

US HISTORY GPS

UNIT 10

Recreating a National Social Identity

UNIT 10 Covers:

SSUSH21 The student will explain economic growth and its impact on the United States, 1945-1970.

- a. Describe the baby boom and its impact as shown by Levittown and the Interstate Highway Act.
- c. Analyze the impact of technology on American life; include the development of the personal computer and the cellular telephone.

SSUSH25 The student will describe changes in national politics since 1968.

- b. Explain the impact of Supreme Court decisions on ideas about civil liberties and civil rights; include such decisions as *Roe v. Wade* (1973) and the *Bakke* decision on affirmative action.
- e. Explain the relationship between Congress and President Bill Clinton; include the North American Free Trade Agreement and his impeachment and acquittal.
- f. Analyze the 2000 presidential election and its outcome, emphasizing the role of the electoral college.
- g. Analyze the response of President George W. Bush to the attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States, the war against terrorism, and the subsequent American interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.

II SSUSH 21: The student will explain economic growth and its impact on the US 1945-1970.

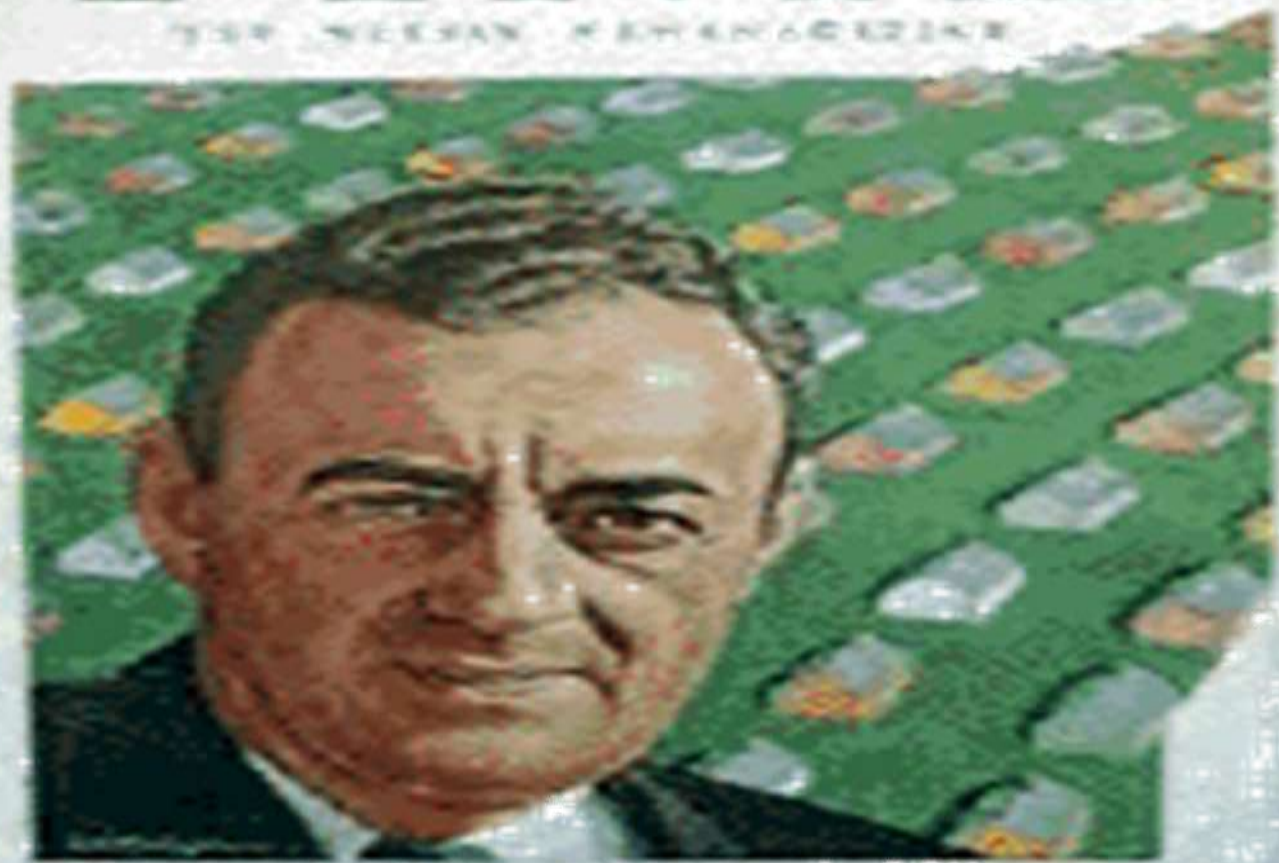
a. Describe the baby boom and its impact as shown by Levittown and the Interstate

- **Economic Growth**

- After World War II, soldiers returned home to America and settled back into the lives they had left behind. One effect of this was a huge growth in population called the **Baby Boom**.
- From the mid-1940s to the mid-1960s the birthrate quickly increased, reaching its high point in 1957, a year when over four million babies were born. The generation referred to as Baby Boomers is the largest generation in American history.

