



# PERIOD 7 1898-1945 TEST REVIEW

MR. POGREBA, PARKER SCHOOL AP US HISTORY



10-17%

**HOW MUCH OF THE TEST WILL COME FROM PERIOD 7?**

# Test Format for Paper APUSH Test 2021

## Section 1A: Multiple Choice (40%)

55 multiple choice questions in 55 minutes, usually appearing in sets of 3-4 questions keyed to reading, interpreting, and analyzing texts, images, graphs, and maps.



## Section 2A: Document-Based Question (25%)

Focused on 1754-1980, the DBQ is a one-hour essay response to 7 sources.



## Section 1B: Short Answer (20%)

Question 1 (1-2 secondary sources covering 1754-1980) and Question 2 (1 primary source covering 1754-1980) are required. Question 3/4 (1491-2001) allow student choice and do not include sources.

## Section 2B: Long Essay (15%)

Students choose from 3 options to answer a 40 minute essay about one of three periods (1491-1800), (1800-1898), or (1890-2001).

# LAST MONTH REVIEW STRATEGY

## BIG ARGUMENTS

Make sure you can articulate answers, develop thesis statements, and contextualize these big arguments.

## KEY POINTS

Review these key points, narrowed down from our notes throughout the year. Pay particular attention to bolded terms.

## CONTEXT

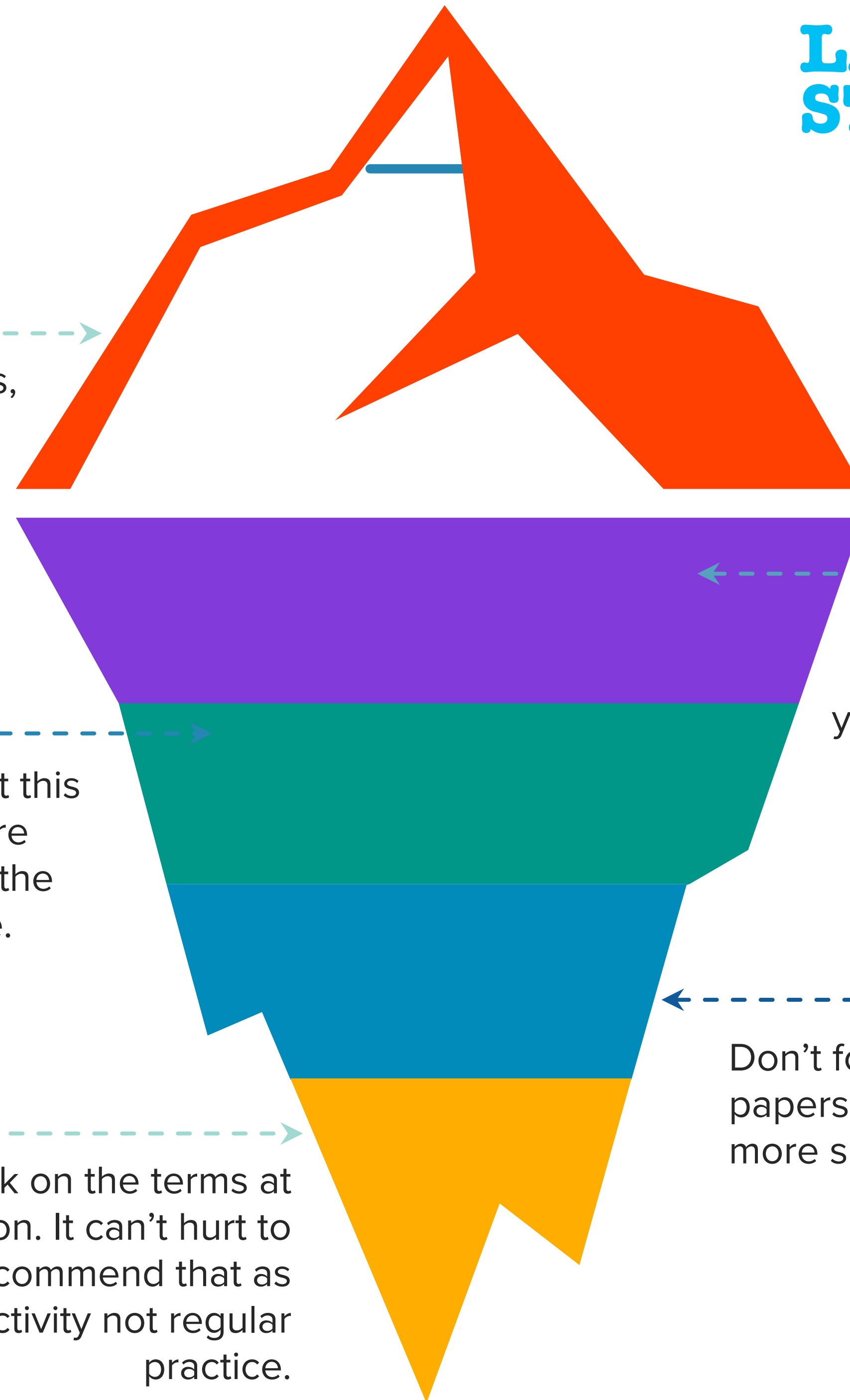
Think about how you can connect this unit to past historical events, future events, and events happening in the rest of the world at the same time.

## TEST PREP

Don't forget to review rubrics, sample papers, multiple choice questions and more specific test prep!

## TERMS

Your lowest priority is to work on the terms at the end of the presentation. It can't hurt to review those, but I would recommend that as a quick, periodic Quizlet activity not regular practice.





# THE BIG ARGUMENTS

THE KEY IDEAS



# BIG ARGUMENTS

- ✓ While the United States experienced a profound, devastating economic downturn between 1929-1941, the earliest and last days of this period were characterized by huge expansion of the American economy and middle class.
- ✓ Progressives fulfilled many of the aims of the Populist movement, putting some regulation on business and dramatically expanding access to direct democracy.
- ✓ All of the advances of these first two points, however, were unevenly distributed. People of color still faced economic and political segregation and even violence.
- ✓ The New Deal represented a massive expansion of the power of the federal government to regulate the economy and provide for those afflicted by poverty or natural disaster.
- ✓ Three major wars characterized American foreign policy: The Spanish-American War (an act of imperialism), World War I (followed by a period of relative isolation), and World War II (at the end of which the US was the most dominant country in the world).
- ✓ Migration patterns change, with Black Americans heading North during the Great Migration and the nation imposing strict quotas on some Europeans while almost entirely restricting Asians.



