SOL Review Packet
U.S. History 1865-Present

NAME: __________________________
TEAM: __________________________
TEACHER: ________________________
PERIOD: __________________________
DUE DATE: _________________________
Reconstruction (1865-1877)

Reconstruction was the attempt by the Federal (National) Government to readmit the Southern states back into the United States after the Civil War. Reconstruction was shaped by President Abraham Lincoln who believed in reconciliation (forgiveness) and that preserving the union was more important than punishing the south. During Reconstruction the south was divided into five military districts and Southern military leaders were not allowed to vote or hold office. Northerners who went south after the Civil War to help former slaves or help the south rebuild were called “Carpetbaggers” by southerners who believed they were there just to make money. However, southern General Robert E. Lee urged southerners to reconcile with north and reunite as Americans when some wanted to continue the fight. Instead of fighting the North again, Lee later became President of Washington College (which is now known as Washington and Lee University).

African American rights were the focus of many Reconstruction laws. Many southern states had created Black Codes, laws that limited the rights of African Americans in the south. Some of these laws forced African Americans to sign labor (work) contracts. Those that did not sign could be arrested and forced to work for no pay. African American writer Fredrick Douglas worked to achieve civil rights for all people and for constitutional amendments that guaranteed voting rights. The Civil Rights Act of 1866 said all people born in the United States are citizens and should have equal rights. Three Amendments to the Constitution were passed that guaranteed the rights of African Americans. The 13th Amendment banned slavery in the U.S. and its territories. The 14th Amendment gave citizenship to all people born in the United States. The 14th Amendment also gave all citizens equal rights. The 15th Amendment a person could not be denied the vote based on race or the fact they used to be slaves. During Reconstruction many African Americans were elected to serve in government. African Americans were helped by the Freedmen's Bureau, a government agency that helped former slaves find work and get an education. Northern troops were sent south to make sure the Reconstruction laws and amendments were put into effect.

A close Presidential Election in 1876 ended Reconstruction. In order to be President, Republican Rutherford B. Hayes made a deal with Southern Democrats that Northern troops would be removed from the south. Without the support of the Federal Government, Reconstruction policies (laws and government instructions) ended in 1877.

1. Highlight the statements that are correct. Make an X over statements that are NOT correct.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The purpose of Reconstruction was to bring the southern states back into the United States.</th>
<th>Southern military leaders were allowed to vote and hold office during Reconstruction.</th>
<th>The Freedmen’s Bureau helped former slaves find work and get an education.</th>
<th>Northerners who went south during Reconstruction were called “Scalawags” by southern whites.</th>
<th>To be President, Rutherford B. Hayes told Northern troops to stay in the south to support Reconstruction.</th>
<th>Northern troops were sent to the south to support Reconstruction and protect African-American rights.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Northern troops were sent to the south to support Reconstruction and protect African-American rights.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Matching

1. _______ Could not be denied the vote based on race or previous condition of slavery.
   - A: The Black Codes
   - B: The 13th Amendment
   - C: The 15th Amendment
   - D: The 14th Amendment

2. _______ Banned slavery in the United States.

3. _______ Limited the rights of African-Americans.

4. _______ Gave citizenship to all people born in the United States.

3. How did these people contribute to Reconstruction efforts?

Abraham Lincoln:

Fredrick Douglass:

Robert E. Lee:

Developed by T. Dickason & A. Milliken, Twain MS, April 2010
The Jim Crow South (1865-1965)

Racial segregation is the separation of people based on their race. In the Post-Reconstruction South, racial segregation was directed mostly against African Americans. “Jim Crow” laws were passed by states to discriminate against African Americans. The laws made discrimination practices legal in many communities and states. The laws were characterized by unequal opportunities for African-Americans in housing, work, education, and government. For example, African American children often had to go to schools in run-down buildings with fewer or inferior supplies than those at white schools.

In 1890, Homer Plessy (who was 1/8 African American) tried to sit in a railroad car reserved for whites. The 1896 Supreme Court case (called Plessy v. Ferguson) established “Separate but Equal”, meaning states could legally segregate races in public places.

African-Americans responded to segregation in different ways. Booker T. Washington believed African Americans should improve their lives through vocational (work) education. He accepted social separation. W.E.B. Du Bois believed in full political, civil, and social rights for African Americans. He did not accept social separation. Du Bois helped create the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909 to fight for the rights of African Americans and end segregation.

1. Racial segregation is the _____________________________ of people based on their race.

2. What were Jim Crow laws and how did they affect opportunities for African-Americans?

   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________________________

3. (True or False) Plessy v. Ferguson established that separate facilities for blacks and whites were OK as long as they were equal. (write answer here) ____________

4. How were Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. Du Bois’s response to segregation different? Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>W.E.B. Du Bois</th>
<th>Booker T. Washington</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. What group did W.E.B. Du Bois help create to fight for the rights of African-Americans?
The Great Plains are flatlands that rise gradually from east to west until they reach the Rocky Mountains. Because of low rainfall the Great Plains has frequent dust storms.

Before the 1870s people saw the Great Plains as a “treeless wasteland” and not worth settling. New technologies and farming techniques caused many people to move west after 1870. The transcontinental railroad connected the U.S. from east to west. Railroads made it easier and faster for people to move west. Supplies now moved more quickly and cheaply. Lack of wood led people to use barbed wire for fences and to make house out of sod (dried dirt held together by roots). These were called sod houses. Steel Plows were used to break up hard dirt for farming. Windmills were used to pump up water from deep wells. Farmers created a new farming technique called dry farming (planting seeds deep to get at the moist soil underneath). Most people grew wheat in the west which was used to make bread. Ranchers raised cattle for beef production. The cattle were taken on long drives from Texas to the railroad cities in the mid-west.

