**GRADUATION EXAM STUDY GUIDE**

1. **EXPLAIN: *DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS.***

This is the belief that God chose kings to rule; and kings were accountable only to God.

1. **EXPLAIN: *AUTHORITARIAN MONARCHY***

This is when a king or queen inherits authority by reason of birth; this set up limited rights for citizens.

1. **EXPLAIN: *SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY***

This is when the government receives its authority from the people; in exchange, the government protects the people’s rights.

1. **IDENTIFY: THE CRUSADES**

The Crusades were military expeditions in the 11th and 13th centuries when Christian nations of Europe tried to recapture the Holy Land from the Muslims.

1. **IDENTIFY: THE RENAISSANCE**

This was a period of European history at the close of the Middle Ages and the rise of the modern world, created a cultural rebirth in Europe. Numerous inventions, such as the printing press, came about. Financial growth in Europe and the discovery of new lands were effects of the Renaissance.

1. **IDENTIFY: THE REFORMATION – Martin Luther**

This was a religious movement of the 16th century that began as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the creation of Protestant churches.

1. **IDENTIFY: THE MAGNA CARTA**

The Magna Carta was written in 1215 in England to limit the power of the king; thought of as the cornerstone of liberty; no one is above the law.

1. **WHAT WAS THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE?**

The Columbian Exchange describes the worldwide distribution of plants, animals, and diseases that resulted from initial contacts between Europeans and Native Americans.

1. **WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE COLUMBIAN EXCHANGE?**

The results of the Columbian Exchange were that foods Native to America were introduced to other parts of the world (example: corn). The Columbian Exchange allowed more types of food to be available to each culture. Epidemic diseases such as smallpox came to America from Europe.

1. **TELL 3 FACTS ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT OF ST. AUGUSTINE.**

St. Augustine was established in 1565 when Spanish conquistadors defeated French soldiers; is the oldest permanent European settlement in North America; and it is located in present-day Florida on the Atlantic Coast.

1. **TELL 3 FACTS ABOUT THE SETTLEMENT OF JAMESTOWN.**

Jamestown was established in 1607; was the first successful English settlement in North America; and it is located in present-day Virginia on the Atlantic coast.

1. **Locke:** believed that citizens have a right to revolt against their king. Argued that political authority was not derived from religious authority.

**Rousseau:** Regarded government as a contract in which people surrender none of their natural rights.

**Montesquieu:** Powers should be divided and separated by the three different government authorities so no one branch acquired too much power

1. **WHAT IS FEDERALISM?** This is where governmental powers are divided. The national government controls some duties such as defense; the state government regulates others such as education; and the local government has its own duties such as zoning.
2. **IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GREAT AWAKENING.**

This was an emotional religious revival in the 1730s and 1740s; divided churches; preachers included George Whitfield and Jonathon Edwards.

1. **WHEN WAS THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR FOUGHT?**

1754 to 1763

1. **WHAT TWO COUNTRIES FOUGHT IN THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR?**

Great Britain & France

1. **WHAT EFFECT DID THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR HAVE ON THE COLONISTS?**

Great Britain taxed the colonists to maintain an army even after the French & Indian War had ended.

1. **WHAT DID GREAT BRITAIN GAIN FROM WINNING THE FRENCH & INDIAN WAR?**

Great Britain gained control of all of North America east of the Mississippi River except for New Orleans.

1. **IDENTIFY EACH EVENT. TELL HOW IT CONTRIBUTED TO THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.**
   1. **The Boston Massacre** – British troops were sent to Boston to enforce the taxes. Colonists gathered to protest, and the troops fired into the mob killing five people.
   2. **The Boston Tea Party** – Colonists disguised as Indians dumped British East India Company’s tea in the harbor to protest taxes. Parliament closed the port of Boston and placed Boston under military rule.
   3. **Patrick Henry’s Speech** – Patrick Henry protested British tyranny. The speech in which Henry said, “Give me liberty, or give me death,” was given in 1775. He urged his fellow Virginians to fight the British in self-defense.
2. **IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.**

This group met in 1774; defined the relationship between colonists and Great Britain; concentrated on fighting British actions such as taxation (without representation); agreed to stop all trade with Great Britain.

