

**Randolph Township Schools
Randolph High School**

**The Critical Years: A Social History of the United States in the 1950's, 1960's, & 1970's
Curriculum**

*“Let the word go forth from this time and place, to friend and foe alike,
that the torch has been passed to a new generation of Americans –
born in this century, tempered by war, disciplined by hard and bitter peace.”*
-- John F. Kennedy

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**Randolph Township Schools
Department of Social Studies
Critical Years Curriculum**

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Randolph Township Schools

Mission Statement

We commit to inspiring and empowering all students in Randolph schools to reach their full potential as unique, responsible and educated members of a global society.

Randolph Township Schools Affirmative Action Statement

Equality and Equity in Curriculum

The Randolph Township School district ensures that the district's curriculum and instruction are aligned to the state's standards. The curriculum addresses the elimination of discrimination and the achievement gap, as identified by underperforming school-level AYP reports for state assessments. The curriculum provides equity in instruction, educational programs and provides all students the opportunity to interact positively with others regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, affectional or sexual orientation, gender, religion, disability or socioeconomic status.

N.J.A.C. 6A:7-1.7(b): Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973; N.J.S.A. 10:5; Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP BOARD OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL GOALS
VALUES IN EDUCATION**

The statements represent the beliefs and values regarding our educational system. Education is the key to self-actualization which is realized through achievement and self-respect. We believe our entire system must not only represent these values, but also demonstrate them in all that we do as a school system.

We believe:

- The needs of the child come first.
- Mutual respect and trust are the cornerstones of a learning community.
- The learning community consists of students, educators, parents, administrators, educational support personnel, the community and Board of Education members.
- A successful learning community communicates honestly and openly in a non-threatening environment.
- Members of our learning community have different needs at different times. There is openness to the challenge of meeting those needs in professional and supportive ways.
- Assessment of professionals (i.e., educators, administrators and educational support personnel) is a dynamic process that requires review and revision based on evolving research, practices and experiences.
- Development of desired capabilities comes in stages and is achieved through hard work, reflection and ongoing growth.

CRITICAL YEARS COURSE OVERVIEW/OBJECTIVES

This is a semester course in the “Critical Years: A Social History of the United States in the 1950’s, 1960’s, & 1970’s” that prepares students for further study at the collegiate level.

COURSE GOAL

In this one semester elective course, students will examine and study various dynamic issues facing the United States during the “critical decades” of the 1950’s, 1960’s & 1970’s – whether as a citizen of the United States or as a member of the world community at large. The course will focus on our six thematic units: America in the Fifties, ‘50s Culture, Civil Rights - Transformation of the 1960s, The Counterculture of the 1960s, 1970s: The Age of Disillusionment and 1970s Culture. The Critical Years’ program will provide students with the opportunity to explore United States social history from the Post World War II period, through the 1970’s. Students will investigate lifestyles, history, politics, economics, entertainment, the arts, literature, and “pop culture,” as they analyze and evaluate these decades. The course is designed to fit a student-centered format. Student groups will be required to present exhibitions and portfolios demonstrating mastery of various topics. Student portfolios will contain collection of works, reflecting knowledge of each era.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. This semester long Critical Years course that will prepare students for further study at collegiate level.
2. Students will become proficient in using technology such as Blackboard and Google Docs in addition to traditional research methods.
3. Students will refine their critical thinking and writing skills.
4. Students will recognize different vantage points on various topics and respond thoughtfully in a timely manner.