There were many reasons for people to move west. (1) New technologies made it easier to live in the west. (2) In 1862 the Homestead Act gave 160 free acres of land to anyone willing to work on it for five years. (3) There was the possibility of wealth for miners created by the discovery of gold and silver. (4) It offered a new beginning for slaves (called Exodusters). (5) Some (like future president Theodore Roosevelt) just wanted adventure!

Increased migration west by settlers and miners led to conflict with the Plains Indians. Chief Joseph tried to lead his people (the Nez Perce) to freedom in Canada. Sioux Indian chief Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse led a victory over the U.S. Army at Little Big Horn. Geronimo attacked white settlers in the southwest. Indian resistance ended when several were killed at the Massacre of Wounded Knee in 1890. In order to take land from the Indians the U.S. Government created Reservations (lands given to the Indians where settlers were not allowed to go). However, if gold was found on the reservation the treaties would be broken and the Indians were forced to move again. Some Americans wanted to protect the Indians so they asked Congress to pass the Dawes Act in 1887. The Dawes Act encouraged Native Americans to give up their traditional ways and become farmers. Many Indians did not want to live that way so the Dawes Act failed. American Indians were not considered U.S. citizens until 1924.

1. How did people view the west before 1877?

2. List the five reasons people went west (in words or pictures):

3. The Homestead Act gave ________ acres away free as long as the person agreed to work on it for ________ years.
4. What are some of the technologies and techniques that helped people live in the west?
   a. ____________________________ to pump up water from deep wells.
   b. ____________________________ plows to break up the soil.
   c. Dry ____________________________ to get at the wet soil deep underground.
   d. ____________________________ to make long fences without a lot of wood.
   e. Sod ____________________________ to make up for lack of wood to build with.
   f. The ____________________________ helped people move west faster and safer than wagons did.

5. Cowherds took cattle up north to railroad towns in what were called ________________________.

6. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geronimo</th>
<th>Sitting Bull</th>
<th>Chief Joseph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is famous for</td>
<td>is famous for</td>
<td>is famous for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. When the U.S. government wanted to take Indian land they forced Native Americans onto
   _________________________________.

8. Native Americans were not allowed to become citizens until ________________________________.

9. This act tried to make Indians adopt American culture: ________________________________.

10. TRUE or FALSE. The Dawes Act was successful because Native Americans wanted to give up their traditional way of life just to survive. (write answer here) ____________
Industry grew during this time due to new inventions. Inventions (1) created new industries, (2) made industries more efficient, and (3) contributed to job growth. Thomas Edison developed electrical lighting, light bulb, and mechanical uses of electricity. These inventions allowed factories to stay open longer and work more efficiently (faster and better). Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone. This created the communication industry (phones, phone lines, and operators) and helped businesses communicate faster over great distances. The railroad allowed people to get to raw materials and bring products to the buyer. Now products could be transported across the country and consumers had more choice in products. And, thanks to advertising, many people wanted to buy things even if they didn’t need them!

New production techniques also led to the growth of industry. The assembly line is a method where each job is broken down to its simplest part. Each worker does the same thing all work day. Assembly line work was efficient but boring for the workers.

Henry Ford mass production of the Model T led to lower prices for his cars and made him rich. Andrew Carnegie was a Scottish immigrant who came to the US and became rich creating a Steel Company. John D. Rockefeller became rich creating a monopoly (a business with no competition) selling oil. J.P. Morgan (a wealthy banker) bought Carnegie’s steel company when Carnegie retired.

Cornelius Vanderbilt became rich in the shipping and railroad industries. Carnegie and Rockefeller later became known as philanthropists when they donated much of their money to good causes.

Even though the American economy grew during this time, people were not always doing well. Industry has good times (called booms) and bad times (called busts). During booms people buy more and businesses grow. During busts people spend less, business shrink, and people lose jobs. This up and down process is called the Business Cycle. Workers were very sensitive to the changes in the business cycle. Workers had to work in (1) unsafe conditions, (2) had long hours, (3) with little pay. If they got hurt or business profits were down they were fired. Unions (groups of workers who come together to help one another) used strikes, protests, and boycotts to get better conditions for workers and protect them from being fired during a bust. The U.S. Government and business leaders didn’t like unions, so it took many years for unions to achieve their goals.

1. How did inventions help industry grow?
   (a) __________________________________________
   (b) __________________________________________
   (c) __________________________________________

2. Describe the Business Cycle in the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BOOM</th>
<th>BUST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. What were working conditions like during this time?
   a. ____________________________________________
   b. ____________________________________________
   c. ____________________________________________

4. ____________________________________________ used boycotts, strikes and protests to get better conditions for workers
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Matching

1. ________ got rich selling oil.
A: Thomas Edison

2. ________ invented the telephone.
B: Advertising

3. ________ used the assembly line to make cars.
C: Philanthropist

4. ________ made a usable light bulb.
D: John D. Rockefeller

5. ________ was a steel factory owner.
E: Cornelius Vanderbilt

6. A ________ is a rich person who gives back to society.
F: Monopoly

7. ________ was successful in the railroad and shipping industries.
G: Henry Ford

8. ________ was a wealthy banker.
H: Andrew Carnegie

9. A ________ is a business with no competition.
I: Alexander Graham Bell

10. ________ informed people about products and services.
J: J.P. Morgan

Immigration and Urbanization (1877-1914)

Urbanization means the “growth of cities.” Cities grew during the late 1800s and early 1900s because (1) people moved from rural areas to the cities to find jobs, (2) increased immigration from other countries, and (3) the growth of industries such as steel and meatpacking. In the Northeast the textile (clothing) industry grew in the New England area and New York City. Also in the northeast, Pittsburgh was a center for steel. Industry also grew in the Midwest. Chicago was a center for meatpacking.

