

US History - EOC Performance Level Descriptor Study Guide

About This Study Guide:

In May 2012, the Texas Education Agency released Performance Level Descriptors that outlined what students at each EOC Performance Level could do. This study guide provides background information to help you prepare to meet these levels. It is your goal to achieve a Level II (Satisfactory) or Level III (Advanced) Performance.

Access the Performance Level Descriptors at <http://www.tea.state.tx.us/student.assessment/staar/socstudies/>

About the EOC Test:

There are 4 categories on the US History test. The chart below shows how many questions you can expect for each category.

Category	Number of Questions
History	30
Geography and Culture	12
Government and Citizenship	10
Economics, Science, Technology and Society	16

The EOC will also assess Social Studies Skills. You'll need to be able to

- Interpret maps, graphs, and charts to show the relationship between geography and history.
- Explain and use primary and secondary source documents, considering the frame of reference, historical context, and point of view.
- Analyze information by sequencing, categorizing, identifying cause-and-effect relationships, comparing, contrasting, finding the main idea, summarizing, making generalizations and predictions, drawing inferences and conclusions, and developing connections between historical events over time.
- Know and use social studies vocabulary.

How to Answer a Multiple Choice Question:

- Examine the question. Read the entire question. Study any pictures, charts, passages, or maps.
- Recall what you know about the topic. Feel free to jot notes on your test.
- Answer the question. Check all of the answer choices and eliminate any choices that are obviously wrong.

General Study Tips:

- Plan ahead. You don't want to try to cram everything in the day or the week before the exam.
- Pick the right time of day to study. Try not to wait until late at night when you are too tired to focus.
- Find a study partner or group.
- Read, reread, and write, and rewrite your notes!

Links for Study Tools:

- Digital History from University of Houston – An online US History Textbook with interactive activities <http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu>
- USHistory.org – another online textbook - <http://www.ushistory.org>
- NY Regents Test Prep – practice multiple choice questions for the NY Regents Exam - <http://goo.gl/zS1zb3>
- Crash Course in US History – Youtube Videos - <http://goo.gl/Exrtma>
- Additional links are provided throughout this document

Level I

Identify significant individuals, events, and issues in U.S. history

For dates, see section “Recognize major historical points of reference.”

Significant Individuals - If in **bold print**, you must know them.

Individual	Significance
Jane Addams	Founded Hull House in Chicago to help poor immigrants, part of social reform movements
Susan B. Anthony	Advocated for women’s suffrage
Vernon Baker	Awarded several top military honors in WWII, including the Medal of Honor
Roy Benavidez	Awarded the Medal of Honor for saving fellow soldiers in Vietnam War
The Black Panthers	Radical group in the 1960s who advocated armed self-defense and revolution to end black oppression. More militant than MLK and other civil rights leaders but also established daycare centers, medical clinics, etc.
Omar Bradley	Commanded 1st US Army during D-Day Invasion, lead liberation of Paris, won the Battle of the Bulge Learn more about Omar Bradley. http://goo.gl/lVu8j4
William Jennings Bryan	Important Politian of the time, supported prohibition, women’s rights, income tax. Gave famous “Cross of Gold” speech attaching tariffs. Prosecuted John Scopes in the “Monkey Trial” for teaching evolution.
Andrew Carnegie	Accumulated huge wealthy in the railroad and steel industry, used the Bessemer process to create steel. Developed “Gospel of Wealth” doctrine in which he believed it was the duty of the wealthy to use their money to improve the conditions for all.
Charles Carroll	Founding Father. Signed the Declaration of Independence.
César Chavez	Fought discrimination against migrant workers and Hispanics. Founded the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee union. Learn more about Cesar Chavez. http://goo.gl/qdTijS
Bill Clinton	42 nd President, Democrat. Third President to be impeached. Was acquitted by the Senate.
Hillary Clinton	First Lady of President Bill Clinton. Only first lady to be elected to a position in the US government after being First Lady. Came the closest to winning a presidential nomination of any woman in history. Served as Secretary of State under President Obama.
Glenn Curtiss	“Father of Naval Aviation” and “Founder of the American Aircraft Industry”
Clarence Darrow	Famous defense attorney. Most famous for defending Science teacher John Scopes for teaching evolution in his biology class in TN.
Alexis de Tocqueville	French political thinker and historian who came to the US to study our political and social nature. Identified 5 characteristics that sets Americans apart: liberty, egalitarianism, individualism, populism, laissez-faire. Learn more about Alexis de Tocqueville. http://goo.gl/ni7xcZ
Sanford Dole	Negotiated the annexation of Hawaii to the US in 1898. Served as President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Hawaii after Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown.
WEB DuBois	Early civil rights leader, Published “The Souls of Black Folks” in 1903 and helped found the NAACP in 1909. Advocated for Pan-Africanism (all African descent people should fight oppression together), eventually left NAACP and believed in black separatism.
Dwight Eisenhower	34th President. Prior to Presidency, served in WWII as commander of Allied Forces in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Promoted to General after D Day. Created the Interstate Highway System as President. Learn more about Eisenhower. http://goo.gl/9e3fhl
Orval Faubus	Governor of Arkansas who supported segregation. Used Arkansas National Guard to prevent students from integrating Little Rock High School. President Eisenhower sent army troops to enforce court ordered desegregation and to protect the first 9 African American students.
The Flying Tigers	Americans who volunteered to serve as pilots fighting the Japanese in China prior to the US entering the war. Learn more about the Flying Tigers. http://goo.gl/4m8H9a
Henry Ford	founder of Ford Motors, innovated the auto industry with the assembly line and invented the Model T and Model A cars, with an affordable price
Betty Friedan	wrote The Feminine Mystic, co–founded NOW (National Organization of Women) Learn more about Betty Friedan. http://goo.gl/PNBybg

Hector P. Garcia	Mexican American physician and civil rights advocate; Dr. Garcia organized the American G.I. Forum (1948) initially to improve veteran benefits and enhance medical attention, but it soon expanded to address educational and vocational training, housing, public education, poll taxation, voter registration, hospitalization, and employment. <i>Learn more about Hector P. Garcia. http://goo.gl/3blwWZ</i>
Marcus Garvey	publisher, journalist, and Black Nationalist; founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League
Bill Gates	developed a small software business in his garage that eventually employed numerous Americans and set the standard in computer software
Barry Goldwater	United States Senator from Arizona (1953-1965, 1969-1987) and the Republican Party's nominee for President in the 1964 election, retired from the Senate in the mid 1980s – Considered one of the founders of the modern Conservative movement
Billy Graham	a powerful evangelical preacher; conducted many evangelistic crusades and counseled majority of U.S. Presidents from Truman through Obama
John Hancock	representative from Massachusetts; president of the Continental Congress in 1775; first to sign Declaration of Independence
Warren Harding	President in the 1920s, advocated “Return to Normalcy” (meaning life before WW I) and "America first" campaign encouraged industrialization and a strong economy, independent of foreign influence
Dolores Huerta	advocate and lobbyist for farmworkers' rights
John Jay	representative from New York at the Continental Congresses; signer of the Declaration of Independence; helped negotiate the Treaty of Paris 1783 that ended the American Revolution; diplomat to England in late 1700s where he negotiated Jay’s Treaty that averted threat of another war with the British
Robert Johnson	founder of television network BET (Black Entertainment Television)
John F. Kennedy	President during the 1960s. Navigated the US through the Cuban Missile Crisis and other Cold War issues with the Soviet Unions. Assassinated in 1963.
Martin Luther King, Jr.	leader of the Civil Rights Movement; preached nonviolent approach and demanded equal rights for African Americans <i>Learn more about MLK. http://goo.gl/DXD2PE</i>
Estee Lauder	listed as one of Times most influential business people in 1998, Estée Lauder grew up in New York and developed a world renowned beauty company. The basis of entrepreneurial skills were learned in her father’s hardware store and working for her uncle.
Charles A. Lindbergh	first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean
Henry Cabot Lodge, Sr.	supported American expansion as a way to increase national pride, spread civilization, and gain world power
Douglas MacArthur	commander of the U.S. Army in the Pacific in WWII <i>Learn more about Douglas MacArthur. http://goo.gl/OBzF8r</i>
Lester Maddox	Governor of Georgia; former restaurant owner who refused to serve African Americans; ran for governor though he had not held a public office before
Alfred Thayer Mahan	historian and author of a book on the importance of the navy to a country’s power
George Marshall	Chief of Staff that coordinated the war effort from Washington, D.C. in WWII <i>Learn more about George Marshall. http://goo.gl/05sqbg</i>
Thurgood Marshall	distinguished lawyer; appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court (1967) and established a record for supporting the voiceless American
Joseph McCarthy	Senator after whom the term “McCarthyism” is named. The fear of communism increased throughout the 1950s; extreme opposition to communism gained the name “McCarthyism” from the efforts of Senator McCarthy who, in 1950, announced that communists worked in the State Department. He worked to identify known communists and accused others based on association.
John Peter Muhlenberg	clergyman; soldier during Colonial, Revolutionary, and Post-Revolutionary eras in Pennsylvania; elected to the first U.S. Congress
Navajo Code Talkers	Navajo American Indians were recruited by the military to encode, transmit, and decode messages; the Navajo language was used to develop a code that was not broken by the enemy in WWII <i>Learn more about the Navajo Code Talkers. http://goo.gl/lydoPa</i>

