

Ohio's State Test - American History Quick Review

HISTORICAL THINKING & SKILLS

Credibility of primary and secondary sources

- credible = believable
- qualifications/reputation of the author
- agreement with other credible sources
- perspective or bias and stereotypes
- accuracy and internal consistency
- circumstances of preparation

Thesis and evidence to support or refute a position

- thesis - gives meaningful interpretation and significance of evidence
- evidence - artifacts, documents, eyewitness accounts, historical sites, photographs
- compare sources to refine explanations
- cite sources and use research to support or refute a thesis

Multiple causation, long and short-term causes; cause, effect, sequence, and correlation

- analysis of events - cause/effect, sequence and correlation of events
- e.g. Great Migration - demand for workers in industrial north (short-term) and Jim Crow laws (long-term) factors

FOREIGN AFFAIR: IMPERIALISM TO POST-WORLD WAR I (1898-1930)

US emergence as a world power in the early 1900s

- causes of American expansion/ imperialism - closing of the western frontier, global competition for markets, prestige, an expanded navy, belief in cultural superiority
- U.S. overseas actions fostered its move to world power status
- U.S. joined other nations in imperialist ventures - annexation of Hawaii, victory in Spanish-American War, Big Stick Diplomacy

Impact of World War I

- U.S. mobilized a large army and navy to help Allies achieve victory
- After the war, European countries concentrate on rebuilding their countries
- U.S. enjoyed period of economic prosperity - allowed U.S. to emerge as a world power

Post-World War I isolationism

- After the war, U.S. emerged as a world leader and pursued efforts to maintain peace
- desire to avoid foreign entanglements- Senate rejected joining League of Nations
- Treaties addressing arms limitation and territorial expansion
- Signed Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war
- U.S. sought to limit its involvement in international affairs

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Individual and civil liberties in the Declaration of Independence

- ideals Americans believed government should be founded on
- unalienable rights
- consent of the people
- equality of rights for all citizens
- responsibility of the government to protect the rights of its citizens

Precedents established in the Northwest Ordinance

- precedents - guide for later action
- public education encouraged
- establishment of civil liberties - religious liberty, trial by jury, writ of habeas corpus
- prohibition of slavery - later included 13th Amendment
- state governments were to be republican in structure - repeated in the U.S. Constitution

Constitution strengthened the structure of the national government

- 3 separate branches
- federalism - delineated the distribution of powers between the national government and the states
- ability to pass legislation and amend the Constitution
- Congress can address issues facing the nation - levy taxes, raise armies, regulate commerce

Constitution defined the relationship between the people and government

- limiting government to protect individual and civil liberties
- ensuring people have a role in electing government representatives
- guaranteeing power from the consent of the people

Federalists and Anti-Federalists debated ratification of the Constitution

- Federalists (favored ratification) - national taxation; standing army for a strong national defense; strong central government with checks and balances.
- Anti-Federalists (opposed ratification) - concerns about shift of power from states to a strong central government: national taxation becoming repressive; use of a standing army against their own citizens; balance of power between national and state governments

Individual liberties in the Bill of Rights

- Anti-Federalist concerns over lack of protections for individual liberties
- freedom of speech, press, assembly, petition, religion
- due process of law
- protections against illegal search and seizure

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND PROGRESSIVISM (1877-1920)

From agrarian to urban industrial society

- rise of corporations and heavy industry
- shift from mostly agricultural workers to mostly factory workers
- shift from rural to urban living - overcrowding and unsanitary conditions
- mechanized farming-reduced labor need
- mechanized assembly line - efficient production led to larger factories
- innovations - telephone, phonograph, incandescent light bulb, washing machine, skyscraper, automobile, airplane

Influence of organized labor

- laissez-faire allowed monopolies/trusts
- workers formed labor organizations - shorter work days, increased pay, safer working conditions, child labor laws
- tactics - collective bargaining, strikes, boycotts
- violent backlash from business owners

Migration, immigration and urbanization

- immigration led to new ethnic traits into American culture and growth of cities and increased nativism
- Great Migration - African Americans fled north to escape segregation and secure better jobs
- cities became centers of commerce, built taller buildings, acquired land
- transportation - trolleys, automobiles led to development of suburbs
- middle class - commute for work/leisure

Westward movement and conflict with American Indians

- Consequences - Plains Wars, Little Bighorn, Wounded Knee, Ghost Dance
- American Indians displaced from ancestral lands - Homestead Acts, Dawes Act, reservation system, Indian residential schools, Americanization and assimilation

Institutionalized racism

- "redemption" of South - reforms under Reconstruction governments repealed
- Jim Crow - racial segregation limited ballot access; prohibition of interracial marriage; and limited protection of civil rights for African Americans
- *Plessy v. Ferguson* - affirmed segregation
- Ku Klux Klan - violence against African Americans

Progressive reforms

- muckrakers exposed social injustices and political corruption
- address problems of industrial capitalism - Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts, Pure Food & Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service
- city reforms - settlement houses, public sanitation, building codes for tenements
- fought political corruption - make government more democratic
- Federal Reserve - control money supply
- 16th Amendment - power of Congress to levy an income tax
- 17th Amendment - direct election of U.S. Senators
- 18th Amendment - prohibition of alcohol
- 19th Amendment - women's suffrage

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PROSPERITY, DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL (1919-1941)

Racial intolerance, anti-Immigration and the Red Scare

- Great Migration to northern cities heightened racial tensions - urban race riots
- lynchings and Jim Crow continued
- revival of KKK- intolerance toward Jews, African Americans, Catholics, immigrants
- nativism - immigration quotas
- Bolshevik Revolution, post-war labor strikes, bombing of public offices - stirred fears of revolution in the U.S.
- Red Scare (1919-1920) - arrest and deportation of many aliens