TIME

THE NEWSWEEKLY MAGAZINE



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- Another effect of the soldiers' return was a housing shortage. The veterans' new and growing families needed homes to live in. In response, housing developers such as William Levitt created methods of building houses faster, cheaper, and more efficiently.

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- These methods led to the creation of the first suburbs—communities outside of a city and mostly made up of single-family houses for people whose family members worked in the city. The first example of a suburb was on New York’s Long Island, where William Levitt’s **Levittown** was the first master-planned community in America.

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- Because the new suburbs were outside the limits of large cities, there was little public transportation available for the suburban residents.
- They needed cars and increased car ownership meant more roads were needed, so Congress passed the **Interstate Highway Act**, authorizing the construction of a national network of highways to connect every major city in America.
- In all, 41,000 miles of new expressways, or freeways, were built. It was a record-size public works project.

US Interstate Highway System



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c. Analyze the impact of technology on American life; include the development of the personal computer and the cellular telephone.

- **Technological Wonders**

- In addition to the television, other post-War advances in technology brought Americans closer together than ever before. Telephone lines covered the country, allowing people to stay in contact regardless of distance. By the 1970s, early versions of today's **personal computers**, the Internet, and **cellular phones** gave a few Americans a glimpse of the technologies that someday would connect everyone to each other regardless of where they were and would become as common as typewriters and public phone booths were in the 1970s.

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- **Supreme Court Decisions**

- The Supreme Court ruled on many cases that would change the perception of civil liberties and civil rights in America. Two controversial cases with the greatest impact were ***Roe v. Wade*** and ***Regents of University of California v. Bakke*** (also known as the Bakke decision).

Roe v. Wade ABORTION

- *Roe v. Wade*—1973—Addressed the right of women to choose whether to have an abortion under certain circumstances. By expanding the constitutional right of privacy to include abortion, the Court extended civil liberties protections.
- The *Roe v. Wade* decision prompted national debate that continues today. Debated subjects include whether and to what extent abortion should be legal, who should decide the legality of abortion, what methods the Supreme Court should use in adjudication, and what the role should be of religious and moral views in the political sphere.

Cal vs. Bakke- Affirmative Action

- *Regents of University of California v. Bakke*—1978—Ruled race can be used when considering applicants to colleges, but racial quotas cannot be used. The Court barred the use of quota systems in college admissions but expanded Americans' civil rights by giving constitutional protection to affirmative action programs that give equal access to minorities.

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- e. Explain the relationship between Congress and President Bill Clinton; include the North American Free Trade Agreement and his impeachment and acquittal.





25E NAFTA



- **Bill Clinton's** presidency included ratification of the **North American Free Trade Agreement**. NAFTA brought Mexico into a free-trade (tariff-free) zone already existing between the United States and Canada. Opponents believed NAFTA would send U.S. jobs to Mexico and harm the environment, while supporters believed it would open up the growing Mexican market to U.S. companies; these pros and cons are still argued today.

Hillary and Bill Clinton taken during the Lewinsky scandal



Monika Lewinsky- the intern that had a physical relationship with President Bill Clinton



e. Explain the relationship between Congress and President Bill Clinton; include the North American Free Trade Agreement and his impeachment and acquittal.

- Clinton also became the second president in U.S. history to suffer **impeachment**. The House of Representatives charged him with perjury and obstruction of justice.
- The charges were based on accusations of improper use of money from a real estate deal and allegations he had lied under oath about an improper relationship with a White House intern.
- Clinton denied the charges and the Senate then acquitted him, allowing Clinton to remain in office and finish his second term.

