

SOC131: UNITED STATES HISTORY W/ AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

THIS COURSE DOES NOT REQUIRE A FINAL EXAM

SYLLABUS

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS NOW!

Keep work organized by week, clearly labeled and typed or copy/paste onto your syllabus. Math and hand done projects: photograph, scan or screenshot and copy/paste to your syllabus. Keep images small so your file isn't too large to submit or save work as a PDF. Go to "Student Services" online for any issues with this course. If you need Microsoft Word, request an email from Student Services and follow the steps given to you.

- **SUBMITTING WORK: YOU MUST SUBMIT ALL WEEKS AT ONCE** on one file. Your syllabus may be submitted separately if you chose not to add your work to it. Go to the website and select "Submit Work", complete the form and attach your work. You may also share a public link such as Gdocs. You have two attempts at receiving a passing grade of "C" or better so submit your full effort original work. Do not mail work. You will receive a reply in about 5 business days. Do not call or email asking for us to verify your work. All components of your course must be completed by the end of the 8th week from the time of your registration; 12 weeks for a 2 credit class. If you have a medical emergency or disability preventing you from completing your class, contact "Student Services" and send an email to request up to a 2-week extension

WEEK ONE

US HISTORY VIDEO LECTURES

ASSIGNMENT: Watch the following video and take notes. Share your notes below

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/history-survey/us-history-survey/v/us-history-overview-1-jamestown-to-the-civil-war>

US History Overview 1: Jamestown to the Civil War

ADD NOTES HERE

ASSIGNMENT: Watch the following video and take notes. Share your notes below

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/history-survey/us-history-survey/v/us-history-overview-2-reconstruction-to-the-great-depression>

US History overview 2: Reconstruction to the Great Depression

ADD NOTES HERE

READ: UNITED STATES IN BRIEF – (it's a PDF with your class downloads)

The textbook “United States in Brief” has been designed especially as a quick overview of our history. It is especially helpful for English Language Learners. You will use this text to address the assignments below. This is an excellent way for you to get a snapshot of America’s history. Let’s get started.

ASSIGNMENTS: Complete the “QUIZ” section for each of the CHAPTERS 1 - 7 and place the questions and answers below.

1.) Early America 2.) Colonial Period 3.) The Road to Independence 4.) Revolution 5.) Forming a National Government 6.) Early Years, Westward Expansion, and Regional Differences 7.) Conflict within the United States

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

American Revolution

Support Videos: <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/road-to-revolution/the-american-revolution/v/the-seven-years-war-part-1>

ASSIGNMENT: Using the various documents presented in your text, the lectures above, and YOUR OWN independent research, respond to,

- 1.) Discuss the Seven Years War
- 2.) Discuss the Boston Massacre and Boston tea Party
- 3.) What were “The Intolerable Acts”?
- 4.) What was the intent of the Declaration of Independence?
- 5.) “What made the American Revolution such a monumental event”? (1 page double spaced size 12 Times New Roman font – with direct citations)

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

WEEK TWO

READ: UNITED STATES IN BRIEF – (it's a PDF with your class downloads)

The textbook “United States in Brief” has been designed especially as a quick overview of our history. It is especially helpful for English Language Learners. You will use this text to address the assignments below. This is an excellent way for you to get a snapshot of America’s history. Let’s get started.

ASSIGNMENTS: Complete the “QUIZ” section for each of the CHAPTERS 8 -14 and place the questions and answers below.

8.) Civil War and Post-War Reconstruction 9.) Growth and Transformation 10.) Discontent and Reform
11.) World War I, 1920s Prosperity, and the Great Depression 12.) The New Deal and World War II 13.)
The Cold War, Korean Conflict, and Vietnam 14.) Cultural Change 1950–1980

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

US HISTORY VIDEO LECTURES

ASSIGNMENT: Watch the following video and take notes. Share your notes below

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/history-survey/us-history-survey/v/us-history-overview-3-wwii-to-vietnam>

US History overview 3: WWII to Vietnam

ADD NOTES HERE

ASSIGNMENT: Watch the following video and take notes. Share your notes below

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/history-survey/us-history-survey/v/appomattox-court-house-and-lincoln-s-assassination>

Appomattox and Lincoln’s assassination

ADD NOTES HERE

ASSIGNMENT: Watch the following video and take notes. Share your notes below

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/history-survey/us-history-survey/v/when->

When Capitalism is great and not-so-great

ADD NOTES HERE

WEEK THREE

WARS

ASSIGNMENT: READ YOUR WORLD WAR I DOWNLOAD: Based on the reading, what were 2 major causes of World War I; when and why did the U.S. get involved, and what lasting impact has the war had on society as a whole?

