

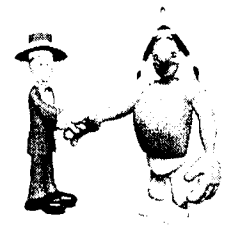
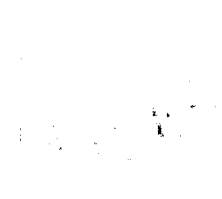
1. Key Facts about Jamestown, Virginia (1a):

- a. Primary significance?
- b. Year founded?
- c. Reason founded?
- d. Role of Virginia Company?
- e. Role of tobacco?
- f. House of Burgesses?
- g. Colonists relationship with Powhata?
- h. Bacon's Rebellion?



2. Key Facts about Settlement in New England (1b):

- a. Reason/year founded and by whom?
- b. Mayflower Compact
- c. King Philip's War?
- d. Roger Williams?
- e. Half-way Covenant?
- f. Salem Witch Trials?
- g. Loss of Massachusetts charter?



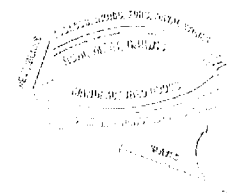
3. Key Facts about the Mid-Atlantic Colonies (1c):

- a. Who originally settled New Amsterdam?
- b. Who overtook New Amsterdam? How?
- c. Principles on which Pennsylvania was founded? By whom? Why?
- d. Describe the geography and religious make-up of Pennsylvania.
- e. Economy of the Middle Colonies?



4. Key Facts about the Development of (2a) Mercantilism and the Trans-Atlantic trade

- a. Definition of mercantilism?
- b. Necessary components of mercantilism?
- c. Definition of Trans-Atlantic trade?
- d. Favorable balance of trade?



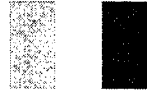
A.	Founded in 1620 for religious reasons by the Puritans
B.	The first governing document of Plymouth Colony, signed by the Pilgrims in November of 1620.
C.	Brutal conflict between the Mass. settlers and the Wampanoag Indians led their chief Metacomet, eventually won by the colonist but resulting in many deaths.
D.	English theologian who advocated for the separation of church and state and Native American rights, was forced to flee Mass. and founded Providence, Rhode Island, where he established religious freedom.
E.	A method for members to have partial membership in the New England Puritan Church, promoted by Rev. Stoddard.
F.	A series of court proceedings held in Massachusetts in 1692 in which 19 people were executed for allegedly practicing witchcraft.
G.	Revoking of Mass. Charter by King George II due to the colonists refusal to obey by the Navigation Acts

A.	The economic philosophy that control of imports was the key to enhancing the health of a nation and that Colonies existed to serve the home country as a source of raw materials and a market for manufactured goods.
B.	(1) colonies (2) large navy to protect those colonies (3) country must sell more than it buys
C.	The trade of African slaves by Europeans. Most slaves were shipped from West Africa to the New World.
D.	When the value of a country's exports is greater than that of their imports.

A.	First permanent colony established by the British in the Americas.
B.	Founded in 1607
C.	Founded for economic gain
D.	This was a pair of English stock companies, London Company and Plymouth Company, founded in 1606 to establish settlements on the coast of North America.
E.	The cash crop tobacco saved Jamestown economically.
F.	The first representative government in North America located in Virginia.
G.	The Powhatan were a powerful Native American tribe that was in constant conflict with Virginia settlers.
H.	A 1676 uprising in the Virginia Colony led by frontiersmen against government corruption and oppression.

A.	The Dutch West India Company settled New Netherlands in 1621. The Dutch were fur-traders.
B.	The duke of York used the British Navy to overtake New Netherlands in 1664. He renamed the colony New York and later gave part of the land to friends, which was renamed New Jersey.
C.	cooperation, social equality, religious toleration - William Penn, a Quaker, who wanted his settlers to be as "free and happy as can be" and promised they'd be governed by "laws of their own making."
D.	Religiously and geographically diverse
E.	Farming was #1, but there were also merchants, mechanics, shippers and tradespeople.

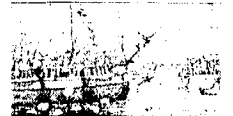
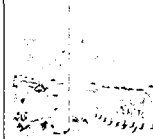
5. Key Facts about the French and Indian War leading to the American Revolution (3a):



- a. Who the war was primarily between?
- b. Victor of French and Indian War?
- c. Results of 1763 Treaty of Paris for England?
- d. Results of 1763 Treaty of Paris for France?
- e. New problems for Britain after the war?

6. Key Facts about Colonial Responses to British Actions (3b):

- a. What was the Proclamation of 1763?
- b. How did colonists react to the Proclamation?
- c. What was the Stamp Act?
- d. How did colonists react to the Stamp Act?
- e. What was the Intolerable Acts?
- f. Colonial reaction to the Intolerable Acts?
- g. Who were the Sons and Daughters of Liberty?
- h. What was the purpose of Committees of Correspondence?



7. Key Facts about the Enlightenment and Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* (3c):

- a. What was the Enlightenment?
- b. Who were influential Enlightenment philosophes?
- c. What was the primary message of *Common Sense*?
- d. What was the primary effect of *Common Sense*?



