

Social Studies
Chapter 12: Into Modern Times

Name: Key

I. The Vietnam War (America involved 1965-1970)

P.422

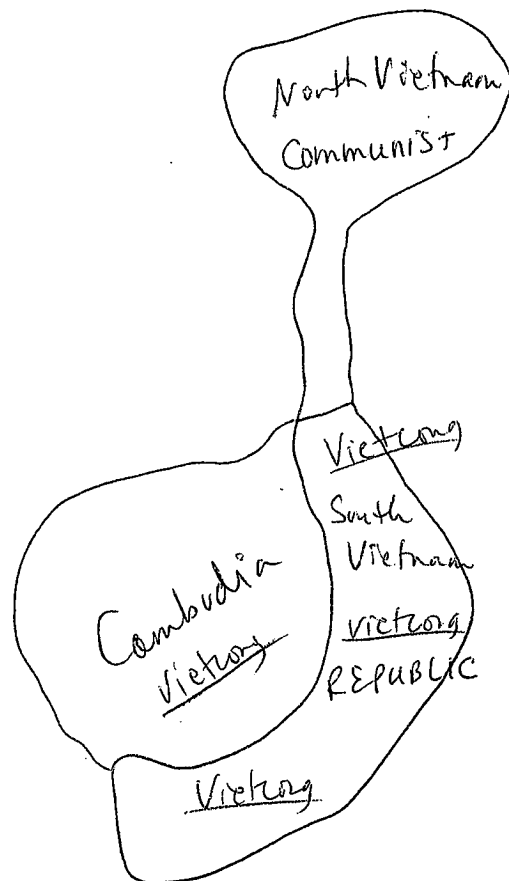
A. Problems in Vietnam

1. Vietnam split
 - a. North - Communist
 - b. South - Republic
2. Vietcong
 - a. South Vietnamese Communists
 - b. tried to take over with the help of North Vietnam
 - c. fought in small groups throughout the jungle
3. U.S. gets involved
 - a. sent money, supplies, and soldiers to help
 - b. sent planes to bomb North Vietnam to stop supplies
 - c. sent MORE soldiers - 500,000 soldiers serving there
 - d. used helicopters to haul troops in and out
4. too much for the U.S.
 - a. war and Johnson's programs cost billions
 - b. had to borrow money
 - c. led to **inflation** - need more money to buy same goods and services
 - d. weakened the economy

B. Citizens are Divided

1. **Hawks**
 - a. nation's leaders that supported the war
 - b. felt the U.S. should stop Communism
 - c. feared the **domino theory** - if one Asian country fell to communism, more would follow
2. **Doves**
 - a. nation's leaders who wanted the war to end
 - b. thought Vietnam should figure it out on their own
 - c. didn't want any more American soldiers to die
 - d. didn't think South Vietnam could ever win anyway
3. losses
 - a. thousands killed
 - b. many MIA - missing in action
 - c. many POWs - prisoners of war
 - d. 1/4 soldiers felt they were being effective in Vietnam
4. protests at home
 - a. marched
 - b. burned draft cards

- c. fled to Canada to avoid the draft
- C. Richard Nixon Becomes President (1969)
1. Johnson didn't even run again
 2. Nixon promised to end the war quickly
 - a. wanted to keep South Vietnam a republic, though
 - b. trained South Vietnamese troops to fight on their own
 - c. pulled U.S. soldiers out
 - d. sent them to Cambodia to destroy Vietcong bases there
 3. agreed to a **cease-fire**
 - a. Temporary end to conflict
 - b. brought troops home in '73
 - c. South Vietnam had to surrender without U.S. help
 - d. the war was over
 - e. North Vietnam controlled the entire Country
 4. Vietnam War Memorial
 - a. designed by Maya Lin
 - b. 58,000 names of killed or MIA soldiers

