

Week 6: US in Conflict

Wednesday, April 22, 2020 7:22 PM

Name:

Class Period:

Learning Goals:

1. Create a timeline chart of US during times of conflict (to include why we entered into conflict and what major military and political outcomes there were).

Lesson 1: Completing assessment that includes Economic and Government systems (week 3), Diplomacy and Foreign Policy (week 4), and Alliances and Foreign Policy (week 5).

1. Explain at least two differences between each of capitalism, socialism, and communism.

2. Explain the origins of the United Nations. Talk about the role the UN plays in our world. In addition, explain what the Security Council is and compare it to the general assembly.

3. Explain the concept of isolationism and internationalism. Give two examples of international organizations that the United States is a member of AND explain the purpose of each of those organizations.

BREAK

Lesson 2-5: US Conflict

The United States has two (really three, but don't worry about that now) periods of US conflict. The first is prior to World War II. The United States followed George Washington's lead and avoided entangling alliances. Following World War II, the United States abandoned isolationism and chose to be a leader in the world. Both ideas, isolationism and internationalism, were to help maintain US national security.

Your assignment for lessons 2-4 is to review the video below and create TWO timelines of US conflict. Note: Conflict doesn't mean just a war. Any conflict described in the video.

One timeline needs to include World War II and all conflicts prior. Those are the isolationist conflicts. The other main part needs to include any conflict after World War II (starting with Cold War and Korean War).

Each conflict must include the following information:

- Name of conflict
- Why we entered conflict (what event(s) led to us go to war)

- Any major political or military outcome (there are usually more than one main outcomes)

There are three ways you can complete this assignment:

1. A normal timeline on paper or digital.
2. Create your own PowerPoint and sequence the conflicts in order (must include a graphic). You will get zero credit if you copy the video.
3. Use one paper per conflict and explain it with a drawing and then record a video going through each paper and narrate it.

Attach the work to your assignment prior to turning in.

[U.S. Foreign Wars & Conflicts - Overview](#)



Be on the lookout for political cartoons assigned during the week.

George Washington's Farewell Address

Avoid "entangling alliances"

The United States remained neutral from world conflicts for a long time!

1

Foreign Conflicts in the 1800's

Mexican - American War 1846 - 1847 Spanish - American War 1898

Imperialism: extending a countries power

2

World War I: Outbreak of War 1914

1914: The outbreak of World War I

War between the great European Empires

3

Isolationism: staying out of foreign affairs

Americans wanted to stay out of World War I & II

4

German Submarine Sinks Passenger Liner Lusitania 1915

Allies: England, France, Russia
v.
Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

5

Neutrality: not choosing sides in a conflict

World War I - 1914 - 1918

6

After running with promise to stay out of the War in 1916

Wilson Asks War!
CONGRESS EXPECTED TO BACK UP THE PRESIDENT TODAY
President Calls On Nation to Bring German Empire to Terms and End War
Asks Congress for 500,000 Men for Starter and Whole Resources of U. S.

Woodrow Wilson Asks Congress for Declaration of War 1917

7

Congress has the power to declare war

Only Congress can declare war.
(Article 1, Section 8, Clause 11)

Congressional Military Powers

1. Only Congress has the power to declare war. It also makes laws regarding captures on land and water.
2. Raise and support armies
3. Provide and maintain a navy
4. Make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces
5. Calling forth of the militia, which is known as the **national guard** today.
6. To provide for the organizing, arming and disciplining of the militia

Article I, Section 8, Clause 11

8

World War I - 1914 - 1918
US Involvement - 1917 - 1918

Article I, Section 8, Clause 11

9

Russian Communist Revolution - 1917

Russia pulls out of WWI

10

Peace Treaty of Versailles

TREATY SIGNED; WAR OVER

WILSON LEAVES PARIS; SAILS SUNDAY
GERMANS PLEDGED TO ACT IN GOOD FAITH

Wilson vs. Congress: Senate refuse to join League of Nations

11

After WWI US Passes Neutrality Act

Rise of Fascism - 1930s

12



13



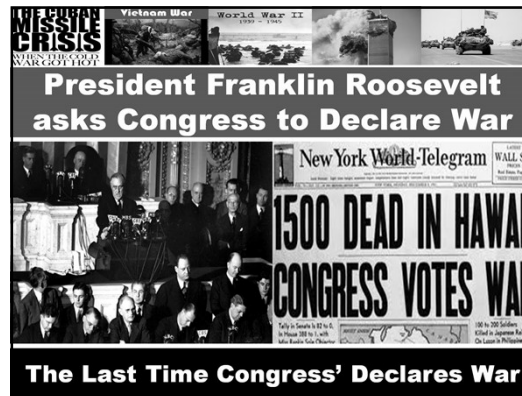
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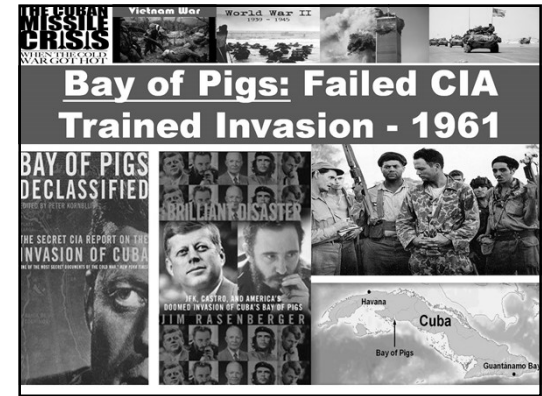
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THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS Vietnam War World War II

Vietnam War: Communist North invades South Vietnam - 1964

Vietnamese Troops

Domino Theory – fear that if one country falls to communism others will

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THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS Vietnam War World War II

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: 1964

President Johnson asks Congress to use "military force"

32

Vietnam War

33

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS Vietnam War World War II

President Nixon: "Carpet Bombing"

North Korea & Cambodia

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THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS Vietnam War World War II

Vietnam: Protests & End of War

US Troops Pull Out 1973

35

THE CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS Vietnam War World War II

War Powers Resolution: 1973

(b) 4. NIXON

THE WAR POWERS ACT PASSED OVER NIXON'S VETO IN NOVEMBER 1973 REDUCED THE PRESIDENT'S ABILITY TO ENVOKE THE U.S. IN AN UNDECLARED WAR!

REQUIRES PRES TO REPORT TO CONGRESS WITHIN 48 HOURS AFTER COMMITTING AMERICAN TROOPS TO FOREIGN CONFLICT.

WITHOUT CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL THE PRES HAS 60 DAYS TO BEGIN WITHDRAWING THE TROOPS.

Pres: 60 days to use military force w/o congressional approval, 48 hours to notify

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