2000 Presidential Election Al Gore Democrat vs. George W. Bush Republican



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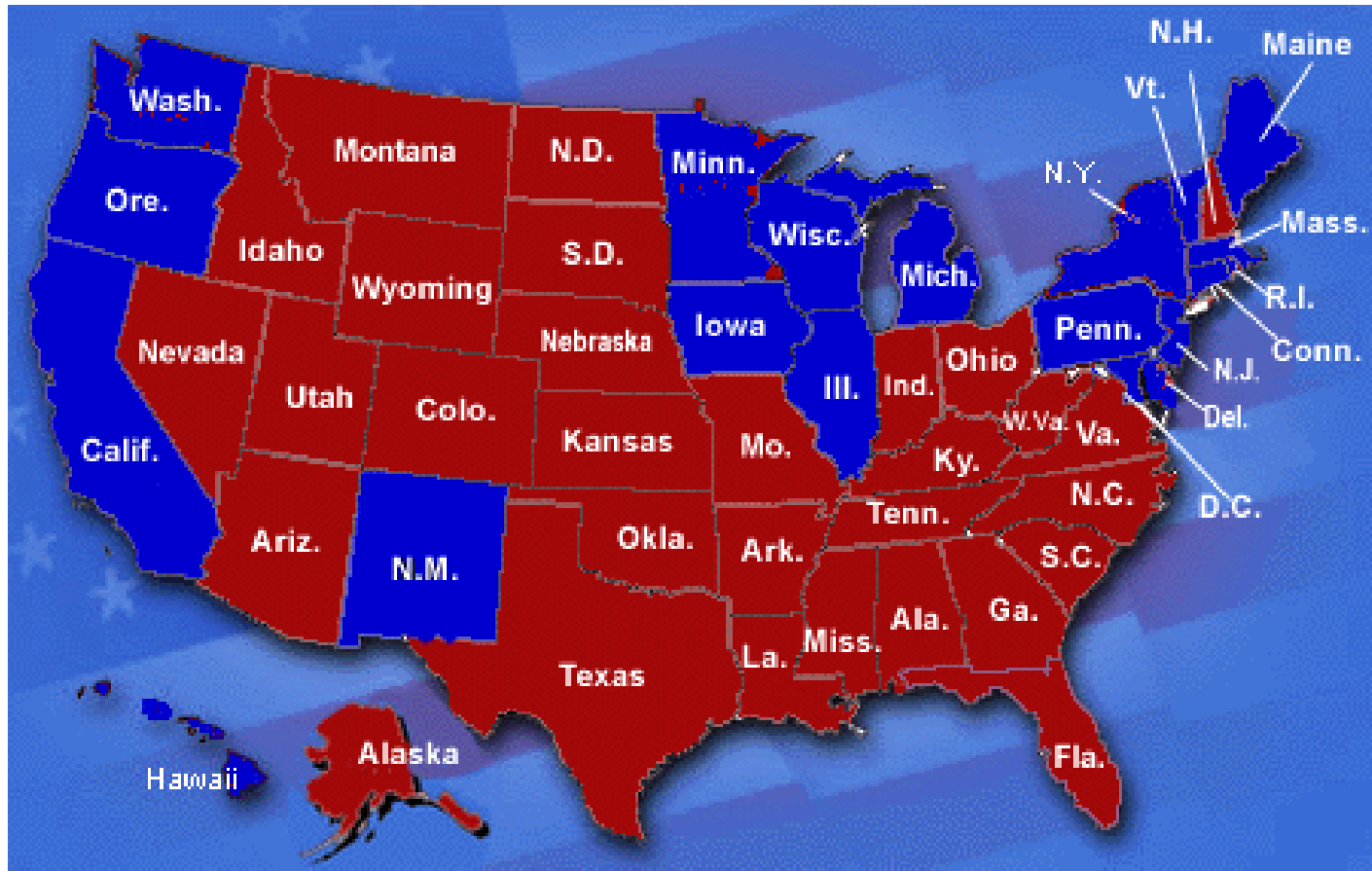
f. Analyze the 2000 presidential election and its outcome, emphasizing the role of the electoral college.

- **2000 Presidential Election**

- The presidential election of 2000 saw Clinton's vice president, Al Gore, facing the Republican governor of Texas, George W. Bush, as well as consumer advocate Ralph Nader, who ran as a third-party candidate. Polls showed the race would be close, and it turned out to be one of the closest elections in American history. Gore won the national popular vote by over 500,000 of the 105 million votes cast, but when American voters cast ballots for president, the national popular vote has no legal significance.

