OGT History Review

Industrialization
Imperialism
WWI to WWII
Cold War & Contemporary Conflicts
Domestic Affairs in the 20th Century
The Enlightenment
Industrialization

- Going from agriculture to manufacturing society
- Agriculture: farming
- Manufacturing: making goods using machines
- Industrial Revolution
- Change society in many ways
Machines & Technology

- Machines produce goods faster
- Powered by other machines
- Production increases (mass production)
- Costs decline
- Transport goods faster
- Railroad & steamboat
Urbanization

- Urbanization: development of cities
- People move from rural to urban areas
- Cities develop
- Poor living & working conditions
- Crowded & unsanitary
Owners & Workers

- **Corporation**: large powerful business owned by stockholders
- Business owners become wealthy
- **Monopoly**: when 1 business controls an entire industry
- **Laissez-faire capitalism**: govt hands-off the economy/business
- Workers: low wages, poor conditions, long hours, child labor
- **Unions**: when workers organize to win better conditions
Increase in Migration

- Immigration: People come from other nations for jobs
- Migration: farmers move to cities for jobs
- Suburbanization: wealthy & middle-class move outside of the cities, transportation: trolleys, railroads, subways, trains & cars
Causes of Immigration

- Reasons to leave Europe
  - escape poverty
  - wars & violence
  - unfair governments
  - Persecution
  - Lack of jobs & farmland
- Reasons to immigrate to America
  - Freedom (religious, political)
  - Better jobs, better pay
  - Farmland
  - opportunities
Affect on Farmers

- Technology changes farmers
- Machines replace farm workers
- Increase crop production
- Lowers prices
- Farmers move to the cities for jobs
Sample Questions

During the Industrial Revolution of the late 19th century, farmers in the United States worked to increase their land holdings and modernize their equipment. A lasting effect of these changes was

A. higher prices for crops.
B. increased rural population density.
C. a shortage of land for farming.
D. greater productivity of farming.
One effect of industrialization in the United States in the late 19th century was
A. a decrease in child labor.
B. an increase in demand for handicraft goods.
C. a decrease in immigration to the United States.
D. an increase in urbanization.
What effect of 19th-century industrialization in the United States is represented by the changes shown in the above graph?

A. increased regulation of child labor
B. modernization of agriculture
C. decreased demand for farm products
D. emigration from the United States

Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Why was the formation of labor unions an effect of U.S. industrialization in the late 1800s?

A. Unions were needed to guarantee a steady supply of workers.
B. Union membership was required for employment in new industries.
C. Factory owners set up labor unions in order to control their large workforce.
D. Unions organized industrial workers to protest unsafe working conditions and long workdays.
What problem arising from U.S. industrialization did the progressive reformers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries want the federal government to address?

A. use of child labor in the workplace
B. unfair taxes on the wealthy
C. restrictions on the use of natural resources
D. lack of capital for railroad expansion
As a result of industrialization in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, progressive reformers sought government regulation of business in order to

A. control economic cycles of inflation and recession.
B. provide money for public services such as schools and libraries.
C. restore competition by limiting the power of monopolies and trusts.
D. prevent companies from moving their factories to other countries.
Imperialism & Colonialism

- **Imperialism**: when a nation takes control of other lands & territories
- **Colonization**: establish colonies; areas of control
- Take control of people
- Gain resources, **raw materials**
- Control government & trade
Causes of Imperialism

- **Nationalism**: the bigger the Empire the better the nation
- **Resources**: want cheap raw materials
- **Technological advantages**: weapons, transportation & medicine
- **Racism**: believed that other people were inferior to them (*Social Darwinism*)
  - Change their language, government & culture
  - Take advantage of Native people, negative effects
Spheres of Influence

- **Sphere of Influence**: control trade & resources in another country or region
Imperialism in Africa

Partition of Africa
1885 - 1914
American Imperialism

- **Spanish-American War**
  - Cuba
  - Philippines
  - Guam
  - Puerto Rico (trade)

- **Hawaii**
  - Naval base & trade in Asia

- **Panama Canal**
  - Increase trade in L.A.
  - Move navy faster
Imperialism Sample Questions

One factor that motivated U.S. imperialism during the late 19th and early 20th centuries was the
A. development of closer political ties with European nations.
B. closing of China to all foreign trade.
C. support of international peacekeeping operations.
D. acquisition of new markets and sources of raw materials.
In 1898, U.S. support for Cuban independence led to war with Spain and contributed to the United States becoming an imperial power.

What was a decisive factor in the decision to go to war?