Before 1890 most immigrants came from Northern and Western Europe. After 1890 Southern and Eastern European and Asian immigrants came to the U.S. Immigrants from Europe landed at Ellis Island in New York and immigrants from Asia landed at Angel Island in San Francisco. Push and Pull factors explain why immigrants came to the U.S. Push Factors (reasons to leave home country) included: (1) to escape from oppressive (bad) governments, (2) because there was no work in their home country, and (3) because of famine (no food) in their home country. Pull factors (reasons to go to the new country) included: (1) freedom of religion in the U.S., (2) hope for better opportunities in the U.S., and (3) even a sense of adventure!

City life for the poor and immigrants was difficult. They often lived in crowded, run-down areas called slums. The buildings in slums were overcrowded, run-down buildings called tenements. Immigrants lived in communities with other people from the same country. Settlement Houses such as Jane Addams’ Hull House provided housing, education, and other necessary services to the urban poor and immigrants for free. Political Machines also helped immigrants with jobs and housing but in return for their votes.

1. __________________________ means “the growth of cities”.

2. Why did cities grow during this time?
   a. __________________________________________
   b. __________________________________________
   c. __________________________________________

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3. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th></th>
<th>Northeast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITY</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRY</td>
<td>Textile (Clothing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Immigrants from Europe came to America through _______________________________ in New York.

5. Immigrants from Asia came to America through _______________________________ in California.

6. Why did immigrants come to America during this time?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUSH FACTORS</th>
<th>PULL FACTORS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. A _______________________________ is a run-down building in a _______________________________.

8. Compare and Contrast Political Machines and Settlement Houses
The Progressive Era (1900-1920)

Progressives were people from both political parties (Republican and Democrat), mostly born in America, and middle class who wanted to solve society's problems. Some progressives were journalists who exposed problems in writings. These people were called Muckrakers. Others were politicians like President Theodore Roosevelt and President Woodrow Wilson.

Progressives wanted to fight the (1) rise in poverty, (2) the spread of slums, (3) poor working conditions, and (4) corrupt Political Machines. Many progressives believed corporations (businesses controlled by stockholders) had too much power over the economy and government. They wanted to break up monopolies (a business that has eliminated all competition in its industry) and trusts (small groups that control a whole industry).

Unions like the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and its leader Samuel Gompers achieved some of their goals during this time. Using strikes (all workers refusing to work), boycotts (refusing to buy a company's product), and protests (speaking out against something) the AFL was able to (1) improve safety conditions, (2) increase worker pay, and (3) lower work hours. Thanks to unions (4) child labor also decreased.

Because more women had an education during this time they began to demand the right to vote (suffrage). Led by women like Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton the Women's Suffrage Movement achieved their goal of voting rights for women when the 19th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified (accepted) in 1920. The Temperance Movement (a group who opposed alcohol) supported the passage of the 18th Amendment. The 18th Amendment made producing, selling, and transport of alcohol illegal.

1. Who were the Progressives? People who wanted to ________________________________

2. A ______________________________ is a writer who exposes society's problems.

3. A ______________________________ is a business that has eliminated competition in its industry.

4. A ______________________________ is a small group that controls an entire industry.

5. What did Unions use to achieve their goals?  
   a. ________________________________  
   b. ________________________________  
   c. ________________________________  
   d. ________________________________

6. What did Unions accomplish?  
   a. ________________________________  
   b. ________________________________  
   c. ________________________________  
   d. ________________________________

7. What is the connection between the terms? Write your answer in the arrow.

   [Diagram: Samuel Gompers → The American Federation of Labor]
8. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Individuals and/or Group</th>
<th>Wanted</th>
<th>Votes for Women</th>
<th>Achieved with which Amendment?</th>
<th>18th Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperialism and The Spanish American War (1898)**

The Spanish Empire was once the largest in the world but by the 1890s it had fallen apart. By the 1890s Spain only controlled Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. The U.S. was interested in the fate of Cuba because (1) America had businesses in Cuba so many Americans lived there. (2) Also, Americans supported the **Cubans fight for independence from Spain** because it reminded them of their own fight against England a hundred years before. American newspapers exaggerated stories of Spanish cruelty towards the Cubans. This exaggerated and (often) untrue style of reporting was known as “**Yellow Journalism**”. When the **U.S.S. Maine** (sent to Cuba to protect U.S. citizens) exploded newspapers and most Americans blamed Spain. Even though there was no proof Spain blew up the ship, soon Spain and America were at war.

Spain was quickly defeated and the U.S. took over Spain’s empire. (1)Cuba gained its independence from Spain but Puerto Rico and Guam were brought under U.S. control. Also, (2) Spain agreed to sell the Philippines to the U.S. The U.S. had **defeated a major European power and gained colonies around the world** so it was now a **world power**. After the war the U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt supported “**Big Stick**” Diplomacy (the U.S. must show military force to get its way) and added the **Roosevelt Corollary** to the **Monroe Doctrine**. The Monroe Doctrine said that no European power had the right to interfere in the affairs of South American nations. The Roosevelt Corollary added that the U.S. had the right to get involved in the **economic matters of South and Central American countries**. Under President Roosevelt, the U.S. **freed Panama from Columbia** and then the U.S. was given the right by the new Panamanian government to make the **Panama Canal** in 1914 which **linked the Atlantic and Pacific oceans**.

1. List two reasons why the U.S. was interested in Cuba:

   a. _________________________________________________________________

   b. ______________________________________________________________________

2. An exaggerated and often untrue style of reporting: __________________________

____________________________

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4. Highlight the statements that are correct. Make an X over statements that are NOT correct.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Because it defeated a European power and gained colonies around the world the U.S. became a World Power after the Spanish-American War.</td>
<td>Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines were all given their independence after the Spanish-American war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Big Stick&quot; diplomacy means that if a country wants to get its way it needs to have powerful military to back up its words.</td>
<td>Cuba was given its independence after the Spanish-American War.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The U.S. had a large amount of proof that the Spanish blew up the U.S.S. Maine.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The __________________________ to the Monroe Doctrine said the U.S. can get involved in the economic matters of South and Central America.

