**­­­APUSH Period 7 Study Guide**

**Key Concept 7.1:** Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

**Key Concept 7.2:** Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

**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.

**Essential Questions/ Vocabulary:**

**Ch. 30: *American Life in the “Roaring Twenties”*, 1919-1929**

In what ways did the United States continue its transition from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one and offer new economic opportunities for women, internal migrants, and international migrants who continued to flock to the United States?

How did Congress justify establishing highly restrictive immigration quotas?

To what extent did a revolution in communications and transportation technology help to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas?

In what ways did the rise of an urban, industrial society encourage the development of a variety of cultural expressions for migrant, regional, and African American artists (expressed most notably in the Harlem Renaissance)?

How did the rise of an urban, industrial society contribute to national culture by making shared experiences more possible through art, cinema, and the mass media?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **- Bolshevik Revolution**  **- Red Scare**  **- Palmer Raids**  **- American plan**  **- Sacco & Vanzetti Trial** | **- Bible Belt / Fundamentalism**  **- Scopes Trial**  **- Scientific Management / Fordism**  **- Eighteenth Amendment**  **- Volstead Act / Al Capone** | **- “Lost Generation”**  **- Fitzgerald / Hemingway**  **- Great Migration (again!)**  **- Harlem Renaissance**  **- Langston Hughes / Jazz Age**  **- United Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)** | **- Nativism**  **- Emergency Quota Act of 1921**  **- Immigration Act of 1924**  **- Ku Klux Klan** |

**Ch. 31: *The Politics of Boom and Bust*, 1920-1932**

How did continued growth and consolidation of large corporations transform American society and the nation’s economy even as business cycle fluctuations became increasingly more severe?

Explain how episodes of credit and market instability, most critically the Great Depression, lead to calls for the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system.

Discuss how the United States in the years following World War I maintained isolationism and pursue a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order.

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **Corruption & reactionary:**  **- Warren G. Harding**  **- Albert B. Fall**  **- Ohio Gang**  **- Teapot Dome scandal**  **- *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital***  **- “reactionary Supreme Court”** | **Economic & military isolationism:**  **- Washington Disarmament Conference**  **- Nine-Power Treaty**  **- Hawley-Smoot Tariff/Andrew Mellon**  **- Dawes Plan**  **- Japan & Manchuria** | **The crash (cause & blame):**  **- Black Tuesday**  **- “buying on margin”**  **- Hooverville’s**  **- Bonus Army**  **- McNary-Haugen Bill** | **GOVT response to crisis:**  **- Rugged individualism vs. “soul destroying” direct dole**  **- Reconstruction Finance Corporation**  **- Hoover Dam**  **- Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932** |