UA Rich Mountain
Assessing Student Learning
Course Outcomes Report
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1. **Purpose**
The Course Outcomes Report supplies information each semester regarding student learning on the course level. This report must be submitted to your division chair by the last day of the semester. Data from this report will be integrated into the annual Program Review. The Strategic Goals aligned with this report are Strategic Goal Three: Provide High Quality Education and Strategic Goal Four: Continuous Quality Improvement.

2. **Course Details**
Course Name: US History from 1865 Course #: HIS 223

3. **Assessed Outcome**
Course Outcome: Students will analyze and interpret primary source documents.

Related Program Outcome: Students will increase their writing, reading, speaking, and listening skills.

Related GELO category (choose one):
- ☒ Thinking critically
- ☐ Communicating effectively
- ☐ Using technology
- ☐ Conducting relevant research

4. **Evidence of Student Learning**
Describe the classroom activity/tools related to the **course** objective (project, discussion, essay, quiz, etc.): Document Based Essay written using 7 primary source documents.

5. **Course Data**
Number of students in your course(s) who met the course objective: 28

Total number of students in your course section(s): 32

Percent (%) of students achieving this course objective: 87.5

6. **Response to Data**
Will you change how you teach as a result of this assessment?

☒Change(s) needed. Going over document interpretation again with students who failed to complete.
☐No change(s) needed. *Type explanation here.*

The Cold War was a time in our nation's history in which the U.S. and several other nations threatened nuclear warfare on one another. U.S. foreign policy during the Cold War in the years of 1947 to 1969 was very effective in the way that it was done negotiably, it was done in a very tactical way, and it was done peacefully.

The way in which the U.S. interacted with other nations was done very fairly and negotiably. In order to receive what they wanted, which was peace among all countries, America's leaders were willing to make sacrifices. Mike Mansfield, a republican in 1947, proposed that a "greatly amplified information program to counteract the daily attacks, the distortions, and outright falsehoods being dispensed daily" (Document 1) be implemented in our nation. Despite the fact that this would cost our nation a lot, the leaders were still willing to negotiate with others in order to keep a good image. This made it more likely that other countries would respect the wishes of those in power.

While our nation was willing to be extremely negotiable and fair during the Cold War, they were also willing to use bribery in order to get what they wanted. This may not have been the most moral tactic, yet it was still a very effective one. Employing the carrot on the stick strategy, or in other words, baiting other nations into following their commands, the President of the National Security Council planned to employ the strategic arms issue in order to "get to the Soviets" (Document 7). Being as how the arms issue allowed the U.S. to accomplish their goal, bribery proved to be most effective.

Lastly, our country also chose to have peaceful conduct with other countries. Through his words, "You and I are unable to shift to anyone else the burden of finding solutions" (Document 5), President John Kennedy was urging the Ministers of the Soviet Union to make a pact of peace and choose to do what was best for those around them. Instead of bombing other nations, Kennedy was hoping differences could be worked out. Another such example of peaceful conduct being displayed was that of Llewellyn Thompson's Telegram Cable that was sent in 1959. His words, "Our only hope therefore of peaceful solution…" (Document 4), proves that peace was the goal of the U.S. in the Cold War. Because our nation's leaders were willing to calmly work out differences, foreign policy was very effective.

Overall, the U.S. employed several tactics during the Cold War from 1947 to 1969 that allowed them to accomplish their goals of peace among the nations. Of these tactics, negotiation, bribery, and that of peaceful conduct were the most effective.