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| **Key Concept 7.1: Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.** |
| 7.1. I The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.  A. Identify corporations that came to dominate the U.S. economy. What were some consumer goods and how did they contribute to the improved standards of living of Americans?  B. Describe the new economic opportunities for women, internal migrants, and international migrants.  C. Identify the factors that led to the Great Depression. |
| 7.1.II 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.  A. Identify three progressive reformers and describe what social changes they were working toward.  B. Identify federal legislation that was aimed at regulating abuses of the economy and the environment. Describe their end result.  C. Identify and describe the government responses to the overuse of natural resources.  D. What were the issues that the progressives were divided over? |
| 7.1.III National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals, laissez-faire  capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state.  A. Identify and describe the Three R’s giving one example of each.  B. How did the Supreme Court try to limit the scope of the New Deal?  C. How did the New Deal leave a legacy for Americans today? |
| **Key Concept 7.2: A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.** |
| 7.2.I New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many, while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts.  A. Identify a new technology in each of these categories: improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, better communications systems. Describe your selected technology improved the lives of Americans.  B. How did technological change, modernization, and changing demographics lead to increased political and cultural conflicts?  C. Identify and describe how the rise of an urban, industrial society encouraged the development of a variety of cultural expressions for migrant, regional, and African American artists or our national culture. |
| 7.2.II. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.  A. Identify and describe the nativist immigration movements that emerged during WWI.  B. The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.  C. What was the Great Migration and why did it happen?  D. Describe the immigration policy of the US towards Mexican immigrants and the results of those policies. |
| **Key Concept 7.3: 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.** |
| 7.3. I. 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.  A. How does Manifest Destiny and Imperialism compare? Identify and describe the reasons for our new Imperialist vision.  B. Identify and describe the anti-imperialist views.  C. Name the territories acquired by the US during the new age of imperialism and describe how they were acquired. |
| 7.3.II. 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.  A. How did US foreign policy change with WWI? What were Wilson’s arguments for joining in the war?  B. How did the U.S.’s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies?  C. What was the Treaty of Versailles and why did the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations?  D. Describe the US post-WWI foreign policy.  E. With many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, why were most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan? |
| 7.3.III. 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.  A. What led Americans to view the war as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy?  B. How did the US involvement in WWI help end the Great Depression?  C. Identify and describe how women and minorities helped on the homefront. How did this translate into their civil liberties being forwarded?  D. Identify and describe how the United States and its allies achieved military victory. How did the use of atomic bombs hasten the end of the war? Describe one debate over the use of atomic weapons.  E. How did the US emerge from WWII as the most powerful nation on earth? |