7. The U.S. built the __________________________ in 1914 to link the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

World War I (WWI) (1914-1918)

Europe in 1914 was a powder keg waiting to explode. Militarism (building large armies), Alliances (making agreements with other countries to help you fight), Imperialism (competing over colonies), and Nationalism (believing your country is the best) combined to make many European countries eager for war. Everyone thought they would win easily and the war would be over in weeks. After the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand caused European countries to declare war on one another they soon found out how wrong they were.

The Allies (which included Great Britain, France, Russia, Serbia, and Belgium) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria) fought trench warfare for three years with neither side able to win. Russia left the war in 1917 after a revolution in that country overthrew the Czar (Ruler) and replaced it with a Bolshevik (Communist) Government. The U.S. tried to remain neutral (to not take sides). Many Americans favored the Allies because of (1)cultural, (2)economic, and (3)political ties to Great Britain. Also, Americans were angry when German U-Boats (submarines) sunk ships like the Lusitania, killing American civilians. When the U.S. found out that Germany asked Mexico to enter the war against America (the Zimmermann telegram) the U.S. declared war on Germany.

The U.S. fought in the final year of the war with the Allies and eventually the Central Powers were defeated. Democratic President Woodrow Wilson wanted WWI to be “the war to end all wars” so he prepared a plan for peace called “The Fourteen Points”. The fourteenth point called for the creation of a world peacekeeping organization called the League of Nations that all countries would join. However, the Allies were more interested in punishing Germany than creating a more peaceful world. The Allies forced Germany to (1) pay for the war, (2) give up land and (3) reduce the size of its military. Wilson could not convince the Republican led Senate (who thought the treaty was unfair) to ratify (approve) the peace treaty so the U.S. did not join the League of Nations.

1. What were the causes of World War I? Identify and define the terms.

M

A

I

N

2. The assassination of _____________________________________________ led to a chain events that got almost all of Europe involved in WWI.
3. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALLIES</th>
<th>CENTRAL POWERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ___________________ <em>(left the war after a revolution)</em></td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ___________________ <em>(fought with the Allies from 1917 to 1918)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. The U.S. almost declared war when German U-Boats sunk the ship the ______________________________.

5. The following are three reasons many Americans favored Britain over Germany. Identify if it is a cultural, economic, or political reason Americans sided with the British in WWI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The U.S. and Great Britain were both democracies.</th>
<th>U.S. companies sold war materials to the Allies.</th>
<th>Americans and British people both speak English.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>____________________________</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. The discovery of the ______________________________ caused the U.S. to stop being ______________________________ and to declare war on Germany.

7. Complete the chart:

- U.S. President Woodrow Wilson believed WWI would be the “War to end ____________________________”
- Wilson’s plan for creating World Peace was called the: ____________________________
- The fourteenth point called for the creation of the: ____________________________
- The Allies forced Germany to: 1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________
- Wilson’s plan wasn’t successful in Europe because the Allies wanted Germany to be ____________________________ for the war.
The Twenties (1920-1929)

After the horrors of WWI the U.S. returned to a policy (way of doing things) of isolationism (staying out of the problems of the rest of the world). The president during the twenties, Calvin Coolidge, said “The business of America is business”. Americans concentrated on work and soon the economy was booming.

New inventions changed the lives of many Americans. Henry Ford’s affordable car (the Model T) led to (1) greater mobility for people, (2) created new jobs and industries, and (3) allowed people to move far from work to buy a house in the suburbs (area outside the city). Another change in transportation occurred when the Wright brothers invented the airplane. Changes in communication included more available telephones, development of the radio, and development of the movies. Electricity changed life for Americans by powering labor-saving devices like washing machines, electric stoves, electric lights, and water pumps.

The twenties was a time of social changes. Women had the right to vote and some girls called flappers cut their hair short and wore risky clothing. Many African Americans left the south to escape racism and go to the North and Midwest to find better jobs. This was called The Great Migration. In later years Jacob Lawrence would make paintings of his memories of the Great Migration. Despite finding better jobs many African Americans still faced discrimination in their new home as well. African American artists and musicians in Harlem, New York demonstrated a large amount of creativity. This was called the Harlem Renaissance. African-American Poets (Langston Hughes), jazz musicians (Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong), and blues singers (Bessie Smith) became popular nationwide.

Other American artists were becoming popular during this time. Georgia O’Keeffe became popular for her paintings of urban (city) scenes and later paintings of deserts in the American Southwest. F. Scott Fitzgerald wrote the most popular novel of the time, The Great Gatsby. Composers Aaron Copland and George Gershwin wrote music that sounded uniquely American.

The 18th amendment made alcohol illegal but people wanted to drink it anyway. Organized crime rose as bootleggers sold their illegal alcohol at bars called speakeasies. One reason the twenties is sometimes called the Prohibition Era is because it was a time when alcohol was prohibited (not allowed). The 21st Amendment (ratified (passed) in 1933) made alcohol legal again and ended prohibition.

1. The U.S. had an ____________________________ foreign policy during the 1920s.

2. What were three ways affordable cars changed the lives of Americans? (write or draw the answer)

3. Make a title for the chart:

- Washing machines
- Electric Stoves
- Electric Lights
- Water Pumps
- Other labor saving devices
The Great Depression (1930-1941)

People were making so much money off the stock market during the 1920s that they thought nothing could go wrong. However, due to over-speculation (buying stocks even if the company is bad) and buying on margin (using loans to buy stocks) the stock market crashed in 1929. Soon banks were failing and the Federal Reserve (the bank of banks) made matters worse by making money hard to get. The U.S. Government made things worse by trying to protect U.S. business by making tariffs (taxes on products from other countries, also called “imports”) which hurt international trade. The U.S was now in an economic depression.

