**Henretta Chapter 22 Study Guide Due: Wednesday, March 22!!**

**Key Terms: Identify and explain the SIGNIFICANCE of each of the following:**

1. Red Scare-
2. Palmer Raids-
3. Prohibition-
4. American Civil Liberties Union-
5. Scopes Trial-
6. National Origins Act-
7. Harlem Renaissance-
8. Lost Generation-
9. Consumer Credit-
10. A. Mitchell Palmer-
11. Sacco and Vanzetti-
12. Marcus Garvey-

**The Big Picture: Each of these prompts significant levels of detail and effort to earn credit. This means you may need to write a paragraph that argues a position with supporting facts or create detailed answers in other creative ways.**

19. What factors led to anti-black violence in America during WWI? Support your answer with specific details from this chapter, not just generalizations. (706-707)

20. How did the fear of “Bolshevism” impact organized labor after WW I? Why would owners of industry fear a growth of communist ideology among their employees? (707-709)

21.In what way did *welfare captialism* help American workers after WWI? Make a connection to ONE way in which you cans still see this principle in the workplace today. (710)

22. To what extent (significant/moderate/none) was Taft’s “Dollar Diplomacy” a radical departure from TR’s “Big Stick”? Identify ONE way you can still see the influence of Taft’s approach today. (711-712)

23. In what ways does the Prohibition movement represent continuity in American history? Be sure to provide specific examples from the historical record to support your answer. (712-713)

24. In the long run, why do you think Prohibition did not work?

25. In what ways did the trial of John Scopes threaten the American religious identity in the 1920s? In what ways is this still an issue today? (713)

26. In the context of legislation passed in the 1920s by Congress, to what extent was the point of view in the excerpt below that is inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty supported?

"Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,

I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

-Emma Lazarus 1903

27. Summarize below why the Ku Klux Klan was “reborn” during the 1920s? What does it show about the American Identity in this time period? (714 and 716-717)

28. In what ways did the Harlem Renaissance impact the African-American identity? How did it also effect a changing White Identity in the 1920s? (718-719)

29. What were the goals of Marcus Garvey? Can you make a connection between his goals and a previous movement in American History? (Hint: you should be able to). If you are really good, you could also make a connection to a FUTURE civil rights leader. Can you do both? 719-720)

30. In what ways were the 1920s economically “roaring”? In what ways were they not? (721-726)

32. What impact did the automobile have on the American Identity in the 1920s? (725)

33. In what ways did the identity of American women change in the 1920s? (726)

34. If you were to prioritize the top five causes of the Great Depression what would they be? Create a list of your top five below and explain for each why it was a significant cause. (726-729)

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| **Period 7: 1890-1945**  **Key Concept 7.1** | **Key Concepts** | **Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.** |
| Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions) | Key Concept 7.1: Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system. |  |
| WXT-2.0: Explain how patterns of exchange, markets, and private enterprise have developed, and analyze ways that governments have responded to economic issues | I. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies. |  |
| WXT-3.0: Analyze how technological innovation has affected economic development and society. | A) New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems. |  |
| MIG-2.0: Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life. | B) By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants. |  |
| MIG-2.0: Analyze causes of internal migration and patterns of settlement in what would become the United States, and explain how migration has affected American life. | C) Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the Great Depression, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system. |  |
| **Period 7: 1890-1945**  **Key Concept 7.2** | **Key Concepts** | **Use this column to take notes on key facts, ideas, or concepts you can use on the exam.** |
| Related Thematic Learning Objectives (Focus of Exam Questions) | Key Concept 7.2: Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns. |  |
| NAT-2.0: Explain how interpretations of the Constitution and debates over rights, liberties, and definitions of citizenship have affected American values, politics, and society | I. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity |  |
| WXT-3.0: Analyze how technological innovation has affected economic development and society. | A) New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures. |  |
| CUL-1.0: Explain how religious groups and ideas have affected American society and political life. | B) Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such the Harlem Renaissance movement. |  |
| CUL-2.0: Explain how artistic, philosophical, and scientific ideas have developed and shaped society and institutions. | C) official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture. |  |
| CUL-4.0: Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, have emerged and changed over time | D) In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration. |  |
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