

Enlightenment

- 17th century intellectual movement
- Worked to limit power of government & church
- Locke believed job of government was to protect rights of the people or be overthrown.
- Enlightenment Thinkers:
 - Locke= Natural Rights
 - Montesquieu= Separation of Powers
 - Voltaire= Freedom of Speech
- Enlightenment Ideas led to:
 - American Revolution, U.S. Constitution & Bill of Rights, French Revolution, Latin American wars for independence
- Divine Right= Believe that god puts monarch on throne
- Philosophes: French philosopher

Industrial Revolution

- Improved technology in agriculture increased output
- Industrial Revolution begins in Great Britain
- Many move from rural areas to cities to find work
- Industrialization results in urbanization-growth of cities
 - Poor living conditions- slums
- Working conditions in factories: dangerous, long hours, little pay
 - Women & children also work in factories
 - Led to rise of organized labor- Unions
 - Demand better pay, shorter hours, benefits
- Assembly Line allows for mass production, prices begin to fall
- Middle Class begins to develop as the standard of living begins to rise
- Populism & Progressivism are movements that develop in response to the poor living & working conditions
- Immigration to the United States increases because of the availability of jobs
 - Received low pay
 - Often established own section of city

Imperialism

- Imperialism: Strong nation has political, economic, & social control over a weaker nation
- White Man's Burden- Idea that the west must "civilize" backward nations
- Colonial Powers force their culture & political systems on their colonies
- The colony exists to benefit the colonial power
- Imperialism was fueled by the need for markets & resources for industrialization
- U.S. becomes imperialist power after the Spanish-American War
 - U.S. acquired Guam, Puerto Rico, & Philippines
- American businesses fueled U.S. acquisition of Hawaii
- President Teddy Roosevelt has "Big Stick" policy
 - U.S. builds Panama Canal & intervenes in Latin America
- Results
 - Japan modernizes to protect herself from imperialist take over
 - China is separated into Spheres of Influence
 - U.S. supports an Open Door Policy in China
 - Struggles in African nations directly linked to past imperialist policies

World War I

- 4 M.A.I.N. Causes: militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism
- First modern war: advanced weapons are used
 - Submarines, machine guns, tanks, planes, gas
- Assassination of archduke immediate cause of the war
- Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria
- Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, & U.S.
- U.S. Involvement:
 - Initially neutral, sell supplies to both sides
 - German unrestricted submarine war policy- reason for U.S. entry
 - U.S. involvement led to defeat of Central Powers
 - Great Migration- many African Americans move North for jobs in defense plants
 - 14 Points- President Wilson's plan for a lasting peace
 - Not as harsh as Treaty of Versailles
- Treaty of Versailles
 - Ends WWI, very harsh towards Germany
- Results
 - League of Nations established to prevent war
 - Fails
 - no power to prevent aggression
 - U.S. doesn't join
 - Causes: Russian Revolution, Great Depression, Rise of Dictators, & WWII

Treaty of Versailles

- War Guilt Clause- Germany solely responsible for war
- Germany must pay \$billions in reparations(damages)
- Severely limits size of German military
- Germany cannot manufacture war materials
- Germany lost all overseas colonies
- Poland becomes an independent nation
- Alsace Lorraine & Saar Valley (industrial Area) taken from

Between the Wars

- U.S. returns to isolationist policy- distraught over monetary & human cost of WWI
- Red Scare= fear of communism
 - Result of Communist revolution in Russia
 - Restricted immigration to the U.S.
- Harlem Renaissance- Glorification of the accomplishments of African Americans
 - Music, writers
 - Part of Civil Rights Movement following WWI
- 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote
- Causes of Great Depression (1929-41)
 - Bank failures
 - Overproduction
 - Overspending
 - stock market crash
- FDR's plan to combat the depression was called the New Deal

Cold War

- End of WWII U.S. & Soviet Union become suspicious of each others motives & policies
 - Compete in arms & space race
- U.S. foreign policy based on containment of communism
- Soviet Union controls much of Eastern Europe, referred to as Iron Curtain or Soviet Bloc
- Marshall Plan was U.S. program to rebuild Europe after WWII
 - Plan rejected by Soviet Union
 - Plan weakened appeal of communism in Western Europe
- Korean Conflict helps Truman gain support for massive U.S. military build-up
- Soviet Union & U.S. disagree over Berlin
 - Berlin Airlift & Berlin wall
- Castro comes to power in Cuba allies with the Soviet Union
- Cuban Missiles Crisis
 - Soviet Union attempts to install nuclear missiles in Cuba
 - War is prevented with the U.S. when Khrushchev backs down & removes the missiles
- Vietnam War begins when Communist North Vietnam invades South Vietnam
 - U.S. aids South Vietnam because of the Domino Theory

World War II

- Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, & Japan
- Allied Powers: Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union
- U.S. enters war when Japan attacks U.S. base at Pearl Harbor
- Japanese-Americans are forced to live in internment camps
- Women work in factories to help the war effort
- African Americans continue to migrate north for factory jobs
- War ends when U.S. drops two atomic bombs on Japan
- Results of war
 - Millions of refugees- people left homeless because of war
 - Many European colonies receive their independence
 - United Nations established to preserve world peace
 - Nation of Israel established
 - Arab-Israeli conflict begins
 - U.S. & Soviet Union emerge as world's "super powers"
 - Atomic bombs begin arms race between U.S. & Soviet Union

Civil Rights Movement

- Jim Crow Laws allow for the legal separation of races (segregation)
 - Upheld by Supreme Court in Plessey v. Ferguson
- Brown v. board of Education declares segregation unconstitutional
 - Overtures Plessey v. Ferguson
- Civil disobedience: legal form of protest to bring about government change. Example: boycott