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

WORLD WAR II STORIES: Read World War II Stories – select 1 story (testimonies): From the story you have read, what is your impression of the World War II? Is the veteran proud to have been in the war? Why/why not?

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

KOREAN AND COLD WAR: (Read the DOWNLOAD) AND WATCH

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/world-history/euro-hist/cold-war/v/korean-war-overview> 1 page typed summary highlighting: what provoked the war, who were enemies and allies, who were the leaders/heads, what military strikes took place, what was the outcome, and what was the lasting impact.

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

Vietnam War: Read the DOWNLOAD “Vietnam War: The Strategic Importance” and watch

<https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/world-history/euro-hist/cold-war/v/vietnam-war>

VIETNAM WAR: Based on the author’s opinion, why was the Vietnam War important?

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

HEARTS AND MINDS – Vietnam War Footage

Conduct independent study and locate Vietnam Footage (videos) for your report - here is a

link to get you started

- 1.) <http://www.military.com/video/operations-and-strategy/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-combat-footage/3620986998001>
- 2.) Summarize your analysis, judgment, thoughts, “wonderings” and feelings in **two full pages.**

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

- 3.) WAR IN IRAQ: Read your download: Based on the reading, was the War in Iraq a war that was supported by the majority of Americans? Why did America choose to go to war? Was this war necessary? Support.

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

Week 4

OUR GOVERNMENT

LECTURES – SUPPLY NOTES FOR EACH LECTURE

Articles of Confederation <https://www.coursera.org/lecture/chemerinsky-on-constitutional-law-structure-of-government/from-the-articles-of-confederation-to-the-constitution-S9iEb>

ADD NOTES HERE

The Structure of the Constitution <https://www.coursera.org/lecture/chemerinsky-on-constitutional-law-structure-of-government/from-the-articles-of-confederation-to-the-constitution-S9iEb>

ADD NOTES HERE

Allocating Power <https://www.coursera.org/lecture/chemerinsky-on-constitutional-law-structure-of-government/allocating-power-bkzm6>

ADD NOTES HERE

The Bill of Rights <https://www.coursera.org/lecture/chemerinsky-on->

[constitutional-law-structure-of-government/the-bill-of-rights-lwchx](https://www.coursera.org/lecture/chemerinsky-on-constitutional-law-structure-of-government/the-bill-of-rights-lwchx)

ADD NOTES HERE

Why a Written Constitution <https://www.coursera.org/lecture/chemerinsky-on-constitutional-law-structure-of-government/why-a-written-constitution-aUife>

ADD NOTES HERE

BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=svdDi8l6jm4>

ADD NOTES HERE

THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jnK51-vmFYk>

ADD NOTES HERE

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OUyo3gz-MKw>

ADD NOTES HERE

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BysQpZ61LHo>

ADD NOTES HERE

Types of Government

<http://stutzfamily.com/mrstutz/WorldAffairs/typesofgovt.html>

The chart from the link above clearly defines EACH type of governments BASED ON...

Economy – Name and describe the 3 types

Politics– Name and describe the 7 types

Authority – Name and describe the 4 types

ASSIGNMENT:

- 1.) List the type of Government
- 2.) From a “government” point of view, list one positive result of governing this way.
- 3.) From a citizens point of view, list one negative result of being governed by that type.

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

WEEK FIVE

US Constitution

Full text of the US Constitution: <http://constitutionus.com/>

Reading of the Constitution: <http://www.c-spanclassroom.org/Video/1506/US+House+Reading+of+the+Constitution.aspx>

Support video series: <https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/us-history/road-to-revolution/creating-a-nation/v/the-articles-of-confederation>

Using the links embedded in your **United States History Text**, preview both the Articles of Confederation and the United States Constitution.

- 1.) Why is it, do you suppose, the Articles of Confederation was not written with the same strength and tone as the United States Constitution?
- 2.) The “Articles” are often referred to as weak; however, this document was indeed strong in at least one way. Decide on the strength of the “Articles” and explain your point of view.
- 3.) The US Constitution cannot be changed, only amendments added? What is the significance of this? Provide an example using an actual constitutional amendment.

- 4.) The Bill of Rights is remarked to be our “Freedom” law; how so and is this Bill complete? Explain
- 5.) What is the basic structure of the Constitution?
- 6.) What are the roles and functions of the three branches of government?
- 7.) How do separation of powers and checks and balances affect the U.S. Government?
- 8.) What are the rights, liberties, and responsibilities of U.S. citizens?
- 9.) How is the Constitution a living document?
- 10.) Case study: Children who belonged to an unpopular religion sold their church’s magazines on the streets. The police stopped them because they were violating a state law forbidding children under the age of 12 to sell periodicals of any kind on the street. Leaders of the church said the police had violated their constitutional right to religious freedom. Do you agree? Support

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION TEST

DIRECTIONS: BOLD your answers

01. What was the name of the first document of national government / constitution for the United States?

- a) Mayflower Compact c) Articles of Confederation
- b) Declaration of Independence d) Bill of Rights

02. In what year was the current constitution written?

- a) 1776 b) 1781 c) 1787 d) 1793

03. The current constitution was written in the late 1700s in order to [**a) strengthen OR b) weaken**] the central government of the United States.

