**APUSH Period 7: 1890 - 1945**

AP Exam Weighting: 10 - 17%

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| **7.1 - Contextualizing Period 7** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Skill - Contextualization**  Identify and describe a historical context for a specific historical development or process. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the context in which America grew into its role as a world power. | **Historical Developments**  Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.   * The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies. * In the **Progressive Era** of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for **greater government action** and other political and social measures. * During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the **Great Depression** by transforming the U.S. into a **limited welfare state**, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.   Innovations in **communications** and **technology** contributed to the growth of **mass culture**, while significant changes occurred in internal and international **migration** patterns.   * Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on **public values**, **morals**, and **American national identity**. * Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.   Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of **international power** while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world.   * In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America’s role in the world. * **World War I** and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests. * U.S. participation in **World War II** transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership. |

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| **7.2 - Imperialism: Debates** | |
| **Thematic Focus - America in the World**  Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America’s increasingly important role in the world. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation’s proper role in the world. | **Historical Developments**  Imperialists cited the following to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe.   * Economic opportunities * Racial theories * Competition with European empires * The perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was “closed”.   Anti-imperialists cited principles of **self-determinatio**n and invoked both **racial theories** and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of **isolationism** to argue that the United States should not extend its territory overseas. |

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| **7.3 - The Spanish - American War** | |
| **Thematic Focus - America in the World**  Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America’s increasingly important role in the world. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the effects of the Spanish–American War. | **Historical Developments**  The American victory in the Spanish–American War led to:   * The U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific * An increase in involvement in Asia * The suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines. |

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| **7.4 - The Progressives** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Politics and Power**  Debates fostered by social and political groups about the role of government in American social, political, and economic life shape government policy, institutions, political parties, and the rights of citizens. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Compare the goals and effects of the Progressive reform movement. | **Historical Developments**  Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.  The **Progressives** were divided over many issues.   * Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. * Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. * Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.   On the national level, Progressives sought **federal legislation** that they believed would:   * Effectively regulate the economy * Expand democracy * Generate moral reform.   Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and women’s suffrage. |
| **Geography and the Environment**  Geographic and environment factors, including competition over and debates about natural resources, shape the development of America and foster regional diversity. The development of America impacts the environment and reshapes geography, which leads to debates about environmental and geographic issues. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Compare attitudes toward the use of natural resources from 1890 to 1945. | **Historical Development**  **Preservationists** and **conservationists** both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources. |

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| **7.5 - World War I: Military and Diplomacy** | |
| **Thematic Focus - America in the World**  Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America’s increasingly important role in the world. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the causes and consequences of U.S. involvement in World War I. | **Historical Developments**  After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to **Woodrow Wilson’s** call for the defense of **humanitarian** and **democratic principles**.  Although the American **Expeditionary Forces** played a relatively limited role in combat, the United States’ entry helped to **tip the balance** of the conflict in favor of the Allies.  Despite Wilson’s deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate **refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.** |

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| **7.6 - World War I: Home Front** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Migration and Settlement**  Push and pull factors shape immigration to and migration within America, and the demographic change as a result of these moves shapes the migrants, society, and the environment. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time. | **Historical Developments**  Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a **Red Scare** and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.  Immigration from Europe reached its peak in the years before World War I.   * During World War I, **nativist** campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that **restricted immigration**, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration.   The increased demand for **war production and labo**r during World War I led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.  In the **Great Migration** during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination. |

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| **7.7 - 1920s: Innovations in Communication and Technology** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Work, Exchange, and Technology**  The interplay between markets, private enterprise, labor, technology, and government policy shape the American economy. In turn, economic activity shapes society and government policy and drives technological innovations. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the causes and effects of the innovations in communication and technology in the United States over time. | **Historical Developments**  New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of **consumer good**s, contributing to:   * Improved standards of living * Greater personal mobility * Better communications systems.   New forms of **mass media**, such as **radio** and **cinema**, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures. |