1950s-1960s

- U.S. economy was strong following WWII
- Cities suffer financially as middle class moves to suburbs
- Baby Boomers: large increase in birthrate following WWII
- McCarthyism: campaign to root out communism in U.S... (red scare)
- Technological advancements created more leisure time upper & middle class

O.G.T. SOCIAL STUDIES TEST: QUICK STUDY GUIDE

Forms of Government

1. Monarchy
 - a. All monarchs gain power through heredity
 - b. Types
 - i. Absolute: monarchs has sole control over government
 1. People have few or no rights
 - ii. Limited: Power of monarch limited by constitution and/or parliament
 1. some monarchs are figureheads- they have no real power
 - c. Divine Right- Believe that monarch was put on throne by God.
 - d. Titles- king/queen, emperor/empress, czar/czarina
2. Dictator
 - a. Usually comes to power through military force
 - b. Has absolute power
 - c. When a dictator is removed from power there is no clear succession
 - d. People have few or no rights
 - e. Oligarchy- like a dictatorship except a small group rules instead of a single person
3. Democracy
 - a. Government by the people
 - b. Types
 - i. Direct: the people directly vote on all matters
 - ii. Representative(Indirect): the people elect representatives to make decisions for them
 - c. Power is limited by the constitution & regular elections
4. Theocracy
 - a. No separation of church & state

U.S. Constitution/Government

1. Constitution known as the Supreme Law of the Land
2. Only way to change the Constitution is through the amendment process
3. The U.S. government can only limit or place restrictions your rights if: clear & present danger, public safety, national security, libel, & equal opportunity
 - Schenck v. U.S. established clear & present danger
4. The three branches of government (executive, legislative, & judicial) operate on a system of checks & balances.

Amendments

- 1st= Freedom of press, religion, petition, assembly, & speech
- 13th- Abolished slavery
- 14th= Citizenship to everyone born in U.S.
- 15th= Right to vote to all adult males
- 16th= Government can collect income tax
- 17th- Direct election of senators (Progressive Reform)
- 19th: women's suffrage(voting)
- 24th= Outlaws literacy test & poll taxes as requirements for voting
- 26th= lowers voting age to 18

Supreme Court Cases

1. Plessey v. Ferguson: declared segregation legal
2. Brown v. Board of Education: segregation illegal
 - a. Overturns Plessey v. Ferguson
3. Bakke v. CA- allows for affirmative action

Economics

1. Types of Economies
 - a. Command: all economic decisions made by the government
 - b. Market: Businesses privately owned,
 - c. Mixed: Combination of privately owned & government controlled businesses
2. Trade:
 - a. Definition: buying, selling, & exchanging of goods within & between countries.
 - b. Exports: products leaving a country
 - c. Imports: products entering a country
 - d. Trade Imbalance occurs when a country's imports and exports are not equal
 - i. More imports than exports hurt a country's economy
 - e. Tariff is a tax placed on imports to protect domestic products.
 - f. Embargo/blockade: a country refuses to trade with another country for political or economic reason
3. Taxes
 - a. Government raises money(revenue) by collecting taxes
 - i. 16th amendment
4. Congress created the Federal Reserve to manage the nation's economy. The Federal Reserve sets monetary policy
 - a. Set the interest rate: raise rate to get people to save, lower rate to get

Geography

1. Region: an area with one or more common characteristics or feature.
 - a. Geographic region (Rocky Mountains), Political Region (U.S.A.), Cultural region (Middle East)
2. Geographic changes over time as a result of human activity. Human activities such as mining & logging will change the physical geography of an area.
3. Technology has impacted the way humans deal with the natural geography of an area. Advanced transportation allows for the settlement in remote areas. Technology also allows for the diffusion(transfer) of ideas from one place to another.
4. throughout history people have migrated(moved) for political, social, economic, & environmental reasons.
5. immigration: movement into a country
6. emigration: movement out of a country
7. globalization: the act, process, or policy of making something worldwide in scope or application
8. indigenous: native to an area
9. interdependence: being mutually dependent
10. topography: graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map

Skills & Methods

1. source: a person or document that provides information
2. Both primary & secondary sources contain some level of biasness(prejudice) information.
3. A credible or reliable source is one in which you can trust the author.
4. Propaganda is used to persuade someone to your point a view
5. A thesis must be supported by evidence contained within the paper(source)
6. When completing a research project you must collect data, refine your topic(according to the data collected), develop and support a thesis.
7. logical fallacies: statements or arguments based on a false or invalid inference
8. Unstated assumptions: supporting ideas that are not explicitly presented in the source.
9. stereotype: an oversimplified opinion or idea

Vocabulary

1. analyze: critically look at something and come to a decision.
2. critique: make a judgment about something.
3. define: give the meaning to something
4. demonstrate: show that something is true or false by using evidence or reasoning
5. determine: come to a conclusion about something
6. evaluate: make judgments about some idea using evidence
7. explain: provide reasons for something in order to make it clear and understandable
8. trace: provide a brief account of the main ideas following the progress or history of the subject

Hints for Writing Short & Extended Responses

1. Understand the question: read the question carefully.
 - a. Four point responses should consist of four separate ideas or pieces of evidence
 - b. Two point responses should consist of two separate ideas or pieces of evidence
2. Think through your answer: You may write a brief outline before writing your answer
3. State the main idea of your answer: Topic sentence
4. Provide supporting evidence: This is the 2 or 4 pieces of evidence that supports your thesis statement
5. Conclude your answer: summarize the main ideas in your answer