Richard Nixon	President in the 1970s. Helped the US withdraw from Vietnam and improved relations with China, but resigned Presidency after the Watergate scandal <i>Learn more about Watergate. http://goo.gl/ExaHba Username: air35wheels You don't need a password.</i>
Chester Nimitz	commander of the U.S. Navy and Allied land and sea forces in the Pacific in WWII <i>Learn more about Chester Nimitz. http://goo.gl/2aU41s</i>
Barack Obama	First African American President of the US, elected 2008
Sandra Day O'Connor	first woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court (1981)
Rosa Parks	African American civil rights activist; in Montgomery, Alabama (1955), refused to give up her seat on the city bus for a white man; led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott <i>Learn more about Rosa Parks. http://goo.gl/5uKo8K</i>
George Patton	colorful and celebrated tank commander for the Third Armored Division who spearheaded the final attack into Germany in WWII <i>Learn more about George Patton. http://goo.gl/dFj3Qo</i>
General John J. Pershing	commander of the American Expeditionary Forces in WWI
Ronald Reagan	President in the 1980s – grew US economy through “Reaganomics,” influenced the end of the Cold War, advocated for a strong military to deter aggression against the US
Theodore Roosevelt	“Rough Rider” during the Spanish American War; expansionist policies as President increased the U.S. role in Latin America and the world; reasserted the Monroe Doctrine
Eleanor Roosevelt	First Lady, appointed by President Truman as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly and became the first chairperson of the preliminary United Nations Commission on Human Rights
Franklin D. Roosevelt	President during the Great Depression and WWII. Famous for “New Deal” recovery program which helped alleviate the Great Depression and expanded the role of the government. Said 12/7/41 is a “day which will live in infamy”
Benjamin Rush	from Pennsylvania; treasurer of the U.S. Mint from 1797 to 1813; physician, writer, educator, Founding Father; Signed Declaration of Independence and attended Continental Congress
Phyllis Schlafly	a political conservative known for her anti-feminism and campaign against the Equal Rights Amendment; she believed you could be a mother and have a career too; wrote/co-authored several books
Upton Sinclair	author; wrote The Jungle which exposed the conditions in the U.S. meat packing industry, causing a public uproar and leading to the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and Meat Inspection Act
Lionel Sosa	founder of the largest Hispanic advertising agency in Texas. (San Antonio advertising agency: Sosa, Bromley, Aguilar, Noble, and Associates)
Sonia Sotomayor	first Hispanic to serve on the Supreme Court, nominated by President Obama
Harry Truman	As President, ended segregation in the military. Proposed his “Fair Deal” including full-employment and fair-employment-practices bills, federal control of the unemployment compensation program, a large housing program, and the development of natural resources. When Truman attended the Potsdam conference at the end of WWII; he became suspicious of the Soviet intentions under Stalin. (This eventually affected his leadership in the early years of Cold War and led to the Truman Doctrine, where the U.S. supported Greece and Turkey in their attempt to ward off communist threats.)
Jonathan Trumbull, Sr.	the only colonial governor who supported the American cause/side in the Revolution
The Tuskegee Airmen	determined young men who enlisted to become America's first black military aviators at a time when the U.S. military still practiced racial segregation. They participated in over 15,000 sorties and earned over 100 Flying Crosses. <i>Learn more about the Tuskegee Airmen. http://goo.gl/1sNh8l</i>
George Wallace	Governor of Alabama; ran for U.S. President four times; fierce pro-segregationist; quote from his inaugural address, “I say segregation today, segregation tomorrow, and segregation forever”
Sam Walton	small-town general store owner who believed he could bring important goods to rural America. His store Walmart is now known as an industry leader in supply chain operations and brings low prices and common goods to communities across the world.
Ida B. Wells	American reformer and leader in the anti-lynching crusade and women’s suffrage movement
Frances Willard	suffragette and member of the WCTU (Women’s Christian Temperance Union)
Oprah Winfrey	supervising producer and host of the top-rated, award-winning The Oprah Winfrey Show for two decades. She is a global media leader and philanthropist.
John Witherspoon	active clergyman; New Jersey representative that signed the Declaration of Independence; later President of modern Princeton University

Alvin York	was the most decorated American soldier in World War I. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for leading an attack on a German machine gun nest, taking 32 machine guns, killing 28 German soldiers and capturing 132 others. This action occurred during the U.S.- led portion of the Meuse-Argonne Offensive in France.
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Sort the individuals listed into the categories below. After you're finished, circle the top three most important people in each category.

Presidents	People who influenced the politics of the US	People who influenced the military of the US	People who influenced the culture of the US

Of all of the people in this list, who is the most important? Why? _____

Identify and use social studies sources

Historians study the past through the use of primary and secondary sources.

- A primary source is an original record or a first-hand testimony of an event. Ex: official records, letters by people involved in the event, diaries, speeches, photographs, or artifacts
- Identify an event in history and list a primary source that could be used to study it: _____
- A secondary source is the writing or interpretations of later writes who have reviewed the information in a primary source. A secondary source interprets, assigns value to, reflection, or draws conclusions about events in primary sources. Ex: textbooks, encyclopedias, etc.
- Identify another secondary source _____

Primary and secondary sources can be difficult to read sometimes. If you are having trouble reading a passage, try these steps.

- Skip the word you do not know. Can you understand the main idea without the word? If so, just move on and ignore the word.
- Can you use context clues to make sense of the word? Is it related to a familiar word? Can you substitute it with a word you do know?

Here's a released EOC question. Practice working with words you may not know.

<p>The opponents of . . . recall, however they may phrase their opposition, in reality believe the people can not be trusted. On the other hand, those of us who espouse these measures do so because of our deep-rooted belief in popular government, and not only in the right of the people to govern, but in their ability to govern; and this leads us logically to the belief that if the people have the right, the ability, and the intelligence to elect, they have as well the right, ability, and intelligence to reject or to recall. . . .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">— California governor Hiram Johnson, inaugural address, 1911</p>	<p>The reform discussed by Governor Johnson in this excerpt —</p> <p>A required elected officials to communicate regularly with the public</p> <p>B provided citizens with more resources to run for office</p> <p>C made elected officials more directly accountable to their constituents</p> <p>D created new eligibility requirements for candidates for public office</p>
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Recognize major historical points of reference

Years in bold print must be memorized.

