

MPHS Social Studies Department

Week of April 20th – April 24th

World Geography: **Physical Features**

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World History: **Feudalism in Europe Reading and Questions/AP Instructions**

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U.S. History: **Vietnam and 1960s Assignment/AP Assignment**

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Google classroom set up: You will need a Gmail account to access the google classroom. You will need to download the app (free). From there you will need the code **Class code 75ggdz2**. You will have access to everything we will have covered it will be updated weekly with the most recent material up top. Parents also feel free to join.

Government: **Constitutional Rights Assignment**

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Economics: **Analyzing Pay Stubs**

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Physical Features



Read the following paragraphs and label the boldfaced physical features on the map. You may consult previous maps for more information.

These major bodies of water surround the United States: **Atlantic Ocean**, **Arctic Ocean**, **Pacific Ocean**, and the **Gulf of Mexico**. The United States has great access to the world's oceans through: **Chesapeake Bay** 38°N, 76°W, **Delaware Bay** 39°N, 75°W, **Mobile Bay** 30°N, 88°W, **Galveston Bay** 30°N, 95°W, **Puget Sound** 48°N, 123°W, and **San Francisco Bay** 38°N, 122°W.

The **Rocky Mountains** run north and south across the western United States. The **Sierra Nevada** run north and south along eastern California. Along the Pacific coast from California to Washington are the **Coast Ranges**. East of the Coast Ranges in Oregon and Washington are the **Cascade Mountains**. The **Brooks Range** crosses northern Alaska, and the **High Alaska Range** crosses southern Alaska. Running northeast from Georgia to Maine are the **Appalachian Mountains**. In eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas are the **Ouachita Mountains**. Northeast of them, in northern Arkansas and southern Missouri, is the **Ozark Plateau**. The **Colorado Plateau** is in the "four corners" region where Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico meet. The **Columbia Plateau** covers much of eastern Oregon.

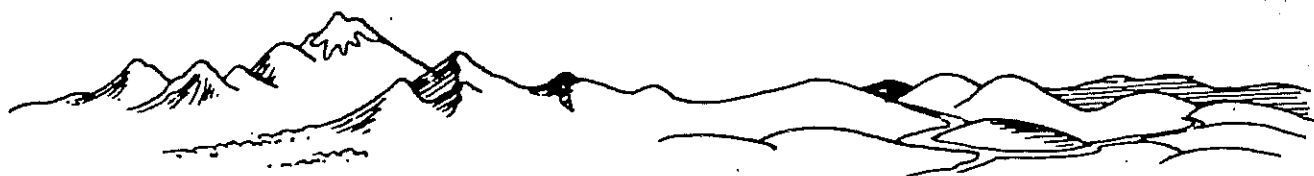
The area between the Coast Ranges and the Sierra Nevada, the Central Valley of California, is often called the **San Joaquin Valley**. East of the Sierra Nevada is the **Great Basin**. Much of the Great Basin is a desert. The section of the basin just west of the Great Salt Lake is called the **Great Salt Lake Desert**. The **Mojave Desert** is in extreme southeast California and the **Sonoran Desert** is in southern Arizona.

