10th Grade US History Final Exam Study Sheet

1920s

1. Changes and social unrest in the 1920s:
    a. Caused in part by:
        i. Nativism (defined as:____)
            1. Immigration controlled by two acts:
                a. ____________________________________
                b. ____________________________________
        ii. Racial intolerance
            1. Group that was an example:_______________________________________
    b. New Morality:
        i. Changing standards of morality (what is right and wrong)
        ii. Independence for women
            1. Women in the workforce
            2. Young, dramatic, stylish, and unconventional women: ________________
        iii. New standards challenged by _______________________________, who believed that the bible was true and without error
            1. What was their view of Darwinism?
            2. What was their view of how living things came about?
            3. Scopes trial: why was the teacher in Tennessee on trial?
    c. Prohibition
        i. Define it
        ii. What was it designed to prevent?
        iii. Prohibition increased the federal government's police powers.
        iv. What law was passed to enforce the amendment?
        v. Which federal department was given the job of enforcing prohibition?
        vi. What was the term for the practice of making and distributing illegal alcohol?
        vii. Where was it purchased?
        viii. What did a majority of Americans think about Prohibition?
2. Technological innovations in communication, transportation and industry which resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions:
    a. Radio
        i. Resulted in a national popular culture
            1. National knowledge of sports figures
                a. Babe Ruth (baseball)
                b. Jack Dempsey (boxing)
                c. Helen Wills (tennis)
            2. National knowledge of actors and actresses
                a. Charlie Chaplain
                b. Mary Pickford
                c. Douglas Fairbanks
    b. Cars
        i. Affordable for the first time
        ii. How did cars change the way that people lived?
        iii. What new businesses did the use of cars create?
    c. Industry:
        i. Assembly line used to manufacture cars and other goods
        ii. Businesses began to be run by managers—professionals who studied efficient ways to do business
3. Social change was accelerated by the Great Migration and the Harlem Renaissance
    a. Be able to define the Great Migration and Harlem Renaissance
    b. Results of the Harlem Renaissance and Great Migration

            i. Writing: Langston Hughes
            ii. Jazz
                1. Cotton Club (define)
                2. Artists:
                    a. Louis Armstrong
                    b. Duke Ellington
        c. African American Politics
            i. NAACP: what does this stand for?
                1. What were the two goals of this group?
                    a. .
                    b. .
            ii. Black Nationalism
                1. What was "Negro Nationalism"?
                2. What two things did Marcus Garvey advocate for the African American community?
                    a. .
                    b. .
                3. Where did Garvey advocate starting a settlement?
                4. Who did he propose would settle there?
                5. What was the reaction of middle class and intellectual African Americans to the settlement plan?

4. An improved standard of living for many resulted in social and cultural changes and tensions.
    i. Assembly line began by Henry Ford in 1913
        1. Resulted in efficient production of cars: 90 minutes instead of 12 hours to produce 1 car
        2. Car prices dropped, making the car affordable for everyone
        3. Assembly line process was extended to other products and industries
    ii. Airline Industry
        1. Wright Brothers (1903): first successful controlled, powered flight of heavier than air craft
        2. Glenn Curtiss: made aircraft that were practical
        3. Charles Lindbergh (1927): first non-stop flight over the Atlantic—allowed people to understand aviation's potential
        4. By the end of the 1920s, the aviation industry was established, serving 355 American cities
    iii. Consumer Society
        1. Higher wages and shorter workdays resulted in increased prosperity and leisure time
            a. Consumer Credit
                i. Debt no longer bad
                ii. 75 percent of radios bought on credit
                iii. 60 percent of cars bought on credit
                iv. Meant that more people could get expensive goods
    iv. Surface v. Reality
        1. Art: Edward Hopper's paintings portrayed the loneliness of the decade
        2. Ernest Hemingway: writing characterized by direct, simple and concise prose writing (remember the excerpt we read); very descriptive
        3. F. Scott Fitzgerald's <u>The Great Gatsby</u> exposed the emptiness and superficial nature of 1920s society

5. Politics in the 1920s
    a. President Warren Harding
        i. From Ohio
        ii. What was his group of advisors called?

        iii. What major scandal was blamed on his administration?
        iv. Did not want to join what international organization?
    b. President Calvin Coolidge
        i. Took office when Harding died of a heart attack
        ii. Nicknamed "Silent Cal"
        iii. What was his attitude toward business?
            1. Would he be considered a Progressive?
    c. War and Peace: American Withdrawal from the World Stage
        i. Isolationism (be able to define)
        ii. What was the Dawes Plan?
            1. What problem did it try to solve?
            2. How did it try to solve the problem?
        iii. Charles Evans Hughes proposed a 10-year moratorium (pause) on the production of what?
        iv. What did the Kellogg-Briand Pact try to accomplish?
            1. Was the United States part of it?

