



U.S. History Final Study Guide

How to Use This Guide

1. There are review and summary sections for Modules 3 and 4. Select the Review button or go to page 2.
2. There is an Activities and Exercises section for you to test your knowledge. If you feel confident with the material in Modules 3 and 4, you can skip ahead to this section. Select the Activities and Exercises button or go to page 10.

If you need extra support, we're here for you. Don't forget to reach out to your Student Experience Specialist. They can assist with study strategies and help keep you on the right track.



Review



Activities and Exercises

Introduction

The U.S. History Final Exam covers almost 150 years of history—from 1865 to March 2003. This timeframe saw significant growth and complexity for the country and all citizens. Major themes include the South's resistance to the end of slavery, focus on global market expansion, wars with various countries, rising immigration and related prejudices, reform movements and increasing rights of marginalized groups, and the failed League of Nations and U.S.'s position post-World War 1. This timeframe also includes the Great Depression, World War II, the use of atomic weapons and post-war changes, Cold War tensions, the Vietnam War's impact and societal clashes, continued fights for civil rights, the migration of the manufacturing base, the Gulf War, 2000 election, and the emergence of a post-9/11 world.

That is a lot of history. What should you know about this period of U.S. history? What will you be tested on? Those are both good questions. Let's start with the first question:

What should you know about this period of U.S. history? You should know enough about U.S. history to meet the last three course competencies. A competency is simply a bit of knowledge you should possess, a skill you have gained, or a behavior you acquired.

For the second half of the U.S. History course, you should have acquired the knowledge to:

1. Recognize the changing nature of freedom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
2. Explain the evolving role of the United States in the world.
3. Describe the diverse social and cultural issues of the late 20th century.

Learning Objective Breakdown

These are big pieces. Let's break them down into learning objectives (LOs). An LO is a more focused, smaller piece of knowledge.

The LOs for the first half of the U.S. History course are as follows:

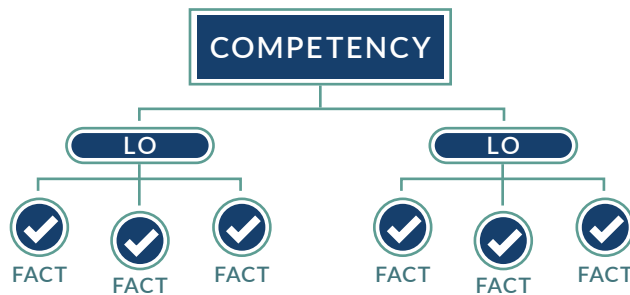
Module 3 Learning Objective

1. Identify how African American life was different after slavery ended.
2. Recognize the causes of Progressive reform.
3. Recognize the outcomes of U.S. involvement in World War I.

Module 4 Learning Objective

1. Identify the causes and social impact of the Great Depression.
2. Explain American involvement and leadership in World War II.
3. Recognize tactics and accomplishments of the civil rights movement.
4. Describe how the social and economic changes of the 1970s gave rise to a new political order.

These are more manageable. To meet these objectives, you need to know some facts. Who did what? When did they do it? Why did they do it? Facts help you meet the learning objectives, and by meeting the learning objectives, you achieve the competencies.



But which facts?

Remember: The following terms are essential to learning this period of U.S. history. It is important that you commit them to memory. Writing them down with their definitions or descriptions can be very helpful.

They are all important, but maybe some more than others. For an overview of the first half of the course, let's look at the key terms from the first two modules—as well as summaries. Then, we can focus on meeting the LOs.

Key terms and module summaries

Module 3 Learning Objectives:

- 1 Identify how African American life was different after slavery ended.
- 2 Recognize the causes of Progressive reform.
- 3 Recognize the outcomes of U.S. involvement in World War I.

Unit 1

Reconstruction	Special Field Order No. 15
Black codes	Home rule
Fourteenth Amendment	Compromise of 1877

Unit 2

Open Door Policy	Brown water/Blue water
Boxer Rebellion	Roosevelt Corollary
Veracruz	Page Act
Spanish-American War	Chinese Exclusion Act
Philippine-American War	Immigration Act
USS Maine	

Unit 3

Triangle Shirtwaist Factory	National American Woman
Muckrakers	Suffrage Association
General Federation of Women's Clubs	National Woman's Party
National Association of Colored Women	Alice Paul
Jane Addams	Nineteenth Amendment
Women's Trade Union League	Poll tax
	Literacy test
	Plessy v. Ferguson

Unit 4

Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Spanish Flu
Grand Duchess Sophie	League of Nations
Belgium	King-Crane Commission
Zimmermann Telegram	Red scare
W.E.B. DuBois	Bolshevik Revolution
Kaiserschlacht	Red Summer of 1919

Module 3 Summary:

At the end of the Civil War, the federal government needed to integrate the states that rebelled back into the Union. This was a huge task. Slavery had been outlawed, and Black Americans were granted full citizenship, but most people in the South did not want to see that type of change. While the federal government tried to enforce the laws passed to protect the newly freed slaves, southern state governments used Black codes and terror to restore home rule.