Era/Years	Key Features / Dates
Westward Expansion & The Gilded Age (Late 1800s)	Increasing urbanization and industrialization. Immigration increases. Political corruption and political machines. Labor unions begin. <i>Learn more about Westward Expansion. http://goo.gl/cnzuAP Learn more about the Gilded Age. http://goo.gl/Dt8Jmv</i>
Progressive Era (1890-1920)	Protections against abuses, corruption, and waste. Prohibition. Women's suffrage. <i>Learn more about the Progressive Era. http://goo.gl/XBU31g</i>
Rise to World Power (1898-1918) and World War I (1914-1918)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1898 – Spanish-American War • 1914 – 1918 – World War I (US enters in 1917) Economic imperialism. Panama Canal. League of Nations. <i>Learn more about the US on the World Stage. http://goo.gl/CR38Kd</i>
The Roaring Twenties (1920-1929)	Isolationism and nativism, fear of immigration. Red Scare. Social Darwinism and eugenics. Jazz Age. Flappers and changing roles of women. Consumer boom. <i>Learn more about the 1920s. http://goo.gl/lw8ji</i>
Great Depression (1929-1941)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1929 – Stock Market crashes, beginning Great Depression Dust Bowl. New Deal. <i>Learn more about the Great Depression. http://goo.gl/4lPIRH</i>
World War II (1939-1945)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1939 – 1945 – World War II (US enters in 1941, after attack on Pearl Harbor) <i>Learn more about the US in WWII. http://goo.gl/n7jd3M</i>
The Cold War (1950s-1991)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1957 – Sputnik launches, igniting the US-Soviet Space Race • 1991 – End of the Cold War McCarthyism. HUAC. Berlin Wall. Domino Theory. Korean War. Vietnam War. <i>Learn more about the Cold War era. http://goo.gl/dEqwaz</i>
The Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s) and 1950s-1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1968 – MLK assassinated • 1969 – US lands on the moon Civil Rights Acts of 57 and 64. Voting Rights Act of 65. Brown v. Board of Education. <i>Learn more about the Civil Rights era. http://goo.gl/1ekEj</i>
1970-1990	Reaganomics. Peace Through Strength. Conservative resurgence. <i>Learn more about 1970s-1990s. http://goo.gl/hjx1Tr</i>
1990 – Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2001 - Terrorists attack the World Trade Center and the Pentagon • 2008 – Barack Obama is elected first African American President US involvement in world affairs. Persian Gulf War. Balkans crisis. <i>Learn more about 1900s – today. http://goo.gl/hzDPE8</i>

Define major social studies terminology

Look at this graphic. It shows the words used on the 2012-2013 US History EOC test. The bigger the word is, the more frequently it was used.



Some of these words are clues about what you'll have to do on the test...

You'll have to identify **changes** in History.

You'll have to read and analyze **statements** and **excerpts**.

You'll need to determine when and why trends **increased** or **decreased**.

You'll have to find evidence to **support** claims.

Can you define these words and explain why they are important in US History?

If you can explain what the word means and why it is important, you know it! If you can't, then you'll want to make flashcards for the words you don't know.

Word	My Knowledge Level		Word	My Knowledge Level	
Government	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Court	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Military	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Civil	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Citizens	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Constitution	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Congress	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Political	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
President	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Native	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Economic	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Population	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Parties	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Treaty	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Public	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Society	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Region	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Consumers	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!
Religious	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!	Power	<input type="checkbox"/> I know this!	<input type="checkbox"/> I need to study this more!

Level II

Apply understanding of U.S. constitutional principles to major events in U.S. history

Principle of the Constitution	What does this mean?	Where is this guaranteed?	How would the US be different if this principle were not included?
Popular Sovereignty	“We the People” - Power rests with the people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preamble to the Constitution • Barbara Jordan, 1974: U. S. House Judiciary Committee, Watergate hearings, “When the Constitution was completed on the 17th of September, in 1787 I was not included in that ‘We the people’ ... But through the process of amendment, interpretation, and court decisions, I have finally been included in ‘We the people.’” • Amendments 14 (defines citizen), 15, 19, 24, and 26 (all extend voting rights) 	
Republicanism	Representative Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1787, only one part of government was directly elected – House of Representatives. • 17th Amendment – direct election of Senators • We do not directly elect President, Vice President (electoral college) or Judiciary (appointed by President, approved by Senate). 	
Federalism	Power is divided between central government and states	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article I, Section 8 – Enumerated powers of the national government (currency, foreign affairs, war, etc) • 10th Amendment – Reserved powers of the states (education, marriage/divorce, water-sewer-utilities, etc) • Article I, Section 9 and 10 – Powers denied to the national or states or both 	
Separation of Powers	Divides power of the government into 3 branches: Executive, Legislative, Judicial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article I – Legislative – Congress – created first, intended to be the most powerful • Article II – Executive – Office of the President – fewer, broad powers. Some believe this is the most powerful today. • Article III – Judicial – Short, vague. Only created Supreme Court, other courts created by Congress 	

Checks and Balances	Each branch is given certain controls over the other branches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article I – Congress can impeach, convict, and remove officers of the other 2 branches • Article I - President can veto any bill • Article I – Congress controls the money • Article II – President appoints all Judges • Article I – Senate must approve US judges and many other executive officers • Marbury v. Madison, 1803 – Judicial Review – Supreme court can review decisions made for constitutionality 	
Limited Government	Government is not all powerful. Power is limited by the Constitution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill of Rights • 14 Amendment – due process – “government shall not deny any citizen the privileges or immunities of U. S. citizens, nor deny any person life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny any person the equal protection of the laws” • Article VI, Paragraph 2 – supremacy clause – Constitution is the supreme law of the land 	
Individual Rights	Personal freedoms and protections, equality under the law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill of Rights 	

Learn more about the principles of the Constitution. <http://goo.gl/krofqj> or <http://goo.gl/3JHdVWX>

Analyze the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in wars and international conflicts

War/Conflict	Domestic Impact	International Impact
Spanish American War, 1898	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American imperialism increased despite protests at home. • Increased size of US Navy <i>Learn more about the Spanish-American War.</i> http://goo.gl/iPh14U 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US emerges as a major world power. • Territorial acquisitions: Philippines, Guam, Puerto Rico <i>Learn more about America as a World Power.</i> http://goo.gl/HjACXq Username: air35wheels You don't need a password.
World War I, 1914-1918 (US entered in 1917)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased work opportunities for women, minorities • Economy improved • Espionage Act of 1917 limited civil liberties by making a crime to criticize the war effort – Schenck v. US (1919) limits free speech is words create a “clear and present danger.” • Desire for isolationism and neutrality before and after the war <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ US refuses to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, refuses to join League of Nations <i>Learn more about World War I.</i> http://goo.gl/iPh14U 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US entry to the war boosts the British and Allies, helps end the war more quickly. • New technology: machine guns, tanks, poison gas, etc. • Wilson’s leadership in peace making – 14 Points – creation of League of Nations, etc. • Treaty of Versailles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Germany loses territory to France, Poland and all overseas territories. ○ War Guilt Clause and other provisions designed to punish Germany (eliminated navy, reduce army, ordered to pay reparations) ○ End of Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire = new nations in Eastern Europe and the Middle East