8. Key Facts about Sources of the Declaration of Independence (4a):

- a. What was the Declaration of Independence?
- b. Contributions of John Locke?
- c. Contributions of Montesquieu?
- d. Contributions of Thomas Jefferson?

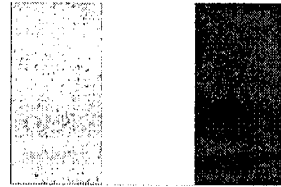


A.	This was issued by King George III at the end of the French and Indian War to organize Britain's new North American empire and restricted colonists from moving west of the Appalachian Mountains.
B.	Colonists were furious that they could not enjoy the fruits of the victory in the war they helped England fight against the French.
C.	Required all legal documents in the American colonies to have a tax stamp. Was created to help cover the cost of maintaining a military to protect and police the colonies.
D.	Colonists protested against "taxation without representation" and began to boycott British goods.
E.	A series of laws passed in response to the Boston Tea Party which shut down Boston Harbor and put the city under military rule.
F.	Colonists drew up a Declaration of Colonial Rights.
G.	Group of Patriots formed in 1765 by Samuel Adams and urged colonial resistance to the Stamp Act by any means even violence.
H.	This was a local government body in the American colonies that coordinated written communication outside of the colony.
A.	This was an act passed by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776 declaring the thirteen American Colonies independent of British rule.
B.	Believed that: (1) governmental power comes from the consent of the governed, (2) people have natural rights, such as the right to life, liberty and property
C.	Believed in the separation of powers, that there should be three separate branches of government, e.g. the executive, judicial, and legislative branches
D.	Virginia lawyer who wrote the Declaration of Independence

A.	England and France, with Native Americans on both sides, though most Native Americans sided with the French.
B.	The British (England) won the war.
C.	Great Britain took over Canada and part of Louisiana east of Mississippi River and emerged at the most powerful country in the world.
D.	France lost all of its possessions in the North America.
E.	(1) How to keep peace with Native Americans in the Ohio River Valley, (2) Major debt due to the cost of the war

A.	a philosophical movement of the 18th century, characterized by the ideas of the importance of the individual, questioning authority, and use of the scientific method to improve society.
B.	John Locke, Baron de Montesquieu, Thomas Jefferson, Thomas Paine, and Benjamin Franklin
C.	pointed out the absurdity of continued loyalty to the king by the American colonists
D.	changed colonial public opinion in support of fighting for independence

9. Key Facts about the Colonies Alliance with the French (4b):



- Reason for the Alliance?
- Battle of Saratoga?
- Marquis de Lafayette ?
- Effect of the French Alliance?

11. Key Facts about Yorktown, Lord Cornwallis, and the Treaty of 1783 (4d):

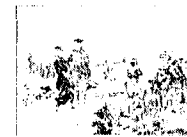


- What was the significance of the Battle of Yorktown?
- Who was Lord Cornwallis?
- What was the Treaty of 1783?



10. Key Facts about George (4c): Washington as a military leader

- Creation of the Revolutionary Army?
- Battle of Trenton?
- Valley Forge?



12. Key Facts about the: (5a)

Weaknesses of the
Articles of Confederation

A.	Made a formidable army out of a bunch of raw recruits
B.	December 25, 1776 Washington led 2,400 men across the ice-choked Delaware River to defeat the Hessians. The effect was that thousands of fresh volunteers flooded into the army.
C.	Site of Continental Army's winter camp (1777-78) of 10,000 soldiers, 2,000 die of cold and hunger

A.	(1) French enthusiasm for American cause, (2) the prodding of Benjamin Franklin, (3) to weaken their arch-rival, (4) American victory in the battle of Saratoga
B.	Battle during the American Revolution in which the American victory convinced the French to join the Americans in the fight against the British
C.	He was a French military officer who was a key general during both the French and American Revolutionary wars. He volunteered his services.
D.	The financial and military assistance of the French helped the Americans win the Revolution.

• Congress could not enact and collect taxes.

• Congress could not regulate interstate or foreign trade.

• Regardless of population, each state had only one vote in Congress.

• Two thirds majority- 9 out of 13 states needed to agree to pass any law.

• Articles could be amended only if all states approved.

• There was no executive branch to enforce the laws of Congress.

• There was no national court system to settle legal disputes.

• There were 13 separate states that lacked national unity.

A.	American victory against the British who were led by Lord Cornwallis. French navy blocked off the British navy, which trapped Cornwallis. Cornwallis surrendered; final battle of war
B.	Leader of the British Army in America during the American Revolution
C.	This was a document which formally ended the American Revolutionary War.

16. Key Facts about the Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clarke (6a):

- a. What was the Louisiana Purchase?
- b. In what ways did the purchase go against Jefferson's view of the Constitution?
- c. To what degree did the purchase increase the size of the U.S.?
- d. Who were Louis and Clark?
- e. What effect did Louis and Clark's expedition have on the U.S.?