At the worst point of the Great Depression one-fourth (25%) of people were out of work. Large numbers of people were hungry and homeless. Farm prices dropped and farmers were soon not making any money. Lack of rain caused dust storms in the Great Plains; ruining farms and causing the area to be called the Dust Bowl. Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was elected President on the promise that he would end the Great Depression.

Roosevelt’s program to end the Depression was called the “New Deal”. (1) He created Social Security (payment to unemployed and elderly people), (2) federal work programs like the Civilian Conservation Corp that got young men working and helped the environment, and (3) gave assistance to farmers. Roosevelt also supported the unions in their struggle for better pay, working conditions, and safety. Although the New Deal did not end the Great Depression (World War II government spending did) it did make life much better for Americans.

1. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons why the Stock Market Crashed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Developed by T. Dickason & A. Milliken, Twain MS, April 2010
©Fairfax County Public Schools, 2010
2. The Federal Reserve made the Great Depression worse by

The U.S. Government made the Great Depression worse by

3. What did people call the Great Plains area during this time? _______________________________________________

4. At the worst point of the Great Depression unemployment reached ________________________________ percent.

5. ________________________________________ was elected on the promise to get the U.S. out of the Depression.

6. What was FDR’s programs to end the Depression called? _____________________________________________

7. List three things Franklin Delano Roosevelt did to deal with the Great Depression:
   a. ________________________________________________________________________________________________
   b. ________________________________________________________________________________________________
   c. ___________________________________________ ______________________________________________________________________________________________

World War II (WWII) (1941-1945)

Before WWII the most of the world was in an economic depression. Germany was having very difficult times because it owed a high war debt from WWI, (2)their money was worthless (inflation), and they had (3)high unemployment. Many in Germany and Italy believed that a political philosophy (idea) called fascism would make their country strong again. Fascism is the belief that a country needs a dictator (leader with total control) to run the country, even if the dictator takes away freedoms. Fascists often believe they are racially superior to other people. In Italy Benito Mussolini, in Germany Adolf Hitler, and in Japan Hideki Tojo all took control of their countries. Germany, Japan, and Italy joined together to form the Axis Powers.

The war in Europe began when Germany invaded Poland in 1939. Before the attack Germany made a deal to divided up Poland with Soviet Union. The Soviet Union (led by the dictator Joseph Stalin) also invaded Poland from the other side at the same time. Great Britain (led by Winston Churchill) and France declared war on Germany. Germany attacked and defeated France and captured the French capital Paris. Germany then began to bomb Great Britain in what was known as the Battle of Britain. Germany wasn’t able to beat Britain so they launched a surprise attack on the Soviet Union. Now Great Britain and the Soviet Union joined together to fight Germany.

Early on the United States remained neutral. However, President Roosevelt wanted to help Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and China. With his help Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act which sent millions of dollars of war supplies to Britain and the Soviet Union. The U.S. also gave old warships to Britain in exchange for military bases in Bermuda and the Caribbean. The U.S. could not stay neutral when Japan launched a surprise attack against the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii on December 7th, 1941. The U.S. declared war on Japan, and Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S. The U.S. now joined the Allies (Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and France) against the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan).
World War II had many turning points (when the loser starts to win). The Soviet Union beat the Germans at the Soviet city of (1) **Stalingrad** in 1942. After Stalingrad the Germans began to be pushed out of the Soviet Union. When the U.S. beat Japan at the (2) **Battle of Midway** the U.S. Navy had an advantage over the Japanese Navy. Finally, when U.S., British, and Canadian troops landed in (3) **Normandy, France** on D-Day (1944) they were able to attack Germany from the west (the Soviets were coming from the east). **Germany was finally defeated in May, 1945**. FDR died before Germany surrendered and **Harry Truman** became president. **Japan surrendered in August, 1945** after the U.S. dropped **Atomic bombs** on the Japanese cities of **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki**.

1. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difficulties Germany faced after WWI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allied Countries</th>
<th>Axis Countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fill in the blanks to complete the chart:

- At the beginning of WWII the U.S. was ________________
- When Congress passed the ___________ millions of dollars of equipment was sent to Great Britain and the Soviet Union.
- The U.S. entered the war when Japan attacked the naval base at ____________________
4. Make a title for the chart:

```
| Total power is given to a dictator. |
| Individual freedoms are taken away. |
| Supporters sometimes have racist beliefs. |
```

5. Complete the chart:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Battle</th>
<th>Why was it a turning point of WWII?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

6. Germany was defeated in May, _________________________.

7. Japan decided to surrender in ________________________, 1945 after President ____________________ ordered the U.S. Army to drop atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of ________________________ and ________________________.
8. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Leaders in World War II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Leader</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franklin D. Roosevelt (1941-45) and Harry Truman (1945)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**World War II, The Holocaust (1932-1945)**

Hitler and the Nazis were both Anti-Semitic (means anti-Jew) and believed in Aryan supremacy (the belief that white people of German descent were the best). They wanted to get of all the Jews in Europe. When the Nazis took power in Germany they segregated Jews into ghettos (poor parts of the city), threatened them, and boycotted Jewish stores.

Eventually the Nazis made the Jews leave the ghettos and sent them to concentration camps. Many Jews were forced to work as slave laborers. The Nazis decided to kill Jews in the concentration camps with poison gas. Over 6 million Jews were killed in the Holocaust. As the Allied armies (the Soviet Union, the United States, and Great Britain) got closer to Germany they liberated (freed) the people in the camps.

1. Highlight the statements that are correct. Make an X over statements that are NOT correct.

| Over 6 million Jews were killed in the Holocaust. | The Jews and Japanese Americans were placed in Concentration Camps all over Europe. | Jews were forced to work as slave labor during the Holocaust. | Anti-Semitic means you believe Jews are better than other people. | Aryan Supremacy means you believe white people of German descent are the smartest and strongest people in the world. |

**World War II, The Home Front (1941-1945)**

The Home Front is a term that means a place where fighting is not taking place but people are helping to win the war in other ways. American involvement in World War II brought an end to the Great Depression. Many people had jobs because factories and workers were needed to produce goods to win the war. Thousands of women took jobs in defense plants during the war. “Rosie the Riveter” symbolized women working to win the war. Americans also supported the war by conserving (saving) resources. Americans planted victory gardens to grow their own vegetables, drove together to save gas, and kids went on scrap metal drives (collections) to give metal to the army. The U.S. government rationed (gave small amounts) of products like rubber, sugar, and gas.