<p>World War II, 1939-1945 (US entered in 1941)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alleviates the Great Depression because of increased industrial and agricultural production • Increased work opportunities for women and minorities • Increased opportunities for minorities in the military – Tuskegee Airmen, Navajo Code Talkers • Executive Order 9066 relocated Japanese Americans to internment camps for fear of spying, sabotage • Spirit of volunteerism (Victory Gardens, etc) and rationing at home to help with war efforts <p><i>Learn more about the Homefront in WWII.</i> http://goo.gl/MjwNea Username: air35wheels You don't need a password.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New technologies: Atomic weaponry, radar/sonar, jets and rocket engines, antibiotics, etc. • Tensions between US and USSR lead to the Cold War <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Division of Germany into West and East Germany ◦ Iron Curtain over Eastern Europe • Creation of the United Nations • Marshall Plan – US leads efforts to support European nations as they repair from the War <p><i>Learn more about World War II.</i> http://goo.gl/dxn1Ei</p>
<p>The Cold War, 1950s - 1991</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not an open conflict, more an ideological tension between US and USSR • Increased concern over security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ McCarthyism – named for senator Joseph McCarthy – accused people of being communist without proof ◦ House Un-American Activities Committee – hunting out the communists in America, often the proceedings violated the constitutional rights of those being investigated ◦ Rosenberg Trials – Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were accused of selling secrets about the atomic bomb and executed for spying. <p><i>Learn more about the end of the Cold War.</i> http://goo.gl/odcJPe Username: air35wheels You don't need a password</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of NATO and Warsaw Pact – agreements made between western nations to protect each other against USSR (NATO) and agreements made between communist countries to protect against the West (Warsaw Pact) • Arms race – development of large standing armies to serve as a deterrent against aggression – included the stockpiling of nuclear weapons • Space Race – Sputnik launches in 1957 • Cuban Missile Crisis, 1962 – USSR sought to place nuclear weapons in Cuba, too close to the US. Almost lead to WWII. • While not an open conflict, the Cold War influenced America to participate in other wars, like the Korean War and the Vietnam War
<p>The Korean War, 1950-1953</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US participates based on Containment policy – attempting to contain communists and prevent spread – and on the authorization of the United Nations <p><i>Learn more about the Korean War.</i> http://goo.gl/O6XYye</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict ends with an armistice which created a demilitarized zone at the 38th Parallel, exactly where the division started at the beginning of the war.
<p>The Vietnam War, 1954-1973</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US participates based on Containment policy – attempting to contain communists and prevent spread. • President Johnson used the Gulf of Tonkin resolution to increase military presence despite a lack of declaration of war from the Congress – increased presidential powers. Congress counteracted with the War Powers Resolution to restrict presidential powers during Nixon's administration. <p><i>Learn more about the War Powers Act.</i> http://goo.gl/yOPDxf Username: air35wheels You don't need a password.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America withdrew before the conflict ended. • Without American support, the South Vietnamese couldn't prevent the North Vietnamese advancing and capturing Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City). Those in South Vietnam who had supported the Americans were captured and suffered torture and horrible conditions in Communist camps.

<p>The Vietnam War, 1954-1973, (continued)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Anti-War movement protested against the war – young people lead the movement. • Credibility Gap – even though President Johnson said the US was winning, the media was reporting otherwise – creating distrust of the government. • Expenses of the war meant that funds for Johnson’s domestic Great Society programs were cut. <p><i>Learn more about Johnson and the Vietnam War.</i> http://goo.gl/FsVc39 Username: air35wheels You don’t need a password.</p>	
<p>The Gulf War, 1990</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Bush’s biggest foreign policy achievement <p><i>Learn more about the Gulf War.</i> http://goo.gl/ZO2jxA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US leads UN forces against Saddam Hussein’s invasion of Kuwait. • Increased US influence in the Middle East
<p>Somalia</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example of US aid to foreign nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Bush used military to protect humanitarian aid to Somalia
<p>Balkan Crisis (Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Croatia)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Example of US aid to foreign nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Clinton helped lead international effort to stop ethnic cleansing and genocide
<p>9/11 and the War on Terror, 2001 – Present</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased security at home to protect Americans and prevent terrorism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ TSA – Transportation Security Agency – protects ports, airports, etc ○ USA Patriot Act – gives law enforcement greater power to search for terrorists. Some portions were declared unconstitutional for violating civil rights. <p><i>Learn more about 9/11 and the War on Terror.</i> http://goo.gl/mSabjS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US and allies fight in Afghanistan to remove Al Qaeda and the Taliban from power, 2001. • US and allies invade Iraq based on fear of WMDs (Weapons of Mass Destruction), 2003. Results in the removal and execution of Saddam Hussein in 2006.

Which war had the greatest domestic impact? Why? _____

Which war had the greatest international impact? Why? _____

Explain the historical development of reform movements, court cases, and legislation that expanded the civil and political rights of citizens

Item	How did this expand civil and political rights of citizens?
13 th , 14 th , 15 th Amendments – the Reconstruction Amendments	Following the Civil War, these amendments abolished slavery (13th, 1865), defined citizenship as belonging to anyone born in US and cannot be taken away without due process of law (14th, 1868), and granted voting rights to adult males (15th, 1870) <i>Learn more about the importance of the amendments, especially the 14th Amendment.</i> http://goo.gl/mPY68d
<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , 1896	Supreme Court case that allowed for “separate but equal” facilities, reversed by <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>
17 th Amendment, 1913	Allowed for the direct election of senators, increasing the public’s influence over the government
Progressive Era Reforms – Initiative, Referendum, and Recall, early 1900s	Gave people more say in how the government is run and operated, making a more democratic government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative: Citizens can introduce new legislation and can propose a new law by petition Referendum: Submitting a proposed public measure or statute to direct popular vote Recall: A public official can be removed by popular vote <i>Learn more about referendum, recall, and initiative.</i> http://goo.gl/nT2yuV Username: air35wheels. You don’t need a password.
19 th Amendment, 1920	Granted right to vote (suffrage) to women <i>Learn more about Voting Rights for Women.</i> http://goo.gl/CXHwss Username: air35wheels You don’t need a password.
American Indian Citizenship Act, 1924	Grants citizenships to all Native Americans born in the US
<i>Mendez v. Westminster</i> , 1946	Federal case in California, challenged racial segregation in schools – segregating Mexican American students is unconstitutional
Desegregation of the armed forces, 1948	By Executive Order, President Truman ended segregation in the armed forces
<i>Delgado v. Bastrop ISD</i> , 1948	US Federal District court ruled the segregation of Mexican American students was illegal
<i>Sweatt v. Painter</i> , 1950	Supreme Court case stating that the attempt to create a segregated UT Law School was unconstitutional under the Equal Protection Clause.
<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> , 1954	Supreme Court case that ended “separate but equal” ruling from <i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> , led to desegregation of public schools
<i>Hernandez v. Texas</i> , 1954	Supreme Court case, Mexican Americans and other racial groups have equal protection under 14 th Amendment
Civil Rights Act, 1957	Protected voting rights
Civil Rights Act, 1964	Abolished racial, religious, and sex discrimination by employers
24 th Amendment, 1964	Ended poll tax
Voting Rights Act, 1965	Outlawed poll tax or literacy test in order to be eligible to vote
<i>Tinker v. Des Moines</i> , 1969	Supreme Court extending 1 st Amendment rights to students, freedom of speech includes free expression
26 th Amendment, 1971	Decreased voting age from 21 to 18 in response to the draft in the Vietnam War
<i>Wisconsin v. Yoder</i> , 1972	Supreme Court case, Amish children are exempt from compulsory education beyond 8 th grade because it violates parents’ right to freedom of religion
<i>White v. Regester</i> , 1973	Supreme Court ruled Texas redistricting in 1970 was discriminatory against different groups in various districts
<i>Edgewood ISD v. Kirby</i> , 1993	Texas case ending discrimination against poor school districts, redistributes property taxes equally across the state from richer districts to poorer districts

Highlight in yellow all of the cases that grant citizenship or extend the right to participate in government to citizens.