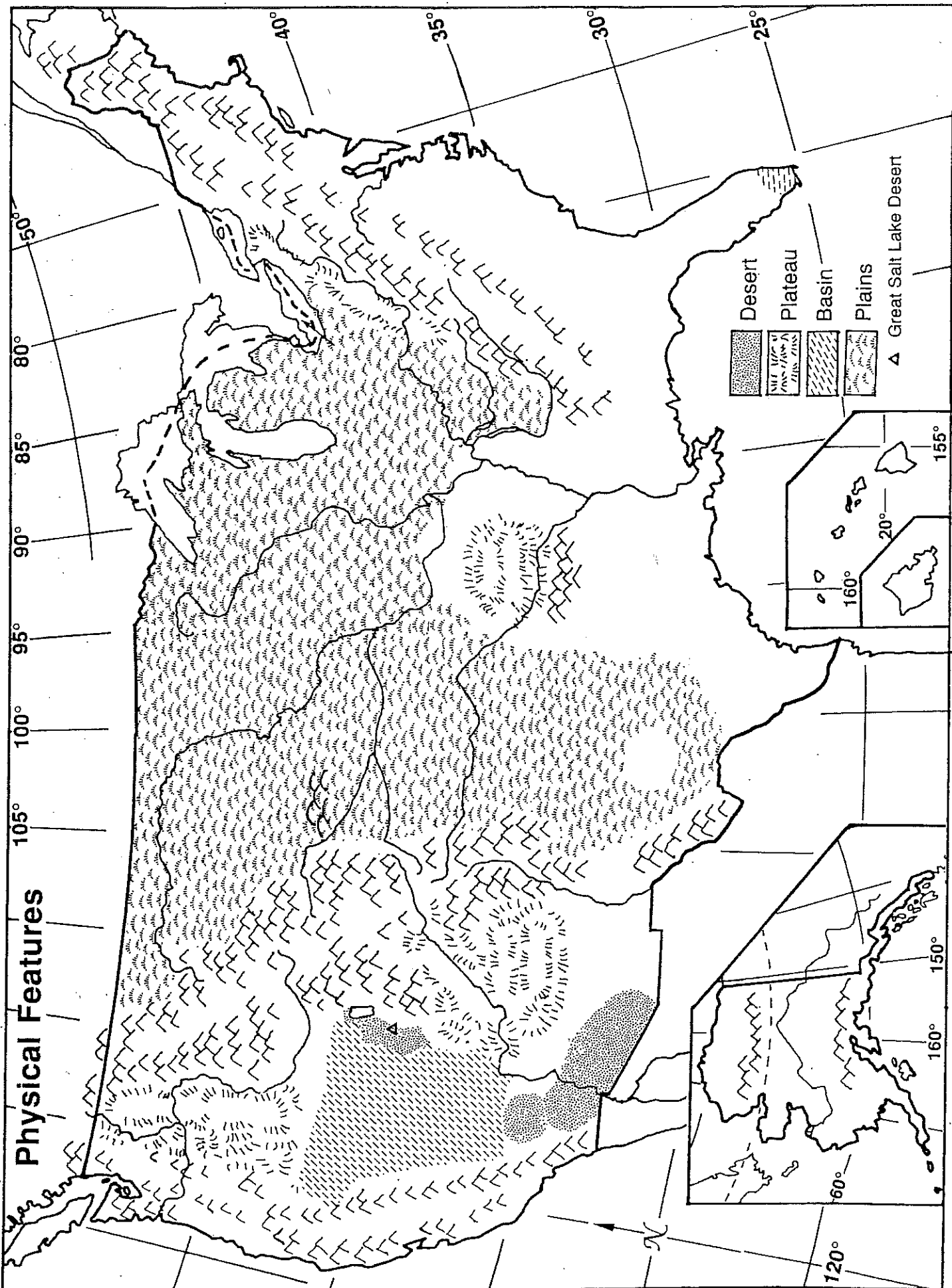
East of the Rocky Mountains, from Canada to Texas, are the **Great Plains**. The **Central Plains** cover much of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. The **Coastal Plains** extend along the Gulf of Mexico and southern Atlantic coasts from Texas to Virginia.

There are many large lakes in the United States: **Lake Ontario** 44°N, 78°W, **Lake Erie** 42°N, 81°W, **Lake Superior** 48°N, 90°W, **Lake Michigan** 43°N, 87°W, **Lake Huron** 45°N, 83°W, and the **Great Salt Lake** 41°N, 113°W.

There are many large and useful rivers in the United States. The **Hudson River** flows south through the state of New York. The **Columbia River** flows from Canada through Washington to the Pacific Ocean. Its largest tributary, the **SNAKE River**, flows through Idaho and Washington. The **Colorado River** flows from Wyoming and Colorado to its mouth in Mexico. The **Rio Grande** flows from the Colorado River south through New Mexico and then forms the Mexican border as it flows southeast to the Gulf of Mexico. The **Yukon River** rises in northwest Canada and flows west through Alaska to the Pacific Ocean.

Many of the lower 48 states lie within the Mississippi River Drainage Basin. The **Mississippi River** flows from Minnesota south to the Gulf of Mexico. Its longest tributary, the **Missouri River**, flows from Montana to its mouth in Missouri. The **Platte River** flows from Wyoming and Colorado east through Nebraska. The **Ohio River** carries more water than any other Mississippi tributary; it flows southwest from its head in Pennsylvania.





CHAPTER 13 Section 2 (pages 322–326)

Feudalism in Europe

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about Charlemagne and his empire.