By 1877, many northerners had grown tired of the struggle to make changes in the South, and for many Black Americans, life reverted to a form close to what existed before the Civil War. Throughout all this, women continued to fight for the right to vote, yet failed.

While Reconstruction failed, the federal government did succeed in transforming its relationship with the economy. Along those lines, the United States turned its attention overseas. It sought to open global markets to U.S. goods. And it became more involved in the affairs of neighboring countries. Theodore Roosevelt issued his Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. America sent troops to Mexico. It fought wars with Spain and then the Philippines. From these wars, it acquired overseas territories. All the while, the country took in large numbers of immigrants from all over the world. Many Americans reacted negatively to their arrival. Laws were passed to exclude certain ethnicities and religions. All this change brought the need for reform.

Black Americans and women continued their struggles for equality. Workers demanded improved wages and safer workplaces. Unions were formed to protect workers and further their rights. But change came slowly, if at all. While amendments were passed to guarantee the right of Black Americans and women to vote, poll taxes and literacy tests were used to curtail those rights.

Segregation persisted. Plessy v. Ferguson legalized "separate but equal." Black activists fought, and racists fought back. While the struggle continued at home, entangling alliances overseas brought on World War I. Empires rose and clashed. Eventually, the United States joined the war on the side of the Allies. However, the Allied victory led to instability and sowed the seeds for World War II. Empires were broken up. New countries formed. People seeking self-determination were ignored. President Wilson's proposed League of Nations failed. The Bolshevik Revolution toppled the Tsar. The United States emerged as a world power. And Black American soldiers who came home from war were not willing to accept postwar racism.

Key terms and module summaries

Module 4 Learning Objectives:

- 1 Identify the causes and social impact of the Great Depression
- 2 Explain American involvement and leadership in World War II.
- 3 Recognize tactics and accomplishments of the civil rights movement.
- 4 Describe how the social and economic changes of the 1970s gave rise to a new political order.

Unit 1

Black Tuesday	National Recovery Administration
Bonus Army	Civil Works Administration
Great Depression	Works Progress Administration
Smoot-Hawley Tariff	1938 Fair Labor Standards Act
The Federal Reserve	Senator Huey Long
Associationalism	Share Our Wealth Program
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	Court-packing scheme

Unit 2

Pan-Asianism	Philip Randolph
Bataan Death March	Alien Enemy Act
Manhattan Project	Executive Order 9066
Hiroshima/Nagasaki	United Nations
Executive Order 8802	Atlantic Charter

Unit 3

Greece and Turkey
Truman Doctrine
European Recovery Program/ Marshall Plan
NSC-68

Module 4 Learning Objectives continued:

Unit 4

Cuban Missile Crisis	Rachel Carson
Sit-ins	National Indian Youth Council
Freedom Rides	American Indian Movement
Albany Movement	Mexican American Political Association
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee	Mexican American Legal Defense Fund
Southern Christian Leadership Conference	Cesar Chavez
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	United Farm Workers of America
Bloody Sunday	Rodolfo "Corky" Gonzales
Voting Rights Act of 1965	Crusade for Justice
Great Society	1968 Democratic National Convention
1964 Democratic National Convention	

Unit 5

Tet Offensive
Nixon Doctrine

Unit 6

Operation Desert Shield
Operation Desert Storm
Gulf War
New Democrat
2000 Election
Bush Doctrine

Module 4 Summary:

After World War I, the United States experienced an economic boom, which came crashing down on October 29, 1929, when the stock market crashed, plunging the country—and the world—into the Great Depression. The crash exposed deep problems with the American economy. President Hoover seemed powerless to do anything. Poverty and unemployment continued to go up. At the same time, environmental catastrophe struck America's heartland. It destroyed American farms from Texas to North Dakota. This began an internal migration as those affected sought new starts elsewhere.

President Hoover's brutal suppression of the Bonus Army captured the public's attention. In 1932, Franklin Delano Roosevelt defeated Hoover. FDR proposed the New Deal—designed to rescue the American economy. His policies brought protest. Some felt he was doing more than government was allowed to do. Others felt he wasn't doing enough. The New Deal transformed the federal government's role in the daily struggles of Americans, but while FDR did bring the country back from economic disaster, he did little to resolve inequity and discrimination.

