**AIR TEST - US HISTORY –REVIEW – for test Thursday March 5, 2015
If you need additional help – use American History/USA.org for more information on a topic**

**These documents – key concepts
(1) *Declaration of Independence***-Thomas Jefferson-1776-all men are created equal-Enlightenment Ideals
**(2) *US Constitution (1789)*** Law of the Land – Document for self-government of the people
**(3) *Bill of Rights (1791****)* – first 10 Amendments
 **Constitution can only be changed through Amendment process
 US Government can place RESTRICTIONS on your rights if a clear and present danger exists
 such as public safety (airport searches) national security (threats against government)
 and libel/slander (writing and speaking falsely and damaging about someone)**

**Key Amendments
1 – Freedom of speech, religion, press and assembly**

**2 – Right to bear arms (gun ownership)**

**4 – Protection against illegal searches by government**

**13– abolishes slavery (Reconstruction Period)**

**14 – Citizenship to all born in USA (Equal protection under the law) (Reconstruction Period)**

**15 – Right to vote for all males (Reconstruction Period)**

**16 – Government’s right to collect income taxes**

**19 - Women’s suffrage (right to vote)**

**Economics**

**American economy is considered to be capitalistic but actually it’s mixed – a combination of command (government control) + market (supply & demand).
Other types of Economic systems include:**

**Command – same as communism – pure government control of what is made and who gets what
Traditional – based on rituals and traditions, hunter/gatherer societies
Market – businesses are privately owned-rules of supply and demand apply**

**TRADE**

**What is trade?** It’s the buying and selling and exchange of goods within and between nations.
**Exports** – goods that are leaving the country – Ex. The USA exports tons of wheat to Europe every year.
**Imports** – goods that are entering the country – Ex. The USA imports petroleum from the Middle East.
**Tariff –** is a tax put on imported goods to protect USA products. Ex. When buying a car, you pay a tariff if you buy a Toyota, but not if you buy a Ford.
**Embargo/blockade** – a nation refuses to trade with another nation for political or economic reasons.
 Ex. The USA has used an embargo against Cuban cigars since 1961, because of Castro’s communist
 dictatorial policies.

TAXES

The US government as well as the local and state governments raises money (revenue) by collecting tax
Ex. If the government *lowers* personal income taxes, people will have more money to spend which is good for the US economy. If the government *raises* personal income taxes, people have less money to spend which is usually not good for the US economy.

The same applies in the business world. If the US government raises taxes on Ford Motor Company, they will pass that cost onto the consumer by raising the price of their cars and fewer people will buy cars from Ford.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Created in 1912 by President Woodrow Wilson, the “Fed” was designed to keep a “reserve” of money for bank emergencies. The Fed controls the supply of money in the USA and sets the interest *(borrowing rate)* for businesses and banks.

**RESEARCH/SKILLS AND METHODS**

A thesis statement is an opening statement, an argument or main idea in a research paper.
To prove a thesis statement – look for articles, proof that supports what you have stated
To refute a thesis statement – look for articles, proof that says the thesis is wrong.

Make sure your information is **reliable and credible** – has this info been proven? Can you find it someplace else? Is it supported by facts and figures?
Use primary sources- videos, pictures, letters, stats from US Census on population
Secondary Sources – textbooks, travel guides

**Stay away from this when doing research
*Bias*** – presents only one side of an argument – prejudicial or emotional information

We have studied many important events – these are the key elements/concepts by topic/chapter:

**Industrial revolution** – 1850-1910
Capitalism for financing new industries
Monopolies which squashed all competition by setting unfair prices and wages for workers
New industries – railroads, steel. Petroleum, electricity, telephone, telegraph
Manufacturing – things made in a factory not a small shop or home
Labor issues – low wages, poor work conditions, long hours, child labor, few labor unions permitted

**Immigration 1850-1920**

Why come to America? Jobs, freedom, land
Problems for immigrants, language barriers, poor housing, health inspections at Ellis Island
After 1880 – most immigrants now coming from SE Europe: Poland, Russia, Greece, Italy