A. the opportunity to annex Hawaii
B. the desire to acquire a naval base
C. the protection of U.S. commerce and trade
D. the need for a shorter route from the Atlantic to the Pacific
In the 19th century, European countries claimed that the conquest of Africa would bring the benefits of Western civilization to that continent. From the perspective of African peoples, the effect was

A. loss of political independence.
B. fewer agricultural products for foreign trade.
C. new national boundaries based on ethnic and cultural similarities.
D. global appreciation for African cultures and encouragement of their development.
How did the political systems in Africa change as a result of European colonialism in the 19th century?

A. Opportunities for self-rule increased.
B. Administrative units were set up along ethnic lines.
C. Traditional forms of tribal authority were weakened.
D. Administrative units became smaller for better control.
World War I Causes

- **Nationalism**: pride in one's nation
- **Militarism**: glorify one's military power
- **Alliances**: agreements made between nations
- **Imperialism**: created competition between nations for power & resources
- **Industrialization**: nations had wealth & technology, deadlier weapons
The “Spark”

- Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary
- Assassin linked to Serbia
- Alliances are triggered
- All Europe at war
Allied Powers

Central Powers
Total War

- **Total War**: war against an entire nation
- New technology: machine gun, large artillery, planes, tanks, submarines, poison gas
- Trench-warfare: stalemate, high casualties
US Joins the War

- US was neutral: not on either side
- Germany; submarine warfare: sinking any ships using subs, Lusitania
- Zimmerman Note: Germany wants Mexico to go to war with US
- US joins the Allied Powers
Russian Revolution

- 1917: Russian Revolution
- Vladimir Lenin, Bolsheviks
- Communist Revolution
- Makes peace with Germany, leaves the war
- Russia becomes first Communist nation: Soviet Union
War Ends!

- November 11, 1918
- Germany surrenders
- Armistice: cease-fire
- Unconditional surrender: Germany must accept any terms
Treaty of Versailles

- **War Guilt**: Germany accepts blame for the war
- **Reparations**: Germany has to pay for the war ($33 billion)
- Germany loses **colonies** & land
- Germany loses military power
- **League of Nations**: created to prevent future wars
- US does not join League, too weak to stop future problems
- Harsh treatment of Germany, leads to WWII
Treaty’s Affect on Germany

- Angry over War Guilt
- Reparations crashes Germany’s economy
- No military, feels weak
- Lost colonies & resources
- Germany wants revenge on the Allies
- Germany turns to Hitler & Nazis
- League too weak to stop Hitler
Fascism in Europe

- **Fascism**: military dominated government
- **Dictatorship**: government with 1 ruler, total power
- **Totalitarianism**: state has total control of everything
- Italy: Mussolini
- Germany: Hitler
- No one stops them, afraid of another war
- **Appeasement**: give in to Hitler’s demands
War Begins

- Sept. 1939 WWII begins
- America remains neutral & isolated: kept away from others
- Dec 7, 1941: Japan attacks Pearl Harbor, US joins the war
- Selective Service Act (Draft): when men are selected to join the military
- Conscientious Objectors: people who don’t want to fight because of their beliefs/religion
- Given noncombatant positions: military jobs without fighting
- Individual rights protected & the common good served
Internment of Japanese Americans

- 110,000 Japanese in America put into internment camps
- Prejudice towards Japanese
- Afraid they were spies, threat to national security
The End of the War

- May 7, 1944 Germany surrenders
- August 6 & 9 US uses atomic bomb on Japan
- Japan surrenders Sept 2, 1945
The League of Nations was created after World War I as a forum for resolving international conflicts. However, the League was unable to resolve tensions that led to World War II.

One factor that contributed to the ineffectiveness of the League was the

A. breakup of colonial empires in Africa and Asia.
B. decision of the United States not to join the League.
C. opposition of League members to the Treaty of Versailles.
D. rise of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.
During World War II, Japanese-Americans were relocated from their homes on the West Coast of the United States to internment camps in the U.S. interior. This action indicated a widespread fear that Japanese-Americans were

A. a threat to national security.
B. members of the Communist Party.
C. competitors for jobs in wartime factories.
D. immigrating to the United States in large numbers.
After World War I, the League of Nations was created to help resolve international conflicts before they led to war. What did Japan’s successful invasion of Manchuria in 1931 indicate about the ability of the League of Nations to prevent World War II?

