A. **Explain the context in which America grew into its role as a world power. PRE 1890**

- Industrial growth in the Gilded Age 1860-1900
- Manifest Destiny & westward settlement (frontier is “closed” in 1890s)
- Labor conflict and Populism in 1890s (expand or explode)
- World Competition in late 1800s

B. **Explain the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation’s proper role in the world. 1890-1914**

- Arguments for imperialism: economic gain, world power, missionary spirit, naval power, safety valve, yellow journalism
- Arguments against imperialism: expensive, will drag America into world affairs/wars, hypocritical for America to own colonies, problems to fix at home

C. **Explain the effects of the Spanish–American War. 1898**

- America becomes a world power
  - Cuba: Teller & Platt Amendments
  - Philippines: Revolution & War **1899-1902**
  - Puerto Rico
  - Guam
- America decides to finally add Hawaii **1898**
- America gets into China (Open Door) **1899**
- America seeks to control Caribbean (Panama **1904** & Roosevelt Corollary **1904**)
- A debate between Imperialists and Anti Imperialists (Imperialists win)

D. **Compare the goals and effects of the Progressive reform movement. 1890-1917**

- Goals:
  - expose problems in American life (muckrakers)
  - have the government regulate American capitalism (trusts, labor conditions)
  - have the government improve social conditions (cities, inequality, social issues)
  - make American society more democratic and efficient
- Effects
  - Muckraking: Sinclair Riis, Spargo, Tarbell
  - City Life: Riis & New York Tenement Act **1901**; Addams & Hull House **1889**
  - Social Issues: prohibition & Sanger, 18th Amendment **1919**
  - Democracy: 17th Amendment **1913**; recall, referendum, initiative, direct primary, secret ballot
E. Compare attitudes toward the use of natural resources from 1890 to 1945.

- Big Business: use resources for commercial development (mine minerals, lumber trees, drill oil)
- Conservation: smart use of resources with some commercial development (Forest Reserve Act 1891 – appropriate use of resources); TR & National Parks
- Preservation: set aside land for future generations (John Muir & Sierra Club 1892)
- Farmers in West: overproduction of land from 1860s to 1930s resulting in Dust Bowl 1930s
- New Deal: TVA 1933 – build dams to harness Tennessee River & provide electricity; CCC 1933 – plant trees and build parks
- Manhattan Project: use uranium and plutonium to build atomic weapons in WWII 1940s

F. Explain the causes and consequences of U.S. involvement in World War I. 1914-1920

- Causes: war 1914 & US Neutrality; trade w/ Allies, German subs & “apologies” (Lusitania 1915), election of 1916, unrestricted sub warfare 1917, Zimmerman Note 1917; war declaration 1917
- Effects
  - War at Home: war boards (labor, production, food, fuel); Espionage & Sedition Acts 1918, Schenck v. US 1919, Great Migration, war bonds
  - War Abroad: US helps Allies win 1918
G. Explain the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time.

- **International: New Immigration 1880-1920**
  - **Causes**: Push from Elsewhere—lack of economic opportunity, political turmoil & religious persecution in Europe, Asia, Latin America; Pull to America: jobs, political & religious freedom
  - **Effect**: cheap labor, economic expansion, labor conflict, urbanization, westward migration, nativism (Red Scare 1919, New KKK 1920s, Sacco & Vanzetti 1920), Progressive Reform, Immigration Law of 1921 (3%/1910 Census), Immigration Law of 1924 (2%/1890 Census)

- **International: Mexican Immigration late 1800s to present**
  - **Causes**: Asian immigration was restricted in late 1800s/early 1900s, economic booms (WWI, 1920, WWII)
  - **Effect**: cheap labor, economic expansion, nativism & racial conflict (deportations in Depression, Zoot Suit Riots in WWII 1943)

- **Internal: Urbanization**
  - **Causes**: jobs in cities, cultural attractions, cheap housing
  - **Effects**: cheap labor, economic expansion, labor conflict, tenements, Progressive Reform, new cultural attractions

- **Internal: Great Migration 1910s-1960s**
  - **Causes**: Push from South – violence, racism, segregation, voting restrictions; Pull to North: jobs during WWI and 1920s booms
  - **Effect**: new job opportunities, Harlem Renaissance 1920s (Ellington, Hughes, Armstrong), city segregation & redlining, New KKK, violence (Red Summer 1919)

- **Internal: Dust Bowl Migration 1930s**
  - **Causes**: Great Depression & Dust Bowl 1930s, loss of ability to farm make money
  - **Effects**: millions move west, mainly to California, resentment

- **Internal: Westward Migration**
  - **Causes**: farming jobs, Homestead Act, American spirit, Great Migration, World War II factories in western cities, nice weather
  - **Effects**: Dust Bowl, development of western cities (Los Angeles, Seattle)

H. Explain the causes and effects of the innovations in communication and technology in the United States over time.

- **Communications**: radio, movies, phonograph (record player)
- **Technology**: automobile, airplane, electricity, refrigerator, vacuum, washing machine
  - **Causes**: inventors (Ford & Taylor – auto assembly line), access to credit for consumers
  - **Effects**: standardized lifestyles (radio, movie), increased interest in leisure time, new means of communication, development of Ford’s Detroit as a booming industrial town, advertising and consumerism

