

Ohio's State AIR 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 Depression - monetary policies = short-term cause; decline in demand for American farm goods after WWI = long-term factor

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 and prestige, an expanded navy, belief in cultural superiority
- U.S. overseas actions fostered its move to global power status
- annexation of Hawaii and victory in Spanish-American War - U.S. joined other nations in imperialist ventures

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 - able to exert authority as a world power

Post-World War I isolationism

- desire to avoid foreign entanglements- Senate rejected joining League Nations
- Treaties addressing arms limitation and territorial expansion (Four-, Five- and Nine Power)
- US. Kellogg-Briand Pact to outlaw war
- U.S. sought to limit its involvement in international affairs

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS

Declaration of Independence and Enlightenment ideas

- natural rights - life, liberty, pursuit of happiness
- social contract - connections between Britain and colonies dissolved
- grievances against Great Britain - violations of natural rights breaks social contract

Precedents established in the Northwest Ordinance

- precedents - guide for later action
- new states equal with original states - no colonization
- schools encouraged - basis for national aid for education
- rights of citizens - later in Bill of Rights
- slavery prohibited in the Northwest Territory - later part of Amendment 13
- republican state governments - repeated in U.S. Constitution

Constitution addressing problems under the Articles in the 1780s

- problems of Articles of Confederation - no separate executive; no separate judicial branch; stiff requirements for passing legislation and amending
- Constitution - separate executive and judicial branches; practical means of passing legislation and amending
- new government - ability to address the issues - powers to levy taxes, raise armies and regulate commerce
- federalism - distribution of powers between national and state

Constitution and Enlightenment thinking

- Preamble and representative government reflect social contract
- Articles I - III - separation of powers
- Article I - some limited rights' protection

Federalists and Anti-Federalists

- Federalist Papers supported ratification of Constitution - need for national taxation, strong national defense, safeguards in distribution of powers
- Anti-Federalist Papers opposed ratification - threats posed by national taxation, use of a standing army, amount of national power vs. state power, inadequate protection of rights

Historical precedents for the Bill of Rights

- Magna Carta - protection of rights and trial by jury
- English Bill of Rights - habeas corpus and protected against cruel punishment
- Enlightenment ideas of natural rights
- Virginia Declaration of Rights (1776) - protections for press, religious exercise, rights of the accused

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

- workers formed labor organizations - address working conditions, wages
- violence toward organized labor - Great Railroad Strike, Haymarket Riot, Homestead Strike, Pullman Strike

Migration, immigration and urbanization

- immigration led to new traits into American culture and growth of cities
- 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

Demand for western land and resources

- American Indians displaced from lands

Institutionalized racism in post-Reconstruction America

- "redemption" of South - reforms under Reconstruction governments repealed
- Jim Crow - state laws requiring segregation and limiting voting rights
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*- affirmed segregation
- Ku Klux Klan - violence against African Americans

Progressive Reforms

- muckrakers exposed social injustices and political corruption
- address problems industrial capitalism - antitrust laws, railroad regulation, consumer protection, conservation
- city reforms - public utilities, public transit, housing and sanitation standards
- fought political corruption - make govt more democratic- secret ballot, initiative, referendum, recall, civil service reform, primary elections
- 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 - 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
- changes challenged social mores
- 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

FROM ISOLATION TO WORLD WAR (1930-1945)

Isolationist sentiment in interwar period

- U.S. reluctant to get involved in overseas conflicts following WW I
- Good Neighbor Policy - retreat from Monroe Doctrine & Roosevelt Corollary
- Neutrality Acts - isolate U.S. from problems in Asia and Europe
- Aided countries fighting against fascist aggression - cash and carry, destroyers -for-bases, Lend-Lease, Atlantic Charter
- Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor ended U.S. isolationist policies

Mobilization for World War II

- factories reorganized for war goods
- peacetime draft instituted
- scrap drives, victory gardens, war bonds
- wage and prices regulations, rationing
- no strike pledges by some labor unions
- jobs for women and minorities
- Japanese Americans interned in relocation camps; many enlisted in army

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

Economic boom and Advances in science

- post-WW II prosperity - demand for housing and automobiles- suburbs grow
- epic changes - baby boom, pop culture, consumerism, increased mobility, franchising, longer life spans
- advances in science - medicine, communication, nuclear energy, transportation - impacted American life

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 from 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 and NATO - efforts to 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 govt

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 and '72

Communist collapse and end of Cold War

- mass demonstrations in E. Europe for democracy - several communist governments gave up power
- reduced tensions between U.S. and U.S.S.R.
- collapse of the Soviet Union - independent 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)

Economic Influences

- Increased global communication and international business
- trade deficit has increased - decrease in manufacturing jobs; shift toward service

Political Challenges

- control of nuclear weapons; broadening of terrorism; and balancing national security with civil liberties
- 9/11/01 attacks - wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and the USA Patriot Act