04. The Constitutional Convention that wrote the current constitution was held in:

- a) Boston b) New York City c) Philadelphia d) Washington DC

05. Who is considered the “Father of the Constitution” for his efforts in the writing of the current constitution?

- a) Thomas Jefferson b) James Madison c) James Monroe d) George Washington

06. The “Great Compromise” at the Constitutional Convention :

- a) allowed the states to keep certain specific powers / responsibilities.
- b) created a two “branch” or house national legislature.
- c) gave full citizenship rights to slaves.
- d) resulted in the writing of the Bill of Rights.

07. What vote of the states was required to “ratify” (adopt) the current constitution?

- a) 7/13’s b) 9/13’s c) 13/13’s: unanimous

08. The introduction to the current constitution is known as the:

- a) articles b) amendments c) preamble

09. The seven original sections of the current constitution are known as the:

a) articles b) amendments c) preamble

10. The additions / changes made in the current constitution over the years are known as the:

a) articles b) amendments c) preamble

11. How many “additions / changes” have been made in the current constitution over the years?

a) 10 b) 15 c) 22 d) 27 e) 30

12. What is the more “common name” for the first ten amendments to the constitution?

a) Articles of Confederation c) Social Contract

b) Bill of Rights d) Writs of Assistance

13. What is the name for the form or plan of government in which powers are divided among one national government and many state governments?

a) checks and balances b) federal system c) separation of powers

14. Powers that belong only to our nation’s central government are known as:

a) concurrent powers b) delegated powers c) reserved powers

15. Powers that belong only to the different states are known as:

a) concurrent powers b) delegated powers c) reserved powers

16. Powers that are shared by both the central government and the states are known as:

a) concurrent powers b) delegated powers c) reserved powers

17. The principle that divides powers and duties among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of a government is known as:

a) checks and balances b) federal system c) separation of powers

18. The principle that gives the legislative, executive, or judicial branches the right to block the misuse of power by any of the other branches of government is known as:

a) checks and balances b) impeachment process c) judicial review

19. The “technical name” for the type of government established by the current constitution is:

a) democracy b) monarchy c) oligarchy d) republic

20. What is the name given to the procedure for removing an individual from an office / position of power within the national government?

a) amendment process b) impeachment process c) judicial review

21. Which principle of government allows the federal court system to rule on both the constitutionality and meaning of a federal law?

a) amendment process b) concurrent powers c) judicial review

22. What is the name for the principle of U.S. government that permits the legislative branch to pass specific laws to carry out its broadly defined responsibilities?

a) checks and balances b) elastic clause c) reserved powers

23. Which branch of the central government makes / enacts / passes laws?

a) executive b) judicial c) legislative

24. Which branch of the central government enforces laws?

a) executive b) judicial c) legislative

25. Which branch of the central government decides if a law is constitutional?
a) executive b) judicial c) legislative
26. Which branch of government appoints federal judges?
a) executive b) judicial c) legislative
27. Which branch of government accuses and tries (impeaches and convicts) and then removes federal officials from office?
a) executive b) judicial c) legislative
28. Which government(s) can borrow money?
a) only the federal (central) government b) only the states c) both federal and states
29. Which government(s) can print and coin money? a) federal only b) states only c) Both fed. & states
30. Which government(s) can declare war?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
31. Which government(s) can establish a military (armed forces)?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
32. Which government(s) can tax?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
33. Which government(s) can establish courts?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
34. Which governments(s) set marriage and divorce laws?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
35. Which government(s) sets standard weights and measures?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
36. Which government(s) can create a postal system?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
37. Which government(s) can regulate "intrastate" (within a state) trade and commerce (business)?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
38. Which government(s) can regulate "interstate" (between or among states) trade and commerce?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
39. Which government(s) can "propose" amendments to the Constitution?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
40. Which government(s) can "ratify" (approve) amendments to the Constitution?
a) only the federal government b) only the states c) both federal and states
41. Which of the following is **NOT** a check by the legislative branch on the executive branch?
a) The President vetoes a bill passed by Congress.
b) Congress overrides a presidential veto.

c) Congress approves a presidential appointment.

42. Which of the following is **NOT** a check by the executive branch on the legislative branch?

- a) The President calls a special session of Congress.
- b) Congress impeaches and tries a President.
- c) The President suggests a new law.

