**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. 33: *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War, 1933-1941***

Discuss how the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism, which continued to late 1930s.

To what extent did questions about America’s role in the world generate considerable debate and prompt the development of a wide variety of views and arguments between interventionists and isolationists?

Why was the involvement of the United States in World War II opposed by most Americans prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | |
| **American Isolationism/“neutrality”:**  **-** Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1939  - Quarantine Speech  - cash-n-carry  - Four Freedom’s  - Lend-Lease Bill | **Foreign/International Circumstances:**  - Benito Mussolini/Adolph Hitler  - Fascism vs. communism  - Emperor Hirohito (Bushido)  - Appeasement  - Rape of Nanking  - Nuremberg Laws/Kristallnacht  - Rome/Berlin Axis | **American Involvement:**  - Atlantic Charter  - Arsenal of Democracy  - Pearl Harbor  - Good neighbor policy |

**Ch. 34: *America in World War II, 1941-1945***

Why did many Americans (including African Americans) migrate within the United States during World War II?

Discuss the reasons why Mexicans came to the United States in the 1930s and 1940s, and the reaction(s) they received by American’s at the time.

To what extent did involvement in World War II vault the United States into global political and military prominence and transform the relationship between the United States and the rest of the world?

Explain how the mass mobilization of American society to supply troops for the war effort and a work force on the home front ended the Great Depression and provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions.

How did wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb, raise questions about American values?

Analyze how the United States and its allies achieved victory over the Axis powers through a combination of factors, including Allied political and military cooperation, industrial production, technological and scientific advances, and popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals.

To what extent did the dominant American role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, combined with the war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on Earth?

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| ***Tell the Story of…*** | | | |
| **Leadership:**  - Marshall MacArthur  - Nimitz  - Eisenhower  - Patton | **Labor/Economic War Policies:**  - WPB  - FEPC - OPA - NWLB - Smith-Connally Anti-Strike Act | **Turning Point Battles:**  - Island-Hopping  - Midway  - El Alamein  - Soft Underbelly  - D-Day | **Domestic Progress/Conflict:**  - Rosie the Riveter  - WAC’s/Waves  - Code Talkers  - CORE  - Bracero Program  - Executive Order 9066 (Japanese Internment) |