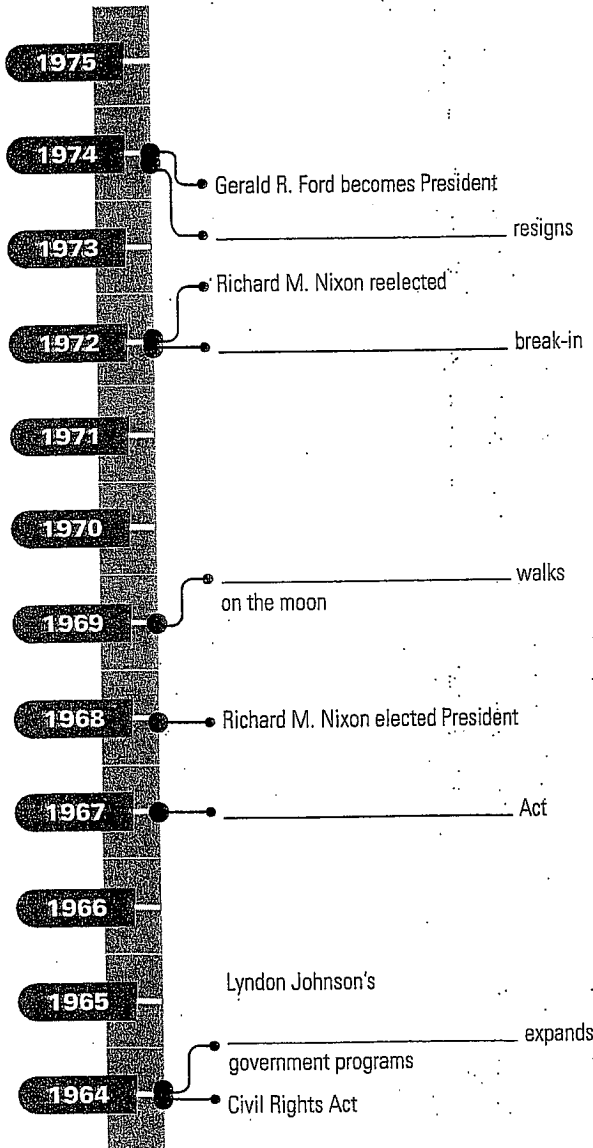


The Vietnam War Years

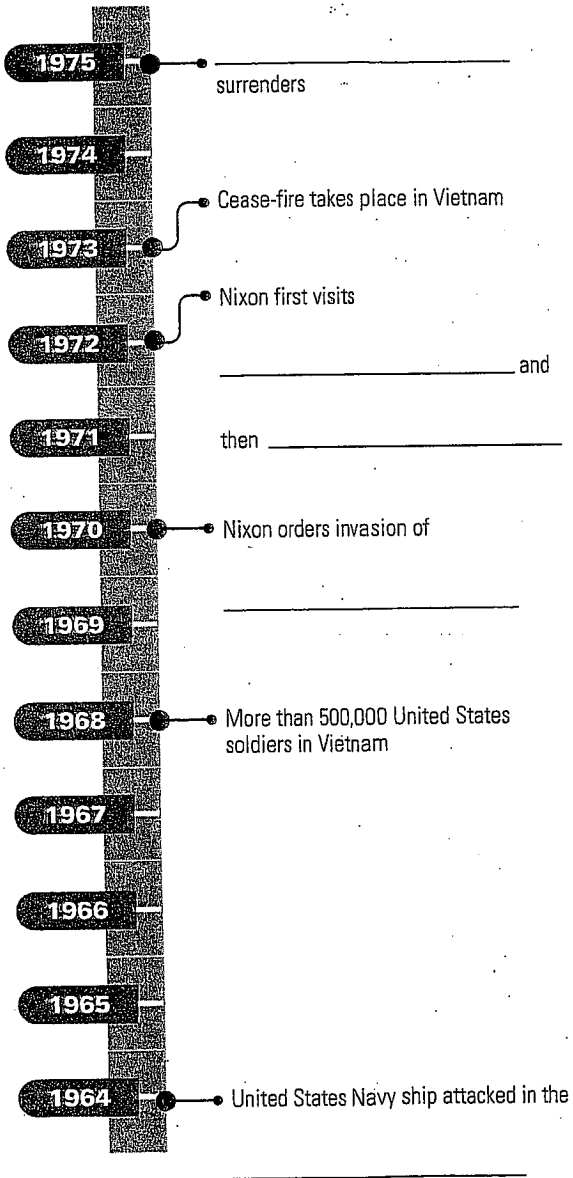
Directions Use the words in the box to complete the time lines below. Then use the time lines to answer the questions on page 115.

Watergate	Nixon	Great Society	Neil Armstrong	Air Quality
Gulf of Tonkin	China	Cambodia	the Soviet Union	South Vietnam

Domestic events:



Foreign events:



(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Directions Use the time lines on page 114 to answer the questions below.