1. **IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.**

This group met in 1775; established the continental army; appointed George Washington as commander-in-chief; signed the Declaration of Independence (announced on July 4, 1776).

1. **DISCUSS THESE BATTLES IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR:**
   1. **Lexington & Concord –** Paul Revere’s famous ride announced the arrival of the British troops; first shot of the Revolutionary War fired.
   2. **Bunker Hill –** First major battle in the Revolutionary War.
   3. **Saratoga –** American victory over the British; the French supported the American cause after this battle.
   4. **Valley Forge –** Washington and his troops spent the winter of 1777 here.
   5. **Yorktown –** Washington defeated the British in one of the last major battles that led to the Treaty of Paris.
2. **WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE TREATY OF PARIS?**

This treaty called for Great Britain to recognize American independence. British troops were to be removed from America, and America was given the territory between the Mississippi River and the Allegheny Mountains.

1. **STRENGTHS OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**
   * + 1. permanent union of states to be called United States of America.
       2. people may travel freely between states.
       3. states maintain power to run own affairs.
2. **WEAKNESSES OF THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION**
   * + 1. Congress did not have power to regulate commerce.
       2. unanimous approval of states required to change or amend articles.
       3. no separation of powers.
       4. Congress did not have the power to tax.
3. **IDENTIFY: THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

This was written in 1776 in the American colonies; set forth a list of grievances against King George III to justify colonies severing ties with Great Britain; created the United States of America.

1. **IDENTIFY: THE CONSTITUTION – Preamble**

The 1st fundamental law of the United States; written in 1787

1. **IDENTIFY: THE BILL OF RIGHTS**

The first 10 amendments to the Constitution; The First Amendment guarantees freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right to peaceful assembly, and the right to petition.

1. **“When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another,…they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. We hold these truths to be self, evident, that all men are created equal. . .”**

**From which historical document does this passage come?**

* 1. Magna Carta
  2. **Declaration of Independence**
  3. Constitution
  4. Treaty of Paris

1. **“We the people of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure of domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this . . .”**

**From which historical document does this passage come?**

* 1. Magna Carta
  2. Declaration of Independence
  3. **Constitution**
  4. Treaty of Paris

1. **WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF EACH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT?**
   1. Legislative – makes the laws.
   2. Executive – enforces the laws.
   3. Judicial – interprets the law and uses the law to decide cases.
2. **WHY IS POWER DIVIDED IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT?**

Power is divided to create a check and balance system. No one person or group has total control over government power.

1. **WHAT WERE THE FEDERALIST PAPERS?**

These were articles written for a New York newspaper to show support for the ratification of the Constitution. John Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay published more than 80 essays defending the new Constitution.

1. **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND HAMILTON**

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| **JEFFERSON AND THE DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICANS** | **HAMILTON AND THE FEDERALISTS** |
| 1. **Party created in opposition to the Federalist party.** 2. **Wanted weaker federal government with most power assigned to the states.** 3. **Supported an economic policy that favored agriculture.** | 1. **Supported ratification of the Constitution to create a strong federal government.** 2. **Favored commerce and trade over agriculture.** 3. **Wanted to create a strong army and navy** |

1. **WHEN DID ALABAMA BECOME A STATE?**

Alabama became the 22nd state in 1819.

1. **HOW MANY CONSTITUTIONS HAS THE STATE OF ALABAMA RATIFIED?**

Alabama has ratified 6 Constitutions.

1. **WHAT IS THE DATE OF THE CURRENT ALABAMA CONSTITUTION?**

1901 is the date of the current constitution.

1. **AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION**: An Amendment to the Constitution is a change or an addition.
2. **AN EXAMPLE OF AN ELASTIC CLAUSE**: Article 1, Section 8 in the Constitution allows Congress to make laws that are “necessary and proper” and is known as the elastic clause. This clause gives Congress additional power to meet the changing needs of society. For example, Congress created the Air Force in 1947.
3. **13th Amendment**: Abolished slavery.
4. **14th Amendment**: guaranteed equal protection.
5. **15th Amendment**: voting rights for African American men.
6. **19th Amendment**: voting rights for women.
7. **HOW DID EACH AMENDMENT CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION?**
   * + 1. 16th Amendment (1913) – Permitted income tax
       2. 17th Amendment (1913) – Required the direct election of Senators
       3. 18th Amendment (1919) – Prohibited alcoholic beverages
8. **HOW DID THE SUPREME COURT RULING IN MARBURY VS MADISON HELP DEFINE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?** This established the precedent of judicial review. The Supreme Court may interpret a law and determine whether the law agrees with the Constitution.
9. **WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THIS IDEA:** 
   1. The United States should expand from ocean to ocean, from Atlantic to Pacific. It is our fate!

