**American History II Final Exam Review**

The American II exam is a Teacher-made exam worth 20% of your grade.

Format will be some standard multiple choice, some document-based multiple choice, and some constructed response questions. Review test taking strategies:

1. Document-Based: Start with the Question, Underline/Annotate, Re-read Everything (SQUARE)
2. Constructed Response: Number the parts of the question and your answer, use specific vocabulary and terms whenever possible, Note difference between Identify, Describe, Explain, Evaluate

Use this review sheet with active study strategies: looking up and writing down things you don’t remember, selective highlighting, answering review questions, playing a game, quizzing yourself/classmate, making flashcards, creating a visual summary/graphic organizer for each unit…

**Unit 1 – The Gilded Age (1870-1920)**

New South (1870-1910)

* 13th Amendment undermined: no reparations, sharecropping > cycle of poverty
* 14th and 15th Amend. undermined: black codes, KKK, poll taxes, literacy tests*, Plessy v. Ferguson*
* Southern redemption and home rule > Democratic party as a political machine in the South
* Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois

Great West (1870-1900)

* Indian Policy: reservations, broken treaties, corruption in Bureau of Indian Affairs, massacres
* Conflicts with settlers: buffalo/hunting grounds vs. railroads/miners/trade routes
* Dawes Act – failure of farming and boarding schools, corrupt surplus land deals
* Custer’s Last Stand, Sitting Bull, ghost dance > Wounded Knee
* Causes of westward migration: Homestead Act, Gold Rush, Transcontinental Railroad
* Challenges: living conditions, immigrant labor, barbed wire, debt, speculation, Panic of 1893
* Farmers vs. RRs: Granger laws, Interstate Commerce Act, *Munn v. Illinois*
* Populist Party: Omaha Platform – bimetallism, election reforms, work conditions, William J Bryan’s “Cross of Gold” speech, fusion with Democratic Party

Gilded Age in the Cities (1870-1900)

* Urban problems: tenements, mass transit, fire/police departments, poverty
* New immigration – nativism, job competition, Chinese Exclusion, Gentlemen’s Agreement
* Big Business: Social Darwinism, laissez-faire, integration, Sherman Antitrust Act unenforced and used against unions, Carnegie and Rockefeller – Captains of Industry or Robber Barons?
* Labor: AFL, negotiating power of skilled vs unskilled workers, Strikes in Steel and RR industries, Haymarket Affair, opposition – federal troops, yellow-dog contracts, blacklists
* Political machines: graft – Credit Mobilier and Whiskey Ring, Tammany Hall, Garfield’s assassination, patronage – Pendleton Civil Service Act

Progressive Movement (1890-1920)

* Addressing poverty and corruption: muckrakers (Riis, Nast, Tarbell), settlement houses/Social Gospel (Jane Addams), Americanization, Child labor laws, election reforms
* TR’s Square Deal: trustbusting, conservation, *The Jungle* > Meat-Food-Drug Acts, RR regulation
* Wilson’s New Freedom: Federal Reserve, Clayton Antitrust Act, Underwood Tariff, FTC
* Election of 1912: Taft/Rep, TR/Bull Moose, Wilson/Dem, Eugene V. Debs/Socialist
* Amendments: 16th (progressive income tax), 17th (direct election of senators), 18th (prohibition), and 19th (women’s suffrage)

**Unit 2 – Imperialism to Isolationism (1890-1930)**

Imperialism (1890-1920)

* Imperialism: naval strength to protect economic interests – trade routes, raw materials, new markets, cheap labor – justified by belief in the “white man’s burden” and cultural superiority
* Spanish-American War: McKinley, yellow journalism, *U.S.S. Maine*, Treaty of Paris, Filipino internment, Platt Amendment – Guantanamo Bay, Puerto Rico protectorate
* Diplomacy: Big Stick (TR), Dollar (Taft), Missionary (Wilson)
* Latin America: Panama Canal, Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, Mexican Revolution
* Asia: Great White Fleet, Open Door Notes

World War I Era (1910-1920)

* Long-term Causes: Militarism, Alliances, Imperialism, and Nationalism
* Wilson/Neutrality: unrestricted warfare, Lusitania, Zimmerman telegram, “safe for democracy”
* Trench warfare – stalemate, shell shock, flu epidemic
* Mobilization and financing: Selective Service, War Industries Board, CPI propaganda, Food and Fuel Administrations, Labor Relations Board, taxes, bonds – Liberty Loans
* Espionage and Sedition Acts – *Schenck v. U.S.,* Great Migration, women’s contribution
* 14 Points vs. Treaty of Versailles: self-determination, war-guilt clause/reparations, Middle East mandates, Poland
* League of Nations debate: Wilson, Henry Cabot Lodge