Highlight in blue all of the cases that eliminate discrimination or expand on first amendment rights.

Describe the impact of significant individuals, organizations, and policies on U.S. history

For individuals, see the list of Significant Individuals.

Organizations	Impact
“Political Machines” in the late 1800s	Tammany Hall, Boss Tweed, etc. helped acclimate new immigrants into urban life but also influenced elections through corruption <i>Learn more about political machines. http://goo.gl/w2vgzs</i>
Labor Unions	Emerged in the late 1880s as a response to the abuses of workers in industrial jobs. Campaigned for higher wages, safer working conditions, weekends and holidays, and an end of child labor through collective bargaining techniques <i>Learn more about labor unions. http://goo.gl/ERtRv7</i>
Third Parties, especially the Populist and Progressive Parties of the late 1800s and early 1900s	Often represent issues that major parties ignore. They can end up splitting the major party with which they have the most similarities, leading to the other party’s win.
House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), 1940s-1970s	Investigated suspected communists and other suspected subversive activities; targeted many Hollywood actors. Often confused with Joseph McCarthy, who served on the Senate Permanent Subcommittee of Investigations in the 1950s. <i>Learn more about the HUAC. http://goo.gl/dNymKo</i>
Anti-War Movement, 1960s	Response to Vietnam War, mostly young people who advocated for the withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam <i>Learn more about the Anti-War Movement. http://goo.gl/TFGCJP</i>
Civil Rights Organizations, 1950s-1960s	Political groups that helped organize the Civil Rights movements, lobbied and advocated for reform <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African America: NAACP, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Congress on Racial Equality (CORE), Black Panthers • Chicano – League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC), La Raza Unida (Mexican-Americans United) • American Indian – American Indian Movement (AIM) • Women's civil rights movements – National Organization for Women (NOW) • Other civil rights movements – Human Rights Campaign (HRC) <i>Learn more about the Civil Rights Movement. http://goo.gl/k9hjzO</i>
Groups who sought to maintain status quo during Civil Rights in the 1960s	Governors of some southern states and the Congressional bloc of Southern Democrats worked against the Civil Rights movement, pushing against integrations and attempting to block legislation like the Civil Rights Act of 1964 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governors: Wallace (Alabama), Faubus (Arkansas), Maddox (Georgia)
Conservative Organizations of the 1980s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Heritage Foundation – conservatives who seek to influence national policy; mission is to “formulate and promote conservative public policies based on the principles of free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values, and a strong national defense.” • The Moral Majority – a political organization founded in 1979 that supported conservative candidates and lobbied for prayer in public schools. • National Rifle Association – a non-partisan, non-profit organization which seeks to protect Americans’ 2nd Amendment right. The organization promotes firearm ownership rights, marksmanship, firearm safety, and the protection of hunting and self-defense.

Which organization had the greatest impact? Why? _____

Policies	Impact
Free Enterprise System	The belief that businesses that can operate competitively for profit with little government involvement/regulation, a hallmark of American economic policy
Indian Policies of the late 1800s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettle American Indians on reservations in western areas of US in order to make more room for whites in desirable areas Destruction of the buffalo and Plains cultures, assimilate children by removing them from families and placing in boarding schools American Indians were not granted citizenship until after WWI <p><i>Learn more about Indian Policies. http://goo.gl/qHO75u</i></p>
Expansionism / Imperialism, late 1800s	<p>Moving the US into a position of world power by expanding influence, led to the acquisition of Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sought new markets in foreign lands Spreading democracy throughout the world <p><i>Learn more about American Imperialism. http://goo.gl/6Q2nd</i></p>
Isolationism, early 1900s	US stance prior to both World Wars that it was better to be isolated from world affairs than be entangled in foreign conflicts, stems in part from Washington's Farewell Address
Prohibition, early 1900s	<p>Belief that alcohol is damaging the moral structure of the country and contributing to the decline of the US, and families and increasing crime, poverty, etc. Led to the passage of the 18th Amendment banning alcohol. (Repealed by 21st Amendment)</p> <p><i>Learn more about Prohibition. http://goo.gl/QyHwce</i></p>
The New Deal, 1930s	<p>FDR's plan to alleviate the Great Depression through relief, reform, and recovery efforts. Resulted in higher taxes for the wealthy, various agencies, and public works projects</p> <p><i>Learn more about the New Deal. http://goo.gl/8tdoTT Username: air35wheels You don't need a password.</i></p>
Executive Order 9066 and the internment of German and Italian Americans, 1940s	<p>Fear of spies and sabotage, many Germany, Italian, and Japanese Americans were held in internment camps during World War II as a measure to protect public safety</p> <p><i>Learn more about Japanese Internment. http://goo.gl/FHKmIJ Username: air35wheels You don't need a password.</i></p>
Truman Doctrine/Marshall Plan, 1947	<p>Post World War II military and economic aid to European countries so that they would not fall to communism – Truman said the US should support “free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures,” a cornerstone of American foreign policy since WWII</p> <p><i>Learn more about the Truman Doctrine. http://goo.gl/LV4EPn</i></p>
Johnson's Great Society, 1970s	<p>Set of programs designed to eliminate poverty and racial injustice, including Affirmative Action, Title IX, Federal Housing Authority, and Head Start and Upward Bound programs</p> <p><i>Learn more about the Great Society. http://goo.gl/C7owGo</i></p>
Containment, 1950s-1970s	<p>Containing communism to the few communist countries and preventing the spread of communism to others. Led to US involvement in Korean War, Vietnam War, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domino Theory, if one country falls, others will follow, so communism must be contained.
Reagan's Policies, 1980s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaganomics: Reduce government spending, reduce income and capital gains marginal tax rates, reduce government regulation, control the money supply to reduce inflation Peace through Strength: encouraged a strong military to deter aggression against the US and its allies <p><i>Learn more about Reagan and his policies. http://goo.gl/hNyJAo</i></p>

Which policy had the greatest impact? Why?

Analyze issues related to the development of the U.S. economic system

Time Period	Economic System Developments
Late 1800s – 1920s	<p>In the late 1800s through the 1920s, the US saw increasing relationships between the federal government and private business through legislation like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interstate Commerce Commission – the government’s first attempt to regulate business to benefit society • Anti-Trust Acts – the federal government forbade businesses from monopolizing a market or restricting free-trade – these were not very effective early on. After 1914, they were strengthened – the message sent to businesses was that private greed must be subordinate to public good. • Pure Food and Drug Act – regulated the trafficking of food and drugs but also helped to make clear the content and prevent adulterated, misbranded, poisonous, or harmful food and drugs <p>At the same time, the US pursued foreign markets through political and economic expansionism and conflicts abroad helped fuel the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spanish-American War (1898)– territorial acquisitions create new markets; with new economic success, the US emerges as a world power • World War I (1914-1918) – the US increased industrialization and agricultural outputs and increased exports, all helping the economy soar. <p>After WWI, the US experienced a period of growth and prosperity known as the Roaring ‘20s, factors contributing included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased participation in the stock market and buying on the margin • Warren Harding’s policies of “Return to Normalcy” and “America First” encouraged industrialization and isolationism • Reduced taxes • New production techniques like the assembly line
1930s – 1940s	<p>In 1929, the Stock Market crashed, sending the United States into the worst economic depression in our history. The causes of the Great Depression included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High tariffs on world trade that limited foreign trade and investment and prevented European countries from paying back their debts from WWI • Stock market speculation due to buying on the margin drove up stock prices unnaturally high • Bank failures caused by panicked Americans withdrawing all of their money over night • The monetary policy of the Federal Reserve – interest rates were raised in an attempt to curb speculation in 1928 and 1929 <p>The Great Depression was devastating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment reaches as high as 25% • To find ways to make more jobs available, the government deported many people of European and Mexican heritage in the 1930s <p>Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office and attempted to alleviate the suffering with his New Deal, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher taxes on the rich • The expansion of the US government through the creation of many agencies and programs, like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The FDIC – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which guarantees your money will be in the bank after you’ve deposited it ○ The SEC - Securities and Exchange Commission, which regulates the stock market ○ SSA – Social Security Administration – retirement savings ○ AAA – Agricultural Adjustment Act which raised agricultural prices by limiting the surplus/supply ○ TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority that brought electricity and jobs to rural areas of TN, MS, AL, etc.