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
Curriculum Pacing Chart
CRITICAL YEARS

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	UNIT NUMBER	CONTENT - UNIT OF STUDY
2 Weeks	Unit I	America in the Fifties
3 Weeks	Unit II	'50s Culture
3 Weeks	Unit III	Civil Rights - Transformation of the 1960s
2 Weeks	Unit IV	1960's: The Counterculture
3 Weeks	Unit V	1970s: The Age of Disillusionment
4 Weeks	Unit VI	1970s: Culture

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
THE CRITICAL YEARS
UNIT I: AMERICA IN THE FIFTIES**

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
<p>During the latter half of the 20th century, a period of sustained tension between the United States and the Soviet Union was known as “The Cold War”.</p> <p>The fear of communism led the United States government to pursue unsubstantiated charges against American citizens.</p> <p>Struggles for equality may cause conflict while also effecting change.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does fear influence behavior? • When, if ever, should governments restrict civil rights? • How can a government insure that all its citizens are cared for? 	
KNOWLEDGE		SKILLS	NJCCCS
<p>Students will know:</p> <p>Post-World War II relations between the United States and the Soviet Union revolved around a conventional weapon and nuclear arms race.</p> <p>America altered military strategies to include the threat of massive retaliation in an effort to contain communist expansion.</p> <p>During the 1950’s fear of communism led to the “Red Scare”, unsubstantiated charges against certain American citizens and groups.</p> <p>Brown v. Board of Education influenced the Civil Rights movement by challenging the “separate but equal” doctrine.</p> <p>The Civil Rights movement prompted strides toward equal treatment under the law for all people.</p>		<p>Students will be able to:</p> <p>Explain the background of the Cold War and its impact on the US government, society and the media.</p> <p>Compare the aims of the Soviet Union and the United States after World War II.</p> <p>Explain the breakdown of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II.</p> <p>Analyze the effects of McCarthyism on the government, American society and the media.</p> <p>Evaluate the status of civil rights of minorities in the 1950s.</p>	<p>6.1.12.D.13.F 6.1.12.A.12.A 6.1.12.C.12A 6.1.12.D.12.B 6.1.12.D.12.C 6.1.12.A.13.B 6.1.12.D.13.F</p>

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNIT I PACING CHART
THE CRITICAL YEARS**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
2 Weeks	<p>1. Historical Perspective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Korean War b. The Red Scare c. Cold War - Origins d. McCarthyism <p>2. Equality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Jim Crow Laws b. Emmett Till c. Rosa Parks d. Integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, Kansas (1954)</i> • <i>The Trumpet Sounds: A Memoir of Negro Leadership</i> by Anna Hedgeman

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
THE CRITICAL YEARS
UNIT II: '50S CULTURE**

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
<p>Social developments may lead to a shift in the collective identity of a nation.</p> <p>A quest for normalization, political conservatism, and social conformity during the 1950s provided ground work for cultural, social and political changes in American society.</p> <p>A postwar boom during the 1950s is associated with change in the area of suburban growth, politics, and popular culture.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does an identity form? • How effective are challenges to authority in bringing about change? • How can the past influence the present and future? • Why is change so difficult for some people? 	
KNOWLEDGE		SKILLS	NJCCCS
<p>Students will know:</p> <p>Americans were introduced to new products and cultural changes during the 1950s including: television, Rock 'n' Roll, hula hoops.</p> <p>Social criticisms of consumerism, affluence, materialism, "Beats", all derived from the 1950s.</p> <p>During the 1950s, life in the inner cities differed drastically from life in the suburbs.</p> <p>The "youth culture" of the 1950s brought about obvious changes to music, entertainment, and movies.</p> <p>Changes in art, architecture, and literature during the 1950s created a lasting impact on American Society.</p>		<p>Students will be able to:</p> <p>Define what is meant by "Pop Culture".</p> <p>Trace circumstances that led to the creation of suburbs and urban sprawl.</p> <p>Describe the advent and evolution of Rock 'n' Roll and how it clashed with middle-class values.</p> <p>Explain how television programs during the 1950's reflected middle class values.</p> <p>Identify and analyze critical art movements, literary figures and their works and analyze their impact on American culture and society.</p> <p>Compare and contrast the images of youth as portrayed in media with realities of youth in the 1950s.</p>	<p>6.1.12.D.12.E 6.1.12.A.13.B 6.1.12.D.13.D 6.1.12.D.13.F</p>