I. Explain the causes and effects of developments in popular culture in the United States over time.

- **Popular Culture**: Flapper lifestyle 1920s (dress, behavior, “pink collar jobs”), Prohibition 1920s (success and failure) sports, movies, radio, music (Jazz), Harlem Renaissance 1920s (jazz musicians: Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington; writer: Langston Hughes), literature (Lost Generation in 1920s – disillusioned with American consumerism: F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemmingway; Depression Writers in 1930s – sad: John Steinbeck)
  - **Causes**: leisure time, more people have spending money, government policy, Great Migration
  - **Effects**: standardized lifestyles, consumerism, economic development, cultural conflict
J. Explain the causes of the Great Depression and its effects on the economy. 1929-1941

- Causes: stock market crash & buying on margin, bank failures, farm problems, overproduction, buying on credit, overproduction, tariff policy, Fed monetary policy
- Effects: mass unemployment, starvation, homelessness, Hoovervilles, physical and mental stress, family stress
  - FDR: New Deal 1933-1938, relief, recovery, reform, fireside chats, Eleanor Roosevelt
    - Emergency Banking Act, Federal Emergency Relief Act, WPA, PWA, CCC, TVA, NRA, FDIC, SEC, FHA, Social Security Act, FLSA, Wagner Act

K. Explain how the Great Depression and the New Deal impacted American political, social, and economic life over time. 1929-1941

- Politics: the government becomes responsible for personal well-being (safety net); the dominance of the Democratic party from the 30s to the 60s because FDR (Democrat) helped so many people; FDR tries court packing after the NRA and AAA are declared unconstitutional 1937, but fails; conservatives and many Republicans criticize the size, scope and cost of the New Deal; individual critics: Long, Coughlin, Townsend
- Society: people struggle and the generations that lived through the Depression were scarred for a long time; people came to believe that the government should help people out, Dust Bowl Migration
- Economics: labor activism results in more powerful protections for workers and unskilled workers organizing (CIO); the economy improves, but the Great Depression does not end until WWII; more rules and regulations are put in place to regulate the economy

L. Explain how and why U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society. 1941-1945

- Economics: ends Great Depression; massive government spending on war materials; government instituted price controls and rationing; raising money through war bonds (loans) and increased taxes; a major factor in the US victory is the amount of materials US soldiers had access to
- Society:
  - Women: serve in military behind the scenes; work in factories when men went off to fight (Rosie the Riveter)
  - African Americans: serve in segregated units in the Army; fight for Double Victory (V) over racism at home and dictators abroad; A. Philip Randolph threatened a railway workers strike so FDR made the FEPC 1941 requiring companies getting federal dollars to hire African Americans
  - Japanese Americans: 100,000+ are interned after executive order by FDR; conditions in the camps were terrible; Korematsu v. US 1944 allows the government to remove Japanese from West Coast; some Japanese Americans serve bravely in war
  - Mexican Immigrants: arrive in the US through the Bracero program to work on farms; racial conflict in Zoot Suit Riots 1943
M. Explain the causes and effects of the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers, 1929-1945

- Causes of WWII:
  - 1930s Isolationism: Great Depression, Japanese Invasion of China & Hoover Stimson Doctrine 1931, Neutrality Acts 1935-37, Start of WWII 1939, Cash and Carry 1939, Bases Deal 1940, America First, Lend Lease Act 1941, Pearl Harbor 1941

- US in WWII:
  - Europe: win control of Atlantic 1942, free North Africa 1942-43, free Italy 1943-44, D-Day invasion of France 1944, push to Germany & meet Soviets there 1944-45
  - Pacific: US turns tide of war at Midway 1942, island hopping to get close to Japan 1942-45, firebombing of Tokyo 1944-45, atomic bombs on Hiroshima & Nagasaki 1945

- Effects: US develops atomic weapons in Manhattan Project; US helps turn the tide of the war and win victory for the Allies; massive death and destruction around the world

N. Explain the consequences of U.S. involvement in World War II. Post 1945 – This is new stuff that would be part of Period 9, but review it so you know results of the era/WWII.

- Superpower:
  - Economics: much of the world is destroyed (Europe/Asia); the US dominates world economics from the 1940s to the 1970s; most Americans experience a significant increase in standard of living after the Depression and War
  - Diplomatic: the US becomes the leading power in the world after relatively low casualties and almost no destruction compared to the other Allied and Axis powers; the USSR quickly emerges to challenge US superiority

- Government Power
  - US government financed a safety net in the Great Depression and economic expansion during WWII; most of the reform programs remain in place during and after the war
  - US government will continue to finance a war like military buildup after WWII to fight the Cold War which was good for the economy
  - US government will pass the GI Bill to offer low interest loans for housing and college to veterans which was good for the economy

- Greater involvement in world affairs:
  - Nuremberg War Trials 1945-46: Allies put Nazi leaders on trial for war crimes
  - International Monetary Fund 1945: international organization to promote economic cooperation
  - United Nations (UN) 1945: international peacekeeping organization

- Cold War 1945-1991 – a decades long struggle with the Soviet Union for dominant status in the world
  - US – capitalist, democratic, open society
  - USSR – socialist, dictatorship, closed society
  - Truman Doctrine 1947: US sends $400 million in aid to help defend Greece and Turkey from communist influence
  - Marshall Plan 1948: US gives $12 billion dollars to rebuild Western Europe after WWII to promote trade and stop the growth of communism
  - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) 1949: US joins its first peacetime alliance with the countries of Western Europe and Canada in opposition to the Soviet led Warsaw Pact
  - Korean War 1950-53: US fights to defend non-communist South Korea from communist North Korea; war is essentially a draw, but it shows the US will fight to defend its interests
O. Compare the relative significance of the major events of the first half of the 20th century in shaping American identity.

- Think (maybe outline for practice) how you would answer this question, if you need help watch the video at the bottom of this page https://www.khanacademy.org/humanities/ap-us-history/period-7