The worldwide economic turmoil provided fertile ground for the seeds of discontent planted by the peace of World War I. War broke out. Japan sought to extend its empire into China and across the Pacific. Germany first attacked Poland and then the rest of Europe.

On December 7, 1941, Japan attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, bringing America into the war. On the home front, women had joined the workforce as men went off to fight. Women also joined the armed services and volunteered in other ways. Black Americans fought for the country and joined the war effort as well. However, they faced discrimination in the armed services, in volunteer organizations, and in the workplace. Sadly, many Americans of Japanese descent were placed in internment camps.

Over time, the Allies pushed the Axis powers back. The Allies declared victory in Europe in May 1945. After two atomic bombings, Japan surrendered in August 1945. The war changed the world. Germany and its allies had tried to exterminate the Jews, with much success. The United States and the Soviet Union emerged as superpowers. The United Nations was formed. In America, the war led to an economic boom. The middle class grew and thrived, although because of racism, not all benefitted.

Module 4 Summary continued:

The Cold War began as America and the Soviet Union vied for world influence. To bolster democracy and not repeat the mistakes following World War I, the United States committed to the Marshall Plan to rebuild Europe. It was determined to contain communism. Proxy wars representing capitalism and communism were fought in Cuba, Korea, and Vietnam. The Cold War lasted until 1991—when the Soviet Union collapsed. Meanwhile, America continued to evolve over this period. The 1950s were a time of great economic growth. The 1960s saw the rise of the Civil Rights movement. Black Americans continued to fight for their rights, as did women. Others did as well, including Mexican Americans and Native Americans. Segregation was challenged. Separate but equal was challenged. But as the Civil Rights movement progressed, and President Johnson planned his Great Society and his war on poverty, the United States became more deeply embroiled in Vietnam.

The Vietnam War was an unpopular war. As the counterculture fought for equality, social freedom, and protested the war, it clashed with the establishment. Violence broke out. The optimism of the 1960s gave way to the pessimism of the 1970s. The Vietnam War took more lives, the economy went into a depression, many of the promises of the sixties went unfulfilled, and the Cold War was omnipresent. Protest led to civil unrest. Political scandal rocked the country. President Nixon resigned.

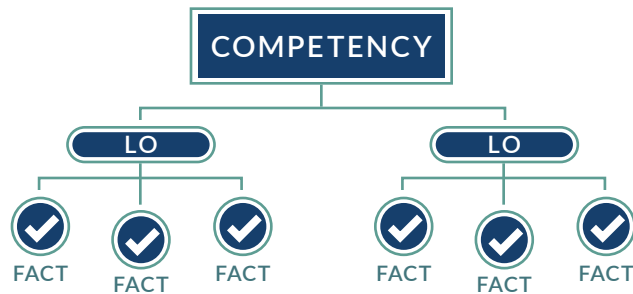
Meanwhile, the economy transformed as America's manufacturing base relocated overseas to countries where labor was cheap. There was pushback against the reform and changes of the 60s and 70s. A new conservatism took hold, which gave way to a new Democratic party. And while the post-Cold War world offered the promise of peace, conflicts broke out around the world. The Gulf War began in 1990, with America and her allies invading Iraq. And as the country polarized, the 2000 presidential election was decided by the Supreme Court. Then, the world changed as terrorists attacked America on September 11, 2001, ushering in the war on terror. The United States sent troops to Afghanistan and Iraq—wars that would last decades. And America entered the 21st century with old goals to accomplish and new challenges to face.

Exercises

Given these key terms and summaries, we now need to find facts to help us meet the LOs. The following exercises will help.

This is the answer to the second question:

What will you be tested on?



Exercise 1:

The next few pages have the course competencies covered by the midterm. They are supported by LOs. To meet the LOs, you'll need facts from the course. We have created some categories of questions to help you organize your facts. For each question, try to come up with five facts. Use a separate piece of notebook paper if needed. Using these facts, you can respond thoughtfully to each LO and back it up with evidence.

You can find these facts throughout the course and in:

1. Your notes
2. Flash cards
3. Knowledge Checks

Competency 4:

Recognize the changing nature of freedom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Learning Objective:

Identify how African American life was different after slavery ended.

Politics: What political rights did African Americans gain after the Civil War?
Did they keep those rights or lose them over time?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Social / Economic: What could they do with their freedom? Were they free to travel or choose a job? Could they choose where to live? Could they socialize with White people? Or share facilities with White people?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Women: What additional limitations did African American women have?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Competency 4 continued:

Recognize the changing nature of freedom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Learning Objective:

Recognize the causes of Progressive reform.

Work: What gains did workers make? What limitations did they still face? What role did unions play?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Race/Gender: How did race affect a person's freedom and ability to earn a livelihood and function in society? What limitations were put on a person because of their race or gender?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Competency 5:

Explain the evolving role of the United States in the world

Learning Objective:

Recognize the outcomes of U.S. involvement in World War I.