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNIT II PACING CHART
THE CRITICAL YEARS**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTTMENT	<i>CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY</i>	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
3 Weeks	<p>1. 1950’s Postwar Boom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postwar America • The American Dream • Popular Culture • Urban Sprawl <p>2. Entertainment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The Birth of Rock and Roll ii) Rock ‘n’ Roll Artists iii) Impact • Television <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Golden Age ii) The Shows iii) Artists • Movies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Movements ii) Stars <p>3. The Arts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literature • Art • Architecture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Fifties</i> by David Halberstam • <i>HOWL</i> by Alan Ginsberg • <i>On the Road</i> by Jack Kerouac • <i>New York in the Fifties</i> by Dan Wakefield • <i>Train: Images of American Rock ‘n’ Roll Music</i> by Marcus Greil

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
THE CRITICAL YEARS
UNIT III: CIVIL RIGHTS - TRANSFORMATION OF THE 1960s**

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
<p>Innovations influenced changes in government, leading to new policies and practices.</p> <p>Economic, political, and social developments led to a shift in the collective identity of the nation.</p> <p>Civil disobedience caused conflict and prompted change.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can a government’s response to political events and situations affect a nation? • How might a group of people form a collective identity? • How can equality among all people be achieved? 	
KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS		NJCCCS
<p>Students will know:</p> <p>The media had a significantly different affect on “ordinary” people and those who considered themselves stronger believers in the Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p>The power of words in Dr. King’s writings such as “Letter from a Birmingham Jail” and “I Have A Dream Speech” fueled and inspired activism.</p> <p>Civil Rights were challenged by people and organizations such as Malcolm X, the Student NonViolent Coordinating Committee, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Black Panthers, they employed a variety of methods including boycotts, marches, sit-ins,</p>	<p>Students will be able to:</p> <p>Analyze the role of media in the Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p>Describe the events, people and methods that propelled the movement.</p> <p>Describe the struggle of minorities in obtaining and protecting civil rights in the United States</p> <p>Analyze the methods used by “radicals” and freedom riders to gain civil rights</p> <p>Compare and contrast the youth movements of the 1960s</p>		<p>6.1.12.D.13.D 6.1.12.D.12.E 6.1.12.A.13.6 6.1.12.B.13 6.1.12.C 6.1.12.D</p>

<p>freedom rides, and demonstrations.</p> <p>The ideals and lifestyle of the counterculture challenged the traditional views of 1960s Americans.</p> <p>The vernacular of the time included terms such as: feminists, hippies, Beatniks, hawks and doves, containment, student protest movements, and “living room war.”</p>	<p>to today’s youth movements.</p> <p>Evaluate the role of music in the anti-war and counterculture movements of the 1960s.</p> <p>Explain the changes in literature, movies and television and evaluate their influence on American Society.</p>	
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**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNIT III PACING CHART
THE CRITICAL YEARS**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
3 Weeks	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Civil Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking on Segregation • The Triumphs of a Crusade • Challenges and Changes in the Movement 2. Civil Rights Act of 1964 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voting Rights Act of 1965 • Malcolm X • Black Power Movement • Black Panthers 3. The Era of Social Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Movements for Equality • Culture and Counterculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Rights Act of 1964 • Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: <i>Letters from Montgomery Jail</i> • Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.: <i>I Have a Dream Speech</i> • Excerpts from <i>The Autobiography of Malcolm X</i> by Alex Haley and Malcolm X • Supreme Court Cases: Civil Rights in housing, voting, and education • Suggested Websites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> http://www.stanford.edu/group/King http://www.thekingcenter.org/ http://www.civilrightsmuseum.org/gallery/movement.asp http://www.wmich.edu/mlk/ http://www.mlkonline.net/speeches.html http://www.usnews.com/usnews/document

