

Name: _____

APUSH Review: Key Concept 7.1 – 2015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea Questions	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
<p>What regions of Europe were “New” Immigrants from?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The New Curriculum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 68 • Big Idea Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ <p style="text-align: center;">Key Concept 7.1, I</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large corporations.” Page 68 • A: New technologies and manufacturing techniques: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembly Line - Henry Ford - utilized _____ - timed tasks • Focused on production of consumer goods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____, etc. • Impact of new goods? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved standards of living • Greater personal _____ - cars - vacations, travel across the country • Better communications systems - phones and radios • B: US transformation from rural to urban society: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1920, more Americans lived in _____ than rural areas for the first time in the nation’s history • This transformation provided opportunities for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work in factories (_____ - Shirtwaist factories) • International migrants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “ _____ ” immigrants moved to cities to work in factories • Internal migrants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans moving north as well as farmers to cities - _____ • C: Economic downturns led to calls for government involvement and the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (_____) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created to insure bank deposits • Drastically decreased the number of bank _____ 	

Key Concept 7.2, II

What does municipal mean?

- “In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other economic political and social measures.” Page 69
- A: Progressive Era Journalists attacked:
 - Political Corruption: _____
- exposed corruption between municipal government and businesses
 - Social injustice and Economic Inequality: _____
and *How The Other Half Lives*
- Progressive Era Reformers (Middle-class and urban)
 - Sought social changes in cities and immigrant populations
 - _____
- B: Progressives on the national level sought to:
 - Regulate the economy:
 - Clayton Antitrust Act - strengthened the Sherman Antitrust Act, exempted _____ from prosecution
 - Federal Reserve Bank - Established to control the \$ _____
 - Expand democracy:
 - 17th amendment - direct election of _____
 - Generate moral reform, including the 18th amendment(1919) - Prohibition, banned _____
- Other Progressive Era Constitutional amendments:
 - 16th - income _____
 - 19th (1920) - Women’s _____
- C: Preservationists and Conservationists advocated the establishment of national parks
 - Advocated different responses to overuse of natural resources
 - Conservationists - advocate the proper use of _____
 - Preservationists - advocate the _____ of nature from use
- D) Issues that divided Progressives
 - Segregation:
 - W.E.B. Du Bois and the Niagara Movement (_____) sought to end segregation
 - Booker T. Washington sought economic equality first
 - Expanding popular participation in government:
 - Some argued for _____ to make decisions, others advocated for broader political participation
 - Immigration:
 - Disagreements over restriction - restriction would not take place until the _____

Key Concept 7.1, III

- “During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S.

What are the three Rs of FDR's New Deal?

What does nationalize mean?

into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism." Page 70

- A: FDR's New Deal tried to end the Great Depression by:
 - Using the government to provide relief to the poor:
 - Social Security - provided income for _____ Americans
 - _____ - paid farmers to NOT overproduce goods
 - Stimulate recovery:
 - Provided jobs to the unemployed through the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and Public Works Administration (PWA)
 - FDR embraced _____ deficit spending to "prime the pump"
 - Reform the American economy:
 - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) - established to regulate the stock market and prevent fraud
 - FDIC
- B. Movements that pushed for more reforms included:
 - Unions, populists, and radicals
 - Examples:
 - _____ - Governor and Senator from LA - "Every Man A King" - proposed giving \$5,000 to citizens by taxing wealthy
 - Father Charles Coughlin - Argued that the government should _____ banks
- Some in Congress and the Supreme Court hoped to limit the New Deal
 - Congress::
 - _____ (William Howard's son) and other conservatives sought to stop the New Deal
 - Viewed the New Deal as socialist
 - _____:
 - *Schechter Poultry v. US* - Overturned the NRA
 - *US v. Butler* - Overturned the AAA
- C: Legacy of the New Deal?
 - Did not solely end the _____
 - New reforms and agencies (still around _____ - Social Security, FHA, FDIC, etc)
 - ** _____ **:
 - _____ switched from the Republican to Democratic Party in LARGE numbers
 - Many ethnic groups began to identify with Democrats
 - _____ communities (labor unions) did as well (Wagner Act)

Test Tips

- Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Essay Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• _____• _____• _____• _____	
--	---	--