NAME:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ PERIOD:

TOPIC IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER:

* Reconstruction
* Moving West
* Industrialization
* Progressives
* Imperialism
* WWI
* 1920s
* Great Depression/New Deal
* WWII
* Post WWII

Define the following terms:

Economical:

Issues pertaining to $

Social:

Issues- with people/public

Political:

Issue with government

Census:

Government gets an account of population every 10 years

Revenue: income (how much $ you make)

Commerce:

Business

Boycott: refusal to buy- a form of protest

Guerilla Warfare:

Style of fighting- using surprise and environment/land- they know the land because they live there.

Dwelling: home/shelter

**Reconstruction:**

* Lincoln’s 10% Plan (allowing the South to rejoin the union easily)
* Radical Republicans take control over Reconstruction after Lincoln’s death
* 13th, 14th, 15th Amendments: OUTLAW SLAVERY, Citizenship for freedmen, African American men right to vote. African Americans = equal rights.
* Freedmen’s Bureau: How did this help freedmen? Give one example:

Provided food, shelter, EDUCATION- (chance for jobs not farming related)

* South Fights to regain control!
	+ Define poll tax:

Pay a tax/fee to vote—freedmen didn’t have money

* + Define literacy test:

Freedmen had to pass reading/writing exam to vote.

* + Sharecropping—why was this a system of debt

Freedmen and poorer whites could not fully pay off debt from the sale of their crops….Sort of a legalized form of slavery

* + Define Jim Crow Laws:

SEGREGATION LAWS

KKK- after civil war- try to keep freedmen from their civil rights.

**Moving West:**

Causes:

* Define: Homestead Act: government encouraged westward settlement by giving 160 acres of land if people agreed to settle it for 5 years.
* Railroads connect West to East
* Gold Rush: boom towns
* Cattle Kingdom: cowboy; ranches

Effects:

* Battles of Little Bighorn and Wounded Knee are examples that indicate the kind of relationship between settlers and Native Americans. **How did the movement west affect the relationship between Natives and settlers?**

Natives lose land, their way of life; forced on reservations

**Industrialization:**

* Factors of Industrialization: Natural Resources; Human Element (entrepreneurs, working class), Capital (money, investments), Transportation.
* Define Capitalism: economy based on private ownership of wealth.

Owning own business/ Free-enterprise system

* When demand is **high** and supply is **low**, the price goes up.

When demand is **low** and supply is **high**, the price goes down.

* Assembly line: a means to mass produce goods—price of goods goes down
* **Big Business**: Often big business men (monopolists) referred to as
* “robber barons”- exploits/takes advantage of workers in sometimes unethical and illegal ways
* **C**aptain of Industry: Leaders of business who have characteristics of courage and vision; they create jobs and are good for the economy.

These are bad for consumers because they can set high prices.

* + Monopoly**:** A company that controls all of the business in one industry. No competition
	+ Trust**:** a group of people have control over corporations in a whole industry—they agree to sell a product at as set price, eliminating competition …(not good for consumers)
	+ Corporation: A company “goes public” and allows people to purchase stock
	+ Buying stock: purchasing a (share) or piece of the company
	+ John D. Rockefeller**: Controlled what monopoly? OIL**
	+ Andrew Carnegie**: Controlled what monopoly? Steel**
* **Labor Unions:** Workers organized to fight for better wages and working conditions
	+ Knights of Labor:
		- Who was allowed to join? Everyone
		- How did the Haymarket Riot cause their downfall?

Protest—a bomb went off killing police officers🡪 This bomb was linked back to Knights of Labor members and people saw them as trouble makers and membership declined.