In this section, you will read about feudalism.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on feudalism

TERMS AND NAMES

lord Landowner

fief Land granted by a lord to a vassal

vassal Person receiving a fief from a lord

knight Warrior on horseback who promised to defend his lord's land in exchange for a fief

serf Peasant who could not lawfully leave the place where he or she was born

manor Lord's estate

tithe Church tax; usually one-tenth of a peasant family's income

BATTLE/ POLITICAL ISSUE	EFFECT
<i>Feudal relationships</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord promised land and protection to his vassal • Vassal helped his lord in battle
<i>Social classes</i>	
<i>Manor system</i>	

New Invasions Trouble Western Europe (pages 322–323)

Who invaded Western Europe?

Between 800 and 1000, new invasions threatened Europe. From the north came the most feared fighters of all. They were the Vikings, or Norsemen.

The Vikings raided villages and monasteries. By around the year 1000, though, the Vikings had settled down in many parts of Europe. They adopted Christianity and stopped raiding to become traders and farmers.

The Magyars were Turkish nomads. They attacked from the east and reached as far as Italy and western France. They sold local people as slaves. The Muslims struck from the south. They attacked

areas along the Atlantic and Mediterranean coast.

The attacks by Vikings, Muslims, and Magyars made life in western Europe difficult. People suffered and feared for their futures. With no strong central government, they went to local leaders for protection.

1. Why did the people need to turn to local leaders for help?

Feudalism Structures Society (pages 323–324)

How did feudalism affect society?

Europe's feudal system arose around the ninth and tenth centuries. Feudalism was based on an agreement between a **lord**, or landowner, and a **vassal**,

a person who received land from a lord. In exchange for land, or a **fief**, a vassal promised to help his lord in battle.

Under feudalism, society in western Europe was divided into three groups. Those who fought were the nobles and **knights**. Those who prayed were the officials of the Church. Those who worked were the peasants. Peasants were by far the largest group. Most peasants were **serfs**, who were not free to move about as they wished. They were tied to the land of their lord.

2. What were the three main groups of feudal society?

raiders. The lord controlled much of their lives. The peasants worked the land to grow food, giving part of each year's crop to the lord. They paid taxes on their grain. Peasants also paid a tax, called a **tithe**, to the Church.

Peasants lived in small villages of 15 to 30 families. They produced almost everything they needed. Peasants rarely traveled far from their homes.

Life on the manor was often harsh. Peasants' cottages had just one or two rooms with only straw mats for sleeping. They had poor diets. Peasants *endured* these conditions. They believed that God had set their place in society.

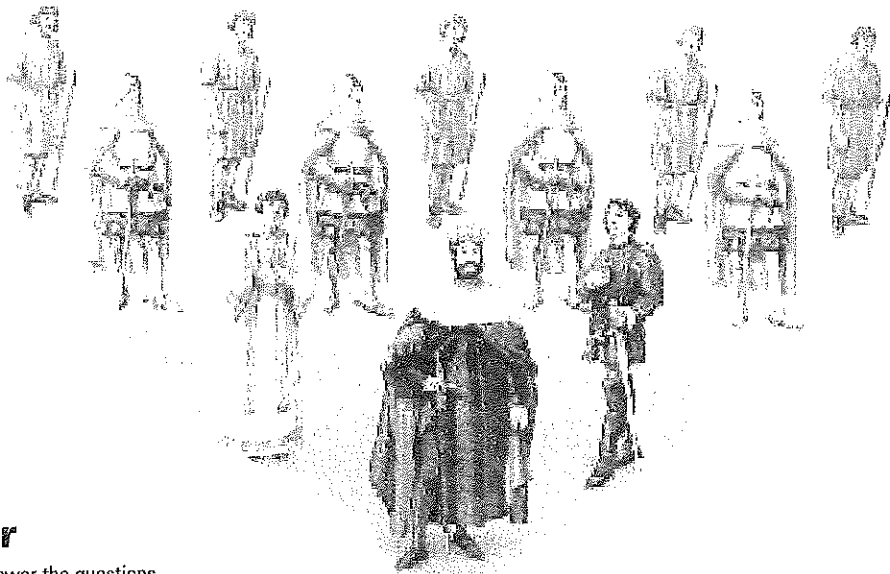
3. What was the job of peasants on the manor?

Manors: The Economic Side of Feudalism

(pages 325–326)

What was life like on a manor?

The lord's land was called the **manor**. Manors became the centers of economic life. The lord gave peasants some land, a home, and protection from



Skillbuilder

Use the diagram to answer the questions.