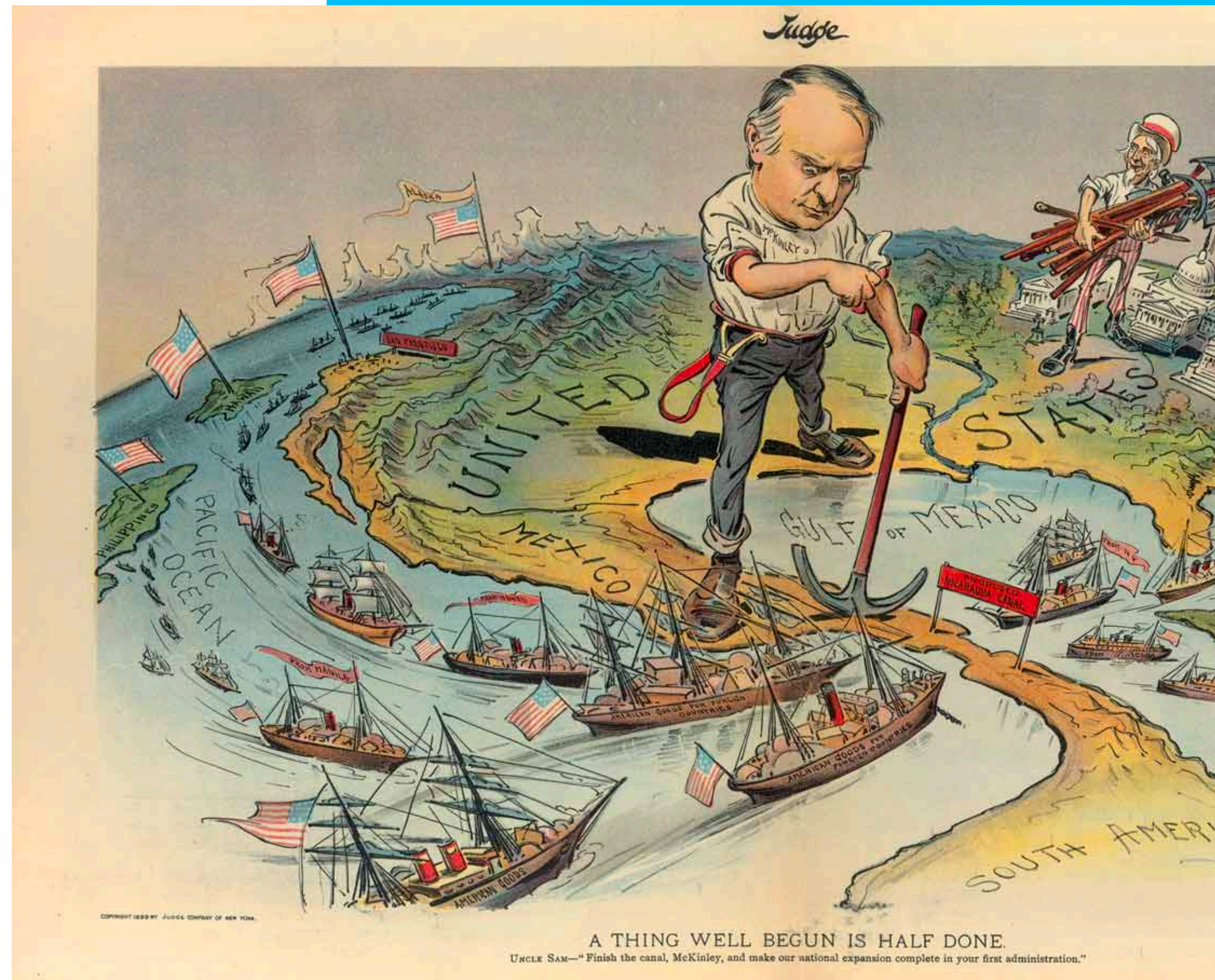
**YOU MUST  
REMEMBER  
THIS**

**KEY POINTS WORTH LOCKING AWAY IN THE BRAIN**



# AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

- Between the late 1820s and 1890s, the US turned its attention to **Hawaii** as an outpost in the Pacific.
- In **1898**, the US forcefully annexed the island.
- Those who supported imperialism were called **jingo**s. They believed:
  - The US needed to compete with European nations.
  - Manifest Destiny could extend beyond US borders.
  - **Social Darwinism** meant that Americans were the “fittest” to rule. This was often linked to racism.
  - The **Anti-Imperialist League** drew wide support from labor, conservatives, and racists.