* + American Federation of Labor:
		- Who was allowed to join? SKILLED WORKERS, WHITE, MALE
	+ Pullman Strike: Strike on Pullman cars, headed by Eugene Debbs; government does not side with workers.
* **Immigrants:**
* People flooded into cities in search of *jobs* and prosperity. Immigrants were attracted by dreams of a better life; Cities grew so rapidly they could not deal with their problems.
	+ Push Factors: These are factors that “push” immigrants out of their home countries
	+ Pull Factors: These are factors that draw or “pull” immigrants to America
	+ Old Immigrants: Immigrants from **Northern Europe**.
	+ New Immigrants: Immigrants from **Southern and Eastern Europe**.
	+ These newcomers often were extremely poor, spoke little or no English, and dressed differently from other Americans. They settled in ghettos, *Ethnic neighborhoods* (tenements); “Chinatown” or “Little Italy”.
	+ Quota System: An act that attempted to limit immigration by the U.S. government

Most immigrants were discriminated against because their cultures was different than most Americans

Xenophobia: Fear/intense dislike of immigrants

(period 8)

* **Problems of Industrialization:**
	+ Corruption in politics: “BOSS TWEED”
	+ Child Labor- exploitation (taking advantaged)
	+ Small wages
	+ Child Labor
	+ Inadequate housing (tenements) and public service
	+ Unsanitary and unsafe working conditions:
		- **How did the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire lead to safer working conditions in factories?**

**Because so many young girls died in this fire, NYS passed safety laws, and other states did too.**

**Progressives:**

* These people wanted to reform the social problems and political corruption caused by government
* **Jane Addams:**
	+ Define Hull House: Settlement house for immigrants. (provided housing, education, support etc)
* **Muckrakers:** People who “dug up muck”, by using media, and exposed corruption in big business and government
	+ Upton Sinclair, author of **THE JUNGLE**. Unsanitary conditions of the meat packing industry
	+ Ida Tarbell: exposes Rockefeller’s unfair business practices
	+ Jaccob Riis: Photos of child labor
	+ Lincolns Steffens: journalist, exposes corruption in government
	+ Thomas Nast: **Political Cartoonist that exposes which city politician?**

BOSS TWEED

* **Women’s Rights Movement**
	+ Suffrage-> winning the right to vote.
	+ Leaders for the women’s right movement
		- Lucretia Mott
		- Elizabeth Cady Stanton
		- Susan B. Anthony
	+ Seneca Falls Convention (1848) Passed a resolution that women were equal to men
	+ 19th Amendment (1920) Prohibited states from denying any citizen the right to vote on the basis of gender.
* **Progressive Presidents:**
	+ Theodore Roosevelt (T.R) 1901-1910

T.R was known as the “trust buster”

* + “Square Deal”
	+ —HE WANTS TO GIVE EVERYONE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO SUCCEED IN OUR ECONOMY.
	+ Responsible for the break-up of Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company.
	+ Passed the **Pure Food and Drug Act** and the **Meat Inspection Act** in 1906.
	+ He promoted the *conservation* of wildlife areas on federal lands.
		- NATIONAL PARKS (YELLOW STONE) CENTRAL PARK
	+ **Woodrow Wilson** 1913-1921
	+ Wilson used his power as President to control big business and to improve living conditions in America.

**Imperialism:**

* Controlling another country/countries economical and political affairs
* Causes: “white man’s burden”; natural resources; competition over colonies
* Examples:
	+ Spanish-American War
		- Yellow Journalism:

STORIES ARE MORE BASED ON EXAGGERATION AND MADE UP… ENCOURAGED AMERICANS TO WANT WAR WITH SPAIN. SELLING NEWSPAPERS WAS THE GOAL.

* + - Explain how the phrase, “Remember the Maine,” led U.S. into war with Spain.

THE MEDIA (yellow journalism) MADE AMERICANS BELIEVE THAT SPAIN SUNK THE U.S. SHIP, THE MAINE.

* + - What colonies did America take from Spain?

GUAM, Philippians, Puerto Rico, Cuba

* + - Define Platt Amendment: The U.S. controls Cuba’s economical and political affairs
	+ China
		- Define Spheres of Influence:

European countries divided China into spheres where they controlled their markets (trade) and took natural resources and raw materials.

* + - Define Open Door Policy:

The U.S. wanted control over China’s markets and resources, so China became an open door to all countries

* + - Define Boxer Rebellion: Chinese rebelled against the Spheres of Influence and Open Door Policy and fought back using martial arts.
	+ Japan: Commodore Matthew Perry did what here? Sails to Japan with several war ships, intimidating yet convincing Japan to open trade.
	+ Alaska (William Seward)—purchased (tons of natural resources)
	+ Revolt in Hawaii (annexed as a state 1959)
	+ Panama Canal
	+ “Speak Softly but carry a big stick and you will go far.” 🡪Explain what President Roosevelt meant by this and provide one example.