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CRITICAL YEARS
UNIT IV: THE COUNTERCULTURE OF THE 1960s**

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS		
<p>The counterculture was rooted in the social and political events of the 1950s.</p> <p>The counterculture was a movement made up mostly of white, middle-class college youths who had grown disillusioned with the war in Vietnam and injustices in America during the 1960s.</p> <p>During the 1960s, government agencies felt pressure from the general public regarding domestic and foreign policies.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What prompts social/political change? • What might prompt a group to counter the norms of the society at large? • How might citizens influence government policies? 		
KNOWLEDGE		SKILLS		NJCCCS
<p>Students will know:</p> <p>The counterculture, instead of challenging the current system, turned their backs on traditional America and tried to establish a whole new society based on peace and love.</p> <p>The factors that influenced the rise of the counterculture were: The Beat Movement, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Vietnam antiwar movement. These movements prompted many people to question traditional boundaries and heightened distrust of authority.</p> <p>Summarize the impact of the counterculture on art, fashion, music, and attitudes.</p> <p>A new style of art developed during the counterculture time period, Pop art drew its inspiration from elements of the popular culture, including</p>		<p>Students will be able to:</p> <p>Describe the rise and decline of the counterculture of the 1960s.</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of the counterculture on American values and society.</p> <p>Summarize the impact of the counterculture on art, fashion, music, and attitudes.</p> <p>Describe the changes in literature, movies, and television and evaluate their influence on American society.</p>		<p>6.1.12.D.12.a,d,e; 6.1.12.A.13.a-c; 6.1.12.B.12.a,b; 6.1.12.D.13.b,e</p>

advertising, comic books and movies.

Andy Warhol led the pop culture movement, he painted common, mass produced objects such as Campbell Soup cans and Coke bottles. He also produced works featuring brightly colored likenesses of celebrities such as John F. Kennedy, Jackie O, and Marilyn Monroe.

The film industry underwent a broadening of subject matter as censorship rules relaxed. The industry adopted a rating system ranging from G to X to inform audiences about the content of the movie.

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNIT IV PACING CHART
THE CRITICAL YEARS**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
2 Weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Counterculture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Youth Protest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Chicago Convention ii) Anti-War Movement b) Sex, Drugs and Rock and Roll <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Timothy Leary ii) Grateful Dead, Pink Floyd, etc. • Entertainment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Music & Musical Events b) Events c) Artists d) Television e) Movies f) Films g) Literature h) Fine Art i) Architecture 	<p><u>LBJ Library: The Swingin' Sixties</u> An intensive sensory montage of the era's pop culture, featuring icons of '60s film and TV, fashions, more. NOTE: Requires Quicktime plugin to view.</p> <p><u>Nat'l Museum of American History: Lisa Law: A Visual Journey</u> One woman's photo-record of life in the counterculture; a unique and memorable online memoir.</p> <p><u>Official Ken Kesey Site</u> A '60s flashback featuring writings by Kesey and friends; site is commercial, run by son Zane Kesey.</p> <p><u>Rock & Roll Hall of Fame: Visual Timeline</u> A knowledgebase of pop music, encased in an "interactive, animated compendium" responsive to user input.</p> <p><i>"In Cold Blood; A True Account of a Multiple Murder and Its Consequences," Truman Capote, 1966</i> Claimed as the original "nonfiction novel," based on years of research into Kansas farm family massacre.</p> <p><i>"One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," Ken Kesey, 1962</i> Cautionary tale about society's push to eliminate the nonconformist; a critical and popular success.</p> <p><i>"Up the Down Staircase," Bel Kaufman, 1965</i> Letters, memos, reports, other papers reveal the frustrations of a first-year teacher in Inner City</p> <p><u>PBS: African American World: Civil Rights Era</u> Links directly to content about the Civil Rights Era (full timeline spans centuries).</p>