1. How are rank and position organized on this pyramid?

2. What members of feudal society are not represented on this chart?

AP World History Weekly Packet: April 13-24, 2020

All AP Students

April 13-17, 2020

1. Read Pages 633-678.
2. Watch Crash Course Unit 9 Videos on YouTube. Links below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eP-mv5IjFzY&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascci-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=29>

3. Watch the College Board Unit 9.1-9.5 on YouTube. For the below links there are Warm Ups, In Lesson Activities, and Homework. You will type all your answers in an email or in Word and submit via Remind or scrouch@mpisd.net. Label your work clearly. All this work should be done electronically. Keep it simple. Links below:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3s0_dLMmWHU&list=PLoGgviqq4845dmFXqxdQ3LBR2fxLgv0GM&index=8&t=0s

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CRE7Mex-ipU&list=PLoGgviqq4845dmFXqxdQ3LBR2fxLgv0GM&index=8>

April 20-24, 2020

1. Read Pages 679-713
2. Watch Crash Course Unit 9 Videos on YouTube. Links below:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5SnR-e0S6lc&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=41>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_iwrt7D5OA&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=42

3. Watch the College Board Unit 9.6-9.9 on YouTube. For the below links there are Warm Ups, In Lesson Activities, and Homework. You will type all your answers in an email or in Word and submit via Remind or scrouch@mpisd.net. Label your work clearly. All this work should be done electronically. Keep it simple. Links below:

Units 9.6-9.7 videos and assignments available tomorrow. I will post when available.

Units 9.8-9.9 videos and assignments available on Wednesday. I will post when available.

AP Exam Takers

College Board will have Unit 1 Review available later this week. I will post when available. You should probably be done re-reading Unit 1 and working on the review. More to follow.

U.S. History April 20th-24th

Vietnam and the 1960s

The policy of containment and the domino theory would engage the United States in the Vietnam conflict. This war fought with widespread exposure through television would divide the United States. An anti-war movement would emerge and engulf the 1960s in a period of protest and change.



8D 1. What is the domino theory? And how did it impact U.S. foreign policy?

8D 2. Explain U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War.

Reasons for US Involvement in Vietnam	Outcomes of US Involvement in Vietnam

8E 3. Identify the following major issues and events of the Vietnam War

Tet Offensive	
Escalation of forces	
Vietnamization	
Fall of Saigon	

8F 1. Describe the following responses to the Vietnam War.

Draft	
26th Amendment	
Role of the media	
Credibility gap	
Silent majority	
Anti-war movement	

2. Identify the following actions of government to create economic opportunities for citizens and explain the unintended consequences of each:

20A 1. How did the following impact the relationship between the legislative and executive branches of government?

	Define the event	How did this impact the relationship between the executive and legislative branches? Hint: Who had more power? Explain....
Gulf of Tonkin Resolution		
War Powers Act		

26F 2. Why did Roy Benavidez win the Congressional Medal of Honor?

26A 3. How did the events of the Vietnam War help to extend political rights for young people?

23A 4. How did Americans participate in the democratic process (besides voting) during this time?

17D

	Description	Unintended Consequences
Great Society		
Affirmative action		
Title IX (9)		

21A 1. How did the Supreme Court rule in *Tinker v Des Moines* and what were the effects of this case?

2. What was significant about the *Miranda v Arizona* case?

19B Identify the following as they relate to the Vietnam War:

3. Geneva Peace Agreement

4. Dien Bien Phu

5. Napalm

AP U.S. History

Assignment for the week of April 20th – April 24th:

- A. The Chapter 25 Guided Reading Questions are due by April 20th.
- B. Complete the Chapter 26 Guided Reading Questions, answers are due by April 27th and can be sent to lblalock@mpisd.net, submitted through Schoology or dropped off at the High School at specific times.
- C. Read Chapter 26 in the AP U.S. History book.
- D. I have created a Schoology page, if you have not signed up please send an email to me to receive the code.
- E. AP College Board is providing lessons and reviews taught by teachers online. You can go to the College Board website to locate these videos.