14. Key Features of the Constitution (5c):

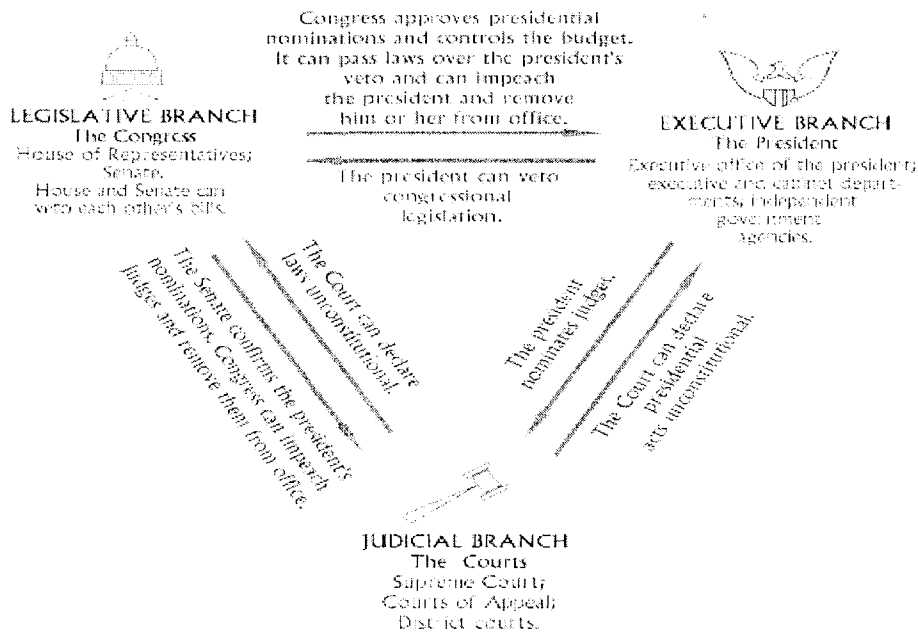
- a. What was the Great Compromise?
- b. What is Separation of Powers?
- c. What is Limited Government?
- d. What was the 3/5th Compromise?

13. Key Facts about Arguments for and against Ratification of the Constitution (5b):

What are Checks and Balances?

15. Key Facts about the Bill of Rights (5a):

- a. What is the Bill of Rights?
- b. List the Bill of Rights #'s 1 - 10.



A.	A treaty signed with France in 1803 by which the U.S. purchased the land extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico for \$15,000,000.
B.	Jefferson was a "strict constructionist" and knew that the Constitution did not specifically give him the power to make this purchase.
C.	It doubled the size of the U.S.
D.	These explorers ventured into the Louisiana Territory in 1803 and became the first U.S. citizens to navigate their way westward to the Pacific Ocean.
E.	It sparked an interest in Americans to move westward.

A.	The first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, added in 1791 and consisting of a formal list of citizens' rights and freedoms.
1.	Religious and Political Freedom - Freedom of Speech, Press, Petition, Assembly, and Religion
2.	Right to bear arms
3.	Freedom from quartering troops
4.	Freedom against unreasonable search and seizure
5.	Rights of an accused person
6.	Right to a speedy, public trial
7.	Right to a trial by jury
8.	Limits on fines and punishments, "cruel and unusual"
9.	Rights of the people
10	Powers of states and the people

A.	The Constitutional Convention's agreement to establish a two-house national legislature, with all states having equal representation in one house and each state having representation based on its population in the other house
B.	The doctrine that the individual branches of government (executive, legislative, judicial) have separate and unique powers the others cannot impinge upon
C.	A type of government in which its functions and powers are prescribed, limited, and restricted by law
D.	The Constitutional Convention's agreement to count three-fifths of a state's slaves as population for purposes of representation and taxation.

18. Key Facts about the Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark (6a):

- a. What was the Louisiana Purchase?
- b. In what ways did the purchase go against Jefferson's view of the Constitution?
- c. To what degree did the purchase increase the size of the U.S.?
- d. Who were Louis and Clark?
- e. What effect did Louis and Clark's expedition have on the U.S.?

17. Key Facts about the First Two American Political Parties (5e):

What were the differences between how Federalist viewed the role of government as compared to how Democratic-Republicans viewed the role of government?

19. Key Facts about the War of 1812 (6b):

- a. What was the practice of impressment?
- b. What was the Chesapeake incident?
- c. Who was supplying Native Americans with weapons to fight the U.S. on the western frontier?
- d. What happened to the U.S. Capitol and the White House during the war?
- e. What happened in the battle of New Orleans?

20. Key Facts about the Monroe Doctrine (6c)

**What was the
Monroe Doctrine?**

The First Political Parties

Strong national government

Fear of mob rule

Loose construction (interpretation) of the Constitution

Favored national bank

Economy based on manufacturing and shipping

Supporters: lawyers, merchants, manufacturers, clergy



Limited national government

Fear of rule by one person or a powerful few

Strict construction (interpretation) of the Constitution

Opposed national bank

Economy based on farming

Supporters: farmers, tradespeople



The **Monroe Doctrine**, established in 1823 by President James Monroe, said that European powers were no longer to colonize or interfere with the affairs of the newly independent nations of the Western Hemisphere in exchange for the U.S. pledge to not interfere in European affairs.