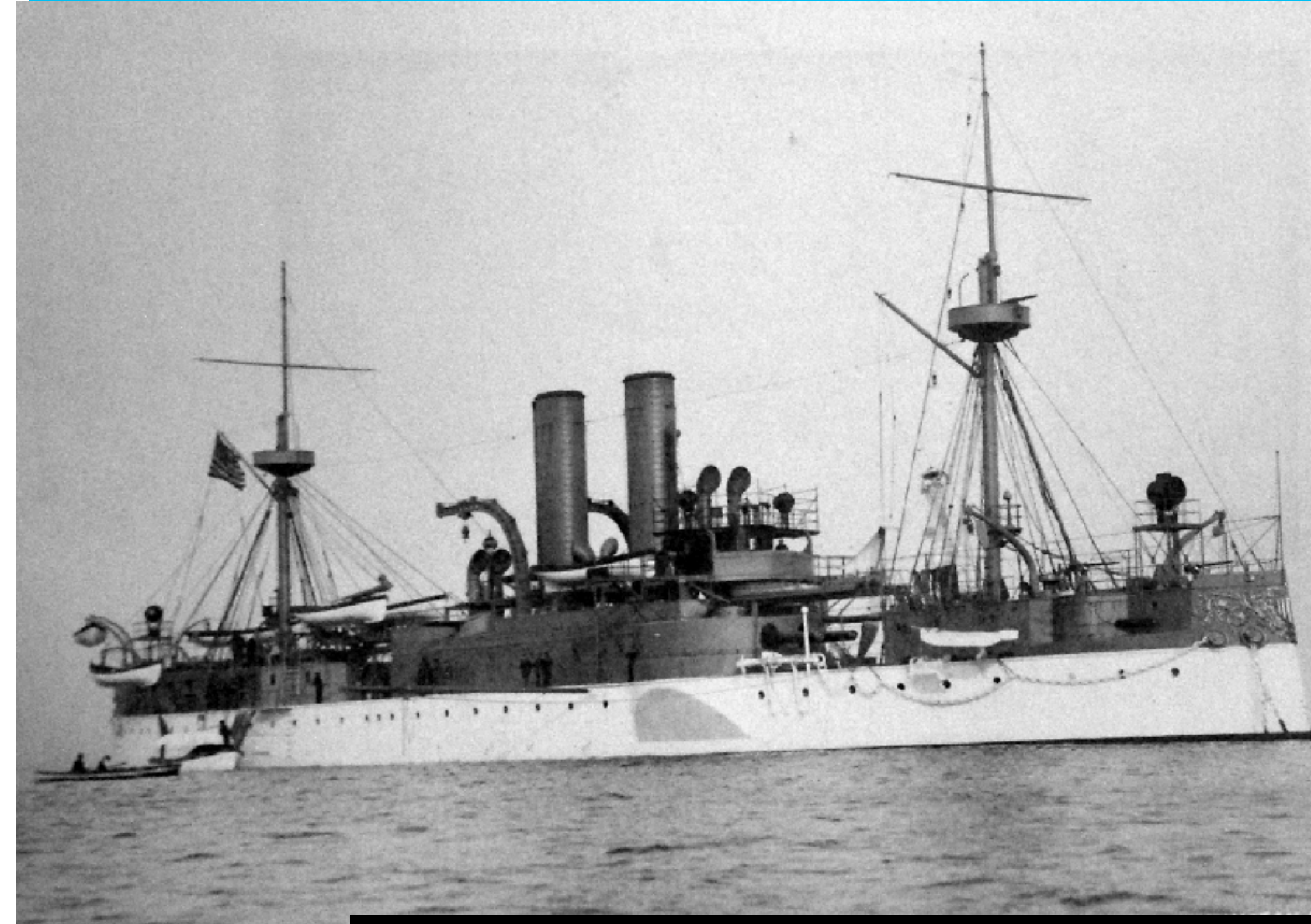


**WILLIAM MCKINLEY**



# SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR (1898)

- Some Americans had been eyeing Cuba for expansion before the Civil War.
- When Cuban people were on the verge of revolution, Spain cracked down and war tensions rose.
- The **sinking of the Maine** and **yellow journalism** led the US to declare war.
- Spain was overwhelmed by American forces across the globe, conquering **Cuba, Puerto Rico, and The Philippines.**
- Cuba was granted its independence in accordance with the **Teller Amendment**, but the **Platt Amendment** gave the US some control.
- The US crushed a rebellion in The Philippines, which did not become free until 1946.



**THE MAINE, UNSUNK**



# EARLY 20TH C. DIPLOMACY

- Along with Europe, the United States forced China to accept the **Open Door Policy**.
- Roosevelt's Diplomacy
  - “**Big Stick Diplomacy**”
  - **The Panama Canal**
  - **The Roosevelt Corollary**
  - **William Taft** extends this approach to Latin America, relying on **dollar diplomacy** to expand American imperialism.
  - **Woodrow Wilson** believed in what he called **moral diplomacy**, but invaded Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic on thin pretexts.



**THE PANAMA CANAL**



# THE PROGRESSIVES

- **The Progressive Era (1900-1917)** covers the Presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson.
- **Muckrakers** like **Upton Sinclair**, **Ida Tarbell**, and **Lincoln Steffens** expose the excesses of the gilded age.
- **Election and Voting Reform**
  - Australian ballot
  - Direct Primaries
  - Direct Election of Senators (17th)
  - Initiatives, Referenda, Recall
- **Women**
  - Women force passage of laws to protect child laborers.
  - In 1920, they finally achieve suffrage (19th)