-Try to resolve issue peacefully but use military action if necessary.

 -Panama Canal

**World War I**

* Known as the “Great War” 1914-1918
* Trench warfare
* U-boats, German submarines
* **Underlying Causes for the war:**
	+ **M**ilitarism
	+ **A**lliance System (entangling)
	+ **I**mperialism
	+ **N**ationalism
* **Immediate Cause for the war:**
	+ The assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife by the “black hand”.
* **Reasons for U.S. involvement:**
	+ Define Zimmerman Telegram: Germany tries to send a message to Mexico urging them to attack U.S. (if they enter the war) and they can get back the land they lost (Texas).
	+ Germans violate “international law by Sinking of Lusitania (passenger ship)
* **End of War**
	+ What was Wilson’s Plan called? 14 Points
	+ What was Wilson’s overall goal?

Peace without Victory

* + Wilson created the League of Nations. What was its purpose?

Police force that will prevent wars.

* + Why does the U.S. Senate reject Wilson’s Plan?

They believed that being a member of the League of Nations would bring them into war.

* + Allied nations agreed upon the Treaty of Versailles
		- Define war reparations: Payments for damages suffered during war…Germany had to pay these, which put them in a severe economic depression….(along comes Hitler)

**1920s “Roaring 20s or the Gilded age?”**

* Consumer spending rose significantly:
	+ electric appliances such as refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, stoves
	+ Radio
	+ “Talkies” movies
	+ Automobile leads to more highways, restaurants, and growth of suburbs
* Cultural Changes:
	+ Define Flapper: Young women who rebelled against traditional gender roles, by smoking, wearing shorter dresses, cutting hair short.
	+ Define Harlem Renaissance: Rebirth in poetry, music and African American culture.
		- Langston Hughes wrote about what? Racial inequality/social injustice & racial pride
		- Duke Ellington and Cab Calloway were jazz musician
	+ Jazz Music; new forms of dancing
* Americans/Government try to restore America to traditional thinking and values:
	+ Define Red Scare:
		- Americans became fearful of anarchy and communism
	+ Define xenophobia:

Fear, intense dislike of immigrants.

* + What is the significance of the Sacco & Vanzetti Trial?
		- Xenophobia
	+ What belief was being challenged in the Scopes Trial?
		- Traditionalism (Creationism Adam/Eve) verses Darwin’s Theory of Evolution.

Prohibition: Sale, consumption, making alcohol illegal🡪 This led to organized crime (gangsters).

Image of “Roaring Twenties”—dancing, fun, great economy.

**Great Depression:**

* Causes: Overproduction of goods; buying stock on credit; failure of banking system; overvalued stock.
	+ How did the overproduction of goods hurt the nation’s economy?

Too many goods and people won’t buy them, factories close, people lose jobs

* + How did buying stock on credit cause the Great Depression?

Banks gave out loans to people to buy stock (buying on margin) but when the stock market crashed, people couldn’t pay the bank back….BANKS CLOSED!

* Conditions: (Impacts)
	+ Define hoovervilles: homeless shacks named after Hoover because Americans felt he wasn’t doing enough to help.
	+ Define breadlines: people waited in lines to get free food from restaurants.
	+ Provide an example of the emotional impact the depression had on families.
		- Father’s left couldn’t face guilt of not providing
	+ What was President Hoover’s philosophy regarding the role of government and the economic depression?

Laissez-Faire---Government stays out of economy

* + How did the incident with the “bonus army” lead to the fall of President Hoover?

Veterans want bonus early, camped out outside white house, President removed them with force—some killed and belongings burned.

* New Deal (relief; recovery; reform):
	+ Who was responsible for creating the New Deal?

FDR

* + Why was “creating jobs” a primary goal for the New Deal?

If people have work, they have money, if they have money- they can buy consumer goods, companies will profit, creating jobs.

* + How did the “banking holiday” help solve the banking crisis?