1930s – 1940s (continued)	<p>The real end of the Great Depression was World War II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialization and agricultural output once more increased as we supplied foreign markets with weapons, ammunition, food, etc. • Supplies at home were scarce and rationed so that materials could be used for the war effort. • Women and minorities had more employment opportunities when men were overseas fighting. • People at home moved for jobs – African Americans moved west and north; many Americans moved to better climates in the west and to the suburbs. • Economic prosperity increased but so did the national debt.
1950s and the Cold War (ended in 1989)	<p>The 1950s saw a return of prosperity, caused by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Baby Boom – more marriages and prosperity led to a huge growth of population post WWII • The GI Bill (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944) – which aided veterans in medical bills, purchase of homes and businesses, and education <p>The Cold War between the US and the USSR impacted the US economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government invested heavily in defense spending to protect against the USSR with through building a larger and better equipped army • Technology research and education in math and science were supported by the government, funding for programs like NASA were fueled by competition in the Space Race after Sputnik to get a man on the moon
1960s	<p>Lyndon Johnson’s Great Society programs sought to expand economic benefits to the poor and eliminate racial inequality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government became more involved in American’s economic lives, much as FDR increased involvement in the Great Depression • Programs included: the War on Poverty with the Economic Opportunity Act to administer job creation programs such as Job Corps, the Medicare Act of 1965 expanded Social Security to provide care for older populations, and programs that gave aid for cities to improve urban planning, rental assistance, etc.
Current Situation	<p>Increasing globalization has impacted our current economic situation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic globalization can be seen in relationships formed between the US and other nations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ GATT – the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ○ NAFTA – the North American Free Trade Agreement between the US, Canada, and Mexico <i>Learn more about NAFTA. http://goo.gl/zKlCuV Username: air35wheels You don’t need a password.</i> ○ OPEC – an organization of 12 oil producing nations that stabilize the oil market by balancing supply and demand - the US is not a member but our gas prices are impacted by their decisions. <i>Learn more about OPEC. http://goo.gl/WO2SA6 Username: air35wheels You don’t need a password.</i> • Globalization in the 21st century has increased the average American’s standard of living by increasing investment and improving the quality and quantity of goods while reducing prices. <p>A recession in 2008 triggered the government to enact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 which was an economic stimulus package designed to create jobs, promote investment, and increase consumer spending

Which analogy is more accurate?

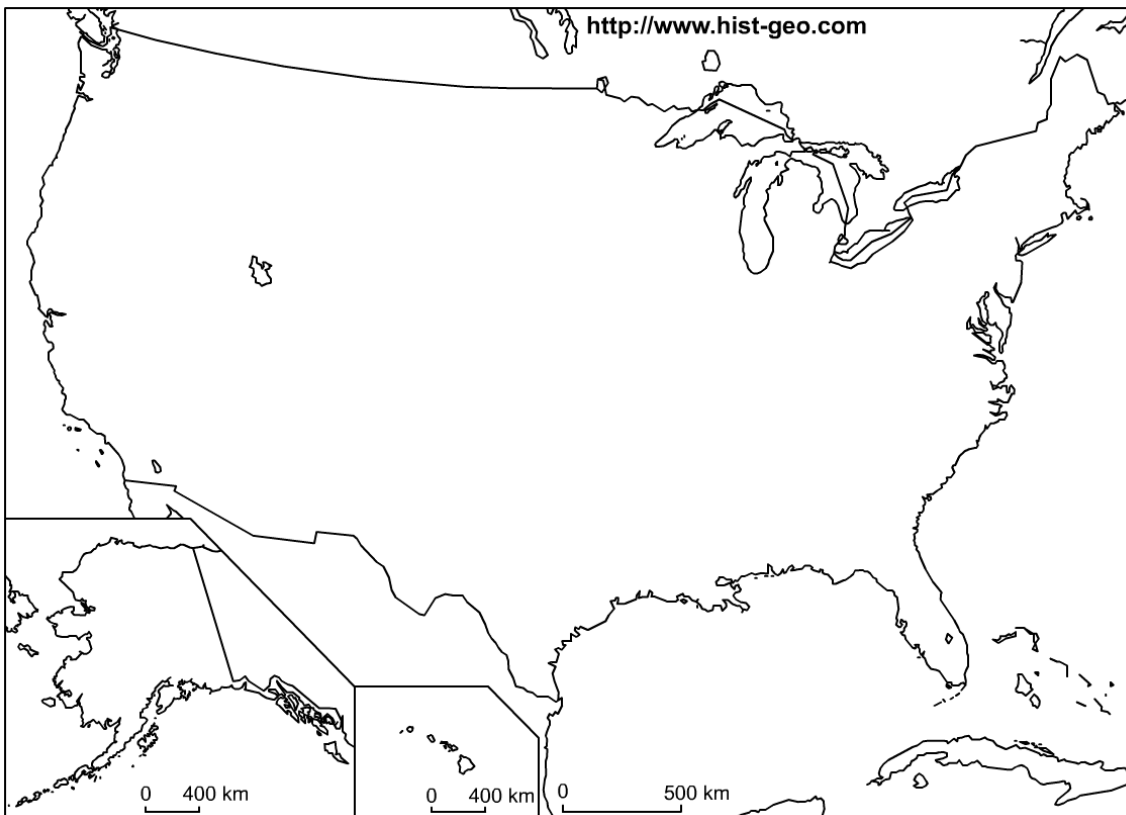
- The economic development of the United States is like riding a roller coaster.
- The economic development of the United States like climbing a mountain.
- The economic development of the United States is like rolling down a hill.

Explain your choice. _____

Analyze geographic and cultural influences on the United States

Geographic Influences in US History		
Event	Human Geography	Physical Geography
Settlement of the Great Plains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plains Indians settled here first. The invention of the steel plow made farming easier. The Homestead Act encouraged settlement. <p><i>Learn more about life on the Great Plains.</i> http://goo.gl/xBxBgR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Middle of the country Extremes in temperatures and climate. (Hot summers, cold winters) Flat, wide open spaces = excellent for farming
Klondike Gold Rush	<p>Thousands suffering from an economic depression left their lives behind in the late 1800s seeking to make their fortunes.</p> <p><i>Learn more about the Gold Rush.</i> http://goo.gl/Khk7qd</p>	Alaska was seen as a large and distant source of raw materials.
Panama Canal	<p>The US supported the revolution of this country and in exchange was given permission to build this and control a territory 5 miles around it. The US gave back control in the 1990s.</p> <p><i>Learn more about the Panama Canal.</i> http://goo.gl/OfPeZk</p>	48 miles of international waterways between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean that saves the 8,000 mile journey around the southern tip of South America. (Cape Horn)
The Dust Bowl	<p>Farmers misused their lands (over planting, not rotating crops) and millions of acres became useless, forcing hundreds of thousands to leave their homes.</p> <p><i>Learn more about the Dust Bowl.</i> http://goo.gl/ggziBS</p>	Years of sustained drought dried up the lands, winds carried clouds of dust and sand
Levee Failure in New Orleans after Hurricane Katrina	<p>Engineering failure</p> <p><i>Learn more about Hurricane Katrina.</i> http://goo.gl/mrkRii</p>	The wind and storm surge at high tide was overwhelming.