**Progressive Movement 1880-1920**
**Problem** – corrupt government
**Solution** – recall of bad politicians, 17th Amendment direct election of senators, end “boss” rule
**Problem** – poor housing/tenements
**Solution** – Tenement Act of 1901 – indoor lighting, more indoor toilets
**Problem** – child labor
**Solution** – mandatory laws for children to be in school (ages 8-16)
**Problem** – monopolies
**Solution** – Trust-busing laws to end monopolies
**Problem** – urban filth (sewage in streets, no garbage collection)
**Solution** – city laws passed for sanitation
**Problem** – unsafe food (meat) and drugs (narcotics in over the counter meds)
**Solution** – Pure Food and Drug Act – accurate labeling and inspection of food production by US government

**Imperialism 1860-1910**

Why did USA want more territory – raw materials and trade (new markets) and naval ports
Problems – causes resentment in other parts of the world
USA built Panama Canal to shorten travel time between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
Spanish-American War gives USA Puerto Rico, Philippines and Guam to control
USA acquires Alaska from Russia with money, but takes Hawaii by force from Hawaiian monarchy

**Causes and Effects of WWI 1914-18**

Causes – **M**ilitarism **I**mperialism **A**lliances **N**ationalism
Effects – massive loss of life and property, Germany stuck with huge reparations and guilt clause, many monarchies in Europe fall apart, great resentment of some nations – Italy and Germany
Wilson creates “League of Nations” to prevent wars, but US Senate will not agree to it

**Roaring Twenties 1919-29**

Post WWI doom and gloom lead people to worry about communism (First Red Scare) and lead to deportations as well as loss of civil liberties and the Palmer Raids.

**Harlem Renaissance** – part of Great Migration for Af-Am moving from South to the North 1910-20 for better jobs and safety. Literature, music and art showcase pride of African American culture as well as their defiance of white prejudices. Harlem NYC is the capital of the renaissance.
**Flappers represent** “new woman” with shorter hair/skirts, defiant behaviors.
**Conflicts over values** – traditional America feels threatened by cars, radios, flappers, Evolution Theory being taught in schools (Scopes Trial).

**18th Amendment (Prohibition)** – banning alcohol leads to bootlegging, bad liquor and organized crime

**Republican Decade**- Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover want government to stay not interfere with business and end regulations. No help to farmers who are losing money due to over production.

**1930’s-Great Depression/New Deal**

**Stock Market crash** leads to greatest economic crisis in USA history which leads to world wide depression. Unemployment at **25%+**
 Cause- too much credit and speculation
 Impact –loss of jobs, homes, hoboes, Okies leave farms in Great Plains due to “dust bowl”
**FDR’s New Deal**
Relief, Recovery and Reform
Believes government should solve the nation’s problems
Creates many programs – **FDIC, Social Security, TVA, minimum wage**
***New Deal does NOT end Depression – WWII does!!***

**Causes and Impacts of WWII 1939-45**Fascism – Hitler and Mussolini want to rule Europe, Japan wants to control Asia and Pacific Ocean
**Allied nations – USA, USSR, France, Great Britain
Axis Powers – Germany, Japan and Italy**
USA wants to stay “isolationist” but is forced into war when **Japan attacks Pearl Harbor in 1941**
Massive factory production and business organization leads nation to produce above and beyond what is needed to win the war. **Manhattan Project** create first atomic bomb.
USA gov’t interns Japanese Americans due to racist fears about their loyalty to America
War is won in Europe when USA and USSR closes in on **Berlin in May 1945**
War is won in Japan after USA drops 2 nuclear bombs on **Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945**

**Cold War develops in 1945**USA and USSR do not trust each other
USA has nuclear weapons first and does not let USSR know of its plans to use them
USSR angry that USA did not do more to help USSR during WWII
USA concerned that USSR want to control all of Eastern Europe by creating communist states
USA keeps W. Europe free by use of “Marshall Plan” to rebuild Western Europe