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| **7.8 - 1920s: Cultural and Political Controversies** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Migration and Settlement**  Push and pull factors shape immigration to and migration within America, and the demographic change as a result of these moves shapes the migrants, society, and the environment. | |
| Learning Objective  Explain the causes and effects of international and internal migration patterns over time. | Historical Developments  By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in **urban centers**, which offered new economic opportunities for:   * Women * International migrants * Internal migrants.   After World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration. |
| **Thematic Focus - American and Regional Culture**  Creative expression, demographic change, philosophy, religious beliefs, scientific ideas, social mores, and technology shape national, regional, and group cultures in America, and these varying cultures often play a role in shaping government policy and developing economic systems. | |
| Explain the causes and effects of developments in popular culture in the United States over time. | Migration gave rise to new forms of **art** and **literature** that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such as the **Harlem Renaissance** movement.  In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated:   * Gender roles * Modernism * Science * Religion * Issues related to race and immigratio |

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| **7.9 - The Great Depression** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Work, Exchange, and Technology**  The interplay between markets, private enterprise, labor, technology, and government policy shape the American economy. In turn, economic activity shapes society and government policy and drives technological innovations. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the causes of the Great Depression and its effects on the economy. | **Historical Developments**  The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.  Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the **Great Depression**, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system.  During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a **limited welfare state**, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism. |

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| **7.10 - The New Deal** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Politics and Power**  Debates fostered by social and political groups about the role of government in American social, political, and economic life shape government policy, institutions, political parties, and the rights of citizens. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain how the Great Depression and the New Deal impacted American political, social, and economic life over time. | **Historical Developments**  **Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal** - attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to:   * Provide relief to the poor * Stimulate recovery * Reform the American economy (Three R’s)   Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system.   * Conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal’s scope.   Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of **reforms** and **regulatory agencies** and fostered a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working class communities identified with the Democratic Party.  The increased demand for war production and labor during World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities. |

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| **7.11 - Interwar Foreign Policy** | |
| **Thematic Focus - America in the World**  Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America’s increasingly important role in the world. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the similarities and differences in attitudes about the nation’s proper role in the world. | **Historical Developments**  In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used the following to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism:   * International investment * Peace treaties * Select military intervention   In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of **fascism** and **totalitarianism**, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of **Nazi Germany** and Japan until the Japanese attack on **Pearl Harbo**r drew the United States into World War II. |

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| **7.12 - World War II: Mobilization** | |
| **Thematic Focus - Social Structures**  Social categories, roles, and practices are created, maintained, challenged, and transformed throughout American history, shaping government policy, economic systems, culture, and the lives of citizens. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain how and why U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society. | **Historical Developments**  The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country’s strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by **equipping** and **provisioning** allies and millions of U.S. troops.  Mobilization provided opportunities for **women** and **minorities** to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war’s duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation.   * Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the **internment of Japanese Americans.**   Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration. |

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| **7.13 - World War II: Military** | |
| **Thematic Focus - America in the World**  Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America’s increasingly important role in the world. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the causes and effects of the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers. | **Historical Developments**  Americans viewed the war as a fight for the **survival of freedom** and **democracy** against fascist and militarist ideologies.   * This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about   + Japanese wartime atrocities   + Nazi concentration camps   + The Holocaust.   Military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war’s duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation.  The United States and its allies achieved military victory through   * Allied cooperation * Technological and scientific advances * The contributions of servicemen and women * Campaigns such as Pacific “island-hopping” and the D-Day invasion. * The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons. |

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| **7.14 - Postwar Diplomacy** | |
| **Thematic Focus - America in the World**  Diplomatic, economic, cultural, and military interactions between empires, nations, and peoples shape the development of America and America’s increasingly important role in the world. | |
| **Learning Objective**  Explain the consequences of U.S. involvement in World War II. | **Historical Developments**  The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, **allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on Earth.** |