Isolationism (1920-1930)

* Harding’s Return to Normalcy – Isolationist and Conservative policies
* Isolationism: Kellogg-Briand Pact, Washington Naval Conference, tariffs
* Nativism: Emergency Quota Act, KKK, Sacco and Vanzetti
* Red Scare: Russian Revolution, labor leaders and socialists targeted, Palmer Raids

**Unit 3 – Speakeasies and Hoovervilles (1920-1940)**

Roaring Twenties (1920-1930)

* Automobile/urban sprawl, electrical conveniences, advertising
* Schools expanded, more time for entertainment/athletics, radio
* Superficial prosperity: overproduction will cause surplus, installment plans will cause mounting debt, speculation and buying on margin will cause an unstable stock market, tariffs will stifle international trade
* Conservative presidents: Harding, Coolidge, Hoover
* Clash of values: prohibition/bootleggers-speakeasies, evolution/fundamentalists > Scopes trial (ACLU-Darrow vs. WJB)
* Jazz Age and Harlem Renaissance – F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ella Fitzgerald, Langston Hughes, etc.
* Civil Rights: NAACP, failure of anti-lynching legislation, growth of KKK
* 1929: bank failures, layoffs, stock market crash, bankruptcy, foreclosures

Great Depression and New Deal (1930-1940)

* Soup kitchens and breadlines, shantytowns, Dust Bowl
* Hoover: rugged individualism, Hoovervilles, Boulder Dam
* Election of 1932: FDR, New Deal/Three Rs – Relief, Recovery, Reform
* First New Deal: begins fireside chats, Bank Holiday > FDIC, Stock market regulated by SEC, Works programs (WPA, CCC, TVA), direct relief (FERA)
* Second New Deal: more jobs (WPA), stricter regulation (FLSA max hours and min wage), labor relations (Wagner Act), Social Security Act
* AAA and NIRA ruled unconstitutional – Court-packing plan fails but new appointments over time help give Court support to New Deal, *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel* protects labor unions
* Minority groups: Frances Perkins first woman on Cabinet as Sec of Labor, “Black Cabinet” advisors on race relations
* New Deal Coalition: southern whites, African Americans, labor unions, urban immigrants
* Criticisms include deficit spending, persistent unemployment and inequality, WWII production ends the Depression

**Unit 4 – D-Day to Doomsday (1930-1960)**

World War II Era (1930-1945)

* Causes: WWI unresolved and made worse by Treaty, Depression, rise of dictators – Axis, appeasement
* Holocaust: Nuremberg laws, Kristallnacht, ghettos, refugee crisis (quotas), genocide
* Neutrality Acts > Cash and Carry > Lend-Lease, Arsenal of Democracy, Atlantic Charter, Oil embargo
* Japan attacks French Indochina, Pearl Harbor > Philippines for resources, claim “Asia for Asians”
* Japanese internment – Executive Order upheld in *Korematsu v. U.S.* due to national security
* Mobilization: draft, war bonds, War Production Board, OPA/rationing, Rosie the Riveter
* Victory in Europe: defending against blitzkrieg, Britain and Stalingrad, Operation Torch, D-Day, Deaths of Hitler and Mussolini
* Victory in the Pacific: Midway, Leapfrogging, Leyte to regain Philippines, kamikazes, Iwo Jima, Manhattan Project – decision to use Atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki
* Post-war occupation of Japan and Germany, Nurgemberg and Tokyo war crimes tribunals

Post-War Era (1945-1960)

* Former allies clash: Potsdam and Yalta conferences, Stalin, Berlin blockade and airlift, Soviet satellite nations, Churchill’s “iron curtain” speech, nuclear arms race
* United Nations: Security Council, military coalitions, partition of Israel and Palestine, Korea
* Containment: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan aid to Western Europe, Chinese Civil War – Korean War, MacArthur fired, NATO vs. Warsaw Pact
* Brinkmanship: domino theory, Eisenhower Doctrine, CIA, space race (Sputnik), U-2 incident
* Second Red Scare: Loyalty Review Board, HUAC, McCarran Act, Rosenbergs, McCarthyism
* Economy: GI Bill, Interstate Highway Act, suburbs
* Baby Boom, conformity, consumerism, television, Rock n’ Roll
* Civil rights: white flight, military desegregated, Dixiecrats, *Brown* – Little Rock, boycott

**Unit 5 – Crisis of Authority (1960-1980)**

Civil Rights and the Great Society (1954-1968)

