

Cold War Social Science Standards

Historical and Social Sciences Analysis Skills

Grades 9 - 12

Chronological and Spatial Thinking

Students compare the present with the past, evaluating the consequences of past events and decisions and determining the lessons that were learned.

Historical Interpretation

Students show the connections, causal and otherwise, between particular historical events and larger social, economic, and political trend and developments.

Students interpret past events and issues within the context in which and event unfolded rather than solely in terms of present-day norms and values.

Students understand the meaning, implication, and impact of historical events and recognize that events could have taken other directions.

Content Standards

10.9 Students analyze the international developments in the post-World War II world.

2. Analyze the causes of the Cold War, with the free world on one side and Soviet client states on the other, including competition for influence in such places as Egypt, the Congo, Vietnam, and Chile.

7. Analyze the reasons for the collapse of the Soviet Union, including the weakness of the command economy, burdens of the military commitments, and growing resistance to Soviet rule by dissidents in satellite states and the non-Russian Soviet republics.

11.9 Students analyze U.S. foreign policy since World War II.

4. List the effects of foreign policy on domestic policies and vice versa (e.g., protests during the war in Vietnam, the “nuclear freeze” movement).

5. Analyze the role of the Reagan administration and other factors in the victory of the West in the Cold War.

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- 12.1 Students explain the fundamental principles and moral values of American democracy as expressed in the U.S. Constitution and other essential documents of American democracy.**
- 3. Explain how the U.S. Constitution reflects a balance between the classical republican concern with promotion of the public good and the classical liberal concern with protecting individual rights; and discuss how the basic premises of liberal constitutionalism and democracy are joined in the Declaration of Independence as “self-evident truths.”**
 - 5. Describe the systems of separated and shared powers, the role of organized interests, checks and balances, the importance of an independent judiciary, enumerated powers, rule of law, federalism, and civilian control of the military.**
- 12.4 Students analyze the unique roles and responsibilities of the three branches of government as established by the U.S. Constitution.**
- 4. Discuss Article II of the Constitution as it relates to the executive branch, including eligibility for the office and length of term, election to and removal from office, the oath of office, and the enumerated executive powers.**
- 12.9 Students analyze the origins, characteristics, and development of different political systems across time, with emphasis on the quest for political democracy, its advances, and its obstacles.**
- 1. Explain how the different philosophies and structures of feudalism, mercantilism, socialism, fascism, communism, monarchies, parliamentary systems, and constitutional liberal democracies influence economic policies, social welfare policies, and human rights practices.**