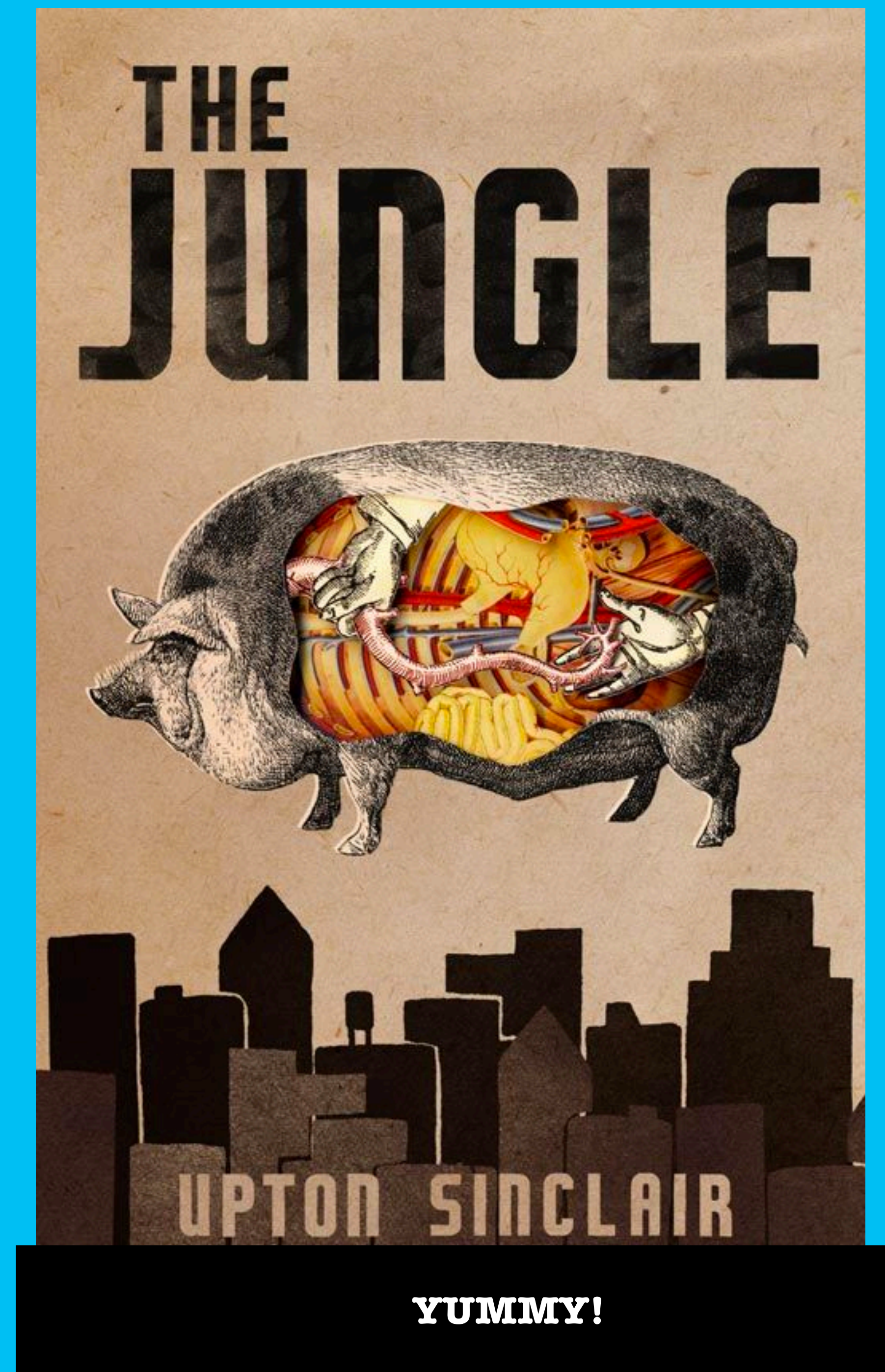


**BEFORE THE SECRET BALLOT**



# ROOSEVELT AS A PROGRESSIVE

- Roosevelt passed major reforms
  - He called for a “**square deal**,” enforcing regulations on trusts and monopolies.
  - He filed 40 antitrust suits and became known as the “**trustbuster**.”
- **The Meat Inspection Act**
- **The Pure Food and Drug Act**
- Creation of the **National Park Service** and **National Forest Service**
  - He sides with the **conservationist** views of **Gifford Pinchot** instead of the the **preservationist** views of **John Muir**.





# TAFT AND WILSON AS PROGRESSIVES

- William Howard Taft
  - Led the drive for a **national income tax** (16th)
  - Led the drive for the 17th.
  - More aggressive against trusts than Roosevelt
- **Woodrow Wilson**
  - Shift focus of Democratic Party to the ideas that federal government must act to protect individual rights.
  - Creates the **Federal Trade Commission** and the beginning of the **Federal Reserve System** to set monetary policy.
- Progressive disagreements
  - Many were segregationists and racists.
  - Split on immigration