**Manifest Destiny**

1. **HOW DID THE SUPREME COURT RULING IN GIBBONS VS OGDEN HELP DEFINE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?** In Gibbons vs Ogden the Supreme Court ruled that Congress could regulate interstate commerce.
2. **WHO FOUGHT IN THE WAR OF 1812?**

The United States vs Great Britain and Native American nations.

1. **WHAT WERE SOME KEY ISSUES AND TACTICS OF THE WAR OF 1812?**

Some key issues included British interference with American shipping, impressments of American sailors, and westward expansion that encroached on Native American territory.

1. **WHAT WERE SOME KEY BATTLES OF THE WAR OF 1812?**

**Horseshoe Bend** – General Andrew Jackson defeated Creek Native Americans in Alabama in 1814.

**Ft. McHenry** – British troops invaded Baltimore. Francis Scott Key witnessed the bombs bursting over Ft. McHenry and wrote The Star Spangled Banner.

1. **WHAT WERE SOME OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR OF 1812?**
   * + 1. The Rise of Nationalism in the U.S. (which means pride in the nation).
       2. Native Americans lost land.
       3. The U.S. shipping resumed.
2. **EXPLAIN: *THE MONROE DOCTRINE***

In 1819 this stated that the American continents were no longer open to European Colonization. Any European interference in the Americas would be considered a hostile act toward the U.S.

**53.**  **EXPLAIN: *THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE***

In 1820 this admitted Maine as a free state and Missouri as a slave state to maintain a balance in the U.S. Senate.

**54. WHAT IS THE TRAIL OF TEARS?**

In the 1830s, thousands of Cherokee Indians were forced by the U.S. government to move west. About 4,000 Cherokee Indians died during this forced migration along this.

**55. WHICH PRESIDENT SIGNED THE INDIAN REMOVAL ACT? WHAT DID IT DO?**

President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act in 1830. Native Americans in Alabama signed treaties with the U.S. and ceded their land east of the Mississippi in exchange for western lands.

**56. EXPLAIN: *JACKSONIAN DEMOCRACY***

This is a period when the “common man” participated in the government. Andrew Jackson was the first president to be elected after many states allowed free white men without property to vote. His presidency was known for the Nullification Crisis, the Indian Removal Act, and the growth of democracy.

1. **DISCUSS THESE FACTORS THAT LED TO SECTIONAL DIVISION**:
   1. **Compromise of 1850** – New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and Utah became organized territories without mention of slavery. Slave trade was abolished in Washington, D.C., but slavery was still permitted. California was declared a free state.
   2. **Fugitive Slave Act** – This act required citizens to assist in the recovery of fugitive slaves and denied a fugitive’s right to a jury trial.
   3. **Dred Scott Decision** – The Supreme Court held that a slave was property, not a citizen, and had no rights under the Constitution. The Supreme Court also ruled that the federal government did not have the power to prohibit slavery in new territories.
2. **DISCUSS THESE FACTORS THAT LED TO SECTIONAL DIVISION:**
   1. **Kansas-Nebraska Act** – This act allowed citizens in these territories to vote on the question of allowing slavery. It repealed the Missouri Compromise.
   2. **Formation of Republican Party** – Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act founded the Republican Party. The majority of the members of this party supported abolition.
   3. **John Brown’s Raid** – In 1859, abolitionist John Brown led 21 men on a raid of the federal arsenal at Harper’s Ferry, Virginia to try to get weapons to give to slaves.
3. **THE WRITINGS OF AMERICAN AUTHORS DURING THE 1800-1870 ILLUSTRATED A DISTINCTLY AMERICAN CULTURE. WHAT THEMES DID THE FOLLOWING AUTHORS INCLUDE IN THEIR WORKS THAT ILLUSTRATED THIS CULTURE?**
   * + 1. Ralph Waldo Emerson – Transcendentalist
       2. Henry David Thoreau – Transcendentalist
       3. Emily Dickinson – Wrote poetry that included themes of love, nature and God and morality.
4. **MATCH THESE EVENTS TO THE TIMELINE BELOW:**
   * + 1. **Reconstruction Ends \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       2. **The Spanish American War \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       3. **California Gold Rush \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       4. **Civil War Begins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       5. **Trail of Tears Begins \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       6. **Mexican War \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900** |

