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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).
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|  |  | ***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).
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|  |  | ***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”
 | QuotasNation Origins Act (1921, 1924)Rural Electrification AdministrationWashington Naval ConferenceNye CommitteeLost GenerationLangston HughesClaude McKayDawes PlanFederal Farm BoardHenry FordAndrew MellonJazz AgeSinclair LewisBabe RuthCharles LindberghAl CaponeF. Scott FitzgeraldNella Larsen1st Hundred DaysRelief, Recovery, Reform*Adkins* v. *Children’s Hospital*Fair Labor Standards ActFrances PerkinsIndian Reorganization ActFrancis TownshendFather CoughlinDestroyer DealNeutrality Acts of 1935, 1937, 1939Office of War InformationElection of 1940Bond Drives Congress of Industrial OrganizationsOffice of Price Administration War Production BoardWar Labor Board StalingradMidwayOkinawa 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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