1. Changes in American society in the 1920s in 1) industry, 2) transportation, and 3) communication.

6. Crash of 1929
    a. <u>Caused in part by</u>:
        i. Prolonged "bull" market in the 1920s
            1. Define it: long period of increasing stock prices

            2. How did this lead to the crash?
               People were convinced to invest heavily in the stock market
        ii. Investors buying stocks on margin
            1. Define it: people purchasing stocks with a small cash payment, then borrowing the rest of the purchase price from their broker

            2. How did this lead to the crash?
               When the market began to decrease, investors sold their stocks as soon as possible to limit their losses—everyone sold very quickly, causing the market to drop in value quickly
        iii. Speculation
            1. Define it: lots of new investors made stock prices go up in the 1920s

            2. How did this lead to the crash? Speculators took a lot of risks on short term investments and their greed led them to make bad decisions

        iv. Lack of new investors in the late 1920s
            1. Define it: new investors stopped entering stock investing in the late 1920s

            2. How did this lead to the crash?
               The bull market relied on new investors entering the market
        v. Uneven distribution of income
            1. Define it:
               Much of the nation's wealth was concentrated in the top 5 percent, while the middle and lower classes had little money to spend
            2. How did this lead to the crash?
               Many workers could not afford to purchase manufactured goods

vi. Overproduction of goods
    1. Define it:
       More goods were made in factories than could be sold in the marketplace
    2. How did this lead to the crash?
       Goods were left unsold in warehouses and companies did not received profit from those goods
vii. Too much consumer debt
    1. Define it:
       Consumers had borrowed too much and decided not to borrow any more money
    2. How did this lead to the crash?
       Fewer loans meant fewer cars and houses were purchased
viii. Loss of export sales (Smoot-Hawley Tariff)
    1. Define it:
       The U.S. government increased the tariff on imported goods
    2. How did this lead to the crash?
       Other nations responded by raising their tariffs, which limited the amount of goods we could sell overseas; as a result, we could not sell enough overseas to make up for the depression in the U.S.
ix. Mistakes by Federal Reserve
    1. Define it:
       Federal Reserve failed to raise interest rates, which would have reduced stock speculation using borrowed money
    2. How did this lead to the crash?
       Federal reserve did nothing and stock speculation continued during the 1920s

7. Impact of Crash
   a. Weakened banks because of two things banks had done:
      i. .Banks invested depositors' money in the stock market.

      ii. .Banks made loans to stock speculators so that the speculators could invest in stock.

      iii. Results of weakened banks on economy

      Banks had no money to loan and people could make fewer purchases as a result
   b. Bank Run—what is it?
      People ran to their bank to withdraw all of their money
      i. Why did they happen?
         People were afraid the bank would close and they would lose the money they had on deposit.
      ii. Cyclical Effect
         1. Be able to draw and label it:

         On page 532 of the textbook.

8. Election of 1932
    a. Impact of Depression
        i. Dust Bowl
            1. What was it?
               10-year period of drought and dust storms during the 1930s
            2. Where did it occur?
               In the Western Plains: from the Dakotas south to Texas
            3. Causes of Dust Bowl
                a. Technology
                    i. How?
                       Tractors (plowed more land)
                       Plows that broke up the soil in small pieces (could blow away)
                b. Environment/weather
                    i. How?
                       Drought (lack of rain) for almost 10 years
                c. Farming practices/economics
                    i. How?
                       Wheat farmers plowed up as much land as possible to make more money, leaving little areas of unplowed soil—it could blow away more easily
            4. Impact on people
                a. Percentage of people who left the area?
                   25%
                b. Health impact?
                    i. Dust Pneumonia—many people died as a result

        ii. Unemployment rate:
            1. Nationwide 25%
            2. Toledo 80%
                a. Why so high in Toledo?
                   Manufacturing based economy
            3. Hobos
                a. Who were they?
                   Homeless and jobless individuals who traveled around the U.S. looking for food, shelter, and work
                b. How did they travel?
                   By walking and by train
                c. Why did they have a language of symbols?
                   To hide their communications from home owners who gave them assistance
                   Because some were not literate
                d. How did they use it?
                   To help other Hobos find food and avoid trouble