		<p><u>PBS: Battlefield Vietnam</u> Chronicle of events from 1945 to 1975, gives excellent detail and correlation.</p> <p><u>PBS: American Experience: Citizen King</u> Provides links to 6 timelines (4 by PBS), offering different perspectives of African-American experience during the mid-century.</p> <p><u>PBS: People's Century: Timeline</u> Offers choice of 26 critical periods in 20th century; links to sites featuring personal testimony.</p> <p><u>PBS: American Experience: RFK: Shock Year 1968</u> Intensive one-year timeline shows collision of social crises and events, culminating in 1968. (Shockwave or text-only versions.)</p> <p><i>"A Call to Resist Illegitimate Authority," 1967</i></p> <p><i>"A Time for Choosing," speech by Ronald Reagan, Oct 27 1964</i> [mp3 and text formats]</p> <p><i>"Black Panther Party Platform and Program," Oct 1966</i></p> <p><i>"The Digger Papers", Aug 1968</i></p> <p><i>"First Kennedy-Nixon Debate," Sept 26, 1960</i> [text and Realmedia formats]</p> <p><i>"I Have a Dream," speech by Martin Luther King Jr., Aug 28, 1963</i> [text (multiple languages), QuickTime and Realmedia formats]</p> <p><i>"The Port Huron Statement", Students for a Democratic Society 1962</i></p> <p><i>"Inaugural Address, President John F. Kennedy," Jan 20, 1961</i> [text and Realmedia formats]</p> <p><i>"The Sharon Statement," 1960 Young Americans for Freedom</i></p>
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**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CRITICAL YEARS
UNIT V: 1970s – THE AGE OF DISILLUSIONMENT**

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
<p>The 1970s was a time of political turmoil that led to a widespread general mistrust of the American government.</p> <p>Groundbreaking journalism led to the investigation, accusations and eventually impeachment proceedings against President Richard Nixon.</p> <p>The Vietnam War had a profound effect on American society, changing the way the public viewed the government, the media and the presidency.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How is trust built and destroyed? • How might corruption and dishonesty in government impact public opinion and policy? • How can a country as a whole decide when war is necessary? 	
	SKILLS	
<p>Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of “The Washington Post” covered a break in at the Democratic Party National Headquarters at the Watergate Hote, it soon became apparent that there were powerful people behind the break in.</p> <p>Ultimately, President Richard Nixon resigned from the presidency and several of his top aides were imprisoned.</p> <p>The Watergate Scandal created a showdown between the three branches of government.</p> <p>In pursuit of personal power, Richard Nixon damaged the reputation of the presidency and shook the public’s confidence in government.</p> <p>The Vietnam Conflict lasted from 1959 – 1975; however American forces were directly involved in the war between</p>	<p>Describe the events that led to the resignation of Richard Nixon.</p> <p>Evaluate the role of Watergate in relationship to the press, branches of government and society.</p> <p>Summarize the conflict in Southeast Asia and its effects on American culture and counterculture.</p> <p>Analyze the impact of 1970s court cases on American society.</p> <p>Describe successes and failures of the Carter Presidency.</p> <p>Explain and evaluate the United States involvement in the Middle East.</p>	<p>NJCCCS</p> <p>6.1.12.A.12.b,c 6.1.12.D.12.d,e 6.1.12.C.13.c 6.1.12.A.14.a-h 6.1.12.B.14.c,d 6.1.12.C.14.a-c 6.1.12.D.14.a-e 6.1.12.A.16.a-c 6.1.12.B.16.a 6.1.12.C.16.c 6.1.12.D.16.c</p>

1965 and 1973.

Some of the most important court cases of the 1970s are:

- United States v. Nixon (1974) which allowed the Supreme court to define executive privilege and to set limits on its use.
- Roe v. Wade (1973): A historic Supreme Court decision overturning a Texas interpretation of abortion law and making abortion legal in the United States.
- United Steelworkers of America v. Weber (1979): Business could have a short term program for training minority workers as a way of correcting past discrimination.
- California v. Bakke (1978): Race may be used as a factor in determining college admissions.
Connection to today: Grutter v. Bollinger 2003
California's Proposition 209

In 1977, President Carter hosted The Camp David Accords where Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin continued peace negotiations started earlier that year. The meeting resulted in the Camp David Accords, outlining a framework for peace between Egypt and Israel.

The final year of the Carter Presidency was marked by several major crises, including the 1979 takeover of the American embassy in Iran, the holding of hostages by Iranian students, an unsuccessful rescue attempt and domestic fuel shortages.