Chapter 26 Questions

- 1. What is the Environmental Protection Agency?
- 2. What was the Philadelphia Plan?
- 3. What was "judicial activism" of the Supreme Court when Earl Warren was chief justice?
- 4. What is Title IX?
- 5. What was the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)?
- 6. What was the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty?
- 7. What is "détente"?
- 8. What was Nixon's policy of Vietnamization?
- 9. What were the Pentagon Papers?
- 10. What did the War Powers Act of 1973 require?
- 11. What was the Watergate scandal?
- 12. Richard Nixon is the only president to?
- 13. What is "stagflation"?
- 14. What is unique about Gerald Ford becoming president and Nelson Rockefeller becoming vice president?
- 15. What was the Helsinki Accords?
- 16. In what ways did Jimmy Carter have in common with the Progressive era of the early 20th century?
- 17. What did President Carter believe the American foreign policy should be instead of fear of communism?
- 18. What took place at Camp David in 1978, later became known as the Camp David Accords?
- 19. What was the SALT II agreement?
- 20. What ideological changes occurred in the Middle East due to the Iranian Revolution?
- 21. What was the Carter Doctrine?
- 22. What word became the watchword of the Reagan Revolution?
- 23. What did Reagan's economic program (Reaganomics) rely on?
- 24. Who was the first female appointed to the Supreme Court?
- 25. Explain the Strategic Defense Initiative?
- 26. Explain the Iran-Contra Affair.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS: Answer the following questions by using your phone or computer.

1. How does our democracy protect the rights of individuals suspected, accused, convicted, or acquitted of crimes?

2. What steps must authorities take when arresting a suspect whom they believe has committed a crime?

3. What is the exclusionary rule? Does it apply in every case?

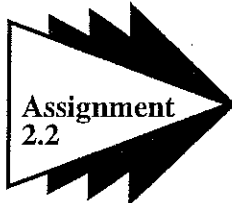
4. In what ways is the juvenile justice system different from the adult criminal justice system?

5. The following are the various criminal sentences administered at trial, define each method of sentence.
 - A. Restitution
 - B. Incapacitation
 - C. Deterrence
 - D. Retribution
 - E. Rehabilitation

Economics

Sample Lesson for the JumpStart Coalition's "Know Your Take-Home Pay" Principle

Prepared by the National Endowment for Financial Education



Done

"Analyzing Pay Stubs"

Lucinda has a part-time job after school and on weekends at Blue Wisp Cleaners. To help you better understand the difference between gross pay, net pay, and some common payroll deductions, analyze the pay stub for Lucinda on page 39. Then answer the following questions.

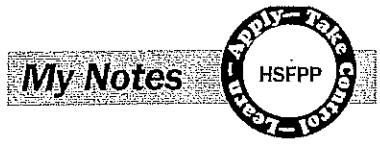
1. Who is Lucinda's employer? _____
2. What is the length of the pay period Lucinda just worked?

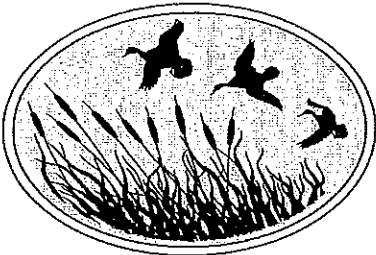
3. How many total hours did Lucinda work during this pay period? _____
4. What amount per hour does Lucinda get paid for regular hours worked? _____
5. Did she work any overtime this period? _____
If so, how many hours? _____
6. What amount per hour does Lucinda get paid for overtime?

7. What is Lucinda's gross income for this pay period? _____
8. List the type and amount of each payroll deduction for Lucinda this pay period.

9. What was the total amount of her deductions this period?
_____ YTD? _____
10. What is Lucinda's net income (take-home pay) for this pay period? _____
11. What amount has been available for Lucinda's financial objectives YTD? _____

Sample Lesson for the Jump\$tart Coalition's "Know Your Take-Home Pay" Principle
 Prepared by the National Endowment for Financial Education



 Blue Wisp Cleaners	Employee: Lucinda Smith SSN: 000-11-0000 Pay Period: 11/9/97 to 11/16/97 Pay Date: 11/16/97 Net Pay: \$231.71 Check No: 006022
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HOURS **EARNINGS**

	Regular	O/T	Regular	Overtime	Bonus	Other	Gross Pay
T/P	40	6	\$240.00	\$54.00	—	—	\$294.00
YTD			\$960.00	\$135.00			\$1,095.00

DEDUCTIONS

	Social Security Tax	Medicare Tax	Federal W/H Tax	State W/H Tax	Pension	Other	Net Pay
T/P	\$18.23	\$4.26	\$29.00	\$10.80			\$231.71
YTD	\$67.89	\$15.88	\$102.00	\$32.00			\$877.23

O/T = Overtime
 T/P = This Period
 YTD = Year to Date



Assignment
 2.2
 (Cont'd)