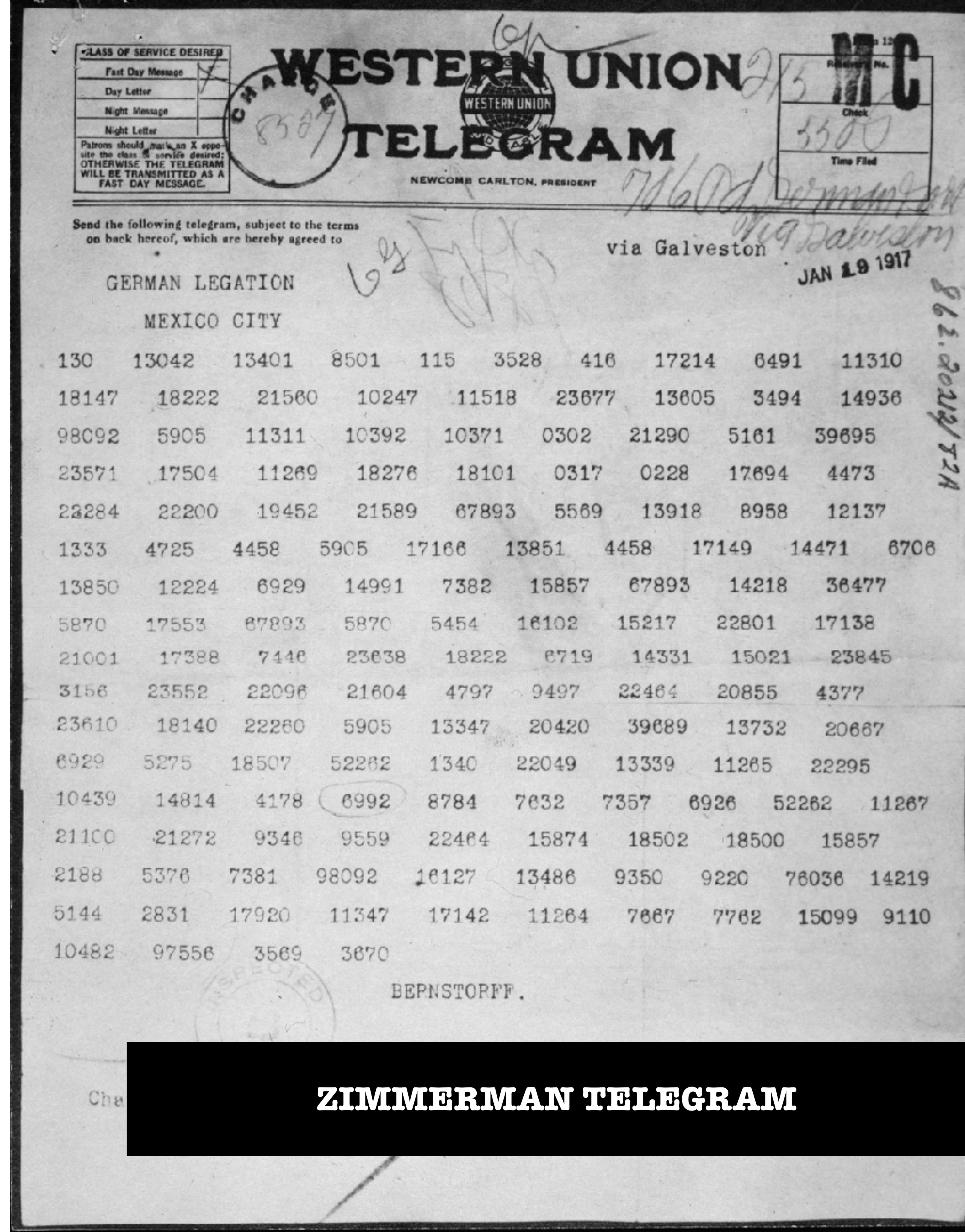


**THE FEDERAL RESERVE**



# WORLD WAR I

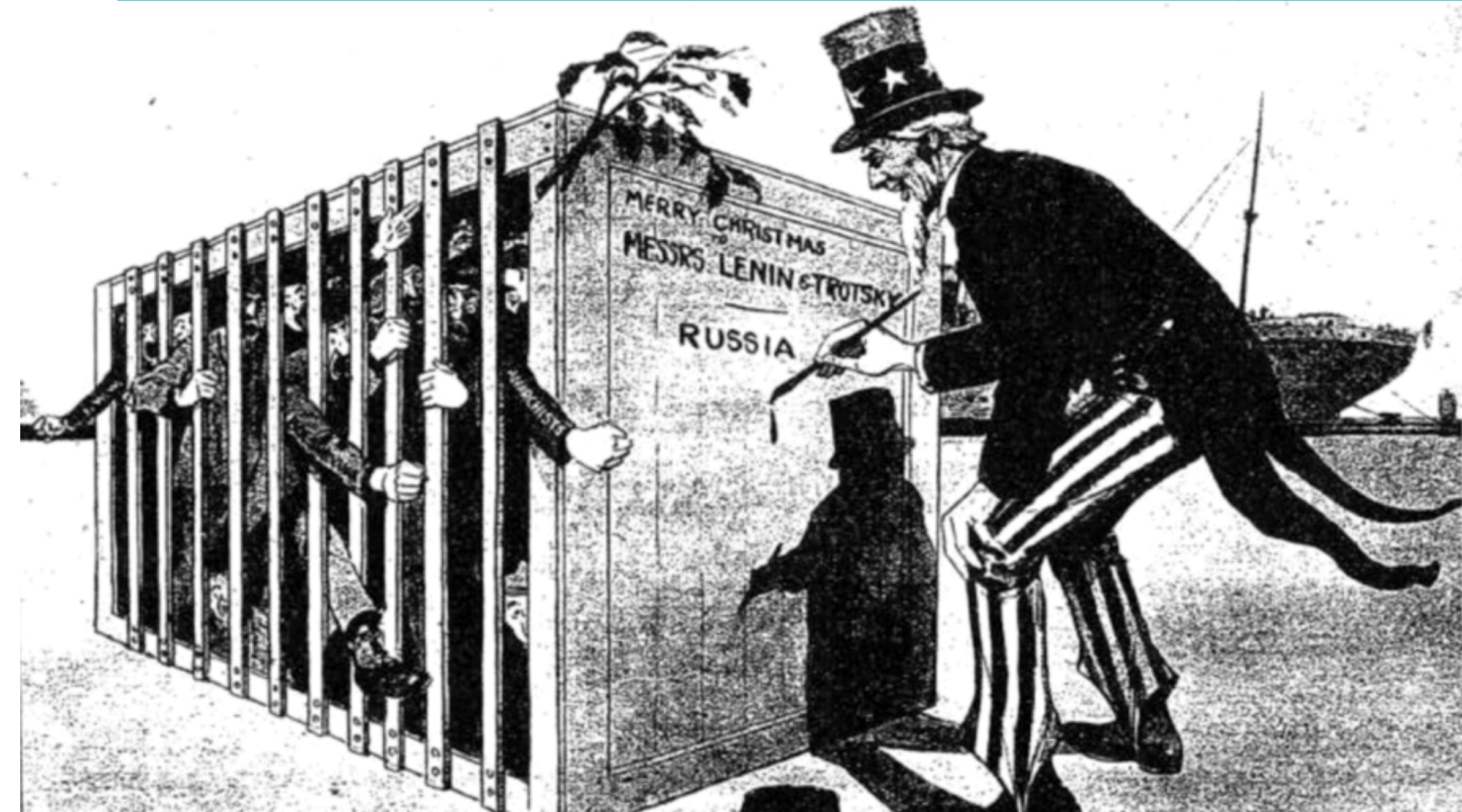
- Wilson called on America to remain **neutral** when the war broke out in 1914, referring to Washington's advice to avoid foreign entanglements.
- By 1915, though, the US was acting as the arsenal of the Allied Powers
- Why America Entered the War
  - British Propaganda
  - The Sinking of the **Lusitania** (1915)
  - The **Zimmerman Telegram** (1917)
- Congress declares war in April 1917 and passes the **Selective Service Act**, which drafted 3 million men into the US Army.
- American forces led by Jack Pershing land in France ("Lafayette, we are here") in May and the war ends in November.





# WORLD WAR I AT HOME

- The federal government took a stronger role controlling industry (War Industry Board) and labor (National War Labor Board)
- **Espionage Act in 1917** and the **Sedition Act in 1918** curtailed civil liberties. 1,500 people were arrested, some jailed, for criticizing the war.
- Schenck v. United States (1919) upheld the acts.
- Committee on Public Information used **propaganda** and called on newspaper to **self-censor** critical information.
- The 1917 **Russian Revolution** kicks off the first **Red Scare**
  - It leads to the **Palmer Raids**, where federal agents stormed private homes and businesses.
  - 10,000 were arrested and 500 deported.





# BLACK AMERICANS

- The **Great Migration** saw millions of Americans leave the Jim Crow South for the promise of jobs and better lives in the North
- Leads to the **Harlem Renaissance**.
- By 1930, the population of Northern Black Americans was triple the number of 1910.
- The return of black soldiers was met with optimism by leaders like DuBois, but their return and the Great Migration led to the **Red Summer** (1919). Lynchings started to grow again, and riots broke out in cities across the North.
- Whites in Elaine, Arkansas massacred 200 men, women and children in a church—and African-Americans survivors were put on trial for 5 white men who were killed.