Technological innovation and social change

- post-WW I economic boom - improved standards of living for many
- communication - radio, talking motion pictures, newspaper/magazine - popular culture and mass advertising
- transportation - Model A Ford, airplane
- mass production techniques
- changed challenged social norms
- automobiles - growth of suburbs, businesses - challenged traditional family values (freedom from parents), increased commuters- traffic congestion

Great Migration and Harlem Renaissance

- African Americans moving to northern cities - increased competition for jobs, housing, and public services
- celebration of African-American culture, art and literature - pride in African heritage, increased awareness of intolerance and problems of urban life
- Jazz- established American music genre

Women's Suffrage and Prohibition

- 19th Amendment - more women into the political process and public office
- 18th Amendment - prohibition - lacked support, led to speakeasies, organized crime; difficult to enforce - repealed with 21st Amendment

Great Depression and New Deal

- excessive lending by banks - fueled speculation and use of credit
- Federal Reserve tried to curb practices by constricting money supply- worsened conditions - harder to repay debts
- stock market speculation - buying on margin- collapse led to loss of fortunes
- closing of many factories - consumer debt as workers lost income
- New Deal - efforts to help economy recover - NRA - creating jobs; reforms for the protection of the elderly, farmers, investors, and laborers
- role of federal govt greatly expanded - Social Security Act, National Recovery Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Public Works Programs (Works Progress Administration, Civil Conservation Corps, Tennessee Valley Authority)
- New Deal benefits unevenly distributed - divide between social class and minorities

FROM ISOLATION TO WORLD WAR (1930-1945)

Isolationist sentiment in interwar period

- U.S. reluctant to get involved in overseas conflicts following WW I
- Neutrality Acts - isolate U.S. from problems in Asia and Europe
- U.S. aided countries fighting against fascist aggression - cash-and-carry, destroyers -for-bases, Lend-Lease, Atlantic Charter
- Expansionist policies of Japan and Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor ended U.S. isolationist policies

Mobilization for World War II

- peacetime to wartime economy - price controls, War Production Board
- factories reorganized for war goods
- peacetime draft instituted
- scrap drives, victory gardens, war bonds
- wage and prices regulations, rationing
- Propaganda efforts by the government
- jobs for women and minorities
- African Americans - Double V Campaign
- American Indians - Navajo Code Talkers
- Japanese Americans - internment camps; many enlisted in army
- Mexican immigrants - Bracero Program

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES (1945-1994)

Struggle for racial equality and civil rights

- NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, Urban League - equal opportunities for African Americans and to end segregation
- UFW - Mexican Americans - improve conditions of migrant workers
- NCAI & AIM - improve American Indians' reservations, protect land rights, improve education and jobs
- NOW - progress for women

Civil Rights demonstrations and change

- Montgomery Bus Boycott, March on Washington, Freedom Rides
- Judicial change - *Brown v. Board*
- Legislation-Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act

Economic boom and Advances in science

- post-WW II prosperity - increased demand for goods and services, growth of suburbs, Baby Boom
- Science and tech advances - medical (polio vaccine, birth control), nuclear power plants,
- transportation (passenger jets, automobiles), television

Migrations and Immigration

- cities - predominantly black and poor, and strongly Democratic; suburbs mainly white and Republican
- jobs in high-tech- growth of Sunbelt - congressional reapportionment
- 1965 Immigration Act - allowed more individuals from Asia, Africa, Latin Am.
- increase in Spanish language media, funding for bilingual education

Debates about the role of government

- activist role in economy vs. free markets
- environmentalists' demands led to EPA
- social welfare - unemployment help, national health care

THE COLD WAR (1945-1991)

Atomic weapons and the nuclear age

- U.S. only country with atomic weapons, 1945 -49 - seen as deterrent to Soviet ambitions
- Soviet Union tests nuclear weapons in 1949- becomes second superpower

Containment policy

- began in 1940s to stop spread of communism in Eastern Europe
- Marshall Plan & NATO - contain communism
- containment in Asia - U.S. involvement in Korean and Vietnam wars

Second Red Scare and McCarthyism

- spread of communism in Europe and Asia sparked fears in the U.S.
- Second Red Scare - media, labor unions, universities targets of communist subversion
- HUAC investigations challenged civil liberties
- Sen. McCarthy played on fears with charges of communist infiltration in government

Korea, Vietnam and domestic policy

- space race - increased science spending
- rivalry between U.S. and Soviet Union - arms race, Cuban Missile Crisis
- Korean War - U.S. gained support from the UN for defense of South Korea
- Vietnam War - massive protests; decreased funding for domestic programs; dominant issue in presidential campaigns of '68 & '72

Communist collapse and end of Cold War

- mass demonstrations in Eastern Europe for democracy - several communist governments gave up power
- reduced tensions between US & Soviet Union
- collapse of the Soviet Union - republics moved to democracies and free markets
- U.S. supported economic & education reforms in former communist countries

U.S. AND THE POST-COLD WAR WORLD (1991 TO PRESENT)

American economy

- Improved global communications technology- computer, internet, mobile phones
- International trade, transnational businesses, overseas competition - decrease in manufacturing jobs, shift from manufacturing to service industry, growth in lower-paying jobs, growth of information technology jobs, increase in U.S. trade deficit

Domestic policy issues

- National security - balancing national security with civil liberties, creation of TSA, increase in Islamophobia and xenophobia, and increased fears of domestic terrorism
- States vs. federal government - LGBTQ+ rights, legalization of medical marijuana, gun control, racial & gender equality, health care

Social & political challenges in globalized world

- Pandemic diseases
- Increased immigration and refugees
- International humanitarian aid

Post-9/11 impact on the military

- Increased defense spending for war on terror
- Role of US & UN in the Middle East
- control of weapons of mass destruction