Mark the events on the map below. You will also mark the migration patterns from the next section on this map.



Effects of Migration on US History		
Event	Push/Pull Factors	Consequence of the Event
Great Migration (~1910-1930)	African Americans moved north and west to seek employment opportunities in industrial cities. Many followed friends and family who previously migrated. They were escaping racism, sharecropping, and tenant farming. <i>Learn more about the Great Migration.</i> http://goo.gl/m6Hb42	Urban populations of African Americans increased dramatically. They were still greeted by racism and also found housing shortages and crime. However, many organizations like the National Urban League and the NAACP were formed and helped them adjust. Some of the new neighborhoods became vibrant centers of African American culture, such as Harlem.
Westward Expansion	From the earliest settlement of the United States, people have wanted to move west. Manifest Destiny was the belief held before the Civil War that America should reach from sea to sea. The west is often seen as an area rich with opportunity for new beginnings. Overcrowding, lack of jobs, financial distress have often pushed people to move West in American History.	The government helped people move West through acts such as the Homestead Act which gave land to settlers in the late 1800s. Westward expansion caused conflict with native populations already living there. The government forcibly removed Indians to reservations to make room for expansion. Technological innovations such as the railroad made expansion easier.
Rural to Urban	The movement from rural areas to urban centers began with industrialization in US History. As factories grew, so did opportunities to work. <i>Learn more about urbanization.</i> http://goo.gl/JDkJuO	Urbanization has created many challenges: safe, adequate, affordable housing; access to public services and education; high demand for transportation created pollution; and tension between social classes
Rust Belt to Sun Belt (~1970-1980s)	Areas like Detroit, Michigan and Gary, Indiana, which had been the center of American industry built on coal, iron, and steel, saw huge losses of population when factories closed. People moved south to the Sun Belt to find new jobs. <i>Learn more about the Rust Belt.</i> http://goo.gl/vVYudU <i>Learn more about the Sun Belt.</i> http://goo.gl/bszTwJ	Some of the jobs lost in the Rust Belt were due to manufacturing industries moving to Mexico and overseas. Workers have had to find new careers. Industries like automobiles have needed government assistance to stay afloat. Many cities have struggled. Detroit declared bankruptcy in 2013.
Legal and Illegal Immigration	People from around the world have been attracted to the United States since the very beginning. Pull factors include our economy, freedoms, education system, etc. Because it is so attractive, not everyone follows immigration laws.	Both legal and illegal immigration have caused the growth of port cities and industrialization. The northeast has a very high population density; causing decreased availability of housing and land. Overcrowding can cause pollution and declines in the quality of life and health in cities. Nativism and other anti-immigration attitudes can be caused by illegal immigration.

Mark the migrations on the map on the previous page.

Which event influenced by geography is most important in US History? Why? _____

Which migration is most important in US History? Why? _____

Effects of Culture on US History	
Cultural Movement	Effect on US History
Tin Pan Alley	known for an era of songwriting when many musical ideas mixed together to form American Popular Music (started in late 1800s in New York City) <i>Learn more about Tin Pan Alley.</i> http://goo.gl/eLStCE
Harlem Renaissance	African American literature, art, music, dance, and social commentary began to flourish in Harlem, a section of New York City. More than a literary movement, the Harlem Renaissance exalted the unique culture of African Americans and redefined African American expression. <i>Learn more about the Harlem Renaissance.</i> http://goo.gl/zL8AQo
Beat Generation	the Beat Generation, also known as the beat movement, were a group of American writers who emerged in the 1950s. Elements of "Beat" culture embraced originality and individuality in the way people thought and acted. <i>Learn more about the Beat Generation.</i> http://goo.gl/Yutafz
Rock and Roll	a form of popular music that evolved in the 1950's from rhythm and blues; characterized by the use of electric guitars, a strong rhythm with an accent on the offbeat, and youth-oriented lyrics <i>Learn more about the history of Rock and Roll.</i> http://goo.gl/itFRfT
Chicano Mural Movement	beginning in the 1960s, artists began using the walls of city buildings, housing projects, schools, and churches to depict Mexican-American culture. <i>Learn more about the Chicano Mural Movement.</i> http://goo.gl/YxAVyP
Country Western music	though beginning in the 1920s, did not rise in popularity until the 1970s; blending of several genres (gospel, jazz, blues, and folk) of music to form the distinct sound of "Country Music" <i>Learn more about the history of Country Music.</i> http://goo.gl/JgzYK

Draw an image or a symbol of each cultural movement in the US.

Describe the role and influence of the United States in the international community

Event	What role did the US play? How did the US influence the international community?
The US in the League of Nations	President Woodrow Wilson included the plan for the League of Nations in Fourteen Points but the United States declined to sign the Treaty of Versailles or participate in the League of Nations, the first international peace-keeping body in the world. Without the leadership of the US, the League of Nations didn't succeed.
The US in the United Nations	Following World War II, the US participated in a new peace-keeping body to replace the League of Nations. The US is a leader and is one of 5 countries with the power to veto joint security interventions and military action.
The US as a Cultural Leader	The culture of the US including music, clothing, language, television, movies, etc. is exported across the world. Examples of this include McDonald's in almost every country, the popularity of rock and roll around the world, and the spread of US television.
The US as a Leader in Peace and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US has been a leader in helping keep peace in the Middle East due to ongoing conflicts between Israel and its Arab neighbors. The US sponsored the creation of the nation and has served as a protector and ally. The 1978 Camp David Accords resulted from meetings led by President Carter at Camp David in Maryland and led to 1979 Israel-Palestinian Peace Treaty. See "Analyze the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in wars and international conflicts" for more examples
The US as an Economic Leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US has helped forge international partnerships to reduce prices and tariffs, and increase the availability of goods and materials. See Current Situation in "Analyze issues related to the development of the U.S. economic system"

Which role played by the US is the most important in global affairs? Why? _____

Which role played by the US is the least important in global affairs? Why? _____

Explain the impact of science and technology on the United States

Science/Technology	Impact on the US
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Automobile provided accessibility and created jobs• Mass transportation systems facilitate access to jobs and recreation• Air travel increased speed of transit and allowed for easier cross country and global connection• Cable cars and subways enabled people to commute to and from job centers and retail areas and raised standard of living by allowing people to have more housing choices <p><i>Learn more about transportation history in the US. http://goo.gl/YrmEJr</i></p>
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electric light improved homes and allowed for a longer work day <p><i>Learn more about the impact of electricity. http://goo.gl/geIEV6</i></p>
Telephone and satellite communications	Similar to the telegraph, these inventions brought people together by allowing information to be passed faster from one point to another. This allowed business to be conducted and managed from multiple locations at once.
Manufacturing	Electric power facilitated increased production in factories by lengthening the work day (light bulb) and powering faster machines.
Petroleum-based products	Edwin L. Drake struck oil in 1859, enabling kerosene production and paving the way for future products such as gasoline.
Steel Production	necessary to help build the transcontinental railroads that would be major social and economic drivers in the U.S.; greatly impacted the industrialization efforts in the early 20th Century
Computers	Improves business's ability to innovate, reduces inefficiencies, and develops new products. Capitalizing on the computer's networking and computing capabilities, businesses developed new products to increase the standard of living.
Technology developed for space and the military improves the quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Space exploration, GPS, cellular phones, and plastics satellites, transportation innovations, etc. Velcro, developed for space travel, has become an everyday item.• Telecommunications developed for the military have led to the widespread use of cell phones and micro-technology. The Internet was developed for military use and has now spread worldwide.