Shut banks down so people stopped taking money out and then passed FDIC, which insured peoples’ money in the banks.

* SSA (Social Security Act)
	+ welfare, unemployment insurance; pensions
* Dust Bowl: over plowing, drought, and high winds caused the “Dust Bowl” on the Great Plains
	+ Forced many farmers off their land

**WWII**

* Causes: economic depressions encourage the rise of dictators in Europe (Hitler/Mussolini); Hitler invades Czechoslovakia & Austria; Britain & France appease Hitler’s actions at Munich Conference; Germany invades Poland🡪France and Britain declare war on Germany
	+ Define appeasement: Britain and France gave in to Hitler’s aggression and allowed him to take control over Czech and Austria (Munich Conference)
* U.S. Fights to remain neutral
	+ Define Good Neighbor Policy: U.S. withdraws troops from Latin American countries—to create a good relationship with them during WWI
* Causes for U.S. involvement
	+ What action does Japan take that leaves America with no other choice but to declare war? How does this draw us into war with Germany and Italy?

Japan bombs Pearl Harbor. We declare war on Japan. Because Japan has an alliance with Germany and Italy, Germany and Italy declare war on the U.S.—US is now fully in WWII.

* War
	+ Define blitzkrieg: Offensive strategy used by Germans lightening war.
	+ Explain the importance of Normandy/D Day? Turning point because it forces Germany to fight defensively and shortly after France is no longer under German control.
* War at Home
	+ Women work in factories
	+ Rationing of food, metal, gasoline, rubber etc.
	+ War bonds—a way the government raised money for war.
	+ JAPANESE INTERNMENT CAMPS
* End of War
	+ Hitler’s Final Solution: Holocaust
	+ V-E Day (Victory in Europe Day)
	+ U.S. President Truman agrees to drop an atomic weapon where?

Hiroshima, Nagasaki Japan—ends war

* + Nuremburg Trials: Nazi leaders were put on trial for their crimes against humanity.

**Post World War II**

* **Cold War:**
	+ Identify the Causes:
	+ Define Containment: Prevent the expansion of communism
	+ How were the *Truman Doctrine* and the *Marshall Plan* examples of containment? Gave $ to deter countries from falling communistic
	+ Define NATO: military alliance (Warsaw Pact was a military alliance too)
	+ Explain why the Korean War is an example of containment.

-U.S. provided military support to South Korea

-Fought North Korea to keep communism from spreading south

* + Explain why the Vietnam War is an example of containment.

-U.S. fought to keep communism from spreading to South Vietnam

* + Why was the Bay of Pigs Invasion a failure?

-Intelligence info was leaked and Castro was aware of the U.S. attempt to overthrow him (coup)

* + Explain why the U.S. and Soviet Union were on the brink of nuclear war, during the “Cuban Missile Crisis”? –closest world came to nuclear war
* ~~How did the~~ *~~Watergate Affair~~* ~~create a lack of trust for the federal government?~~
* **Civil Rights Movement:**
	+ What was the significance of the Supreme Court case, *Brown v The Board of Education*?

-Overturned *Plessy v Ferguson* in public schools. Supreme Court declares that “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently [by nature] unequal.”

* + Who was Rosa Parks? And, what was her role with the “bus boycott”?

-Her protest of civil disobedience, which led to her arrest- sparked the bus boycott of Montgomery. Alabama.

* + How did Martin Luther King Jr. contribute to bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama? He led this movement
	+ How did Martin Luther King Jr. contribute to the Civil Rights Movement?

-used the approach of civil disobedience to protest unjust/unfair laws that discriminated against people based on skin color.

* + Define civil disobedience: nonviolent protest of unjust laws
	+ Define Freedom Riders:

-Both black and white Americans traveled on buses to deep south to protest segregation. They faced violent attacks.

* + Define Sit-Ins:

-example of Civil Disobedience to protest segregation in restaurants/diners

* + Define Civil Rights Act of 1964:

- Outlawed discrimination in public facilities, employment, provided faster school desegregation, and protected voting rights

* + Define Black Panthers:

This was a militant group who armed themselves. They fought back and did not use a non-violent approach. Supported the civil rights for African Americans