**THE GREAT MIGRATION**



# 1920S INNOVATIONS

- Economic opportunity expanded for many Americans in the 1920s as Europe struggled after the war and successive Republican administrations were pro-business.
- The economy boomed with little inflation, driven by major innovations.
  - **The Car:** By 1929, 1 in 5 Americans had a car
  - **The Telephone:** 1 in 6 Americans
  - Cinema and Radio. By 1925, there were 2 million sets in American homes, and by the end of the 1920s, *almost every family had one.*
- **Consumerism**, fueled by expanded access to **credit** and **installment plans** and a new wave of **advertising**, boomed.





# CULTURE OF THE 1920S

## ■ Changes for Women

- New employment opportunities, but most women had non-professional jobs
- **Flappers**: an enduring image of the 1920s, women began to more publicly enjoy nightclubs and dances.
- Birth control. **Planned Parenthood's Margaret Sanger** advocated for birth control devices to increase freedom for women.

## ■ Changes for Black Americans

- Emergence of the idea of the “**New Negro**,” a synonym for Black Americans willing to fight for rights.
- **Marcus Garvey** called for a **separatist** approach, calling every white person a “potential Klansman.”
- **The Harlem Renaissance** was a flourishing of black culture: **Langston Hughes**, **Zora Neale Hurston**, others.

MARCUS GARVEY



FLAPPERS



# POLITICAL CONTROVERSIES

## — Immigration

- Nativists demand change. Two immigration laws in 1921 and 1924 banned East Asian immigrants and set quotas at 3% for Europeans.
- Immigration and the Great Migration—along with the film *Birth of a Nation*—fuel the growth of the Klan, which reached 5 million members.

## — Social Issues

- **Prohibition** gained steam. The 18th Amendment (1917) outlawed the sale of alcohol.
- Alcohol consumption grew in the 1920s and the restrictions fueled the growth of **organized crime** and decreased faith in government.
- It was repealed in 1933.

## — Scopes Monkey Trial



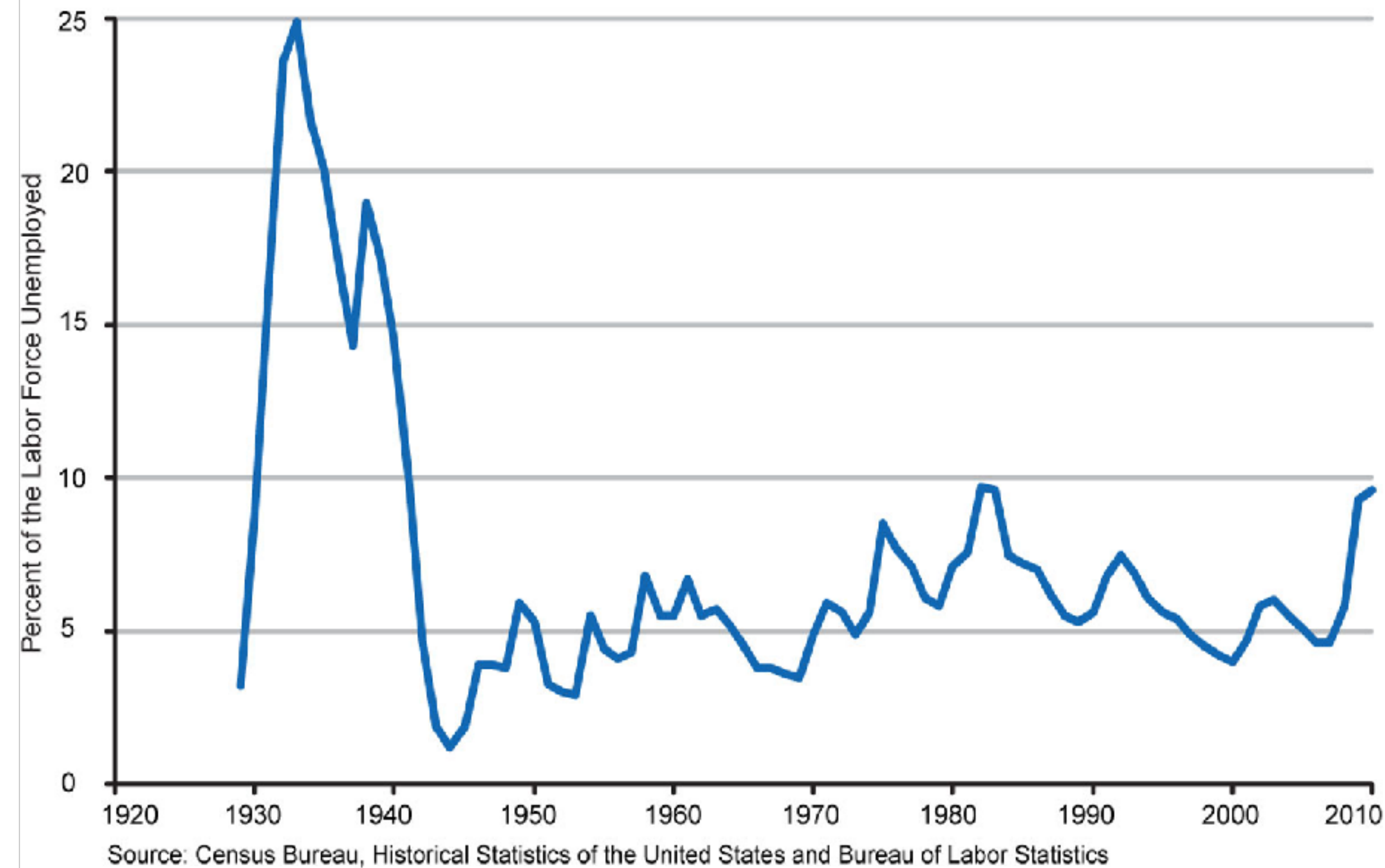
**THE KLAN IN VERMONT, 1924**



# THE GREAT DEPRESSION

- The **Roaring 20s** came to an end in October 1929.
- The laissez faire economics and boom of the **Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover Administrations** came to an end.
- **Causes of the Great Depression**
  - Stock Market Crash
  - Weak International Economy
  - Depressed Agriculture
  - Decreased consumer demand
  - The absence of banking/corporate regulation
- **Impact**
  - By 1932, 25% of Americans, 66% of Black Americans, were unemployed.
  - Hoovervilles/Bonus Army
  - 60% of farmers in the **Dust Bowl** lost their farms.
- Hoover imposed the **Hawley-Smoot Tariff**, which only made the crisis worse.