WWII also changed race relations in the U.S. African Americans got jobs they were not able to before the war but they still faced discrimination in many places. And even though many Japanese Americans served in the army they were not trusted by Americans and were forced to live in internment camps.
1. TRUE or FALSE: The Home Front is where battles take place. ____________________

2. TRUE or FALSE: People work to help win the war on the Home Front. ____________________

3. _______________________________________________________ was a symbol for women working to win the war.

4. Complete the chart:

   Examples of Conserving and Rationing on the Home Front

5. Who were sent to internment camps in the U.S. during WWII? _____________________________________________

---

**World War II, Rebuilding Europe and Asia (1945-1950)**

Much of Europe was in ruins after WWII. The Soviet Union controlled most of Eastern and Central Europe. The United States felt they should rebuild Europe to prevent political and economic problems from happening again. The U.S. also wanted to weaken the Soviet Union’s influence in Europe.

European economies were in trouble after WWII. **Communism** (a belief that there should be no rich or poor people) began to be attractive to many Europeans. Communism is different than **Capitalism**. Capitalists believe you should be able to make money, even if some people don’t. The U.S. created the **Marshall Plan** to send massive amounts of financial and material (products) aid to Western European countries like France, Italy, and West Germany. The U.S hoped the Marshall Plan would (1) help Europe rebuild and (2) stop the spread of communism in Western Europe.

Germany was split into two sides, **East Germany and West Germany**. The East was controlled by the Soviet Union. The West was controlled by the U.S., Great Britain and France but eventually was able to govern itself with its own democratically elected government. **Japan** was controlled by the United States for few years before it began to govern itself. Japan adopted a democratic form of government and became a strong ally of the United States.

The **United Nations** was created to provide a place for countries of the world to talk about their problems and resolve them peacefully. The United Nations still exists today. Its headquarters is in New York City.

1. Use the chart to contrast the two economic systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPITALISM</th>
<th>COMMUNISM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. What were two goals of the Marshall Plan?

a. ________________________________________________________________________________________________

b. ________________________________________________________________________________________________

3. After the war the Soviet Union controlled ______________________________ Germany. The U.S., Britain, and France controlled ______________________________ Germany but eventually it was allowed to create its own government.

4. Japan became a strong ______________________________ of the U.S. after WWII.

5. The ______________________________ was created to help countries to solve problems peacefully.

---

**The U.S after WWII (1945-1960)**

The American economy boomed after WWII. Because of rationing people had not been able to buy many products during the war. They saved their money instead. After WWII Americans used their savings and credit to buy products. With so many men coming back from the war the Government was worried there would be high unemployment. The Government created the **G.I. Bill**, which paid for veterans to go to college or get job training. Labor unions became stronger, so the men entering the workforce gained new benefits and higher wages (pay).

Women were encouraged to give up their wartime jobs to the returning veterans. They were expected to stay home and raise a family. In what was known as the “**Baby Boom**”, over 65 million children were born during this time. FDR’s wife, **Eleanor Roosevelt**, became a role model for women who wanted careers when she was chosen to be the U.S. Representative to the United Nations. Eleanor Roosevelt used this position to help write the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.

The U.S. was transformed by the new system of highways created by President Eisenhower’s **Highway Act of 1956**. Now you could d. The Highways were also created to make it easier to transport troops and missiles around the country in time of war.

1. Americans spent after WWII because _______________ made them _______________ money during WWII.

2. The ______________________________________________________________________ paid for veterans to go to college or receive job training.

3. Over _______________ babies were born during the _________________________________.

4. __________________________________________________________________________ spoke at the U.N. for the rights of all people.

5. __________________________________________________________________________ made it possible for people to drive around the country.
The Cold War (1945-1991)

The Cold War was a state of tension between two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, without the two ever directly fighting each other. The world was divided between countries that either supported the capitalist, democratic United States or the communist Soviet Union. The U.S. formed an alliance called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). The Soviet Union formed an alliance called the Warsaw Pact.

The Soviet Union controlled Eastern Europe after WWII. President Truman decided the goal of the United States would be containment, meaning to not allow any new communist countries. This led to the first conflict of the Cold War, the blockade of West Berlin by Joseph Stalin. Truman ordered supplies be flown into West Berlin to keep it alive and in control by the democracies. The second crisis occurred in 1950 when communist North Korea tried to take over anti-communist South Korea. The United States joined a United Nations force to stop North Korea and the Chinese communists but the conflict ended in a stalemate (tie) in 1953. The U.S. came close to nuclear war during the Cuban Missile Crisis when they discovered that the Soviet Union was placing nuclear missiles in Cuba. The U.S. Navy blockaded Cuba and the Soviets eventually agreed to remove the missiles.

Some people in the United States believed in the domino theory. This meant that if one country became communist, the country next to it would as well. In 1965 the U.S. sent troops to South Vietnam to stop it from becoming communist. After 1968 people started to believe the war could not be won. The war in Vietnam was very controversial and eventually the U.S. agreed to a cease-fire in 1973. Communist North Vietnam then took over South Vietnam in 1975.

By the late 1980s the Soviet Union’s economy was beginning to fall apart. Many countries in the Soviet Union wanted independence. In 1989 the Berlin Wall was taken down and Germany became one country again. By 1991 all countries left the Soviet Union and the Cold War was over.

1. The Cold War was a ____________________________ between ____________________________ and ____________________________ without them ever ____________________________ each other.