1 Which event came first, the attack on the United States Navy in the Gulf of Tonkin or the Air Quality Act? _____

2 What was the name of Lyndon Johnson's expansion of government programs?

3 How many United States soldiers were in Vietnam in 1968?

4 What domestic event could also be considered an international scientific breakthrough? _____

5 How did President Nixon expand the Vietnam War in 1970?

6 What 1972 event led to President Nixon's resignation?

7 When did Richard Nixon resign? _____

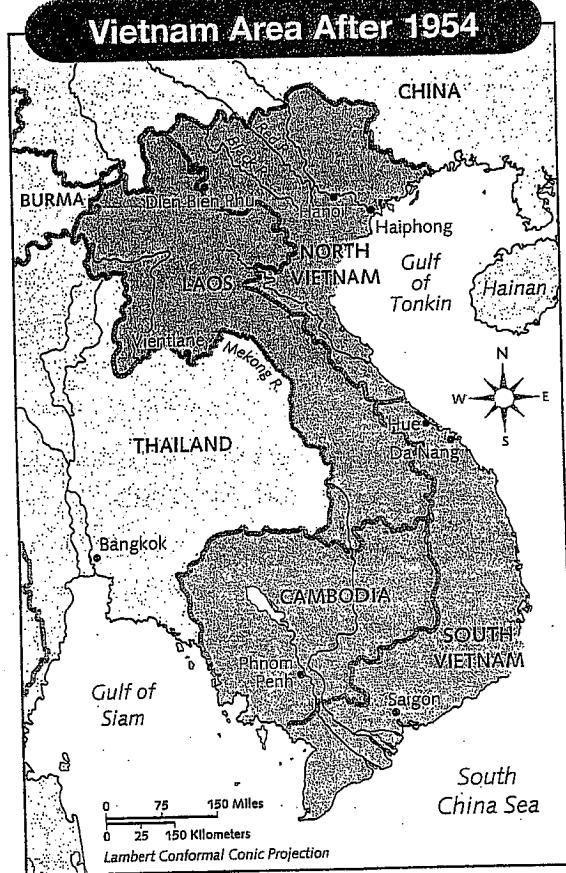
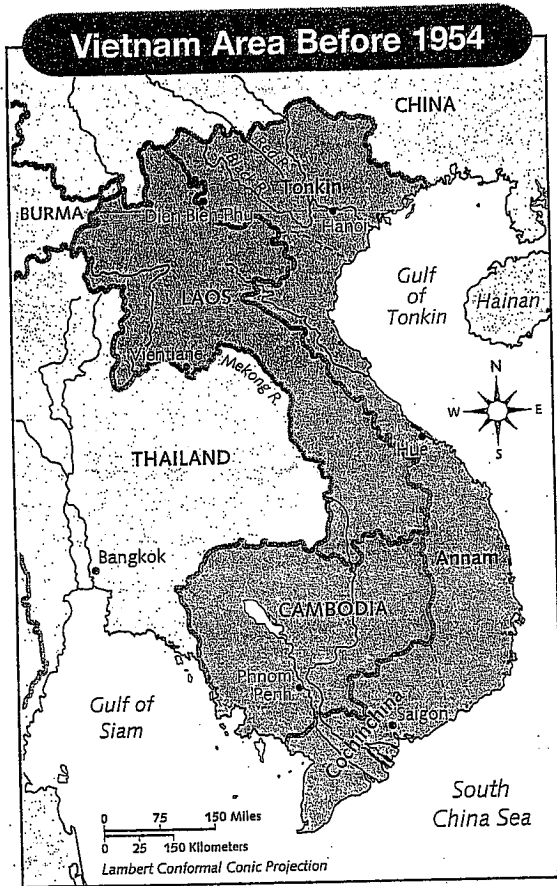
8 What communist countries did President Nixon visit in 1972?



MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

Identify Changing Borders

Directions Use the maps below to answer the questions on page 105.



(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Directions Use the maps on page 104 to answer the questions below.

1 Before 1954, what were the names of the countries and regions that made up the Vietnam area? _____

2 After 1954, what were the names of the countries that made up the former Vietnam area? _____

3 Which nation received more land, North Vietnam or South Vietnam? _____

4 After 1954, South Vietnam was formed from what two regions? _____

5 What river follows the western borders of Laos and Cambodia? _____

6 From what you know about Germany and Korea after World War II, what might be a reason for dividing a nation? _____

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II. The Split 1970's

A. Improved Relations

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1. China

- a. U.S. hadn't had relations with China since it became communist in 1949
- b. Nixon accepted an invitation to visit
- c. agreed to trade and allow scientific and cultural visits

2. Soviet Union

- a. Nixon flew to Moscow
- b. agreed to increase trade and work together on scientific and cultural projects
- c. agreed to **arms control** - limiting number of weapons that each country could have
- d. led to **detente** - easing of tensions

