TEXAS ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS CORRELATION TO APUSH UNIT (PARTIAL PERIOD 7 OF FRAMEWORK, 1929-1945 IS UNIT 7)

Objective: Analyze main events from the Progressive Era through the Roaring Twenties that correlate to the specific objectives for the Texas end-of-course

exam (S.T.A.A.R. Test). This is the second "essential TEKS" activity that has a major correlation to the state exam, because the grade level class

begins their study with the Gilded Age. In APUSH, on the other hand, we begin with Columbus!

Directions: Review the T.E.K.S. by reviewing the objectives and principles outlined and completing the historical review and analysis in the spaces provided.

When you finish the review, log into Canvas and take the Unit 6 TEKS review quiz.

Period 7, 1890-1930; Progressive Era and America's Rise to Power, and the Roaring Twenties,

Key Concepts from the Revised 2015 College Board Framework for APUSH

Key Concept 7.1: Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

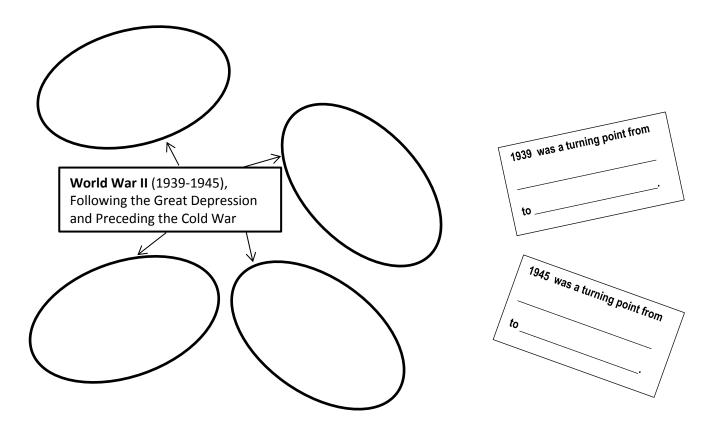
Key Concept 7.2: Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

Key Concept 7.3: Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

1. Complete the graphic below by identifying major characteristics for each era and identify significant turning points.

T.E.K.S.- (2) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.

- (A) identify the major characteristics that define the era.
- (B) identify the major eras in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.
- (C) apply absolute and relative chronology through the sequencing of significant individuals, events, and time periods.
- (D) Explain the significance of the following years as turning points: 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins)



2. Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression.

T.E.K.S. (16) Economics. The student understands significant economic developments between World War I and World War II.

- (B) identify the causes of the Great Depression, including the impact of tariffs on world trade, stock market speculation, bank failures, and the monetary policy of the Federal Reserve System
- (C) analyze the effects of the Great Depression on the U.S. economy and society such as widespread unemployment and deportation and repatriation of people of European and Mexican heritage

The following list of key terms (highlighted in the TEKS above and in chart below as well as elaborated in course content) represent important – tested content for the end of course exam. It is important to keep in mind that knowing simple definitions (historical content) is important, however you must also be able to analyze that content on a higher level if you intend to earn a commended score. Complete the chart by finishing each topical analysis. Highlight key ideas/terms as you include them in your analysis. The entries that have been completed for you should set the standard of your entries!

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and analysis of causes and effects of the Great Depression
Great Depression	<u>DEFINITIONs</u> The <u>Great Depression</u> is the era beginning with the <u>stock market crash of 1929</u> and ending with WWII There were many causes including personal debt created by buying on credit or installment plan (pre-curser to the credit card), the gap between rich and poor which led to a significant part of the
Personal debt, buying on credit, installment plans	population being unable to purchase goods in a growing market and unable to save money, stock market speculation (buying stocks with hopes of reselling them at higher price) which led to over inflated prices, continued failure in the agricultural sector which led to forecloses and bank failures lack of regulation to prevent corrupt banking practices such as using deposits to gamble on the stock
Gap between rich and poor	market, and a global economy struggling post WWI. <mark>Unemployment</mark> is the percentage of people who want to work and cannot find a job. During the depression this number skyrocketed to more than 25%. Anything over 10% is and indication of a severe recession or depression. The Dust Bowl was a
Stock market speculation	natural disaster in the Midwest caused by drought and years of dry farming. Dorothea Lange and John Steinbeck documented life in the Great Depression through photography and literature, respectfully. The high <mark>tariff</mark> of 1930 (Smoot-Hawley) worsened the depression by reducing trade as
Agricultural foreclosures, Unregulated banks, Bank failures	reciprocal tariffs were placed on U.S. exports. Monetary policy of the Federal Reserve (FED) in response to the depression was to raise interest rates (shrink money supply) which lengthened the depression. Nativism worsened as jobs were fewer which led to the Mexican Repatriation Act (sending Mexicans back to Mexico) which also resulted in American citizens being deported to Mexico. Latin Americans were not included in the Immigration Acts of the 1920s, and many Mexicans had fled to America during the Mexican Revolution during the Progressive Era. Mexicans also faced discrimination and
Global economy	segregation as did other non-Whites. EXPLANATIONS OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION
Monetary policy of FED	
Tariffs	
Unemployment	
Deportation and repatriation, Mexican Repatriation Act, segregation	
Dust Bowl	
Dorothea Lange	
John Steinbeck	

Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression.