* NAACP: *Brown v. Board of Education* (Thurgood Marshall, Earl Warren) – Little Rock Nine, Bus Boycott (MLK, Rosa Parks)
* SCLC/SNCC/CORE nonviolence, soul force, civil disobedience
* Student activism: Freedom Riders, Greensboro sit-ins, Children’s Crusade, Freedom Summer
* Birmingham riots > JFK proposes Civil Rights Bill > March on Washington (A. Philip Randolph)
* Nonviolence questioned: MLK vs. Malcom X, Black power and black nationalism, Stokely Carmichael, Black Panthers (socialism), assassination – riots
* Voting Rights: Freedom Summer, Selma Campaign, 24th Amendment (poll tax), Voting Rights Act addresses literacy tests and voter registration
* LBJ’s Great Society: War on Poverty, Medicare/Medicaid, HUD, Civil Rights/Voting Rights Acts
* Warren Court rulings: legal protections (*Mapp, Giddeon, Miranda*), equal voting districts (*Baker*)
* Social Movements: Feminism – NOW, *Roe v. Wade*, United Farm Workers, AIM, AFL-CIO merge
* De facto segregation: white flight/integration of neighborhoods > *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg*, Affirmative Action

Cold War and Vietnam (1960-1975)

* JFK: Berlin Wall, Bay of Pigs > Cuban Missile Crisis, flexible response, Limited Test Ban Treaty, NASA, Peace Corps
* French control of Vietnam > Geneva Accords > Civil War: JFK supports Diem vs. Ho Chi Minh, but later withdraws support over corruption/oppression (Buddhist monks)
* Tonkin Gulf Resolution – War Powers Act
* Difficulty of war: Vietcong, jungle terrain, guerilla warfare, Agent Orange/Napalm
* Credibility gap: Tet Offensive, Pentagon Papers, living room war
* Election of 1968: LBJ refuses to run for re-election, RFK assassinated, DNC riots in Chicago, Nixon’s Vietnamization
* Anti-war movement: draft, My Lai , bombing of Cambodia > Kent State
* Long-term effects: 26th Amendment lowered voting age to 18, issues with veterans

Nixon and Watergate (1968-1980)

* Foreign policy: Vietnamization/Cambodia, Realpolitik and Détente, Yom Kippur War/OPEC, Visits to China and Moscow, SALT agreements
* Domestic policy: New Federalism, Southern strategy, power struggle with Congress over funding for Great Society programs, law and order politics
* Watergate – Cover-up of burglary, Nixon tapes > *U.S. v. Nixon* (executive privilege) *>* resigns as impeachment begins > pardoned by Ford
* Ford: WIN and Tight-money policy to address stagflation fail and make recession worse, continues détente policy (Helsinki) and finalizes complete withdrawal from Vietnam

**Unit 6 – New Hopes, New Fears (1980-present)**

Presidents (1980-present)

* Carter: Energy crisis, human rights, Iran Hostage Crisis, Camp David Accords (Israel-Egypt),
*Univ. of CA v. Bakke* limits Affirmative Action
* Reagan: Conservative movement, Reaganomics, deregulation and cut taxes/social programs, Iran-Contra Affair, Star Wars, “winning” the Cold War, War on Drugs
* George Bush: Recession > raised taxes, Fall of Berlin Wall/USSR, Tiananmen Square, START II, Gulf War: Iraq invades Kuwait – UN coalition/Desert Storm
* Clinton: New Democrat, Internet, Balanced Budget, Workfare, failed Health Care bill, Gov’t shutdown, Lewinsky scandal/impeachment, NAFTA, Oslo Accords (Israel-PLO), Rwanda /Bosnia
* George W. Bush: Election of 2000 (*Bush v. Gore*), 9/11-War on Terror and Axis of Evil, Afghanistan, Patriot Act, debate over Iraq War, Katrina, Recession
* Obama: Recession > slow recovery, Affordable Health Care Act (Obamacare) > Problems with Congress (TEA Party,
Gov’t shutdown, Executive orders), Withdrawal from Iraq and Afghanistan, gay rights

Issues (1980-present)

* It’s the Economy, Stupid: internet and housing booms/busts, deregulation – regulation, tight-loose money policy cycle, globalization and free trade debate
* Energy and the Environment: Oil dependency, Nuclear energy – Three Mile Island and Chernobyl, Global Warming and Al Gore, Kyoto Protocol, BP spill, drilling/fracking
* Changing Population: Graying of America – Social Security and Medicare, immigration

**Themes: Trace Change Over Time**

* Expansion, Migration, and Immigration
* Political Parties, Elections, and Compromises
* Freedom, Equality, and Power
* Foreign Policy, Conflicts, and Impact of War
* Progress, Crisis, and the “American Dream”
* Legislation, Amendments, and Court Decisions