B. Oil Crisis

1. War in the Middle East

- a. 1/3 of oil came from Middle East
- b. countries there limited our oil to keep us out of it
- c. caused inflation

2. Americans sacrificed

- a. didn't heat homes
- b. School met every other day
- c. businesses closed early
- d. bought smaller cars

C. Watergate Scandal

1. Nixon was reelected (1972)

- a. Nixon's Republicans broke into Democratic office during the campaign
- b. when Nixon learned about it, tried to cover it up

2. **scandal** - action that brings disgrace

- a. was going to be impeached
- b. first president to resign

D. Ford Becomes President (1974)

1. pardoned Nixon

- a. didn't want the U.S. to be more divided
- b. many were angry

2. economy was still struggling

- a. because of the war
- b. many were unhappy with Ford

E. Jimmy Carter Elected (1976)

1. Camp David Accords

- a. Middle East was divided by religion, culture, and politics for 30 years
- b. Carter helped them sign a peace treaty

P.448 III. The Egotistical 1980's

A. Ronald Reagan Becomes President (1981)

1. avoided government programs
 - a. cost a lot
 - b. didn't always work
 - c. many Americans were dependent on them
2. focused on the economy
 - a. gave businesses more freedom
 - b. cut taxes
 - c. inflation decreased
3. military spending
 - a. to fight the Cold War
 - b. increased budget **deficit** - shortage
 - c. spent more money than it took in
 - d. borrowed from other countries

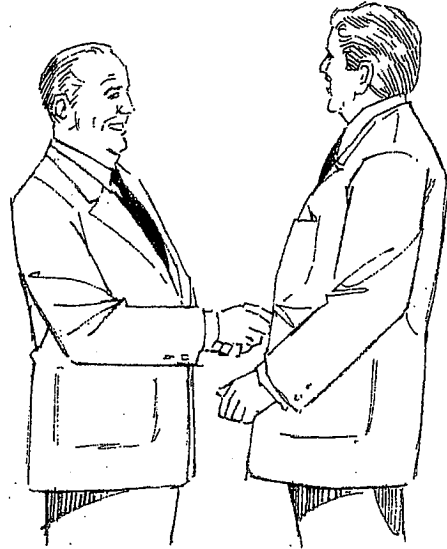
B. The Cold War Ends

1. Mikhail Gorbachev (1985)
 - a. came into power in the Soviet Union
 - b. their economy was struggling
 - c. agreed to meet with Reagan
 - d. could start WWII or bring world peace
 - e. agreed to treaties limiting nuclear missiles
2. changes in Soviet Union
 - a. perestroika - restructuring of government allowing people to start own businesses
 - b. glasnost - openness allowing people to have freedoms and to speak out
3. V.P. George Bush was elected President (1989)
 - a. other communist countries became independent
 - b. Berlin Wall was knocked down, reuniting Germany
 - c. signed the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty with Gorbachev
 - d. Soviet Union fell apart into 15 republics including Russia
 - e. Cold War was OVER!
 - f. had lasted over 40 years from 1948-1991

The Cold War Ends

Directions Read each sentence below. If the statement is a **Fact**, write **F** on the line before it. If the statement is an **Opinion**, write **O** on the line.

- _____ ① The Watergate scandal proves that politicians can't be trusted.
- _____ ② By 1975 unemployment rates were the highest they had been since World War II ended.
- _____ ③ President Ford was wrong to grant former President Nixon a pardon.
- _____ ④ The United States should use less oil in order to depend less on the Middle East.
- _____ ⑤ President Carter refused to allow athletes from the United States to participate in the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.
- _____ ⑥ The Iran hostage crisis was part of the reason President Carter lost the 1980 election.
- _____ ⑦ The Cold War was a struggle between right and wrong.
- _____ ⑧ President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed to limit arms production.