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- Rather, Americans are voting for members of the **Electoral College** representing each candidate. Each state is assigned “electors” in equal number to its total amount of U.S. representatives and senators. (Georgia had thirteen electors in 2000: eleven representatives and two senators). In the 2000 election, Bush won by receiving 271 votes in the Electoral College to Gore’s 266.

- ***SSUSH 25- g. Analyze the response of President George W. Bush to the attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States, the war against terrorism, and the subsequent American interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.***









Osama Bin Laden Leader of Al-Qaeda



An American flag is shown waving against a cloudy sky at sunset or sunrise. The flag is the central focus, with its stars and stripes clearly visible. Overlaid on the flag is the text "Freedom is not Free" in a white, serif font. The word "Freedom" is on the top line, "is" is on the second line, "not" is on the third line, and "Free" is on the fourth line. In the bottom right corner, the silhouette of a person's head and shoulders is visible, holding the flagpole. The background sky is a mix of soft, warm colors from the sun and cooler blues and greys from the clouds.

Freedom
is
not Free

U.S. Troops in IRAQ



SSUSH 25- *g. Analyze the response of President George W. Bush to the attacks of September 11, 2001, on the United States, the war against terrorism, and the subsequent American interventions in Afghanistan and Iraq.*

- **Bush Administration**
- **George W. Bush's** presidency will always be remembered for al-Qaeda's attacks on September 11, 2001 (9/11). In response, and with overwhelming support of both Congress and the American people, he signed a law the next month to allow the U.S. government to hold foreign citizens suspected of being terrorists for up to seven days without charging them with a crime.

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- This law also increased the ability of American law-enforcement agencies to search private communications and personal records. Then he created the Department of Homeland Security and charged it with protecting the United States from terrorist attacks and responding to natural disasters.
- 2,998 Americans lost their lives that day and another 6200+ were injured.

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- In October 2001, another of Bush's responses to the 9/11 terrorist attacks was his authorizing **Operation Enduring Freedom**, the invasion of Afghanistan by Taliban government was harboring the al-Qaeda leadership.
- The allied forces quickly defeated the Taliban government and destroyed the al-Qaeda network in Afghanistan; however, al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden escaped.

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- The invasion of Afghanistan was part of Bush's larger **war on terrorism**, for which he built an international coalition to fight the al-Qaeda network and other terrorist groups.
- In March 2003, American and British troops invaded Iraq in **Operation Iraqi Freedom**. Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, went into hiding while U.S. forces searched for the weapons of mass destruction (WMD) that Bush feared Hussein had and could supply to terrorists for use against the United States.
- No WMD were found before Hussein was captured. He was convicted of crimes against humanity and executed in 2006.

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- . The fight to bring democracy to Iraq still is going on today, a fight that was called un-winnable in 2005, 2006 and 2007, is now seen as an operation that is giving Iraqi's a chance for their country to succeed as a democracy. Many point to the U.S. troop surge, the Sons of Iraq program, and the brutality of Al-Qaeda turning Iraqis against them as the turning points which led to coalition success in O.I.F.

Reconstruction and Aid a key part of Operation Iraqi Freedom



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- Operation Iraqi Freedom has not only been about regime change, but also the reconstruction of Iraq, below is a list of reconstruction in Iraq as of March 1, 2009
- Multi-National Forces Gulf Region Division Cumulative Reconstruction Fact Sheet
- *(Data as of 01 March 09)*
- More than 4,400 projects complete, valued at nearly \$7 billion
- Electricity—U.S. and Iraqi efforts adding 6,000 megawatts to the grid
- Oil—3 million barrels per day capacity met
- Public Works & Water—Water/sewer projects directly benefit more than 5 million people
- Medical facilities—treating millions of people/year
- Schools—more than 1,100 schools serving hundreds of thousands of children
- Transportation—hundreds of roads, railroads, aviation and port projects
- Security/Justice—hundreds of border posts, entry facilities, courthouses, fire stations, etc.
- *As of 01 Mar 09, GRD has:*
- **4,497** projects completed – construction cost of \$6.8 billion; program cost (construction + administration) of \$7.2 billion
- **344** projects ongoing (started not completed and awarded not started) – construction cost of \$1.8 billion; program cost of \$2.0 billion