2. Define the terms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Draw a Picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Containment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domino Theory</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Complete the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>ECONOMIC SYSTEM</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT SYSTEM</th>
<th>MILITARY ALLIANCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Place events in the correct order by writing a number on the bottom (1-4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berlin wall falls and the Soviet Union breaks up.</th>
<th>Cuban Missile Crisis</th>
<th>The Korean War</th>
<th>The Vietnam War</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Civil Rights Movement (1954-1965) and Women’s rights (1968-present day)

Because the 1896 Supreme Court ruled in Plessy v. Ferguson “separate but equal” for blacks and whites was constitutional some states began to keep whites and blacks segregated (separate) from each other. An early victory for African-Americans came when President Truman desegregated the Armed Forces in 1948 after WWII. However, because of political pressure in his own Democratic Party, Truman was unable to desegregate anything else in American society. Full integration (all people being together) of society would have to wait.

In the 1950s the Civil Rights movement began to challenge the segregation in the south. In 1954 the Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas ruled the “separate but equal” had no place in American society. Now it was up to politicians and everyday people to see that the courts ruling would be carried out. In 1957 President Eisenhower sent the Army to Little Rock, Arkansas to make sure nine black students (the Little Rock Nine) were able to go to the all-white Little Rock High School.

In 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her bus seat to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama. Her arrest started off the Montgomery Bus Boycott led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Martin Luther King believed in passive (non-violent) resistance against segregation. Using non-violent methods, the buses were desegregated.

In 1963 King led the March on Washington in support of civil and voting rights for African Americans. At the Lincoln Memorial he gave his famous “I have a dream...” speech where he laid out a vision of America where people would be judged by what they can do and not by their skin color.

In order to win voting rights for blacks in the south many protests and marches were organized. The Freedom Riders (both black and white college students) rode buses south to support bus desegregation. In order to desegregate restaurants, black students organized “sit-ins” where they sat at lunch counters reserved for whites.

In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was passed. This banned segregation in public places. In 1965 the Voting Rights Act was passed. This banned literacy tests and taxes used to restrict voting.
The Civil Rights movement inspired women to achieve equality in society. For a long time women would not be able to get a job if a man applied for it. Also, women were paid less than men for doing the same job. Betty Freidan created the National Organization for Women (NOW) to work for equal rights for women. Federal laws were made to force colleges to give women equal athletic opportunities. In 1972 the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) was passed by Congress. This amendment stated that “equal rights cannot be denied on the basis of sex (male or female)”. Although the ERA was popular, it was not ratified (not accepted) by the states and was not included in the constitution. However, women have seen a wider range of options and advancement in business and public service.

1. Define the term and draw a picture:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segregation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. In 1948 President Truman ________________________________ the Armed forces.

3. The ______________________________________ was inspired by ______________________ arrest after she refused to give up her seat to a white man.

4. Fill in the chart:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUPREME COURT CASE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>RULING (Decision) on Segregation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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5. What was the message of Martin Luther King’s “I Have a Dream” speech?

______________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________

6. Describe the event or law in pictures or writing:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Little Rock Nine</th>
<th>The March on Washington</th>
<th>The Freedom Riders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sit-Ins</td>
<td>The Civil Rights Act of 1964</td>
<td>The Voting Rights Act of 1965</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. __________________________________________________________________ created the ____________________________ (NOW).

8. The __________________________________________________________________ would have made discrimination against women unconstitutional but it was not ratified (__________________________) by enough states.

Post-War Consumer Culture and Contemporary Issues (1950-Present)

Technology continued to have a huge impact on American life after World War II. Before WWII planes used propellers to power flight. At the end of WWII jet engines were developed. These engines made planes faster and more reliable. By the mid-1950s jet engines were used in commercial aircraft. This helped the airline industry grow as more people used airplanes for travel.

New developments in rocket technology after WWII enabled man to travel outside the atmosphere and even reach the moon. During the Cold War the United States and the Soviet Union were in a competition called the Space Race. The two countries competed to be the first to send rockets, satellites, and people into space. In 1957 the Soviets were first to launch a man-made object (called Sputnik) into space. The U.S. caught up and by 1969 had put a man on the moon. After the Cold War there was more cooperation between the U.S. and the former Soviet republic called Russia. The two nations (and others) are working together to create the International Space Station (ISS). The U.S. and other countries also have many satellites circling the globe. Satellites aid in space exploration but also led to changes in the way we communicate. The telecommunications industry (television, cell phones) are all connected by satellites.

Computers and internet have connected people, increased productivity, and aided in the sharing of information. Bill Gates created a company named Microsoft. Microsoft developed software for the computer called Windows. This made computers easier for people to use. The internet has been both a challenge and opportunity for the entertainment and news media industry. Before the popularity of the internet (the mid-1990s) entertainment and how we received it was controlled by three networks (ABC, NBC, and CBS) and the motion picture industry in Hollywood, California. With the internet, people had access to more sources of
entertainment and ways to get it. The television, music, and movie companies are still trying to find ways to make profits in the digital age. **Newspapers** have also been hurt by the free information the internet provides and are either adapting or shutting down.

There have been many people who have helped shape American society since WWII. **Charles Drew** developed a means to store (refrigerate) **blood plasma**, which has saved millions of people in need of blood transfusions. **J. Robert Oppenheimer** led the Manhattan Project team who developed the Atomic bomb, forever changing international politics. **Ray Kroc** created a company called **McDonalds**, which led to the creation of other **franchises** (companies that open the same type of store in cities all over the world). In the art world **Frank Lloyd Wright’s architectural** style changed the way we look at buildings, **Martha Graham’s dance chorography** influenced pop stars like Madonna and Michael Jackson, and **Maya Angelou’s poems** gave a voice to African-American women’s concerns. **Henry Louis Gates** contributed much to **African-American history** and influences many students as a professor at Harvard University.

