Name:
APUSH Review: Key Concept 7.2 – 2015 Revised Curriculum

Big Idea	Guided Notes	Areas of Concern
Questions		
	The New Curriculum	
	 "Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal 	
	and international migration patters."	
	Page 71	
	Big Idea Questions:	
	•	
	•	
	•	
	Key Concept 7.2, 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."	
	A. New mass media helped spread and awareness	
	of regional cultures	
	•:	
	Large source of entertainment (War of the Worlds - 1030 ("Final da Chata" Fath on Charles Garehin)	
	1938, "Fireside Chats," Father Charles Coughlin)	
	• Cinema:	
	 Movies entertained many during the Great Depression 	
	The Jazz Singer - 1927 - first movie with	
	Regional cultures:	
	Theater - portrayed experiences of	
	American	
	Influenced English-speaking theaters later in	
	America	
	Edward Hopper - focused on the	
	of the modern city	
	• B:	
	 Celebration of African American culture through writing, 	
	music, and art:	
	•	
	C. Restrictions on freedom of speech during WWI	
	 Espionage Act of 1917, Sedition Act of 1918 	
	Limited citizens ability to criticize the	
	Upheld by	
	Red Scare - fears of radicalism, communism, and anarchism	
	Impact - attacks on unions and immigrants	
	impact accases on amons and immigrants	1

	stopped the Boston Police Strike in 1919
	 D. 1920 controversies and debates:
	Gender roles:
	"" challenged gender norms
	 Women that drank, danced, smoked, and wore
	shorter dresses
	Margaret Sanger advocated
	Modernism:
	 1920 census - more Americans living in
	for 1st time
	Many workers lost autonomy - assembly line
	Science and Religion:
	• Trial - literal interpretation of bible vs.
	evolution
	Race:
	• " of 1919 - race riots in
	northern cities -
	• Immigration:
	Rise of nativism in the 1920s - KKK
	Sacco and Vanzetti
	Key Concept 7.2, II
	 A. European immigration reached its zenith prior to WWI
	 A. European immigration reached its zenith prior to WWI Nativism in the 1920s
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921:
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921:
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924:
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers)
/hat is	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities in cities for war production and labor
	Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities in cities for war production and labor Great Depression (1930s) - "Okies" fled the "Dust Bowl" to California
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII
	 Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities in cities for war production and labor Great Depression (1930s) - "Okies" fled the "Dust Bowl" to California
	Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities in cities for war production and labor Great Depression (1930s) - "Okies" fled the "Dust Bowl" to California C. Great Migration - during and after WWI Movement of African Americans from the to the North and to the
	Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities in cities for war production and labor Great Depression (1930s) - "Okies" fled the "Dust Bowl" to California C. Great Migration - during and after WWI Movement of African Americans from the to the North and Reasons for migration?
Vhat is ecropping?	Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead
	Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities in cities for war production and labor Great Depression (1930s) - "Okies" fled the "Dust Bowl" to California C. Great Migration - during and after WWI Movement of African Americans from the to the North and Reasons for migration? Escaping: Segregation
	Nativism in the 1920s 1921: Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead
	Nativism in the 1920s Restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US according to 1910 census 1924: Further restricted immigration to% of a country's population in the US, used 1890s census instead Excluded immigrants from Targeted "New" Immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe B. Reasons for internal migration to cities (urban centers) WWI and WWII opportunities in cities for war production and labor Great Depression (1930s) - "Okies" fled the "Dust Bowl" to California C. Great Migration - during and after WWI Movement of African Americans from the to the North and Reasons for migration? Escaping: Segregation

 D. Many Mexicans came to the US for
 opportunities They faced ambivalent () government policies in the 1930s and 1940s
They faced ambivalent () government policies in the 1930s and 1940s
policies in the 1930s and 1940s
Many (500,000) were deported during the
• Program:
US encouraged Mexican immigration during
as a labor source
Many worked as
Test Tips
1950 11.50
Multiple-Choice and Short Answer Questions:
•
•
•
•
•
•
Essay Questions:
•
•