A.	A treaty signed with France in 1803 by which the U.S. purchased the land extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico for \$15,000,000.
B.	Jefferson was a "strict constructionist" and knew that the Constitution did not specifically give him the power to make this purchase.
C.	It doubled the size of the U.S.
D.	These explorers ventured into the Louisiana Territory in 1803 and became the first U.S. citizens to navigate their way westward to the Pacific Ocean.
E.	It sparked an interest in Americans to move westward.

A.	The act used by the British navy in the early 1800s of making American sailors serve on their ships
B.	In 1807, the US Naval Vessel Chesapeake was approached by a British vessel, who demanded to board so that it could reclaim "deserters." The Americans refused. The British ship opened fire, killing and wounding several.
C.	The British
D.	They were burned by the British.
E.	It was the final major battle of the War of 1812. American forces, with General Andrew Jackson in command, defeated an invading British Army. Though the war had officially ended prior to the battle, the American victory prompted nationalism throughout the U.S. and made Jackson a hero.

21. Key Facts about Economic Growth in the early 1800s (Standard 7):

- a. Who was Eli Whitney? List two of his most famous inventions?
- b. What was Manifest Destiny?
- c. What were some reform movements in the early 1800s?
- d. What was the Seneca Falls Convention?
- e. List 4 things for which President Jackson is known.

22. Key Facts about the Relationship between the North/South division and Westward Expansion (Standard 8):

- a. What was the rise of abolitionism?
- b. What was the Missouri Compromise?
- c. What was the Nullification Crisis?
- d. What was the result of the War with Mexico?
- e. Explain the Compromise of 1850.

23. Key Facts about the Civil War (Standard 9):

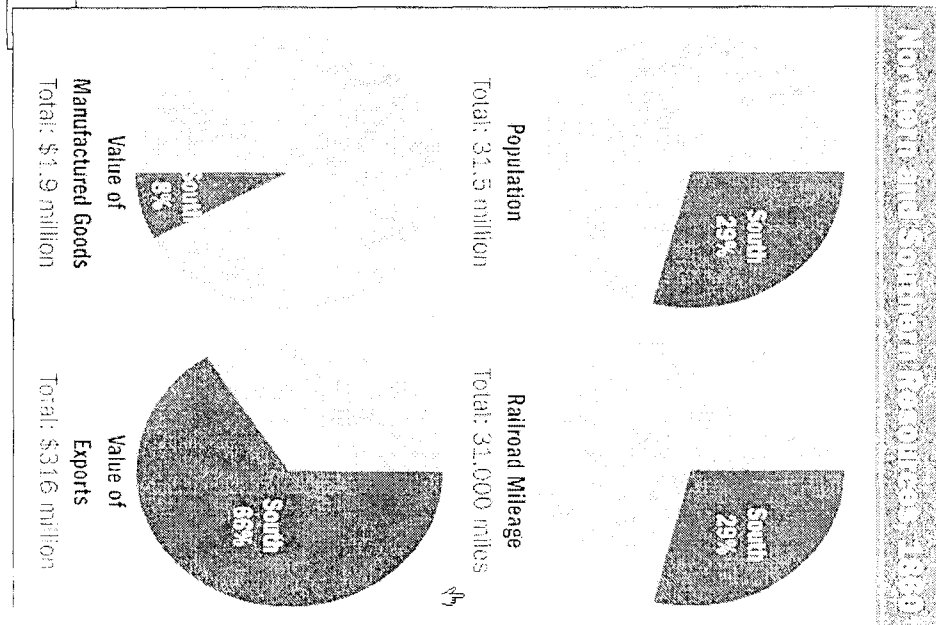
- a. What was the Kansas-Nebraska Act?
- b. Who was the president of the Confederacy? Name two generals for the North and two for the South.
- c. What was the significance of the Battle of Gettysburg?
- d. What was the significance of the Emancipation Proclamation?

24. Key Facts about Economic Disparities between the North and South (9e)

Which side had
more resources?

A.	A marked increase in the number and political force of Americans who wanted to outlaw slavery
B.	This was a congressional agreement of 1820, which included the admission of one free (Maine) and one slave state (Missouri) to maintain the balance of free and slave states.
C.	The attempt by South Carolina, led by John C. Calhoun, to claim the right to "nullify" (cancel out) federal laws that they say violate the Constitution.
D.	The war ended in 1848 with Mexico and the U.S. signing the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which granted the U.S. present-day California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, most of Arizona, and parts of Colorado and Wyoming for \$15 million.
E.	This was an agreement that California would be admitted to the Union as a free state, the slave trade in the District of Columbia would be restricted, and the Fugitive Slave Law would be enforced.

A.	An American inventor of the early 1800's with two major inventions (1) the Cotton Gin, which led to an increase in the demand for slaves, and (2) his development of "interchangeable parts."
B.	This was the concept of U.S. territorial expansion westward to the Pacific Ocean seen as a divine right.
C.	Abolitionism, Temperance, 2 nd Great Awakening, Public Schools, Women's Rights, Transcendentalism, etc.
D.	A convention held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848 that was the first women's rights convention and was led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott.
E.	(1) 1 st "Common Man's president, (2) the spoils system, (3) forcing Native Americans to move West on the Trail of Tears, (4) expansion of the use of presidential power
A.	In 1854 Stephen A. Douglas introduced this to the Senate, to allow states to enter the Union with or without slavery based on the vote of the people who live in that territory (popular sovereignty).
B.	Jefferson Davis; North - Ulysses S. Grant, William T. Sherman; South - Robert E. Lee, "Stonewall" Jackson
C.	Bloodiest battle during the American Civil War. It is also credited as the turning point of the war against the Confederacy.
D.	Issued by President Lincoln, it only freed the slaves in territories over which the Union (North) had no power (the Confederacy/South), but it committed the Union to ending slavery, which was controversial in the North.