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1. **WHAT WAS THE GOAL OF THE WOMEN’S RIGHTS REFORM MOVEMENT IN THE MID-1800S AND WHAT PEOPLE INFLUENCED THIS MOVEMENT?**

Women sought equal legal rights, including the right to own property and vote. Elizabeth Cady Stanton organized the 1848 Seneca Falls Convention, the first women’s rights convention. Susan B. Anthony supported women’s right to vote and the abolition of slavery (Women received the right to vote by constitutional amendment in 1920).

1. **WHAT WAS THE ABOLITION MOVEMENT? WHO WERE SOME PROMINENT PEOPLE INVOLVED IN THIS MOVEMENT?**

The abolition movement sought an end to slavery. Fredrick Douglass escaped slavery and was an abolitionist leader. Harriet Tubman led slaves to freedom along the Underground Railroad. William Lloyd Garrison was a writer who called for slavery’s end. Harriet Beecher Stowe authored Uncle Tom’s Cabin, an anti-slavery novel.

1. **WHAT WERE 2 ACTS THAT CONGRESS PASSED IN 1862 THAT WERE IMPORTANT TO FARMERS? WHICH ACT RESULTED IN THE CREATION OF AUBURN UNIVERSITY?**

The Morrill Land Grant Act and the Homestead Act were passed in 1862. The Homestead Act gave western land to people willing to farm it and the Morrill Land Grant Act created agricultural and mechanical colleges in each state; this Act resulted in the creation of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Alabama which later became known as Auburn University.

1. **WHAT WAS THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION?**

This was a document that President Abraham Lincoln issued to free all slaves on January 1, 1863.

1. **DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING EVENTS THAT BEGAN THE MILITARY DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERACY:**
   1. **The Battle of Gettysburg** – This was where the Union General George Meade defeated the Confederate General Robert E. Lee in the battle of Gettysburg (Pennsylvania). More men, from both sides, fought and died in this battle than in any other Civil War battle.
   2. **The Battle of Vicksburg** – This was the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River. Union General Ulysses S. Grant captured Vicksburg, and the Mississippi River came to Union control.
   3. **Sherman’s March to the Sea** – This occurred after the fall of Atlanta in 1864. This march called for the destruction of everything in the path to the sea. The march sparked Southern anger and resentment toward Union troops because of the burning and destruction involved.
2. **DISCUSS THE FOLLOWING AS THEY PERTAIN TO ALABAMA’S SECESSION:**
   * + 1. **January, 1861**
       2. **Republic of Alabama**
       3. **Montgomery**
       4. **Confederate States of America (CSA)**
       5. **Winston County, Alabama**
       6. **Fort Sumter**
       7. **May, 1865**

In January 1861, the Alabama secession convention met in Montgomery. The delegates voted to secede and even though there were pockets of resistance to secession, Alabama became the Republic of Alabama. Winston County and other northern Alabama areas remained loyal to the Union. Montgomery became the provisional capital of the Confederate States of America (CSA). In April 1861, Fort Sumter fell to the Union army, and Alabama went to war. In May 1865, Alabama troops surrendered and Alabama became the last organized CSA state east of the Mississippi to surrender.

1. **WHAT WAS RECONSTRUCTION?**

This was the period of reunion and change following the Civil War.

1. **WHEN WAS RECONSTRUCTION?**

1865-1877

1. **WHAT WERE CARPETBAGGERS AND SCALAWAGS?**

Carpetbaggers were Northerners who settled in the South. Scalawags were Southerners in the Republican Party.

1. **WHAT WERE THE GOALS OF RECONSTRUCTION?**

Reconstruction rebuilt the South’s economy and changed laws to allow more rights for African-American citizens.