*Unemployment Rate, 1929-2010*





# THE NEW DEAL

- Franklin Roosevelt had three goals for his **New Deal: Relief, Recovery, and Reform.**
- **Relief:** **Public Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, Works Progress Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, Emergency Banking Act**
- **Recovery:** A series of acts to ensure fair competition and raise prices for farmers by regulating production.
- **Reform:** The **Glass Steagall Banking Act, Security Exchange Act, National Labor Relations Act,** and more.
- The New Deal reflected FDR's commitment to unions, offering them far greater power and protection in the workplace. Membership grew from **3 million in 1930 to 10 million in 1941.**
- **Social Security** and Banking Regulation to Protect Consumers.
- Opponents of the **New Deal** used the Supreme Court to block some parts of it, and FDR was rebuffed when he planned a scheme to **pack the Court.**
- Roosevelt shifted US policy with the **Indian Reorganization Act** in 1934.





# INTERWAR FOREIGN POLICY

- Efforts to prevent war
  - The US adopted a policy best described as “**independent internationalism**,” not quite full isolationism after WW1.
  - **The Washington Conference (1921-22)** set limits on armaments.
  - The **Kellog-Briand Pact (1928)** condemned war as a tool of foreign policy.
  - FDR adopted a misleadingly named **Good Neighbor Policy** towards Latin America, with a strong military presence and support for pro-business leaders.
  - The **Neutrality Acts** of 1936 and 1937 forbade shipment of arms to combatants in war.



**DR. SEUSS CARTOON**



# THE ROAD TO WAR

- As Hitler's aggression grew, FDR moved towards support for the Allies:
  - “Cash and Carry” (1939)
  - **Lend Lease Act** (1941)
  - Selective Services Act (1940)
- Roosevelt calls for defense of the **four freedoms**: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.
- Attack on Pearl Harbor brings the US into the war in December 1941.
- Jeannette Rankin!





# WORLD WAR 2 @ HOME

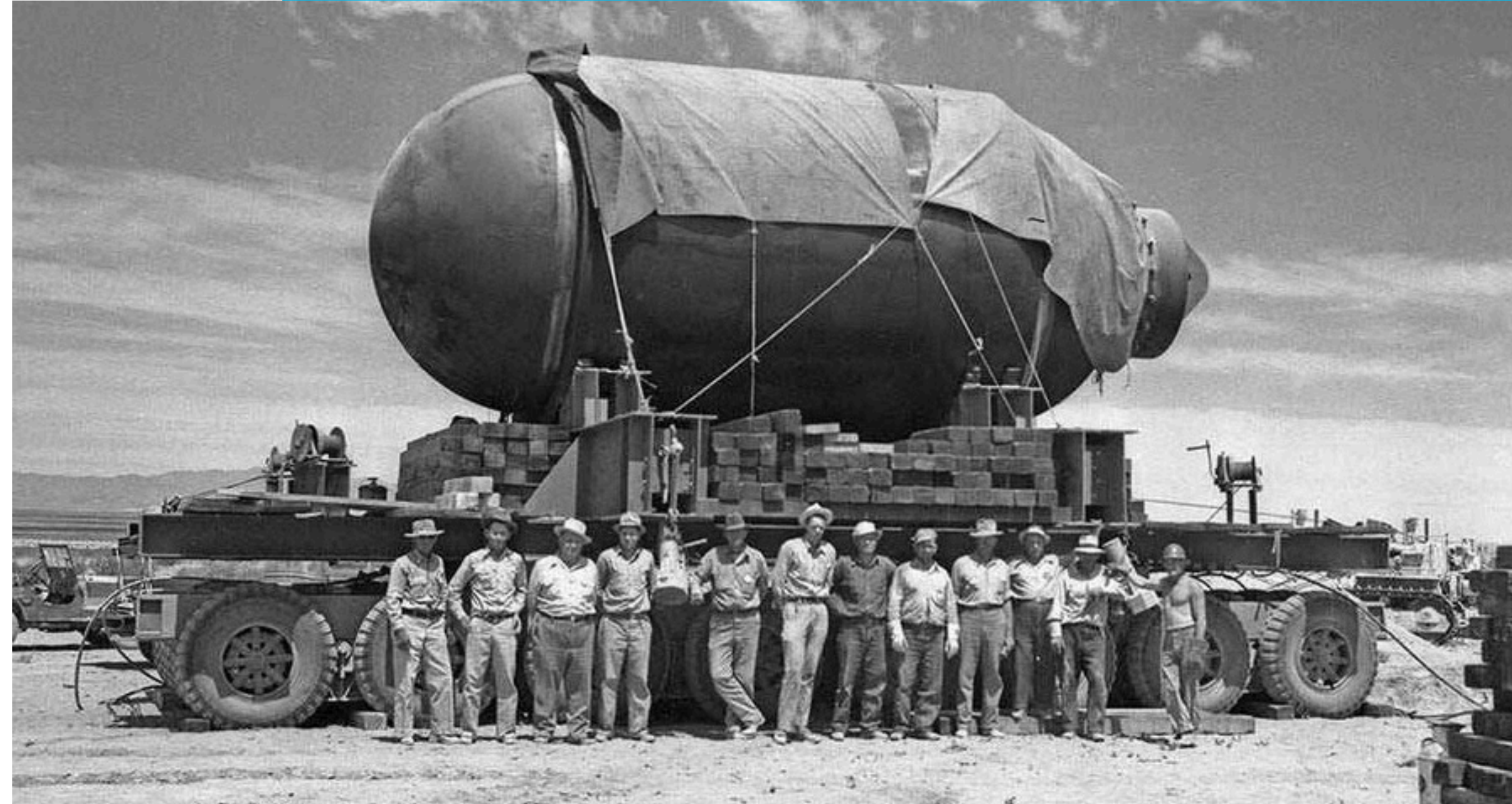
- **Arsenal of Democracy**
  - Federal spending **increased 1,000 percent** between 1939 and 1945.
  - American factories produced over 300,000 planes, 100,000 tanks, and ships with a total capacity of 53 million tons.
- **Rosie the Riveter** symbolized the **five million American women** who worked in factories.
- Black Americans argued for “**victory against fascism**” abroad and “**victory against discrimination**” at home.
- The US interned 100,000 Japanese-Americans even as Japanese soldiers were fighting in Europe. The 1944 **Korematsu** decision ruled it legal.





