



**CSI: SOCIAL STUDIES**  
Curriculum Support Information

**Terminology (make flashcards & practice):**

- Civil rights:** the rights that countries guarantee to their citizens
- Desegregation:** ending separation of people by racial or ethnic groups
- Nonviolent protest:** a way to bring about change without using violence
- March on Washington:** Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders organized a protest march in Washington, D.C. in 1963 to show support of a bill to end segregation
- Prosperity:** economic success, such as earning a good income
- Veteran:** a person who has served in the military
- Baby boom:** an increase number of babies born after WWII
- Vaccine:** a medicine to protect people against a disease
- Space race:** competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to send people into outer space
- Welfare:** a government program that helps people who are in need
- Generation:** a group of people born at about the same time
- overthrow:** to remove from power
- demonstration:** a gathering of people who want to express their opinions to the public and to the government
- cease-fire:** an agreement to stop all fighting
- boycott:** refusing in a nonviolent method to do something

**Vietnam War and the 1950s and 60s**

**Students will:**

**Fifth Grade 9 of 10**

**History:**

- Trace the events of the Vietnam War
- Describe the importance of key people, events, and developments between 1950 – 1975
- Explain the key events and people of the Civil Rights Movement

**Economics:**

- Discuss the significance of the technologies of television and space exploration

Key Individuals	Importance
Harry Truman	-President of the U.S.
Dwight D. Eisenhower	-elected president in 1953 -war hero during WWII
Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.	-an African American who used nonviolent protest to help end segregation

Boom Years 1950s	Importance
Fair Deal 1949	-included laws to create jobs and build houses -helped African Americans get equal treatment s
Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956	-Eisenhower implemented a system of four-lane highways and better roads to help the economy -41,000 miles of modern highways were built
Baby Boom	-during WWII couples had put off having families -After the WWII families were started causing a baby boom in the 1950s
Housing and Goods	-the increase in families required builders to build more houses and housing developments -factories could barely keep up with the demand for consumer goods, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, and televisions
Vaccines	-medicine made progress, creating vaccines to protect people against certain diseases

Civil Rights 1950s and 1960s	Summary of events
Linda Brown 1954	-Brown and her parents participated in a court case (Brown vs. the Board of Education) against school segregation in Topeka, Kansas -Brown and her family won the case
Montgomery Bus Boycott	-at the time the law said that African Americans had to sit in their own section, at the back of the bus -In 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a crowded bus and was arrested by police -after this Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. lead a boycott against riding buses -After a year, the Supreme Court ruled that segregation on buses was illegal
“white only” signs	-during the 1950s “white only” signs were a common site -through nonviolent protests (such as sit-ins) laws started to change eliminating segregation
March on Washington August 28, 1963	- Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders organized a protest march in Washington, D.C. in 1963 to show support of a bill to end segregation -Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his famous “I have a dream...” speech
Civil Rights Act of 1964	-President Lyndon Johnson worked to pass the Civil Rights Act of 1964 -This law banned segregation in schools, workplaces, and public places such as restaurants and theaters.
Voting Rights Act of 1965	-this law made it illegal to prevent or hinder citizens from voting due to their race
Other Civil Rights Of 1960s	-Mexican Americans formed workers unions on farms -women worked to form national organizations for equal rights -American Indian groups continued to work for equal rights

1960s Economy	Summary of events
Kennedy years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-President Kennedy believed that children and young people could change society for the better</li> <li>-he introduced programs to improve life for the U.S, called the New Frontier</li> <li>-He started the Peace Corps, which sent volunteers to teach children, grow food, and help start businesses in countries around the world</li> </ul>
Space Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the Soviet Union and the U.S were in a space race in the 1960s</li> <li>-the Soviet Union won the first victory in 1957, when they sent <i>Sputnik I</i> into outer space</li> <li>-the Soviet Union sent the first person into space, in April 1961, sending Yuri Gagarin to orbit the earth</li> <li>-Alan Shepard was the first American to go into space</li> <li>-The U.S. was the first country to land on the moon, sending Apollo on July 20, 1969 with astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin</li> </ul>
Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Vice President Lyndon Johnson wanted to fight a “war on poverty” in the U.S.</li> <li>-He helped start a government program, called welfare, to help people who are in need</li> <li>-Other Great Society Programs provided food, shelter, and medical care to people</li> </ul>
Rock ‘n’ Roll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Bob Dylan and the Beatles wrote songs about society</li> <li>-teenagers in the baby boom generation loved rock ‘n’ roll</li> </ul>
Pop Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-popular art</li> <li>-artists such as Andy Warhol wanted to show that advertising had too much influence over people and often used popular images in their art</li> </ul>



War in Vietnam 1954 – 1973	Summary of events
Freedom from France 1954	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Vietnam had been a colony of France since the 1880s</li> <li>-they won their freedom in 1954</li> </ul>
North Vietnam	-communist governed/ruled
South Vietnam	-non-communist governed/ruled
1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Communist started to overthrow the noncommunist governors of South Vietnam</li> <li>-communist fighters in South Vietnam were called <b>Vietcong</b>, and were supported by Northern Vietnam</li> </ul>
1965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-US started to send soldiers to help South Vietnam</li> <li>-advanced technology did not give US soldiers an advantage</li> <li>-the Vietcong moved in fast-moving groups, using the jungles and terrain to their advantage</li> </ul>
Antiwar Movements in the US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-as more soldiers died, antiwar movements in the US increased</li> <li>-some people believed the US should not interfere in the war of Vietnam</li> <li>-the draft was used to increase the number of soldiers in the US</li> <li>-many citizens participated in antiwar marches and demonstrations protesting the war</li> </ul>
1969	-President Richard Nixon started to bring troops home from Vietnam
Cease-fire 1973	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the United States signed a cease-fire agreement to stop all fighting</li> <li>-Once U.S. soldiers were sent home, North Vietnam began attacking South Vietnam</li> <li>-Northern Vietnam defeated South Vietnam two years later</li> </ul>
Vietnam Veterans Memorial 1982	-Vietnam Veterans Memorial was built in Washington, D.C. to recognize the contributions of veterans who fought in Vietnam in 1982