1. **JET ENGINES** helped the _______________            __________________ grow.

2. **RESULTS OF THE SPACE RACE**

   **The Soviets:**

   **The United States:**
Matching

1. ________ made information easier to get
2. ________ influenced dancers
3. ________ was an influential architect
4. ________ made computers easier to use
5. ________ an African-American female poet.
6. ________ developed blood plasma used in blood transfusions
7. ________ led the team of scientists that developed the atomic bomb.
8. ________ created McDonalds
9. ________ created the company Microsoft
10. ________ a leading historian of African-American history

Globalization (1989-Present Day)

For many the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 not only represented the end of the Cold War but also the breaking down of barriers between nations. The world since 1989 has become more integrated (connected) as nations have become linked through trade (business), information, technologies, and communication. This integration (connections/links) between nations is called Globalization. Globalization has affected countries all over the world, but in different ways.

The United States has seen both positive and negative results from increased globalization. The internet, telecommunications (phones connected by satellites), and affordable travel has created more business opportunities and made business more productive and efficient. It has made more international goods and services available to Americans, which helps drive prices down and increases the standard of living (the measure how comfortable your life is). However, there is a downside to this. Some companies can make products or provide services more cheaply from other countries. As a result many jobs have left the U.S. This process of sending jobs overseas is called outsourcing.

However, the U.S. is still an attractive country for those seeking work. Since the 1980s immigration from South and Central America, Asia, and Middle East has increased. In fact, more people immigrate than is allowed by law leading to what is known as illegal immigration. This has become a controversial topic, as some believe that immigration should be restricted further and others believe that the laws should be changed to allow more people to immigrate legally.

As the world gets more connected there is an increasing concern about pandemics. Pandemics are diseases or viruses that can be spread from person to person. As more people come into contact it is much easier to spread viruses and diseases across the world. As a result, the scientific community is always on the lookout for potentially life-threatening pandemics. Since the 1980s the U.S. and other countries have been affected by the HIV, SARS, and H1N1 pandemics.

Increased Globalization has also led to concern about the environment. Environmental problems do not respect borders, so many nations have been trying to work together to limit pollution. Scientists are concerned about Global Warming, the idea that as more carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere it will break down the protection from the sun and cause the world to heat up. Global Warming could melt polar ice caps, cause changes in weather patterns, and lead to the extinction of plants and animals.

As the World’s remaining superpower, the U.S. has gotten involved in trying to solve disputes in other countries. The role of the military has changed from preparing for conflict with the Soviet Union to contributing to relief efforts, combating terrorism, and resolving disputes between other countries or people. The U.S. freed Kuwait after it was taken over by Iraq, used U.S. forces to protect United Nations food shipments sent to Somalia, and tried to resolve disputes in Bosnia and Kosovo. In response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 the U.S. invaded Afghanistan and removed the government that protected terrorists. More controversially, the U.S. invaded Iraq and removed its government after claiming Iraq was building weapons of mass destruction.
1. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Picture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Globalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Complete the Chart:

Globalization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positives</th>
<th>Negatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prices</td>
<td>Products are made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard of Living</td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>__________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Title the Chart:

- HIV
- SARS
- H1N1

4. Since 1980 immigration from ____________________________________________,
_____________________________________________________________________, and the __________________________ has increased.

5. Increased pollution has led to fear of ________________________________ (planet is getting hot).

6. Complete the chart.

U.S. Military Actions since 1989

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MISSION</th>
<th>COUNTRY NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To combat terrorist groups and governments that protect them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To aid and protect United Nations relief efforts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To resolve disputes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War II</td>
<td>Reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Segregation</td>
<td>The Twenties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The image contains historical photographs related to the topics listed in the table. The photographs are divided into two columns, with each row containing a single image. The images depict various historical events and conditions, such as World War II, Reconstruction, Propaganda, Urbanization, Child Labor, and World War I. The images are black and white, and they are arranged to visually represent each topic listed in the table.
Summary Page
Place the following events in the correct order on the timeline.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wounded Knee Massacre</th>
<th>Fall of the Berlin Wall</th>
<th>The Prohibition Era</th>
<th>Homestead Act</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reconstruction Ends</td>
<td>WWI</td>
<td>The Great Depression</td>
<td>Berlin Wall built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack on Pearl Harbor</td>
<td>U.S. puts a man on the Moon</td>
<td>WWII ends</td>
<td>Sputnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. sends troops to South Vietnam</td>
<td>Spanish American War</td>
<td>“I have a dream” speech</td>
<td>U.S. troops leave Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sept. 11th Terrorist attacks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
<th>The Jim Crow South</th>
<th>The West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industry/Immigration/Urbanization</td>
<td>The Progressives</td>
<td>The Spanish American War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War I (WWI)</td>
<td>The Twenties</td>
<td>The Great Depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World War II (WWII)</td>
<td>The Cold War</td>
<td>The Civil Rights Era</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Test Vocabulary for HISTORY

Use these words to help you understand a test question better! Read the definition then answer the questions in the box.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Depict/Illustrate</th>
<th>Feature/Characteristic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Impact: show the effect, outcome or result</td>
<td>Depict: show or demonstrate, illustrate Illustrate: show or demonstrate, depict</td>
<td>Feature: characteristic or trait Characteristic: something that makes something unique/special, feature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What was the impact of the Great Depression on many Americans?</td>
<td>What historical event did paintings by Jacob Lawrence depict?</td>
<td>Describe the features of the Great Plains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Reflect</th>
<th>Describe</th>
<th>Significant</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reflect: review, show or demonstrate</td>
<td>Describe: Summarize and tell what happened Summary: Quickly tell what happened, include main details</td>
<td>Significant: most important or most influential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How does child labor reflect the idea of laissez faire?</td>
<td>Summarize the Spanish American War.</td>
<td>What was significant about the attack on Pearl Harbor?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Picture References