# WORLD WAR ABROAD

- Major American engagements in the **European Theater** included: the **Battle of the Atlantic**, **D-Day**, the **Italy Campaign**, and **overwhelming American air superiority** that led to relentless bombing of German positions.
- In the **Pacific Theater**, the **Battle of Midway**, the “**island hopping campaign**,” **Iwo Jima**, **overwhelming American air superiority**, and the atomic bombs dropped on **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** were the key engagements.
- The atomic bombs were the results of the **Manhattan Project**, a \$2 billion effort led by **Robert Oppenheimer**.
- Important contributions came from **WACs**, **Tuskegee Airmen**, and **Navajo Code Talkers**.
- 250,000 people died in the attacks, which **Truman** authorized when he learned that 500,000 Americans might die in an attack on Japan.



**MANHATTAN PROJECT**



# WORLD WAR 2 DIPLOMACY

- The US ended the war in a position of unmatched power: a nuclear monopoly and a country not devastated by the war.
- But, the seeds of the conflict with the Soviet Union were sown before the war ended:
  - Disputes over the failure of the US to open a Western front
  - Failure of Churchill and Roosevelt to check Stalin's domination of Eastern Europe at the **Yalta Conference**.
  - By 1946, Churchill was warning about the emergence of an **Iron Curtain** across Eastern Europe.



**YALTA CONFERENCE**



# CONTEXT

WHAT ARE KEY LINKAGES BETWEEN THIS ERA AND OTHERS?



# POINTS OF CONNECTION/CONTEXT

## Before/Other

- ✓ The Spanish-American war is a repudiation of Washington's call to avoid foreign entanglements and the disinterest in imperialism in the late 1800s.
- ✓ The Panama Canal and Big Stick Diplomacy represent a shift in American foreign policy from the Monroe Doctrine.
- ✓ The Great Depression reflects a return to the laissez faire policies of the Gilded Age.
- ✓ The Great Migration of the 1920s demonstrates the failure of Reconstruction and the brutal impact of Jim Crow.

## After

- ✓ American victory in World War 2, combined with the damage to much of Europe, set in motion a period of massive economic growth and political power for the US between 1945-1970.
- ✓ The repeal of the Glass-Steagall Act in 1999 is linked to the mortgage collapse of 2008.
- ✓ The return of Black soldiers from WW2 and the intellectual culture of the Harlem Renaissance become key catalysts for the emergence of the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.
- ✓ The division between the US and USSR at the end of the war lays the groundwork for the Cold War from 1945-1991.
- ✓ The passage of the 19th Amendment and role of women in the workforce in WW2 create the space for the emergence of Second Wave feminism after a brief period of the "cult of domesticity" in the 1950s.



# TERMS

**THE BROAD LIST OF TERMS FROM THIS UNIT**



- 16th Amendment
- 17th Amendment
- 19th Amendment
- 19th Amendment
- American Anti-Imperialist League
- Assembly Line
- Australian Ballot
- Battle of Midway
- Battle of the Atlantic
- Berlin Conference
- Big Stick Diplomacy
- Birth of a Nation
- Bonus Army
- Boxer Rebellion
- Braceros
- Cash and Carry
- Civilian Conservation Corps
- Clayton Antitrust Act
- Code Talkers
- Committee on Public Information
- Congress of Racial Equality
- Court Packing
- D-Day
- Direct Primaries
- Dollar Diplomacy
- Double V
- Dust Bowl
- Emergency Banking Act
- Emergency Quota Act
- Espionage Act
- Eugene Debs
- Executive Order 9006
- Federal Reserve System
- Federal Trade Commission
- Fireside Chats
- Flappers
- Fourteen Points
- Gifford Pinchot
- Glass-Steagall Act
- Good Neighbor Policy
- Great Migration
- Harlem Renaissance
- Hawaii
- Hawley-Smoot Tariff
- Herbert Hoover
- Hiroshima and Nagasaki
- Hollywood
- Hoovervilles
- Ida Tarbell
- Independent Internationalism
- Indian Reorganization Act
- Initiative, Referenda, Recall
- Installment Plans
- Insular Cases
- Iron Curtain
- Island Hopping
- Jacob Riis
- Jazz Singer
- Jingoes
- John Muir
- Korematsu v. US
- Ku Klux Klan
- Langston Hughes
- League of Nations
- Lend Lease
- Lusitania
- Manhattan Project
- Marcus Garvey
- Margaret Sanger
- Meat Inspection Act
- Model T
- Muckrakers
- National American Woman Suffrage Association
- National Association of Colored Women
- National Labor Relations Act
- National Origins Act
- National Park Service
- Neutrality Acts
- Okinawa
- Open Door Policy
- Palmer Raids
- Panama Canal
- Pancho Villa
- Pearl Harbor
- Platt Amendment
- Potsdam
- Public Works Administration
- Pure Food and Drug Act
- Queen Liliuokalani
- Rationing
- Red Summer (1919)
- Roosevelt Corollary
- Rosie the Riveter
- Sacco and Vanzetti
- Scopes Monkey Trial
- Securities Exchange Act
- Sedition Act
- Selective Service Act
- Sherman Antitrust Act (1890)
- Social Darwinism
- Square Deal
- Teapot Dome Scandal
- Teller Amendment
- Tennessee Valley Authority
- The New Negro
- Treaty of Paris 1898
- Treaty of Versailles
- Tuskegee Airmen
- United Nations
- Upton Sinclair
- USS Maine
- War Industry Board
- War Production Board