Which technology is most important? Why? _____

Level III

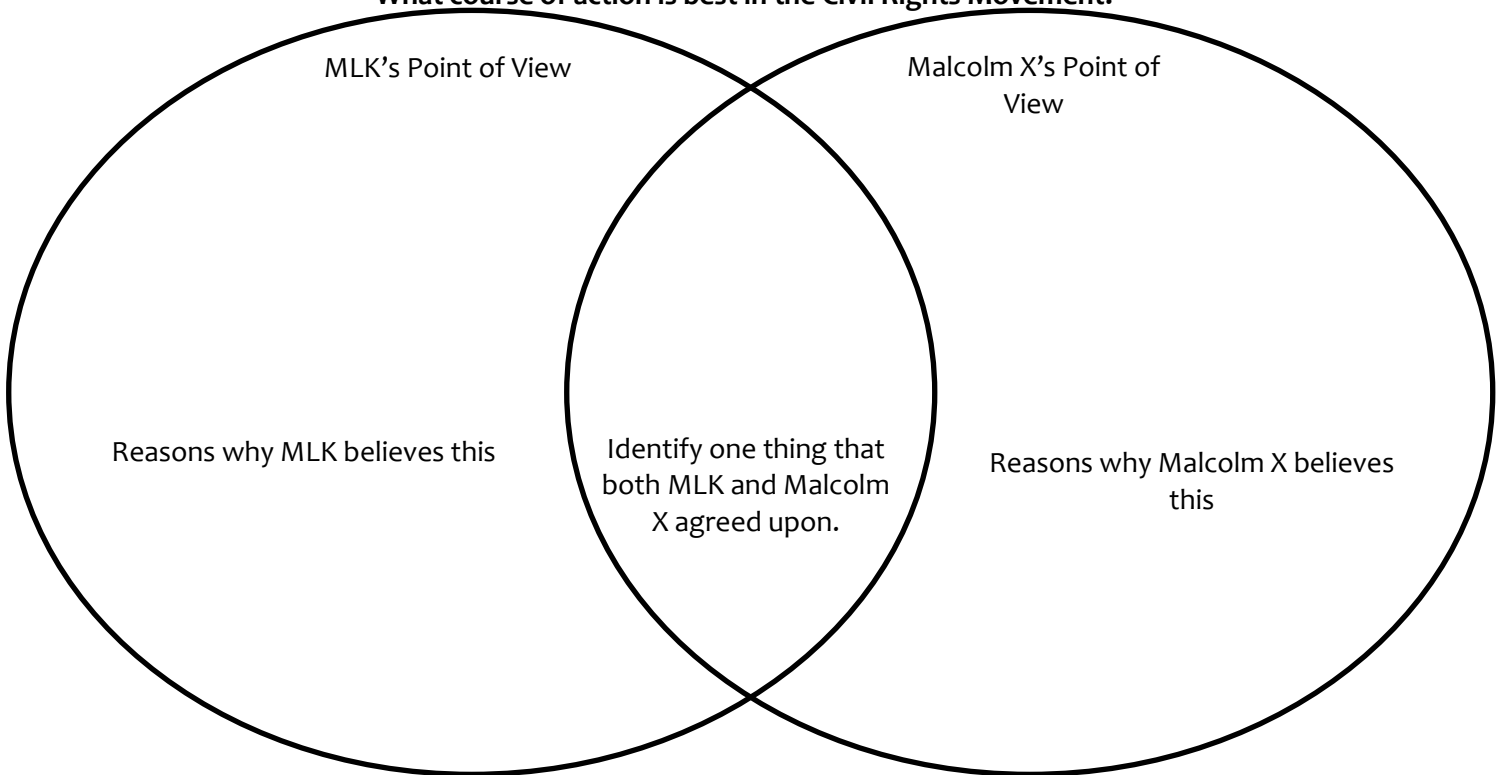
Evaluate historical perspectives on major events and issues in U.S. history

The way a person views an event depends on his or her perspective or point of view. Consider the difference in perspectives between Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X on courses of action in the Civil Rights Movement.

"You don't integrate with a sinking ship." This was Malcolm X's curt explanation of why he did not favor integration of blacks with whites in the United States. As the chief spokesman of the Nation of Islam, a Black Muslim organization led by Elijah Muhammad, Malcolm X argued that America was too racist in its institutions and people to offer hope to blacks. The solution proposed by the Nation of Islam was a separate nation for blacks to develop themselves apart from what they considered to be a corrupt white nation destined for divine destruction.

In contrast with Malcolm X's black separatism, Martin Luther King, Jr. offered what he considered "the more excellent way of love and nonviolent protest" as a means of building an integrated community of blacks and whites in America. He rejected what he called "the hatred and despair of the black nationalist," believing that the fate of black Americans was "tied up with America's destiny." Despite the enslavement and segregation of blacks throughout American history, King had faith that "the sacred heritage of our nation and the eternal will of God" could reform white America through the nonviolent Civil Rights Movement.

What course of action is best in the Civil Rights Movement?



Apply content knowledge in multiple contexts to make historical connections and evaluate change over time. History changes frequently, but some things stay the same throughout time. Changes tend to be easy to see and understand. Turning points, or major changes, mark the shift from one era to the next. US History is divided into eras. Continuities tend to be related to core beliefs or values. For example, one aspect that continues in all of US history is the belief in individual rights and freedoms. These aspects may change over time, but the core idea is still there.

Era	How is this era different from the last? What changes?	How is this era the same as the last? What stays the same?
	n/a	n/a
Westward Expansion & The Gilded Age (Late 1800s)		
Progressive Era (1890-1920)		
Rise to World Power (1898-1918) and World War I (1914-1918)		
The Roaring Twenties (1920-1929)		
Great Depression (1929-1941)		
World War II (1939-1945)		
The Cold War (1950s-1991)		
The Civil Rights Movement (1950s-1960s)		
1970-1990		
1990 – Present		

Evaluate historical justifications and interpretations through the examination of multiple and varied sources. There will be numerous primary and secondary source passages on the EOC. One task you'll be asked to do is to examine the primary source to identify reasons why something happened in history. Here are two examples from the released EOC questions.

The conflict is still sharpening throughout the world between two political systems. The one system represents government by freedom of choice exercised by the individual citizens. In the other, and opposing system, individual freedom and initiative are all made subordinate to the totalitarian state.

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1938

What was the ultimate result of the situation President Roosevelt refers to in this excerpt?

- A A surge of social unrest in South America
- B The outbreak of World War II
- C A shift in favor of the policy of appeasement
- D The overthrow of the monarchy in Russia

The Oil Price Safeguard Act would help to moderate sharp spikes in oil and gas prices caused by price fixing and production quotas through the judicious use of our enormous petroleum reserves.

The global oil market is dominated by an international cartel with the ability to dramatically affect the price of oil. The eleven member countries . . . supply over 40 percent of the world's oil and possess 78 percent of the world's total proven crude oil reserves. Their control of the world's oil supply allows these countries to collude to drive up the price of oil.

—Senator Susan Collins, speech on the Senate floor, November 17, 1999

In this excerpt, Senator Collins proposed legislation intended to address —

- A Iraqi aggression against neighboring countries
- B the refusal of the Israeli government to recognize Palestine
- C the collective economic power of OPEC member nations
- D the formation of a military coalition among Arab states