25. What was Reconstruction?

- a. What were the different Reconstruction plans?
- b. What role did the national government play?
- c. How effective was Reconstruction?

SSUSH10

26. How did American business & industry change after the Civil War?

SSUSH11

27. How did industrialization during the Gilded Age change America?

- a. How did industrialization change workers' lives?
- b. How did industrialization change peoples' lives in the West?
- c. How did industrialization change immigration to the USA?

SSUSH12

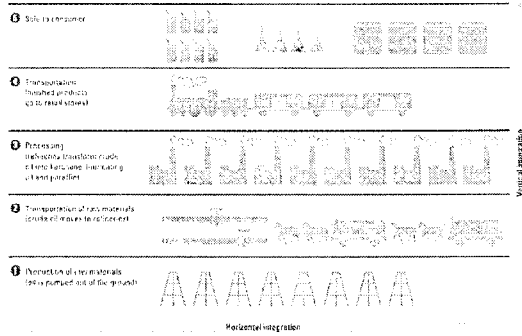
28. What was the Progressive Era?

- a. How did the Progressives change American cities?
- b. How did the Progressives change American government?
- c. How did the Progressives change the lives of African-Americans & women?

SSUSH13

New forms of business organization:

- **Trusts**—forming boards of trustees to oversee a business rather than a single person (the word trust became synonymous with monopoly)
- **Monopoly**—a company that dominates and allows no other forms of competition
- **Vertical & horizontal integration**—ways of forming a monopoly (see chart)
- **Financing**—big businesses used stock sales to grow their companies; JP Morgan became one of the richest men in the work by loaning money to companies



26. After the Civil War (during an era called the Gilded Age), the USA experienced an industrial revolution which led to the rise of powerful monopolies

- **Railroads**—America's 1st "big business" led to a huge demand for oil, iron, and steel
- **Oil**—Dominated by John Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co.
- **Steel**—Dominated by Andrew Carnegie



Electricity—replaced steam power as a new form of power for American factories; Developed by Thomas Edison & Nicola Tesla

President Andrew Johnson's Reconstruction Plan

- Often called "Presidential Reconstruction"
- Allowed Southern states to quickly reenter the USA; States had to swear oaths of allegiance to the USA, create a new state constitution, & outlaw slavery by ratifying the 13th Amendment
- In effect from 1865 to 1867
- Seen as weak because it did little to protect Southern blacks from whites

Congress' Reconstruction Plan

- Often called "**Radical Reconstruction**" replaced Johnson's plan in 1867
- The South was divided into **5 military zones** so Congress could protect Southern blacks
- Southern states had to ratify both the 13th and 14th Amendments to re-enter the USA
- Lasted until 1877 when President Hayes ordered troops out of the South ("**corrupt bargain**")

25. Reconstruction refers to the era after the Civil War (1865 to 1877) when the national government worked to allow Southern states to re-enter the USA and to help African-Americans transition to freedom

Ways the national government helped blacks:

- **13th Amendment** ended slavery
- **14th Amendment** granted all former slaves rights as American citizens
- **15th Amendment** gave black men right to vote
- **Freedman's Bureau**—created schools and job opportunities for former slaves in the South

How effective was Reconstruction?

- Southern whites created **black codes** to keep blacks from voting or competing for jobs
- The **KKK** terrorized & lynched (hanged) blacks
- Most former slaves were **sharecroppers** (tenant farmers) & were in debt to white landowners
- President Johnson was **impeached** for interfering with Congress' Reconstruction Plan

Who were the reformers?

- Middle-class whites who believed that American could be improved ("progress")
- "**Muckrakers**" were journalists who exposed government corruption, improper business practices, unhealthy working and living conditions of the poor

Key People:

- Jacob Riis exposed how the poor were living in slums & tenements in his book, *How the Other Half Lives*
- Upton Sinclair exposed the unhealthy conditions in the meatpacking industry in *The Jungle*
- Ida Tarbell exposed the monopolistic practices (esp horizontal integration) of the Standard Oil Company
- Jane Addams created a **settlement house** (Hull House) for poor workers to get job training, food, & medical care

Technological Advances:

- The **transcontinental railroad** allowed for easier movement into the west & for western farmers & ranchers to make more money
- American factories produced more iron, steel, oil, railroads than all other countries combined
- Steel and electricity allowed for the 1st skyscrapers, subways, & military (especially naval ships)
- People moved to cities (**urbanization**) looking for jobs; American cities grew very large



28. The Progressive Era (1900 to 1920) was a time when reformers tried to fix the social & political problems of the Gilded Age

Important Progressive Reforms:

