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| A.P. U.S. History | **Unit 7B: 1920-1945 Prosperity, Depression, and War** | | | |
| **Key Concepts** | | | |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:*** |
| **KC 7.1**  Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system. | |  | * Explain the reasons for and impact of the transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy focused on production of consumer goods, improved standards of living, and better communications systems (KC 7.1.I.A). * Analyze the ways in which urban centers (by 1900) offered new economic opportunities for women and immigrants (KC 7.1.I.B). * Explain how credit and market instability (particularly during the Great Depression) led to a stronger financial regulatory system (KC 7.1.I.C). * Explain how and why political corruption, economic instability, and social concern for working classes, immigrants, and the environment led to Progressive efforts to reform the government and society (KC 7.1.I.A-C). * Explain the ways in which Progressive reformers were divided among themselves about goals and methods (KC 7.1.II.D). * ‘Explain how and why the Great Depression transformed the U.S. into a limite4d welfare state with a series of reforms and regulatory agencies under the leadership of FDR and the New Deal (KC 7.1.III.A-C). * Explain the growth of populist and labor movements, and the conservative reaction to them (KC 7.1.II.B). |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:*** |
| **KC 7.2**  Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns. | |  | * Explain how and why new technologies (e.g. radio, cinema) led to cultural changes and debates over values, morals, and national identity (KC 7.2.I.A). * Explain how modernism, gender roles, science, religion, race, and immigration emerged as dominant issues between 1890-1945 (KC 7.2.I.D). * Explain the connection between migration and cultural movements like the Harlem Renaissance, as well as increased debates over civil liberties during and after WWI (KC 7.2.I.B-C). * Explain demographic changes and migration patterns (domestic and international) around WWI (KC 7.2.II.A). * Analyze the role of race in American culture, politics, and economics before, during and after WWI (KC 7.2.II.B-D). |
|  | |  | ***You Should Be Able To Explain:*** |
| **KC 7.3**  Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the U.S. into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world. | |  | * Explain how and why U.S. imperialist policy created economic opportunity, stimulated nativism and isolationist attitudes, and led to debates over America’s role in the world (KC 7.3.I.A-C, 7.3.II.A-D). * Analyze U.S. entrance into and participation in WWI, as well as the war’s impact on foreign policy (KC 7.3.II.A-D). * Explain how and why the U.S. entered WWII (KC 7.3.II.E, 7.3.III.A). * Analyze the impact of WWII on the U.S., including the mass mobilization of the economy, technological and scientific advances, and how and why the U.S. emerged as the most powerful nation on earth (KC 7.3.III.A-E). * Assess the impact of challenges to civil liberties during WWII (e.g. Japanese-American internment) (KC 7.3.III.C). |
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| *Thinking Like A Historian* | | | |
|  | **Synthesis…** Historians look for connections between historical events in different times and places. They might ask, “How did the Spanish American Revolution connect to the events of the Cold War?” | | |
|  | **Comparison…** Historians might compare the migration patterns after WWI to those of the Industrial Age. | | |
|  | **Causation…** Historians are likely to analyze the factors which led to U.S. involvement in WWII. They might try to determine the most important, and least important, factors which caused the U.S. to enter the war. | | |

A.P. U.S. History

Langston Hughes

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| **COMPLETE FLASH CARDS FOR ALL OF THE FOLLOWING** | | **CHOOSE FIVE MORE** |
| 1. “Return to Normalcy” 2. Red Scare 3. Palmer Raids 4. Woodrow Wilson 5. Warren G. Harding 6. Calvin Coolidge 7. Scopes “Monkey Trial” 8. Clarence Darrow 9. Prohibition 10. Volstead Act 11. Flappers 12. Sacco and Vanzetti 13. Teapot Dome Scandal 14. Kellogg-Briand Pact 15. Ku Klux Klan 16. Harlem Renaissance 17. Marcus Garvey 18. Herbert Hoover 19. Stock Market Crash 20. Trickle-down economics 21. Glass Steagal Act 22. Reconstruction Finance Corp. 23. Hawley-Smoot Tariff 24. Hoovervilles 25. Bonus Army 26. Franklin Delano Roosevelt 27. New Deal 28. “Pump-Priming” 29. Keynesian Economics 30. Agricultural Adjustment Act 31. Civilian Conservation Corps 32. Tennessee Valley Authority 33. Securities and Exchange Commission 34. Works Progress Administration 35. National Recovery Administration 36. Wagner Act | 1. Public Works Administration 2. Social Security Act 3. Federal Deposit Insurance Corp 4. The “Brain Trust” 5. Court-packing scheme 6. *Schechter Poultry* v. *U.S.* 7. *U.S.* v. *Butler* 8. Emergency Banking Relief Act 9. 21st Amendment 10. Home Owners’ Loan Corp. 11. Huey Long 12. Sit-down strikes 13. Recession of 1938 14. Stimson Doctrine 15. Good Neighbor Policy 16. Lend-Lease Act 17. Neutrality Act of 1941 18. Good Neighbor Policy 19. Atlantic Charter 20. Pearl Harbor 21. Appeasement 22. Operation Overlord (D-Day) 23. Island Hopping 24. Hiroshima and Nagasaki 25. Manhattan Project 26. J. Robert Oppenheimer 27. Executive Order 9066 28. *Korematsu* v. *United States* 29. Congress of Racial Equality 30. A. Philip Randolph 31. Quarantine Speech 32. “Rosie the Riveter” | Quotas  Nation Origins Act (1921, 1924)  Rural Electrification Administration  Washington Naval Conference  Nye Committee  Lost Generation  Langston Hughes  Claude McKay  Dawes Plan  Federal Farm Board  Henry Ford  Andrew Mellon  Jazz Age  Sinclair Lewis  Babe Ruth  Charles Lindbergh  Al Capone  F. Scott Fitzgerald  Nella Larsen  1st Hundred Days  Relief, Recovery, Reform  *Adkins* v. *Children’s Hospital*  Fair Labor Standards Act  Frances Perkins  Indian Reorganization Act  Francis Townshend  Father Coughlin  Destroyer Deal  Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1937, 1939  Office of War Information  Election of 1940  Bond Drives  Congress of Industrial Organizations  Office of Price Administration  War Production Board  War Labor Board  Stalingrad  Midway  Okinawa  Albert Einstein  Conferences: Casablanca, Teheran, Cairo, Yalta, Potsdam |

**The following questions have been asked as AP Free Response (FRQ) and Document Based Questions (DBQ) on this unit.**

1. Describe and account for the rise of nativism in American society from 1900 to 1930.
2. To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920s and 1930s?
3. To what extent did economic and political developments as well as assumptions about the nature of women affect the position of women during the period 1890-1925?
4. Analyze the responses of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s administration to the problems of the Great Depression. How effective were these responses? How did they change the role of the federal government?
5. Compare and contrast United States society in the 1920s and the 1950s with repect to TWO of the following:

* Race relations
* Role of women
* Consumerism

1. Compare and contrast United States foreign policy after the First World War and after the Second World War. Consider the periods 1919-1928 and 1945-1950.
2. To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?
3. In what ways did the economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920s as the Roaring Twenties?
4. Analyze the ways in which the Great Depression altered the American social fabric in the 1930s?
5. Identify THREE of the following New Deal measures and analyze the ways in which each of the three attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society.
6. In what ways did the Great Society resemble the New Deal in its origins, goals, and social and political legacy? Cite specific programs and policies in support of your arguments.
7. Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920s. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following.

* Regulation of business
* Labor
* Immigrants

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**Unit 1: 1491-1607**

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