

Name: _____

Periods 6-9 Video Guide

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What are examples of subsidies?</p> <p>In which geographic region were buffalo hunted?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Period 6 Overview (1865 – 1898)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Test Structure:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Period 6 is roughly _____% of the curriculum• Essay topics could include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Comparing and contrasting goals of farmers and industrial workers• Successes/failures of _____ during this time period• Why was 1865 - 1898 chosen for the dates?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1865 = End of the Civil War• 1898 = Beginning of the _____ War (US imperialism/overseas expansion)• This time period focuses on the _____, Social Darwinism, the Growth of Labor Unions, the Populist Party and continued US expansion out West• Gilded Age - coined by Mark Twain<ul style="list-style-type: none">• On the surface, things appeared as if they were good, but many _____ lied underneath• Political debates focused on tariffs, currency, corporate expansion (monopolies and trusts)• Post-Civil War, the US government encouraged _____ expansion<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____ to railroads, cheap land for Americans• This expansion led to conflicts with Natives, treaties were violated• Near extinction of the _____• Relations with Natives?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• US used military force (_____ - 1890)• Pursued a policy of _____ (Dawes Act - sought to end tribal _____)• Businesses consolidated their power<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Justified through _____, Gospel of Wealth• Conflicts emerged between businesses and conservationists over _____• Workers organized into local and national unions<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Knights of Labor - skilled AND unskilled, AFL - unskilled only• Government often sided with business in labor disputes• The “ _____ ”<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some advocated the South begin to industrialize• However, _____ and tenant farming persisted throughout the South• Farmers<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mechanized agriculture hurt many farmers	

What pre-Civil War political party is the APA most similar to?

- **Created organizations to challenge _____ and corporate control of markets**
- **Populist Party - People's Party**
 - **Advocated political reform and increased government involvement in the economy**
 - Omaha Platform:
 - _____
 - _____
 - Many Populist ideas were adopted during the _____ Era
- Immigration:
 - **Increased from Asia and Southern and Eastern Europe**
 - Led to _____ - Chinese Exclusion Act
 - Many Americans hoped to " _____ " **and preserve their cultural identities**
 - _____ movement that sought to end social issues in cities
- **City Life**
 - As cities became more crowded, emergence of:
 - **Political machines** - provided _____ for political support (Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall)
 - **Settlement Houses** - helped immigrants and women adapt to American Society (_____)
- **Discrimination, violence, and segregation** was rampant in the country:
 - _____ - sought to keep Catholics out of office
 - _____ - upheld Jim Crow laws
 - **Activists that challenged their prescribed " _____ "**
 - Booker T. Washington - advocated _____ training for African Americans, Ida B. Wells - outspoken critic of lynching

Period 7 Overview (1890 – 1945)

- Test Structure:
 - Period 7 is roughly _____ % of the curriculum (LARGEST time period!)
 - Essay topics could include:
 - Turning Points in US History for: **Spanish-American War, Progressive Era, and Great Depression/New Deal**
 - _____ for immigrants/African Americans/foreign policy
- Why was 1890 - 1945 chosen for the dates?
 - 1890 = " _____ " **of the frontier** - led to expansion overseas
 - 1945 = **End of WWII**, shift in US _____
 - This time period focuses on the **US expansion overseas**, reform in the **Progressive Era, WWI and WWII**, as well as the **Great Depression** and the US' response to it
- Reasons for overseas expansion (_____)