- Child labor laws were created
- States governments gave citizens more control through the **initiative** (citizens can create laws), **referendum** (citizens can vote on laws), & **recall** (citizens can expel government leaders)
- **16th amendment** created the 1st income tax
- **17th amendment** allowed for citizens (not state legislatures) to directly elect their U.S. senators
- **18th amendment** made alcohol illegal (prohibition)
- **19th amendment** gave women the right to vote

The Failure of Progressive Reforms for Blacks:

- After Reconstruction ended in 1877, whites created **Jim Crow laws** (poll taxes, grandfather clauses) to **segregate** (legally separate) blacks
- The Supreme Court protected segregation in **Plessy v Ferguson** ("separate but equal is OK")
- Booker T Washington hoped to end segregation by helping blacks get education & job training
- WEB DuBois hoped to end segregation by helping form the NAACP
- But, Jim Crow era did not end until 1954

27. The new inventions made the USA one of the most advanced countries in the world, cities grew as people moved looking for new jobs, & the gap between the rich and poor grew

Working Conditions

- Workers were paid very little & child labor was a problem
- Poor workers lived in **tenement** apartments in **slums**
- Samuel Gompers formed a union called the American Federation of Labor (AFL) to help skilled workers only

Immigration

- Job opportunities brought "**new immigrants**" to America from Southern & Eastern Europe and China
- **Nativists** tried to restrict these immigrants with **Chinese Exclusion Act** (1882) & **Immigrant Quota Act** (1924)

Western Farmers & Indians

- The railroad allowed miners, farmers (**homesteaders**), & ranchers to move West
- Indians were moved into reservations, forced to **assimilate** (live like whites), or fought whites (Battle of Wounded Knee; Sand Creek)

29. How did U.S. foreign policy change at the beginning of the 20th century?

- a. Why was the Spanish-American War in 1898 a turning-point in U.S. history?
- b. How did American influence in Latin America change under the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1908)?

SSUSH14

30. What was America's role in World War 1 (1914 - 1919)?

- a. Why did the USA enter World War 1?
- b. How were people affected by the war?
- c. What role did the USA play in ending World War 1?

SSUSH15

31. Why were the 1920s called the "Roaring Twenties"?

SSUSH16

32. How did the federal government respond to the devastating effects of the Great Depression?

- a. What caused the Great Depression?
- b. Compare and contrast the responses of Presidents Hoover & Franklin Roosevelt to the Great Depression

SSUSH17 & 18

Reasons for U.S. entry into World War I:

- WWI began in 1914 between the **Central Powers** (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire) vs. **Allies Powers** (England, France, Russia, etc)
- Americans were committed to **isolationism** but from 1914 to 1917, the USA was drawn into war due to German **unrestricted submarine warfare**, sinking of the **Lusitania**, **Zimmerman Telegram**
- The most important factor that brought the USA into WWI was violation of **freedom of the seas**

30. The USA broke from its policy of isolationism to join World War I (due to violations of freedom of the seas) and played an important role in the peace processes (Fourteen Points & League of Nations).

The Treaty of Versailles & League of Nations:

- When the war ended in 1918, the USA played a key role in the peace process, led by President Wilson's **Fourteen Points** who hoped to create a **League of Nations** to avoid future wars
- The **strong reservationists & irreconcilables** in the Senate refused to allow the USA to join the League for fear of pulling the U.S. into a war
- The USA never joined the League or signed the **Treaty of Versailles** which made the peace agreement very weak & contributed to WW2

Fighting Total War at Home and Abroad:

- The USA played a minimal role in WWI on the battlefield from 1917 to 1918
- But, American manufacturing produced the war supplies the Allies needed to win the war
- The USA used **total war** to make sure troops had needed supplies by converting all factories to making war supplies, **rationed** goods, **drafted** soldiers & used **propaganda** to make sure people supported the war

Changes in America Due to World War I:

- Because women played a key role in helping win the war (working in factories & rationing goods), the **19th Amendment** was passed giving women the right to vote (**suffrage**)
- Many blacks escaped sharecropping & Jim Crow in the South by moving to the North (**Great Migration**) during the war to get factory jobs
- The USA became very wealthy by selling war supplies to the Allies, which began a decade of prosperity called the **"Roaring Twenties"**

Causes of the Great Depression

- By the end of the 1920s, factories made too many goods (**over-production**) & Americans were buying less (**under-consumption**)
- Many were buying stocks **on-the-margin**
- In October 1929, many were financially ruined when the **stock market crashed**, banks failed when too many people rushed to repay debts

32. The Great Depression (sparked by a stock market crash in 1929) led to a shift in the role of the national government from laissez-faire (under Hoover) to active involvement and social welfare (under Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs)

President Franklin Roosevelt replaced Hoover in 1933 & began a new strategy to end the depression called the **New Deal**. For the 1st time, the national government ended laissez-faire & became directly involved (**social welfare**) by creating jobs & enacting long-term forms to prevent another depression

Relief—parts of the New Deal created jobs to immediately help unemployed people find work:

- **Civilian Conservation Corps**
- **Works Progress Administration**
- **Public Works Administration**

Recovery—parts of the New Deal tried to end the depression:

- **National Industrial Recovery Administration**
- **Agricultural Adjustment Act**
- (The New Deal did not end the depression... WW2 did)