1. **EXPLAIN SOME OF THE PROBLEMS THAT ALABAMA FARMERS ENCOUNTERED AFTER THE CIVIL WAR?**

After the Civil War, most African-Americans and poor whites had no land of their own. They had to work for large landowners who had little cash to pay them. Sharecropping and tenant farming developed. There was a slump in cotton crops, and the declining prices of farm products and high freight rates imposed on farmers by the railroad led to many hardships.

1. **WHAT WAS THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?**

The Industrial Revolution was the change from a traditional, agricultural economy to an industrial economy.

1. **WHAT CAUSED THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION?**

Discoveries in Science and improvements in technology led to the Industrial Revolution. New Inventions made production faster and less expensive.

1. **HOW DID THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AFFECT THE LIVES OF THE PEOPLE INVOLVED?**

Some effects: many people moved to cities to work in factories (urbanization). Overall, the standard of living improved and the population grew. The price of goods fell while production and pollution increased. Workers had repetitive, sometimes dangerous jobs. Unions developed to address workers’ problems.

1. **DEFINE URBANIZATION.**

The transition from a rural society to a predominantly urban society.

1. **EXPLAIN HOW URBANIZATION IMPACTS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, POPULATION GROWTH, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE.**

Urbanization results in large populations centers with high concentrations of business and industry. The operation of industries widens the job market but may also result in environmental damage to the air and water from discharge of pollutants. Crowded living conditions and transportation problems may also affect the quality of life of urban dwellers. Despite problems, the excitement of the city attracted many people.

1. **MATCH THESE EVENTS TO THE TIMELINE BELOW:**
   * + 1. **World War I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       2. **Great Depression \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       3. **Plessy vs Ferguson \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       4. **World War II \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**
       5. **Spanish-American War \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

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| **1890 1900 1910 1920 1930 1940 1950** |

**A C E**

1. **WHAT WERE JIM CROW LAWS?**

Laws that segregated (separated) the races in the South and were designed to give minorities second-class status.

1. **WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?**

Unfair treatment of a person or group based on prejudice.

1. **WHAT WAS PLESSY VS FERGUSON?**

Supreme Court decision (1896) which ruled that separate accommodations for African-Americans were legal if they were equal.

1. **EXPLAIN: *THE BEGINNINGS OF THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE*.**

The state of Alabama established Tuskegee School after being influenced by a former slave and a former slave owner to educate newly freed people and their children. The school opened in 1881. Booker T. Washington became the first principal of the school. In 1896, he hired George Washington Carver to direct the agricultural program.

1. **WHAT CAUSED THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR?**
   * + - 1. The U.S. sought to expand its economic position and influence outside its borders. This would lead to imperialism. One area of interest was Cuba, a colony that was seeking independence from Spain.
         2. Many Americans were outraged by Spain’s harsh control of the rebellious Cuban people.
         3. The sinking of the U.S.S. Maine in 1898 prompted the U.S. to declare war.
2. **WHAT IS YELLOW JOURNALISM?**

Type of sensational, biased, and often false reporting for the sake of attracting readers – very prevalent prior to the Spanish-American War

1. **WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR?**
   * + - 1. Cuba gained its independence; the U.S. was able to gain the favorable trade relationship it sought with Cuban businesses.
         2. The U.S. acquired Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Guam.
2. **WHAT WAS THE PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT?**

It was a political philosophy developed in the 1890’s that represented the interests of the people over the interests of big business.

* 1. **HOW DID THE PROGRESSIVES FEEL ABOUT THE FOLLOWING:**
     + 1. **ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION –** they favored anti-trust laws.
       2. **URBAN LIFE –** they envisioned cities that were clean, safe, provided jobs and fair wages.
       3. **CONSERVATISM – t**hey supported the conservation of the land.
       4. **PUBLIC SCHOOLS –** they supported the idea of free public education for all children.
       5. **CHILD LABOR –** they wanted to regulate child labor.

1. **IN WHICH DECADE WAS WORLD WAR I FOUGHT?**

World War I was fought from 1914-1918.