World Affairs: How did the U.S. get involved in WWI? What impact did the country make on WWI? How did the country's influence on world events change after WWI?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Homefront: How did the country's participation in WWI change American society?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Civil Rights: How did the country's participation in WWI change life for African Americans? Women?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Competency 5 continued:

Explain the evolving role of the United States in the world.

Learning Objective:

Explain American involvement and leadership in World War II.

World Affairs: How did the U.S. get involved in WWII? What impact did the country make on WWII? How did the country's influence on world events change after WWII?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Homefront: How did the country's participation in WWII change American society? What impact did it have on the economy?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Civil Rights: How did the country's participation in WWII change life for African Americans? Women?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Competency 6

Describe the diverse social and cultural issues of the late 20th century.

Learning Objective:

Identify the causes and social impact of the Great Depression.

Society: How did the Great Depression impact everyday Americans? Did it hit some groups harder than others? What did the federal government do to combat the Great Depression?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Economy: What economic factors helped create the stock market crash and the Great Depression?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Competency 6 continued:

Describe the diverse social and cultural issues of the late 20th century.

Learning Objective:

Recognize tactics and accomplishments of the civil rights movement.

African Americans: What rights did African Americans gain from the civil rights movement? What rights did they not gain? How did they advocate for themselves?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Women: What rights did women gain from the civil rights movement? What rights did they not gain? How did they advocate for themselves?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Other marginalized people: What rights did others gain from the civil rights movement? What rights did they not gain? How did they advocate for themselves?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Competency 6 continued:

Describe the diverse social and cultural issues of the late 20th century.

Learning Objective:

Describe how the social and economic changes of the 1970s gave rise to a new political order.

Economy: How did the economy change? What impact did those economic changes have on society? Who suffered? Who gained?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Society: How did society change in response to economic changes? How did people react to the movements of the 1960s?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Politics: How did the major political parties react to the changes in the economy and society at large?

Fact 1:

Fact 2:

Fact 3:

Fact 4:

Fact 5:

Exercise 2

Based on these facts, write a five- to seven-sentence response to each LO. Use a separate piece of paper if needed.

Learning Objective:

Identify how African American life was different after slavery ended.

Learning Objective:

Recognize the causes of Progressive reform.

Learning Objective:

Recognize the outcomes of U.S. involvement in World War I.

Exercise 2 continued

Based on these facts, write a five- to seven-sentence response to each LO. Use a separate piece of paper if needed.

Learning Objective:

Identify the causes and social impact of the Great Depression.

Learning Objective:

Explain American involvement and leadership in World War II.

Learning Objective:

Recognize tactics and accomplishments of the civil rights movement.

Learning Objective:

Describe how the social and economic changes of the 1970s gave rise to a new political order.

Exercise 3

Use your responses from exercise 2 to write a short paragraph addressing each of the course competencies. Use a separate piece of paper if needed.

Competency 4:

Recognize the changing nature of freedom in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

Competency 5:

Explain the evolving role of the United States in the world.

Competency 6:

Describe the diverse social and cultural issues of the late 20th century.

Exercise 4

Lastly, take a few minutes to reflect on the content and the overall lessons and themes that history teaches. Answer each of the following using a separate piece of paper if needed:

The Reconstruction Era: How did Reconstruction change the lives of Americans – particularly those formerly enslaved in the South?

American Imperialism: Over the years, how has the immigrant experience changed for people coming to America? And how have Americans' attitudes toward immigrants changed?

The Progressive Era: Who benefited from the successes of Progressive Era efforts? And who suffered from the failures of those efforts?

World War I and Aftermath: How did World War I change American race relations?

The Great Depression: Think about how the Hoover administration responded to the Great Depression. In contrast, think about how the Roosevelt administration responded. Which approach do you think had a larger impact on people's lives? And how do these presidents' actions continue to impact people's lives today?

Exercise 4 continued

Lastly, take a few minutes to reflect on the content and the overall lessons and themes that history teaches. Answer each of the following using a separate piece of paper if needed:

World War II: During World War II, many Japanese American citizens were held in internment camps. So were Germans and Italians living in the United States. After the war, Black Americans and women still faced many of the same obstacles they faced before the war. What did these circumstances say about discrimination in America?

The Cold War: Foreign policy concerns often shifted attention away from domestic problems in the United States. How did that affect Americans?

The 1960s: What lessons from the civil rights movement of the 1960s apply to civil rights today?

Conflicts and Power Shifts: How did the rise of the New Right impact different groups of Americans?

The War on Terror: How have the War on Terror and other events of the past 40 years affected you? How have they changed the world you live in today?