Reform—parts of the New Deal tried to fix major problems:

- **Tennessee Valley Authority** gave cheap electricity to South
- **Social Security** helped older Americans with retirement
- **Wagner Act** protected unions

Effects of the Great Depression

- 25% of Americans were **unemployed** & those with jobs were paid much less than in the 1920s
- President Hoover hoped people would help each other (**volunteerism**) & did not think it was the government's job to intervene (**laissez-faire**)
- Millions lost their homes & farms & moved to cardboard shanties nicknamed **Hoovervilles**

The Roaring Twenties & Consumerism

- When WWI ended, people were ready to spend the money they made in factories during the war
- Factories, like the Ford Motor Co., perfected **mass-production** making goods very cheap
- The demand for new cars, kitchen appliances, radios led to high **consumerism**, lots of factory jobs, & a very healthy economy in the 1920s

31. U.S. industrial production in World War 1 led to decade of affluence in the 1920s during which Americans bought mass-produced consumer goods & enjoyed new forms of entertainment

The Jazz Age & New Cultural Expressions

- In the 1920s, blacks experienced a cultural movement called the **Harlem Renaissance**, defined by jazz music (Louis Armstrong), black-inspired literature (Langston Hughes)
- Many young women in the cities (**flappers**) enjoyed new freedoms by drinking, smoking, going to nightclubs, wearing knee-length skirts

New Forms of Entertainment

- In the 1920s, workers made more money but worked fewer hours than ever before, giving people lots of **leisure time**
- Radio shows, Hollywood movies, sports like baseball were popular forms of entertainment
- Cars & cheap transportation allowed people to enjoy weekend vacations for the first time

Reasons for U.S. Expansion

- As land in the West began to fill up, many Americans began to look overseas for new sources of raw materials & markets to sell U.S.-made goods (called **imperialism**)
- Many believed they should share their "superior" culture with the rest of the world
- **Anti-imperialists** fought this trend, defended foreign cultures, and hoped America would stay true to isolationism

Causes and Effects of the Spanish-American War

- The USA helped Cuba gain independence from Spain in 1898 due to newspaper reports of Spanish mistreatment of Cubans (**yellow journalism**) & the explosion of **USS Maine** which most Americans blamed on Spain
- The war lasted only 100 days ("**a splendid little war**") due to superior American navy & made a national hero of Teddy Roosevelt & his **Rough Riders**
- The USA gained Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines after the war; Filipinos resented American annexation & began a war with the USA until 1902
- The USA considered itself a **world power** after defeated Spain (a European power)

29. After winning the Spanish-American War, the USA emerged as a world power & strengthened its influence over Latin America

U.S. Influence in Latin America:

- As president, Teddy Roosevelt supported a revolution against Colombia in order to build the **Panama Canal** in 1903
- He used "**big stick diplomacy**" to expand American protection of Latin America & issued the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the Monroe Doctrine to keep European nations out of the region



The Red Scare & Other Fears in the 1920s

- The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia & growing socialist movement in America, led to a fear of communism called the **Red Scare**
- Americans responded by weakening unions, creating new immigration restrictions, & deporting "radical" foreigners (led by the **Palmer Raids**)
- Rural Americans were threatened by cities & enacted the **18th Amendment** (**prohibition** of alcohol), restored the KKK to attack immigrants, & went to church

33. What was America's role in World War 2 (1941 - 1945)?

- a. Why did the USA enter World War 2?
- b. How were people affected by the war?
- c. How did World War 2 change warfare?

SSUSH19

34. What was the Cold War?

- a. How did the Cold War impact Americans at home?
- b. How did the Cold War impact American foreign policy?

SSUSH20& 21

35. What was the Civil Rights movement (1945 – 1970)?

SSUSH22

36. How did the 1960s change American society?

- a. How did the 1960s impact African-Americans?
- b. How did the 1960s impact women?
- c. How did the 1960s impact the environment?

SSUSH24

The Cold War

- The Cold War was not a war at all; instead it was a rivalry between the 2 world superpowers after World War 2: the USA and Soviet Union
- The American government is based upon **democracy** (the people vote) & its economy on **capitalism** (free market & competition)
- The government of the Soviet Union (USSR) ruled as a dictatorship & controlled all parts of the economy (**communism**)

34. After WW2, the USA & Soviet Union struggled to spread their influence (democracy vs. communism) throughout the world during the Cold War

Cold War Events in 1950s, 1960s, 1970s, & 1980s

- Under **Mao Zedong** in 1949, China became the 1st Asian country to turn to Communism
- The USA responded by sending the U.S. military to defend democratic forces in South Korea (1950-1953) & Vietnam (1954-1973)
- Both the USA & USSR developed nuclear missiles capable of destroying entire countries (**Cuban Missile Crisis** in 1961)
- The Cold War ended in 1991 when Communism ended in Eastern Europe & the USSR broke apart

Containing Communism in the 1940s

- After WW2, the USSR forced Eastern European nations (**Soviet satellites**) to turn communist
- USA created a **Containment policy** to keep the USSR from turning the world to communism
 - **Marsh all Plan**--\$ to Western European nations to rebuild after WW2 (& not turn communist)
 - **Tru man Doctrine**—military supplies to Greece & Turkey to defend themselves from USSR
 - **NATO**—an alliance to democratic countries