            4. Soup Kitchens/Bread Lines
                a. Who ran these?
                   Private charities and faith-based groups/churches
    b. Money problems
        i. Economy slowed down

ii. Banks collapsed
iii. Result for the economy: what was not circulating in the economy?
Money

c. Hoover's philosophy of who should solve the problem of relief for the poor?

i. What was it? The Federal Government should not get involved. State and local governments and private charities/individuals should solve the problem of relief for the poor. He was afraid the federal government would become too powerful.

d. Hoover's two proposals in 1932
i. What was it? Reconstruction Finance Corporation

1. What was the goal? To put money into the economy by giving money to banks

ii. What was it? Emergency Relief and Construction Act

1. What was the goal? To put money in the economy through public works projects

iii. Why did they both fail to save the economy/stop the depression? Too little money, too late to stop the depression

e. Bonus Marchers/Bonus Army
i. What happened? Army veterans from WWI marched to Washington, D.C. in large numbers in 1931 and 1932 to demand payment of their WWI service bonus of $1,000 early (instead of waiting until 1945)
Marchers were removed by the U.S. Army by tank, bayonet and tear gas. A baby was killed as a result.
ii. Why did this event hurt Hoover's reelection chances?
Hoover was blamed for mistreatment of veterans and the deaths.

f. Franklin Roosevelt
i. Background/training: lawyer, politician in New York state, Governor of New York
ii. Disability
1. What was it?
Could no use his legs/could not walk
2. Caused by what?
Polio

3. How did FDR respond?
By attempting to walk again; focused on getting back in politics
iii. What qualities made him a good candidate?
He was optimistic and confident, which was a contrast to Hoover's public image.
g. Election Results:
i. Who won? Roosevelt won the election of 1932.

By a little or a lot? Roosevelt won in a landslide.

Study Guide—Chapter 19

Rise of Dictators

- Fascism
  - a very aggressive nationalism
  - belief that the nation is more important than the individual
  - argued that a strong dictator is necessary to impose order
  - great nations expand territory and have a strong military
  - Fascist Leaders:
    - Adolf Hitler—Germany
      - Known as the "Fuhrer"
      - LED WHAT POLITICAL PARTY IN GERMANY?
    - Benito Mussolini—Italy
      - Known as "Il Duce"—the leader
- Communism
  - Belief that all private property should be owned by the government
  - Individual rights are not important
    - Communist leader:
      - Joseph Stalin—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR or Soviet Union)
        - Instituted one-party rule and eliminated civil liberties and freedoms
        - Responsible for the deaths of millions of peasants
- German Aggression
  - Anschluss—German annexation (taking) of Austria in 1938
  - Sudetenland—German-speaking section of Czechoslovakia
  - Munich Crisis—British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain promised to support France and France promised to help Czechoslovakia if Germany invaded them
    - Britain and France gave in to German demands—a policy known as "appeasement"
  - Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
    - Germany and the USSR pledged not to attack each other
    - Contained a secret deal to carve up Poland
  - Poland invaded—1939
    - Blitzkrieg ("lightning war") resulted in a quick German victory
      - Large numbers of tanks move quickly through enemy lines and break up enemy organization
  - France invaded—1939
    - Hitler went around the Maginot line, a fortified line along the border between France and Germany
    - Blitzkrieg attack resulted in the fall of France
    - British troops were trapped at Dunkirk
      - "Miracle at Dunkirk"—WHAT DID THIS TERM MEAN?
  - Britain Remains Defiant
    - Winston Churchill—Prime Minister declared that Britain would fight to the last to defend itself from the German attack
    - Battle of Britain
      - Air battle in 1940 over the English Channel and Britain

