historic 1967 decision.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Individuals, Organizations, Constitutional Principles, Diversity, Change, Reform, Social Movements, Culture and Intellectual Life
3. …3. Continued demands for equality: civil rights movement a. Black protest, pride, and power (1) NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People): legal judicial leadership, Urban League b. Case studies (1) SNCC (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee): sit-in movement among college students (2) SCLC (Southern Christian Leader-ship Conference): promote nonviolent resistance, sit-ins, boycotts (3) CORE (Congress of Racial Equality): “Freedom Riders” (4) Testing of segregation laws (5) Others: Black Muslims; prominence of Malcolm X: advocating separation of races, separate state in the United States (6) Civil unrest: Watts riot, 1965, as example; Kerner Commission (7) Assassination of Malcolm X (February 1965) c. Legislative impact (1) Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States, 1964), modifications since 1964 (2) 24th Amendment (eliminating poll tax) (3) Voting Rights Act, 1965 (4) Court decisions since 1948 upholding or modifying preferential treatment in employment; equal access to housing; travel and accommodations; voting rights; educational equity (5) Fair Housing Act, 1968…

**Snowden ®**

1. The NSA's illegal surveillance techniques are leaked to the public by one of the agency's employees, [Edward Snowden](http://www.imdb.com/name/nm5722984/?ref_=), in the form of thousands of classified documents distributed to the press.
2. Citizenship, Civic Values, Government, Constitutional Foundations, Individuals, Foreign Policy, Constitutional Principles, Economic Systems, Change, Culture and Intellectual Life
3. ‘The study of civics, citizenship, and government involves learning about political systems; the purposes of government and civic life; and the differing assumptions held by people across time and place regarding power, authority, governance, and law. (Adapted from The National Standards for Civics and Government, 1994)’

**The Killing Floor (PG)**

**American Socialist: The Life and Times of Victor Eugene Debs**

**Cradle Will Rock ®**

**Knock Down The House (PG)**

**Glory ®**

**Lincoln (PG 13)**

**Northern Lights**

**Mrs America (TV MA)**

**Pete Seeger: The Power of Song**

**Sir! No Sir!**

**The Kennedys (TV 14)**

**Trumbo ®**

**Into the West (TV 14)**

**Gasland II (NR)**

**Deepwater Horizon (PG 13)**

**When the Levees Broke (TV MA)**

**Sources**

Imdb.com

Nysed.gov