A. The League had little power to stop acts of aggression.
B. The League was concerned only with disputes in Europe.
C. The League’s army was unprepared for modern warfare.
D. The League was led by countries with the weakest military forces.
Britain and France suffered heavy casualties during World War I. Because of this, when faced with Axis expansion before World War II, these countries were

A. unwilling to take actions that might start another war.
B. prepared to use military intervention wherever necessary.
C. dependent on the United States to intervene in an international crisis.
D. reluctant to call upon the League of Nations to settle disputes.
In 1943, 15 percent of the shipyard workers in San Francisco were Chinese-Americans. Before this, they had been largely confined to working in restaurants and laundries. The switch in occupations was due, in large part, to the

A. shipbuilding skills of Chinese-Americans.
B. increased availability of higher education for immigrants.
C. increased labor union restrictions against Chinese-American workers.
D. massive need for workers to build ships during World War II.
The Cold War

- United States vs. Soviet Union
- Democracy vs. Communism
- Capitalism vs. Socialism
- Different ideologies: values & beliefs
- Cold War: no direct fighting, begins after WWII lasts till 1990
- Super Powers: countries with lots of power, military, wealth
The Beginning

- Soviets take Eastern Europe, make nations communist (political & economic sphere)
- Iron Curtain: divides Europe
- Eastern Europe: Communist, satellite nations of USSR
- Western Europe: Democracy
- Germany partitioned into East Germany & West Germany
- Capital of Berlin partitioned into West Berlin & East Berlin
- Democratic West Germany & West Berlin vs. Communist East Germany & East Berlin
Berlin Airlift

- Stalin blockades West Berlin

- **Blockade**: stop or prevent trade to a certain place

- US & British **airlift** supplies to West Berlin

- Soviets build **Berlin Wall**, separate East & West Berlin
NATO & Warsaw Pact

- **NATO**: North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- Military alliance
- Stop Communists
- **Warsaw Pact**: Communist military alliance

[Map of Europe with key: Warsaw Pact, NATO, Non-alliance Nations]
Communism in China

- Communist Revolution in China
- Mao Zedong
- People’s Republic of China (1949)
- Communism spreading into Asia
Containment: stop the spread of Communism
Truman Doctrine: give $ to nations under threat of Communist takeover
Marshall Plan: US $ to rebuild Western Europe
Stop Communist expansion
Communist Cuba

- Fidel Castro
- Communist revolution in Cuba 1959
- Dictator
- Forms alliance with Soviet Union
Korean War

- Communists control North Korea
- US controls South Korea
- 1950: North Korea invades South Korea
- UN & US aid South Korea
- China & Soviet Union aid North Korea
- 1953: Armistice at the 38th Parallel
Cuban Missile Crisis

- 1962: Soviet Union puts nuclear weapons in Cuba
- President Kennedy orders blockade of Cuba & demands missiles removed
- Premier Khrushchev wants US missiles out of Turkey & no invasion of Cuba
Kennedy vs. Khrushchev
- Soviets back down & remove missiles from Cuba
- US removes missiles from Turkey
- Nuclear war avoided
- US embargo on Cuba: stops trade with Cuba
Cold War Sample Questions

At the end of World War II, Soviet armies liberated the countries of Eastern Europe from Nazi Germany. The occupation of these countries by the Soviet Union contributed to the development of the Cold War by

A. contributing to conflict in the Middle East.
B. bringing about the reunification of Germany.
C. strengthening the authority of the United Nations.
D. dividing Europe into communist and non-communist spheres.
Following World War II, the Soviet Union dominated the countries of Eastern Europe. Forty years later, the Soviet bloc disintegrated and the Soviet Union broke apart as well. These later events led to

A. struggles for political control in countries formerly under the control of the Soviet Union.
B. the Chinese Communist Revolution.
C. renewed conflict between Israel and its neighbors.
D. the dismantling of the NATO alliance.
The use of atomic weapons at the end of World War II fostered fears about their potential use during the Cold War years. These fears were critical in determining the U.S. response to

A. the Marshall Plan.
B. the Berlin Blockade.
C. the Cuban Missile Crisis.
D. the independence movement in India.
Vietnam War

- North Vietnam (communist) invades South Vietnam
- China & USSR support North
- US supports South, sends troops
- Unpopular war at home
- 58,000 casualties
- US withdraws troops in 1970s
- North defeats the South (1975)
Fall of the USSR

- USSR’s economy struggled
- Mikhail Gorbachev, gave Russians more freedom, reform USSR
- Satellite nations win democratic governments
- Separate from the USSR
- Non-communists gain more power in Russia
Berlin Wall Falls 1989
End of Communist Eastern Europe

- 1990: East & West Germany vote for reunification
- 1991: Soviet Union ends
- Old Soviet nations free to form own governments
- Hard for these nations to be on their own
- Struggle politically & economically
Domestic Affairs in the US in the 20th Century

- **Red Scare:** 1920-1921, fear of Communism in America
- **Target immigrants & unions**
- **Anarchists:** people who believe in no government
Women’s Suffrage

- **Suffrage**: the right to vote
- Women did not have the vote
- Protest
- **19th Amendment**: gave all women the right to vote (1920)
Great Migration

- African Americans move North, urban areas (1900-1920)
- Jobs in factories, escape segregation, racism & violence
- Competition in North with Whites for jobs
- Increase racism in North
- Race Riots
- KKK comes back strong
Segregation
Jim Crow Laws