            - WHAT TECHNOLOGY helped Britain notice incoming German planes?
- Holocaust
    - German aggression against Jewish people in Europe and the disabled
        - Kristallnacht—what was it?
        - Nuremberg Laws—what did they take away from Jewish people in Europe?
    - Concentration camps—camps designed to work Jewish slave laborers to death
    - Extermination camps—camps designed solely to kill Jews
    - Final Solution—term to describe the extermination of the Jews in Europe
- Isolation v. War
    - Neutrality Act of 1939—stated that the United States would remain neutral
        - How did Roosevelt get around the Neutrality act to help Britain and China?
            - Destroyers for bases
            - Lend-lease
    - Roosevelt wanted to help Britain and France:
        - Lend-Lease Act—the US could lend or lease arms to Britain
        - Atlantic Charter—WHICH TWO INDIVIDUAL LEADERS MET TO DISCUSS THE POST-WAR WORLD?
        - Roosevelt argued that he US was the arsenal of democracy to keep the British fighting
- Japan Attacks the United States
    - Roosevelt embargoed Japan (prohibited trade with Japan), which had invaded China in 1937
    - Japan attacked the United States because they needed resources to continue building an empire in Asia
    - Warnings were given to US naval commanders at Pearl Harbor, but they did not believe an attack was really about to happen
    - December 7, 1941—Pearl Harbor naval base is attacked by Japanese aircraft
        - HOW MANY AMERICANS WERE KILLED?
    - US declared war on Japan on December 8, 1941
    - Germany and Italy declared war against the United States on December 11, 1941
- ESSAY: Be ready to write a brief essay on how Social Darwinism impacted Nazi philosophy about how to treat people that were not “pure” Aryans or who were disabled. Pages 586 and 595-596 will help you answer the question, as well as information from the video and article about now the Nazis treated those with disabilities.

Response to Pearl Harbor

Military Buildup

Industrial Switch to Military Production

Local example: Jeep production in Toledo

Armed Forces

1940—buildup of forces to 227,000 approved by Congress

Selective Service Act—first peacetime draft

Basic training

Limitations

Positive impact

- Japanese Internment Camps
  - Experience of those detained

Striking Back

- Doolittle's Raid
- Battle of Midway
- Operation Torch: Invasion of North Africa

European Theater

- Italian Campaign
- Normandy Invasion
- Battle of the Bulge
- Berlin Falls to Soviets
- Death of Hitler
- Germany Surrenders

Transition in Leadership

- Roosevelt dies of a stroke
- Harry Truman takes office
- Manhattan Project

War in the Pacific

- Bataan Death March
- POWs held by Japan (Prisoners of War)
  - Louis Zamperini
- Island Hopping Campaign
  - Saipan
  - Guadalcanal
  - Iwo Jima
  - Okinawa

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

- Bombing of Hiroshima
- Decision to use the bomb
- Leaflets dropped between bombs
- Bombing of Nagasaki
- Japan Surrenders

Cold War

- Red Scare
  - McCarthyism—Sen. Joe McCarthy
    - Downfall—Army-McCarthy Hearings 1954
  - Cold War Anxieties
    - Invasion
    - Death
    - Social
      - Juvenile Delinquents
      - Conformity

- Houses, manners, clothing, jobs
- Way of life in US v. Way of life in USSR

- Military Buildup and Technological Change
  - Medicine and Science
  - Nuclear Arsenals: US v. USSR
    - Hydrogen bomb
    - 1963 Test Ban Treaty (banned atmospheric tests)
  - 1957 Sputnik—“missile gap”
  - Mercury 7 Astronauts
  - Eisenhower: farewell address warned of “military industrial complex”: why?

Civil Rights

- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
  - Supreme Court Case
  - Held that separate educational facilities are inherently unequal
  - Disagreed with Plessy v. Ferguson (separate but equal is constitutional)
  - Did not immediately stop segregation, especially in the South (“all deliberate speed”)
- Freedom Riders—1961
  - Who were they?
  - What did they do?
  - Why were some in the South upset with them?
  - What happened to them as a result of the rides?
  - Why did the Kennedy’s not initially support them?
  - What was the result of the rides?
- Martin Luther King, Jr.
  - March on Washington 1963 “I Have a Dream” speech
- 1964 Civil Rights Act

Fights against Communism

- Truman’s “Containment” doctrine
- 1950—War in Korea (why did it happen? What was the result?)
- 1962—Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1960s—War in Vietnam
- Nov. 22, 1963—Assassination of Pres. Kennedy
- Escalation of Vietnam by Pres. Johnson

Change and Confusion

- Vietnam War
  - Escalation
    - Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
    - Johnson sends troops
  - Draft

1968
- Tet Offensive
- Johnson decides not to seek reelection
- Martin Luther King, Jr. Assassination
- Civil Rights Act of 1968
- Robert F. Kennedy Assassination
- Richard Nixon elected President
- Apollo 8 orbits the Moon

1969 moon landing: Apollo 11
- Neil Armstrong-first man on the moon

Nixon Presidency
- Détente with Soviet Union (easing of tensions)
- Opening of relations with China
- Watergate Scandal
  - Resignation

Ford and Carter Presidencies

Reagan and the Fall of the Soviet Union

Post Cold War World and Globalization