<p>Fill-in-the-blank: China was divided into _____ _____ of Influence during this time</p> <p>Would someone that strictly believes in laissez-faire support the Progressive Era?</p> <p>Whose ghost was lingering over the Treaty of Versailles debates in the US?</p> <p>What was the "Red Summer"?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontier was "closed" - _____ • Economic motives - \$ for businesses and desire for increased _____ • Competition with European imperialists (_____) • Racial theories - " _____ " • Spanish American War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US defeated Spain in 4 months • Gained Guam, Puerto Rico and the Philippines • Debates between _____ (Teddy Roosevelt, McKinley) and _____-imperialists (William Jennings Bryan, Anti-imperialist League) • Long _____ in the _____ • Progressive Era (1890 - 1920) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocated government _____ in the economy (Meat Inspection Act, Hepburn Act) • Sought to expand democracy (_____ amendment, initiative, referendum, recall) • Progressive tended to be _____ • World War I (1914 - 1918) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US initially was neutral, played a limited role - Wilson sought to "Make the world _____" • US was heavily involved in postwar negotiations - _____ - influenced by Wilson's 14 Points • Great Migration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass movement of _____ from the South to the North during WWI for _____ opportunities • 1920s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Scare - 1918 - 1920: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by Russian Revolution, _____ unrest • Targeted _____ • Quota Acts of 1920s: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highly _____, aimed at "New" immigrants • New technologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved standards of living (_____), personal mobility (_____), better communication systems (radio) • Conflicts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tradition v. Innovation • Fundamentalist Christianity v. scientific modernism (_____ Trial) • Native-born v. new immigrants - _____ acts • White v. black ("_____") • Idealism v. disillusionment - _____ Generation • Harlem Renaissance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebration of African American culture through writings, music, etc. (_____) • The New Deal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Response to the Great Depression 	
--	--	--

Identify one New Deal Program the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional

- **Influenced by _____ ideas**
- **Focused on _____**
- Changed the role of the federal government in the economy (anti-laissez-faire)
- **Some sought to _____ the New Deal** (Conservatives, Supreme Court)
- **Others called for more reforms** (_____, Father Charles Townsend)
- Impacts of the New Deal?
 - Many agencies are still around (_____)
 - **Did not completely overcome the Great Depression**
 - Change in voting - _____
began to support the _____ Party
- **World War II**
 - US was “neutral” until **Pearl Harbor**
 - **Mass mobilization ended the Depression**
 - **Many economic opportunities for women and blacks**
 - Encouraged **immigration** from Mexico (_____ program)
- Homefront Experiences:
 - **Japanese _____** (Executive order, upheld by Supreme Court - good potential M.C. ?)
- **How did the US and Allies win?**
 - _____ (Atlantic Charter)
 - **Industrial production**
 - **Advancements in technology and science** (_____ Project)
- US emerged as a superpower - Europe and Asia lay in ruins

Period 8 Overview (1945 – 1980)

- Test Structure:
 - Period 8 is roughly _____% of the curriculum
 - Essay topics could include:
 - US foreign policy (compared to other time periods)
 - Civil Rights (Compared to other time periods)
- Why was 1945 - 1980 chosen for the dates?
 - 1945 = End of WWII, shift in US foreign policy
 - 1980 = Election of _____, emergence of a conservative movement
 - This time period focuses on the **Cold War**, conflicts such as **Korea and Vietnam, Civil Rights, Gay Rights, and Women’s Rights, The _____** and political scandals and controversies (Watergate and Middle East)
- US foreign policy post WWII - _____
 - US sought to “**contain**” **the spread of communism**
 - _____
- **US focused on collective security and economic frameworks that helped non-communist nations**
 - _____ - alliance between US and several European countries - 1st peace-time alliance

Washington’s feelings about NATO? Yeah or Nah?