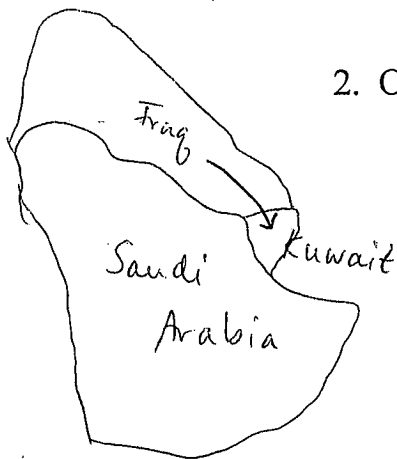
P.456 IV. Life in the 1990's

A. Challenges for Bush

1. economy was in a **recession**
 - a. period of slow economic activity
 - b. millions of Americans lost their jobs
 - c. factories in other countries were doing what ours once did
2. raised taxes to lower deficit

P.451 B. The Gulf War (1990-1991)

1. Saddam Hussein
 - a. leader of Iraq who took over Kuwait
 - b. Kuwait was a huge oil producer for us
 - c. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were our allies
 - d. Bush sent troops to defend Saudi Arabia
2. Operation Desert Storm
 - a. 27 countries attacked troops in Kuwait
 - b. Colin Powell advised President on what to do
 - 1.) led the branches of the military
 - 2.) had fought in Vietnam War
 - 3.) later became Secretary of State
 - c. bombed Iraq and troops in Kuwait
 - d. won in 7 weeks
 - 1.) had better technology
 - 2.) better trained soldiers
 - e. Hussein was still in power in Iraq



C. The 1992 Election

1. Clinton versus Congress
 - a. Congress was mostly Republican
 - b. didn't pass many bills Clinton suggested
 - c. Clinton wanted health care for all Americans
 - d. Congress didn't approve
 - e. also passed bills Clinton had **vetoed** - rejected
2. turned the economy around
 - a. went from a deficit to a budget surplus
 - b. businesses and millions of jobs
 - c. unemployment dropped to a low

D. World Conflicts

1. Bosnia
 - a. Serbs forced Croats and Muslims into concentration camps
 - b. U.S. sent troops
 - c. helped NATO stop killings and keep a cease-fire
2. Kosovo
 - a. wanted independence from Yugoslavia
 - b. Milosevic sent troops to destroy Kosovo's people
 - c. U.S. sent troops and helped NATO with air strikes

- d. Yugoslavia withdrew
- 3. Russia
 - a. collaborated with Boris Yeltsin
 - b. continued arms control
- 4. Ireland
 - a. Catholics and Protestants had fought for decades
 - b. helped with peace talks there

E. Clinton Impeached

- 1. **impeached** - accused of a crime
- 2. only the second President
- 3. Senate found him not guilty
- 4. finished his term

F. New Technology

- 1. booming economy
 - a. lasted 10 years
 - b. people saved, spent, and invested
 - c. stock market was at an all-time high
- 2. computers
 - a. better, faster, and cheaper
 - b. Bill Gates helped us get them into homes, schools, and businesses
- 3. Internet
 - a. links computers around the world
 - b. developed by Marc Andreessen
- 4. high-tech world
 - a. use computers and Internet for everything
 - b. shop, communicate, and gather information
 - c. cell phones
 - d. helps our businesses and economy
- 5. change in jobs
 - a. more service workers
 - b. fewer manufacturing jobs
 - c. replaced by computers
 - d. people needed an education to be successful!
- 6. free-trade agreement
 - a. allowed international trade without taxes
 - b. imported goods cost less

New Challenges

Directions Fill in the outline below to give the main ideas and supporting details of the lesson. Some of the points have been done for you.

I. Domestic Challenges

A. _____

B. _____

C. Taxes go up.

II. A New World Order

A. _____

B. Civil war is fought in Bosnia.

C. _____

D. The United States and NATO stopped the wars.

III. _____

A. Iraqi forces invade Kuwait.

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

8464 V. Into the 21st Century

A. The 2000 Election

1. closest election in 40 years
 - a. Republican - George W. Bush
 - b. Democratic - V.P Al Gore
2. electoral college
 - a. in each state, the winner of the popular vote gets all electoral votes for that state
 - b. the electors are representatives for the state
 - c. a candidate can win the popular vote but lose in the Electoral College
 - d. came down to Florida who didn't know winner for 5 weeks
 - e. Supreme Court ordered them to stop recounting votes
3. Bush won by 600 votes
 - a. proposed laws for tax cuts
 - b. worked for changes in education
4. easily won again in 2004