1. **EXPLAIN EACH CAUSE OF WORLD WAR I.**
   1. **NATIONALISM –** Extreme national pride led to plans for expansion and a willingness to fight.
   2. **IMPERIALISM –** Western nations competed for the power and wealth that they gained from the colonies in Asia and Africa. This competition led to anger, jealousy, and grudges among Western nations.
   3. **MILITARISM –** Nations armed themselves, making an armed conflict quicker to start with more lethal results.
   4. **SYSTEMS OF ALLIANCES –** Nations signed mutual defense agreements with some of their neighbors; when one member of the alliance fought, they all fought.
   5. **Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand –** prompted WWI
2. **WHEN DID THE U.S. ENTER WORLD WAR I (1914-1918)?**

The U.S. entered the war in 1917.

1. **SOLDIERS DUG TRENCHES IN WORLD WAR I AND STAYED THERE FOR MANY MONTHS. WHAT CAUSED THE DEATHS OF MILLIONS OF MEN IN THE TRENCHES?**

A new weapon, the machine gun, made it deadly to climb out of a trench. Disease killed many men in trenches. Poison gas was used on men in trenches, and the airplane was used to find the position of the enemy.

1. **EXPLAIN EACH RESULT OF WWI:**
   1. **THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS –** An international organization was formed to allow nations to discuss problems and prevent war; the U.S. did not join.
   2. **THE GREAT DEPRESSION –** A worldwide depression started in the decade after the end of the war.
   3. **REBELLION IN THE COLONIES –** Colonists wanted freedom.
   4. **DISARMAMENT –** Losing nations were forced to disarm; they resented it and defied the order.
   5. **RISE OF DICTATORS –** After the war and during the Great Depression strong leaders (for example, Adolf Hitler) gained power in many nations.
2. **IDENTIFY EACH TERM FROM THE 1930S:** 
   1. **THE GREAT DEPRESSION –** A worldwide economic crisis, 1929-1940; the stock market crashed; banks failed; millions were out of work.
   2. **THE DUST BOWL –** A drought and overfarming caused a large area of the central U.S. to turn to dust. Many residents fled to the West, especially California.
   3. **THE NEW DEAL –** President Franklin Roosevelt’s plan for relief, recovery, and reform during the Great Depression. Relief helped the poor, recovery got the economy going again, and reform changed the economy to prevent another depression.
3. **WHAT WAS A HOOVERVILLE?**

Nickname given to shantytowns in the United States during the Depression – After Herbert Hoover

1. **HOW DID THE NEW DEAL CHANGE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS?**

For the first time, the U.S. government became involved in many aspects of business by regulating business activities.

1. **IN WHICH DECADE WAS MOST OF WORLD WAR II FOUGHT?**

World War II was fought from 1939-1945.

1. **EXPLAIN EACH CAUSE OF WWII:**
   1. **AGGRESSION/EXPANSION –** Both Germany and Japan sought to take control of other countries by force and intimidation.
   2. **APPEASEMENT –** Britain chose to give in to (appease) Hitler’s conquest of Czechoslovakia and Austria.
   3. **REVENGE –** Germany sought revenge against the Allies for the harsh terms of surrender after WWI.
2. **WHAT WAS THE HOLOCAUST?**

The name given to the mass slaughter of Jews and other groups by the Nazis during World War II

1. **WHAT EVENT PROMPTED THE U.S. TO ENTER WORLD WAR II? WHAT WAS THE DATE?**

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. December 7th 1941.

1. **WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF WORLD WAR II?**
   * + 1. Approximately 55 million people were killed.
       2. European nations and Japan sustained millions of dollars in damage.
       3. Germany and Japan were defeated and placed under Allied control.
       4. The United States rebuilt Germany and Europe with the Marshall Plan and also rebuilt Japan under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur.
       5. The United Nations was formed to prevent future wars and aggression.
       6. The state of Israel was formed as a homeland for Jews.
2. **WHAT WERE INTERNMENT CAMPS?**

Internment camps were used to relocate people of Japanese ancestry into camps so that they could be monitored closely by the U.S. government

1. **WHAT WERE V-J DAY AND V-E DAY?**

V-J Day – August 15, 1945 – The day that Japan surrendered

V-E Day – May 8, 1945 – “Victory in Europe” - The day after Germany surrendered