<p>Did the US listen to Eisenhower's Farwell Address?</p> <p>The Kent State Protests were a reaction to.....</p> <p>What did the Voting Rights Act of 1965 prohibit?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine - provided \$ to countries in Europe to resist communism • The US sought to support non-communist governments, even if they weren't the most _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran, Batista in Cuba, South Vietnam • Tensions between the US and USSR fluctuated between confrontation and _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuban Missile Crisis, SALT Treaties • The home front during the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debates over _____ • 2nd Red Scare - designed to root out communists <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HUAC, Joseph McCarthy, Truman's Loyalty Oath • Eisenhower's Farewell Address <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warned of having a large military in peacetime " _____ " • "Sun Belt" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern US that saw an increase in population, emergence of new industries • Protests were common during the _____ War, especially as it dragged on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-1968 - _____ • Kent State Massacre • Civil Rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three branches played an important role • _____ - desegregation of military (Truman), Judicial - _____ (reversed Plessy), Legislative - Civil Rights _____ - ended segregation • White resistance to desegregation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • Activists used many methods to fight segregation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • Post-1965 - tensions over _____ increased • Great Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of New Deal programs, implementation of new government programs (Medicare, Medicaid), and promotion of Civil Rights (Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965) • Height (_____) of liberalism - increasing involvement and power of government to fix _____ problems • *** _____ *** - ended the discriminatory quota system from the 1920s, encouraged immigration from _____ • Rights for other groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women - _____ • Homosexuals - _____ riots in NYC - promoted Gay Rights Movement • Latinos - _____ • Supreme Court decisions expanded _____ _____ (Great potential Short Answer) 	
--	--	--

What does
counterculture
mean?

- Griswold v. Connecticut - S.C. struck down laws prohibiting birth control, established “ _____ ”
- Miranda v. Arizona - increased rights of the accused
 - Those arrested must be made aware of their constitutional rights (_____ Rights)
- **Impact of Great Society and Supreme Court decisions?**
 - Helped motivate the _____ movement
- **Environmental Concerns** (Could be an essay topic dating back to Period 6 or 7, continuing through modern day)
 - Rachel Carson’s _____ (potential multiple-choice excerpt) — brought awareness to the dangers of pesticides on the Environment
 - Federal government responded with, among others, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Clean Air Act
- **Counterculture of the 1960s**
 - **Challenged many ideas of their parents’ generation (_____)**
 - **Helped initiate a sexual revolution**

Period 9 Overview (1980 - Present)

- Test Structure:
 - Period 9 is roughly _____% of the curriculum
 - Essay topics could include:
 - None exclusively on this period
- Why was 1980 - Present chosen for the dates?
 - 1980 = Election of Ronald Reagan, emergence of a _____ movement
 - Present = Today!
 - This time period focuses on the **end of the Cold War, Ronald Reagan, Conservative movement, and terrorism**
- What invigorated conservatism?
 - **Economic problems** - 1970s _____
 - **Growth of religious fundamentalism**
 - **Public’s loss faith in government’s ability to _____**
- **Foreign Policy “Failures”**
 - _____ - 1979 - January 1981
 - Reaction to the US assistance to the deposed Shah of Iran
- What were conservative victories? (Great short answer question)
 - _____ - reduction in taxes
 - Reaganomics, “trickle-down” economics
 - **Deregulation of many industries** - less involvement of the government in industries
- **Conservatives were not as successful with _____ ideals**
 - _____ remained legal
- **Denouncing “ _____ ”**
 - **Even though conservatives favored smaller government, the size of the government grew after 1980**
 - Hard to eliminate popular programs - _____

What does
bellicose mean?

- _____, etc.
- Foreign Policy under Reagan
 - Early in his administration, he rejected **detente**
 - Employed “_____ **rhetoric**” - “Evil Empire”
 - Positive relationship developed with _____
_____ - arms reductions
 - Economy post-1980
 - **US saw a decrease in _____
and union jobs** - _____
 - Debates over:
 - **Free trade agreements** - _____
 - **Size of government safety nets** - Social Security Reform
 - US Population Shifts
 - **South and West gained population (“_____”),
immigrants from Latin America and Asia (after 1965
Immigration Act)**
 - Led to many policy debates
 - Changes for homosexuals:
 - Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell - banned openly gay individuals from
serving in the military (1994), later overturned in _____
 - War on Terrorism:
 - **Response to _____ attacks**
 - **War in Afghanistan**
 - **War in Iraq** - US entered due to beliefs Iraq had WMDs and connections
to terrorism
 - Impact of War on Terrorism?
 - **Debates over _____
power** (Continuity throughout history)
 - Similar to Sedition Acts in History

**CONGRATS, YOU ARE DONE WITH THE CURRICULUM. Now go
get that 5! Be Brilliant**