B. 9-11

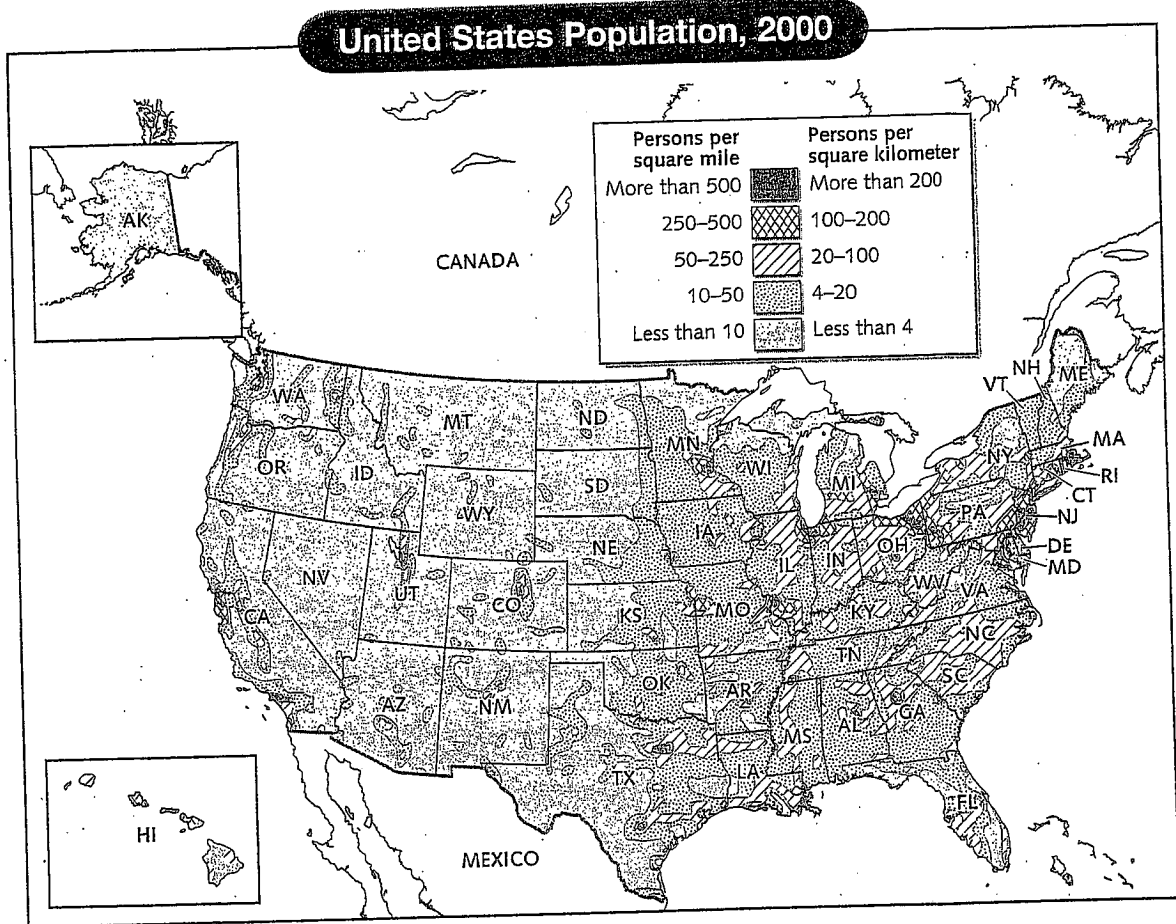
1. terrorists
 - a. **hijacked** - illegally took control of four American commercial airplanes
 - b. two flew directly into the World Trade Center (Twin Towers)
 - c. a third flew to the Pentagon - military headquarters near Washington D.C.
 - d. the fourth crashed in an empty field in Pennsylvania (was headed for the capitol)
2. losses
 - a. the Twin Towers collapsed less than 2 hours later
 - b. killed thousands
 - c. nearly 200 died at the Pentagon
3. the War in Iraq
 - a. Bush and the U.S. pledged to fight a war against terrorism
 - b. formed a coalition of countries to fight with us
 - c. the enemy was Osama bin Laden and the al-Qaeda in Afghanistan
 - d. created the Department of Homeland Security to protect us from more terrorist attacks
 - e. still fighting the war today
4. Saddam Hussein
 - a. was still in power in Iraq
 - b. was secretly keeping weapons
 - c. we defeated their forces
 - d. stayed to support their new government



MAP AND GLOBE SKILLS

Read a Population Map

Directions Use the map below to answer the questions on page 121.



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(continued)

Name _____ Date _____

Directions Use the map on page 120 to answer the questions below.

1 What is the lowest population density shown on the map?

2 What is the highest population density shown on the map?

3 Which state in the West has areas of more than 500 persons per square mile?

4 What is the highest population density found in North Carolina?

5 Which region of the United States has the greatest population density?

6 Which state has the greater population density—Nevada or Georgia?

7 Which state in the Northeast has the fewest people per square mile?

8 What do you notice about most of the states in the West?