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNIT V PACING CHART
THE CRITICAL YEARS**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTTMENT	<i>CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY</i>	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
3 Weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam and its Aftermath <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Kent State Protest b) Pentagon Papers c) Protest and General Mistrust • Watergate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Changing role of the Press in America b) Investigation, Impeachment and Resignation of President Nixon • Landmark Historical Events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Earth Day b) Roe v. Wade c) Three Mile Island d) Munich Olympics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farber, David. <i>Taken Hostage: The Iran Hostage Crisis and America's First Encounter with Radical Islam</i>. Princeton University Press, 2004. • Woodward, Bob and Carl Bernstein. <i>All the President's Men</i>, 2nd Edition. Simon & Schuster, 1994. • Fremon, Daniel. <i>The Watergate Scandal in American History</i>. Enslow Publishers, 1998. • <i>Horowitz, Daniel, ed. Jimmy Carter and the Energy Crisis of the 1970s</i> • <i>The Crisis of Confidence” Speech of July 15, 1979</i> • Bailey, Beth L. and Dave Farber, eds. <i>America in the Seventies</i>. University Press of Kansas, 2004.

**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
CRITICAL YEARS
UNIT VI: 1970's CULTURE**

ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS		ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
<p>Popular Culture is constantly changing based on the politics, economy and social constructs of a society.</p> <p>“The Hippie” culture of the 1960s influenced the Disco Era of the 1970s.</p> <p>Music, film and TV programs reflect as well as influence the trends and ideals of the countercultures</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does art reflect the times or are the times reflected in art? • • Does pop culture change? • Does pop culture influence change? 	
KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS		NJCCCS
<p>Pop Culture is heavily influenced by mass media and this collection of ideas permeates the everyday lives of the society.</p> <p>A congressional ban on TV cigarette commercials took effect in 1971.</p> <p>Television programing of the 1970s began to closely reflect the realities of American life.</p> <p>Television shows for the first time addressed relevant issues, more African American characters appeared, and working women as well as homemakers were portrayed.</p> <p>Changing social values and norms were reflected in television programs: Chico and the Man, Sesame Street, Zoom, All in the Family, Mary Tyler Moore Show, Roots.</p> <p>WTCG – TV (later WTBS) in Atlanta, owned by Ted Turner, became the basis of the first true satellite – delivered superstation in 1976.</p>	<p>Explain how television programs during the 1970's reflected middle class values.</p> <p>Analyze major events in 1970s media.</p> <p>Identify and analyze critical literacy figures and art movements and their works and analyze their impact on American culture and society.</p> <p>Articulate opinions on the impetus of trends in the 1970s.</p> <p>Discuss the residual evidence of trends from the 1970s.</p>		<p>6.1.12.D.13.D 6.1.12.D.12.E 6.1.12.A.13.6 6.1.12.B.13 6.1.12.C 6.1.12.D</p>

<p>Earth art, a movement that combined environmental and minimalist ideas on a large scale was promoted by artists such as, Michael Heizer, Walter de Maria, Robert Smithson, Alice Aycock and Richard Serra, among others.</p> <p>Illusionism, which sought to surprise viewers and cause them to question their interpretation of reality, also became very popular.</p> <p>In architecture, the “modern movement” retreated and there was a gradual move toward architectural humanism and a renewed respect for traditional and historical design.</p> <p>Mood rings, lava lamps, Rubik’s cube, Sea Monkeys, smile face stickers, string art and pet rocks all captured the imagination of America during the 1970s.</p> <p>The fashion influence of the Sixties hippies was mainstreamed in the Seventies.</p> <p>Pop music splintered into a multitude of styles including; soft rock, hard rock, country rock, folk rock, punk rock, shock rock and disco.</p> <p>The floppy disk first appeared in 1970, and the following year Intel introduced the first microprocessor.</p> <p>Atari produced the first low priced integrated circuit TV games, and the Videocassette recorder changed home entertainment forever.</p> <p>Jumbo jets revolutionized commercial flights, doubling passenger capacity and increasing flight range to 6,000 miles.</p> <p>The first test tube baby, Louise Brown, was born, developed from an artificially inseminated egg implanted in the mother’s womb.</p> <p>Email (1971), scanning of the first retail barcode (1974), laser printer (1971), MRI technology (1973) and the Neutron Bomb were all major technological advancements of the 1970s.</p>	<p>Analyze the ways in which technology impacted the lives of people in the 1970s.</p>	
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**RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT
UNIT VI PACING CHART
THE CRITICAL YEARS**

