**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. 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** |

**Ch. 32: *The Great Depression and the New Deal*, *(1933-1939)***

How did the Great Depression lead to calls for the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system?

In what ways did the liberalism of President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal draw on earlier progressive ideas and represent a multifaceted approach to both the causes and effects of the Great Depression?

To what extent did the New Deal use government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy?

How did radical, union, and Populist movements push FDR toward more extensive reforms?

How and why did conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court seek to limit the New Deal’s scope?

In what ways did the New Deal Help foster a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identify with the Democracy party?

Why did many Americans who were often driven by economic difficulties migrate during the Great Depression?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | | | |
| **FDR’s 1st steps:**  **- Brain Trust**  **- New Deal**  **- Hundred Days**  **- 3 R’s (relief, recovery, reform)** | **Bank crisis:**  **- Bank Holiday**  **- Fireside Chats**  **- Emergency Banking Relief Act**  **- Glass-Steagall Act**  **- FDIC** | **“priming the pump”:**  **- Keynesian economics**  **- Civilian Conservation Corps**  **- AAA**  **- WPA**  **- TVA**  **- Dust Bowl** | **2nd New Deal:**  **- NRA/Blue Eagle**  **- Social Security Act**  **- Wagner Act**  **- NRA unconstitutional**  **- Fair Labor Standards Act** | **FDR’s critics:**  **- Nine Old Men & Court Packing**  **- Father Charles Coughlin**  **- Huey Long** | **Minority voices:**  **- Eleanor Roosevelt**  **- Frances Perkins**  **- Mary Bethune**  **- Indian Reorganization Act**  **- AFL/CIO**  **- John L. Lewis** |