McCarthyism and the Red Scare:

- In the 1950s, American fears of Communism led Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarty to hold investigations of Communist spies in the U.S. government (**McCarthyism**)
- The Soviets launched the 1st made-made satellite (**Sputnik**) in 1957 which led many to fear that the USSR was more advanced
- In the 1950s, the U.S. government emphasized math & science in schools & formed **NASA** & began a space race to get to the moon first

Reasons for U.S. entry into World War 2:

- Americans remained **isolated** when WW2 broke out in 1939 between the **Axis Powers** (Germany, Italy, Japan) & the **Allies Powers** (England, France, USSR, etc.)
- By 1940, the Allies were desperate for help so the USA began the **Lend-Lease Act** to provide them war supplies (but the USA did not fight)
- After the **Pearl Harbor** attack by the Japanese in 1941, the USA joined WW2

33. When the USA entered World War 2 (after the attack on Pearl Harbor), the government used total war at home and on the battlefield to win the war

Unlike the first world war, WW2 was fought on two continents (called **theaters**) in order to defeat the German Nazis & Italian Fascists in Europe and the Japanese in the Pacific

Fighting in the European Theater:

- The USSR (led by Stalin) successfully fought Germany on the Eastern Front after the key battle of **Stalingrad**
- England, France, & the USA led the **D-Day** invasion at Normandy on the Western Front
- The Allies defeated Italy (led by Benito Mussolini) and Germany (led by Adolf Hitler) by May 1945

Fighting in the Pacific Theater:

- The USA used **island-hopping** to take strategic islands under Japanese control in the Pacific after the key battle of **Midway**
- Despite Allied success in the Pacific, the Japanese military refused to surrender
- In 1945, President Truman gave the order to drop atomic bombs (developed in a secret plan called the **Manhattan Project**) on Hiroshima & Nagasaki which forced Japan to surrender & ended World War 2

Reasons for Reforms in the 1960s

- Near the end of the civil rights movement, African-Americans could vote more freely & were no longer segregated, but blacks were not completely equal because they were not paid the same as whites & had a difficult time getting jobs
- Women earned the right to vote in 1920, but were not paid the same as men & thought of mainly as “housewives” even though millions of women had been in the workforce since of WW2

36. In the 1960s, African-Americans fought for equal economic opportunities (“Black Power”), women fought for social equality, & environmentalists tried to protect the Earth’s resources

Feminist Movement

- **Feminists** in the 1960s wanted equality for women
- Betty Freidan wrote the **Feminine Mystique** (1963) in which she challenged women to do more than be boring suburban **housewives**
- **The National Organization for Women (NOW)** was formed in 1966 fought unsuccessfully for an **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** that would have made sexual discrimination illegal

Black Power

- Martin Luther King, Jr’s **Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)** was dedicated to non-violent protest, used sit-ins to desegregate restaurants, freedom rides to register black voters
- **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)** was formed to assist the SCLC but by the late 1960s moved towards **Black Power** & was willing to use violence to gain equality for African-Americans

Environmentalism

- In 1962, Rachel Carson wrote **Silent Spring** about the negative effect of pesticides on humans & the environment; This book began the environmentalism movement.
- In 1970, the **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)** was formed to oversee the human & corporate impacts on the Earth
- On April 22, 1969 environmentalists held the first Earth Day for environmental awareness

The Need for a Civil Rights Movement:

- **Jim Crow laws** and Supreme Court decisions like **Plessy v Ferguson** (1896) legally segregated blacks in America in public restaurants, schools, hotels, movie theaters, trains, buses, etc.
- **Grandfather clauses, literacy tests, poll taxes,** & fear of being attacked made it almost impossible for most blacks to vote in the South

Early Successes of the Civil Rights Movement:

- The 1st successful attempt to end segregation came when President Truman **integrated** the U.S. military in 1948
- The leading group behind pushing for civil rights in the 1940s & 1950s was the **NAACP** which relied on using the judicial system (courts) to gain rights for blacks
- In 1954, NAACP argued against segregation in public schools in the **Brown v the Board of Education** case; the Supreme Court agreed & forced schools to be integrated
- In 1957, **Central High School** in Little Rock, Arkansas refused to allow 9 black children to attend school; President Eisenhower forced the school to integrate

35. During the Civil Rights movement from 1945 to 1970, African-American leaders successfully ended segregation in America & fought for equality

The Civil Rights movement found a leader in Martin Luther King, Jr. (MLK)

- In 1955, blacks in Montgomery, Alabama challenged the city’s segregated bus system by **boycotting** the buses; This was the 1st successful attempt at **nonviolent resistance**
- MLK led a **March on Washington** where he gave the “I Have a Dream” speech encouraging the government to grant true equality to African-Americans
- Despite these successes, the government was reluctant to act until the president saw white police officers violently attack peaceful protesters in Birmingham, Alabama
- President Lyndon Johnson pushed for the **Civil Rights Act of 1964** ended segregation by making it illegal to discriminate against anyone based on their skin color; **The Voting Rights Act of 1965** protected African-Americans’ right to vote by ending poll taxes, literacy tests, & grandfather clauses