- **Segregation**: keeping races apart
- **Jim Crow Laws**: laws passed enforcing segregation
- **Plessy v. Ferguson**: court case that allowed segregation
- "Separate but equal", did not violate the 14th Amendment
- **14th Amendment**: equal protection under the law
Restricting Immigration

- **Nativism**: not wanting “others” in your country
- **Anti-immigration**
- Congress passes laws limiting immigration
- **Quota**: a certain number/amount
Prohibition

- **Prohibition**: making alcohol illegal
- **18th Amendment** (1919)
- **Repealed**: get rid of, overturn
- **21st Amendment** (1933)
Harlem Renaissance

- Harlem, New York (1920s)
- Great Migration
- Harlem Renaissance:
  African American artistic & cultural movement
  - Music (Jazz)
  - Poetry
  - Writers
  - Painters & artists
  - Actors
Stock Market Crash

- Oct. 29, 1929: Stock Market crash
- Starts the Great Depression
- Factories & businesses close
- Unemployment
Causes of the Crash

- Unequal distribution of wealth
- Overproduction of goods
- Too much credit
- Speculation
- Tariffs: high tax on imports stopped trade with other nations
- Federal Reserve raised interest rates
Great Depression

- 1929-1941
- High unemployment
- Businesses close
- Bread lines & soup kitchens
- President Roosevelt
- New Deal: FDR’s plan to end the Depression
- Creates public works projects
- Government more involved in the economy
Dust Bowl

- Drought in the mid-west (Great Plains)
- Farm land dries up due to lack of rain
- Poor irrigation & farming techniques
- “Oakies”: farmers who moved west to California
US Enters WWII

- December 7, 1941
- Japan bombs Pearl Harbor: US naval base in Hawaii
- US joins Allied Powers

Poster commemorating the attack, 1942
Red Scare Part II (1950s)

- Sen. Joseph McCarthy
- McCarthyism: fear of Communism in America during Cold War
- Communists had taken over the government
- Attack public officials
Space Race

- 1957: USSR launches Sputnik: first man-made satellite
- US starts NASA
- 1961: Yuri Gagarin 1\textsuperscript{st} man to orbit the Earth
- 1961: 1\textsuperscript{st} American in space (Alan Shepard)
- 1962: 1\textsuperscript{st} American orbits the Earth (John Glenn)
Desegregation
The End of Jim Crow

- Brown v. Board of Education (1954)
- Court rules that segregation DOES violate the 14th Amendment
- Overturns ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson
- Ends segregation in public schools
Ending Segregation

- 1955: Rosa Parks arrested
- Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Dr. King, nonviolent protest
- 1956: Supreme Court rules segregation on public transportation is unconstitutional
Civil Rights Acts

- President Johnson
- Civil Rights Act of 1964: banned discrimination in the workplace
- Voting Rights Act of 1965: banned poll taxes & literacy test for voters
- 24th Amendment: made poll taxes illegal
Protesting Vietnam

- 1965: US uses the draft: selecting men to go to war
- Burning draft cards: form of protest to the war & draft
- Illegal, arrested
- Anti-war protests
Women’s Rights Movement

- 1966: NOW
- National Organization for Women
- Want equal rights for women, equal pay, better jobs
- Feminists: women who pushed for equal rights
- Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), passed by Congress not by the states (1972-1982)
- Roe v Wade: legalized abortion (1973)
The Enlightenment

- Europe 1700s
- **Enlightenment**: new ideas about government’s power, rights & freedom (**liberty**)
- Question authority of **absolute monarchs**: Kings & Queens with total power (**dictatorship**)
- **Divine Right**: monarchs were chosen by God to rule, people must obey
Types of Monarchies

- **Monarchy**: power is with the monarch
- **Limited or Constitutional Monarchy**: monarch’s power is limited, people have power to make laws
- **Absolute Monarchy**: Monarch has total power, people have none (dictatorship)
- People need a revolution to win power
Importance of the Enlightenment

- Inspired the American Revolution & French Revolution
- Declaration of Independence: document telling the world the American colonies are free
- Constitution: US government
- Bill of Rights: list of rights the people have
Democracy

- **Democracy**: government where the people have power to chose their leaders

- **Separation of Powers**: Government’s powers are limited
  - **Executive Branch**: enforces the laws
  - **Judicial Branch**: interprets the laws
  - **Legislative Branch**: creates the laws
Checks & Balances

**Congress**
- Approves presidential nominations and controls the budget.
- Passes laws over the president's veto and can impeach the president and remove him or her from office.

**Executive Branch**
- The President
- Executive office of the president; executive and cabinet departments; independent government agencies.

**Legislative Branch**
- The Congress
- House of Representatives; Senate.
- House and Senate can veto each other's bills.

**Judicial Branch**
- The Courts
- Supreme Court; Courts of Appeal; District courts.