43. What is the “official name” of the legislative branch of the federal government?

- a) Cabinet b) Congress c) Supreme Court

44. Who officially declares war?

- a) Congress b) the President c) the Supreme Court

45. The U.S. Congress is “bicameral.” This means?

- a) It contains members from the two major political parties.
- b) It has two houses or branches.

46. The U.S. House of Representatives has how many members?

- a) 59 b) 100 c) 118 d) 435 e) 538

47. The U.S. Senate has how many members?

- a) 59 b) 100 c) 118 d) 435 e) 538

48. Which statement is **true**?

- a) Each state has the same number of U.S. Representatives.
- b) Each state has the same number of U.S. Senators.

49. What does “taking the census” mean?

- a) Collecting taxes.
- b) Assigning different responsibilities to the federal and state governments.
- c) Counting the population.

50. How often is the census taken?

- a) every year. b) every five years. c) every ten years. d) every twenty years.

51. The term of office of a U.S. Representative is:

- a) two years b) four years c) six years d) life

52. The term of office of a U.S. Senator is:

- a) two years b) four years c) six years d) life

53. What fraction / percentage of the U.S. Senate is elected every two years?

- a) 1/5 (20%) b) 1/4 (25%) c) 1/3 (33 1/3%) d) 1/2 (50%)

54. What is the age requirement for a U.S. Representative?

- a) There is no requirement. b) 21 c) 25 d) 30 e) 35

55. What is the age requirement for a U.S. Senator?

- a) There is no requirement. b) 21 c) 25 d) 30 e) 35

56. What is the “title” of the presiding officer in the U.S. House of Representatives?

- a) Chief Justice b) President Pro Tempore c) Speaker d) Vice-President

57. What is the "title" of the presiding officer in the U.S. Senate?
a) Chief Justice b) President Pro Tempore c) Speaker d) Vice-President
58. Which power belongs to the U.S. House of Representatives?
a) The power to impeach officials. b) The power to try impeachment cases
59. Who tries impeachment cases?
a) The President's Cabinet b) the Senate c) the Supreme Court
60. Who approves treaties (agreements with other nations)?
a) The House of Representatives b) the Senate c) the Supreme Court
61. In which body must all tax bills originate (be introduced)?
a) House of Representatives b) the Senate c) the Supreme Court?
62. Which body approves all presidential appointments? a) US House b) US Senate c) Supreme Court
63. Which body elects the president if the Electoral College fails to do so?
a) House of Representatives b) the Senate c) the Supreme Court
64. Why do we have "democratic" vs "republican" parties? _____
65. According to the 2010 census, Illinois has how many U.S. Representatives? _____
66. Illinois has how many U.S. Senators? _____
67. How many years in a president's term?
a) two b) four c) six d) eight
68. Nationwide there are how many electoral votes?
a) 50 b) 100 c) 435 d) 538
69. How many electoral votes does a candidate need to receive to win the presidency in the Electoral College?
a) 26 b) 51 c) 218 d) 270
70. The candidate who receives the most electoral votes automatically wins the presidency.
a) true b) false
71. Which group elects the president if the Electoral College fails to do so?
a) Congress b) House of Representatives c) Senate d) Supreme Court
72. How many judges serve on the US Supreme Court?
a) five b) seven c) nine d) eleven
73. How long is the term of a federal judge?
a) four years b) six years c) as long as the president who appointed them is in office d) life
74. What is the minimum age for voting in the US?
a) sixteen b) eighteen c) twenty d) twenty-one

75. What did the prohibition amendment ban / end?
a) child labor b) alcoholic beverages c) slavery d) voting by women

Week 6

Great Depression – Causes

From the US History textbook, the links below, previous videos, lectures and your OWN independent research, respond to the two questions. Be detailed in your responses and give support.

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/48.asp>

- 1.) Who and/or what decision or event was the greatest contributor to the Great Depression? How did America show its resilience during these dark years?
- 2.) What law/s/ were enacted at this time, which had a great impact on society? Support

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

From the US History textbook, the links below, previous videos, lectures and your OWN independent research, respond to the two questions. Be detailed in your responses and give support.

<http://www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution>

<http://www.britannica.com/event/Industrial-Revolution>

- 1.) What issued in the great industrial revolution? What made it a “revolution”? What significant technology was developed at this time and how did this big time of industry impact society as a whole in both negative and positive way/s/? (Support) (2 pages minimum)
- 2.) How is the Industrial Revolution a foreshadowing of our current age of technology? What is your prediction of the future of technology – its advances – its negative and positive impact on jobs, environment, and humanity as a whole? (2 page minimum)

ADD RESPONSE/S/ HERE