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTTMENT	CONTENT – UNIT OF STUDY	SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES
3 Weeks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pop Culture Overview • Music <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Trends of the 1970s b) The Shift in Rock and Roll • Television <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Family values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Brady Bunch ii) Donnie and Marie iii) Carol Burnett iv) Partridge Family b) Political and social satire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) M*A*S*H ii) All in the Family iii) Saturday Night Live c) Children’s Educational Television <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Sesame Street d) Minority Centered Sitcoms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Sanford and Son ii) The Jefferson’s iii) Maude iv) Julia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kimball Art Museum, Fort Worth, Louis I. Kahn (completed 1972) • Contemporary Arts Museum, Houston, Gunnar Birkerts (1972) • Sears Tower, Chicago, Bruce Graham (1973) - later renamed Willis Tower (2009) • National Air & Space Museum, Washington, D.C., Gyo Obata (1976), and • I. M. Pei's East Wing of the National Gallery in Washington, D.C. (1974 to 1978). • Links to Later 20th Century Art Resources for the Study of Art History from the Department of Art History, Sweet Briar College, Virginia. • American Architecture - Twentieth Century - 1970 to 1979 From the Great Building Collection. • Digital Archive of American Architecture By century and building type from Boston College. • Great Buildings Collection from <i>Architecture Week</i>. • Art on the Internet Art research guide from Kingwood College. • Art History Resources on the Web Impressive research guide by Christopher L. C. E. Whitcomb, Professor of Art History at Sweet Briar College, Virginia • All the President's Men - Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward • The Culture of Narcissism: American Life in an Age of Diminishing Expectations by Christopher Lasch • I'm OK, You're OK - Thomas A. Harris • Jonathan Livingston Seagull - Richard Bach • Clothes of the Seventies Descriptions and pictures of hundreds of clothing items of this decade, from “In the 70s.” • The 70s Disco Fashion & Costume History from Fashion-Era.com • Welcome to Bad Fads 100 years of "bad fads" from bell bottoms to pet

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> v) Mary Tyler Moore vi) Chico and the Man • Movies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Movement and Themes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Vietnam and Aftermath ii) Anti-Establishment iii) Nostalgia iv) Disaster Movies v) Ribald Humor • Major Themes in Literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Self-Discovery and Improvement b) Social Commentary c) Horror d) Political Espionage • Movements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Earth Art b) Women's Movement • Architecture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Commercial and Residential b) Changes from modernism • Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Government & Defense b) Personal use c) General Advancements 	<p>rocks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Super 70s.com where the 1970's never ended • 70s Links great set links to everything 70's - fads, fashions, entertainment, people, and events • Nostalgia Central "the premier internet guide to the 50s, 60s, 70s and 80s" • Retro Nostalgic Skooldays A look back at the music, fashion, toys, fads, tv, movies and more, organized by decade • I Love the 70's VH1's tv documentary series, the 70's year by year • Lyrics Database song lyrics, searchable by title • Music in the Public Domain Includes song lists - with links to some lyrics • Super Seventies Almanac music, news, and sports highlights, including the top singles, albums, movies and television shows for each year from 1970 through 1979 • In the 70's music, movies, TV shows and a whole lot more in this salute to the Seventies • Rock & Roll Hall of Fame, Cleveland neat site includes lots of rock history • Super Seventies RockSite Super site for 70's music and culture • History of Rock Music Piero Scaruffi's comprehensive look, including lots on the 70's • The 70's Preservation Society dedicated to the Music and Memories of the 70's."
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