Robert Talley died in Operation Iraqi Freedom



2004 Joseph Mosner Iraq injured by IED
(improvised explosive device)



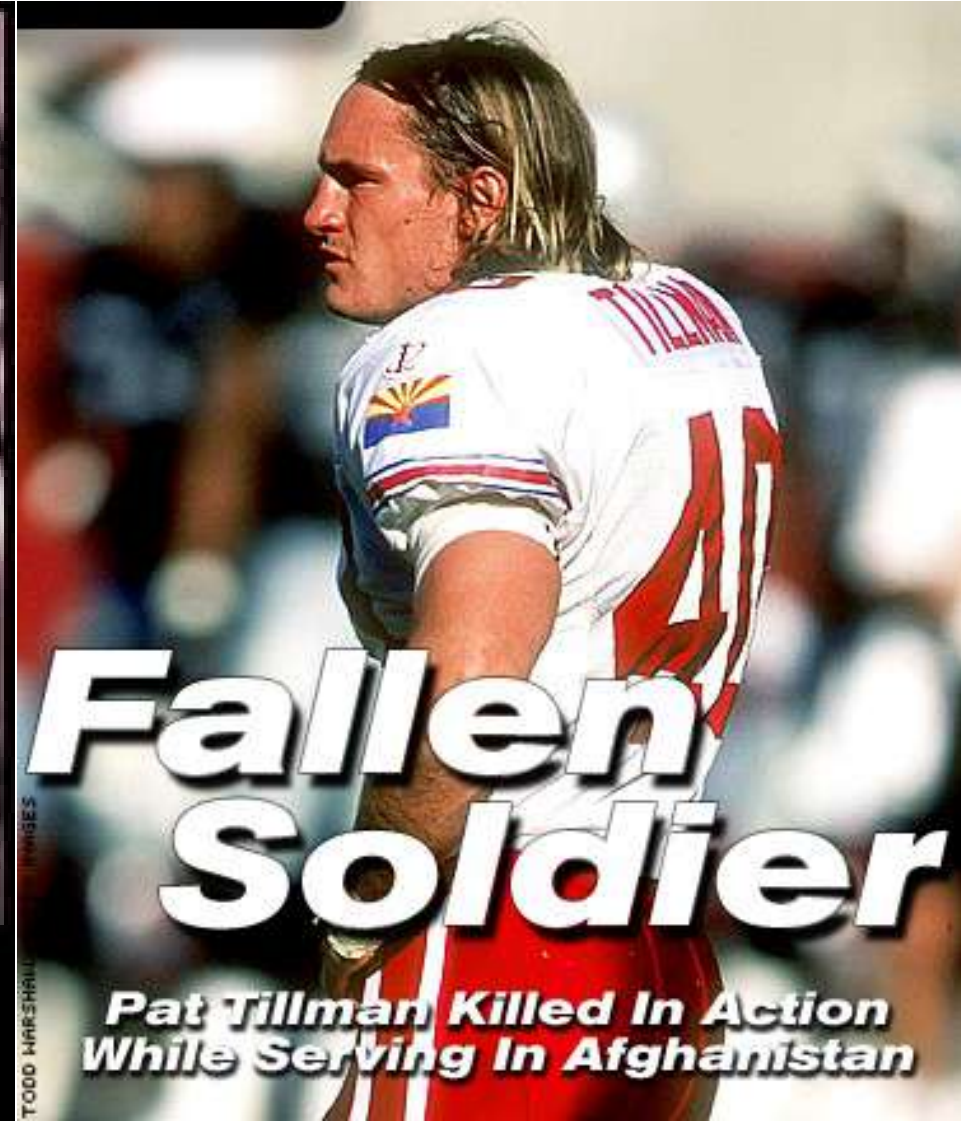
While [Iraq](#) in the 1950s was the first Arab country to name a female minister and adopt a progressive family law, the leadership aspirations of women were mostly quashed under Saddam Hussein's macho government. Things have changed....of the estimated 14,400 candidates in the 2009 Iraqi National Elections, close to 4,000 are women, here a women is pictured after voting



Pat Tillman is killed in Afghanistan in 2004. Tillman turned down a multi-million dollar NFL contract to deploy to Afghanistan. Tillman quit the NFL and joined the elite U.S. Army Rangers because the events of 9/11 bothered him deeply



Patrick Tillman
1976-2004



TODD MARSHALL IMAGES

U.S. deaths in Iraq (as of 4/27/09- 4,272 American service members who have died since the start of Operation Iraqi Freedom)



US forces kill Osama bin Laden in Pakistan May 2, 2012