T.E.K.S. (16) Economics. The student understands significant economic developments between World War I and World War II.

(E) describe how various New Deal agencies and programs, including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Social Security Administration continue to affect lives of U.S. citizens.

Key Terms &	Definitions and analysis of causes and effects of the Great Depression
Examples	DEFINITIONS
Great	<u>DEFINITIONS</u>
Depression	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	
Fireside chats	
New Deal policies Relief, CCC, WPA, FERA, PWA, TVA, First Hundred Days, Banking Holiday, HOLC Recovery, NRA, AAA, FHA Reform Wagner Act (aka National Labor Relations Act), Fair Labor Standards Act, Glass-Steagall	EXPLANATIONS OF HOW THE NEW DEAL CONTINUES TO IMPACT AMERICANS
Banking Act - FDIC, SEC, Social Security Administration, Gold standard, Keynesian economic theory, pump priming	

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Analyze the causes and effects of the Great Depression.

T.E.K.S. (26) Culture. The student understands how people from various groups contribute to our national identity

(D) identify the political, social, and economic contributions of women such as Eleanor Roosevelt to American society.

(19) Government. The student understands changes over time in the role of government

(A) evaluate the impact of New Deal legislation on the historical roles of state and federal government

(B) explain constitutional issues raised by federal government policy changes during times of significant events, including the Great Depression

(16) Economics. The student understands significant economic developments between World War I and World War II.

(D) compare the New Deal policies and its opponents' approaches to resolving the economic effects of the Great Depression

(20) Government. The student understands the changing relationships among the three branches of the federal government.

(B) evaluate the impact of relationships among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, including Franklin D. Roosevelt's [court packing plan] attempt to increase number of U.S. Supreme Court justices...

Key Terms &	
Examples	Definitions and analysis of causes and effects of the Great Depression
	DEFINITIONs
Great Depression	
Great Depression	
Franklin D. Roosevelt	
Eleanor Roosevelt	
Frances Perkins	
Opponents, Huey Long, Dr. Francis Townsend, Father Charles Coughlin, Liberty League, Supreme Court	
Role of state and federal government,	
legislative, executive, judicial branches	
Constitutional issues, Court packing plan	
	EXPLANATIONS OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION

11. Explain the causes of World War II.

T.E.K.S. (7) History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in World War II (A) identify reasons for U.S. involvement in World War II, including Italian, German, and Japanese dictatorships and their aggression, especially the attack on Pearl Harbor

Definitions and analysis of causes and effects of World War II
DEFINITIONs
EXPLANATIONs OF CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF WWII

12. Explain how Franklin Roosevelt mobilized for war.

T.E.K.S. (7) History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in World War II (B) evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II, including domestic industry's rapid mobilization for the war effort (C) analyze the function of the U.S. Office of War Information (G) explain the home front and how American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel, including high levels of military enlistment; volunteerism; the purchase of war bonds; Victory Gardens;

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and analysis of mobilizing for World War II
	DEFINITIONs
Mobilization Rationing Reciprocal Trade Agreement	
U.S. Office of War Information	
Military Enlistment, Volunteerism, Liberty Bonds, Victory Gardens	EXPLANATIONS OF HOW THE U.S. MOBILIZED FOR WWII Before entering the war officially, FDR began producing goods for war and preparing for a draft. Industries shifted from consumer goods to war materials. Tariffs were reduced to increase the U.S. ability to supply the Allies. After Pearl Harbor American were united overwhelmingly behind the effort which led to high level of voluntary participation in conservation and rationing efforts to support the war effort. The Office of War Information was similar to eh Committee on Public Information from WWI which rallied people with propaganda and information on how they could help the U.S. win the war. Funding the war was also similar to WWI with the sale of Liberty Bonds and taxes.

13. Analyze the impact of the war effort on the home front.

T.E.K.S. (7) History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in World War II (G) explain the home front and how American patriotism inspired exceptional actions by citizens and military personnel, including the bravery and contributions of the Tuskegee Airmen, the Flying Tigers, and the Navajo Code Talkers; and opportunities and obstacles for women and ethnic minorities. (17) Economics. The student understands the economic effects of World War II (A) describe the economic effects of World War II on the home front such as the end of the Great Depression, rationing, and increased opportunity for women and minority employment

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and analysis of causes and effects of World War II
World War II	DEFINITIONs World War II created many jobs and fueled economic recovery and the end of the Great Depression. Job opportunities for African Americans included war industries following A. Philip
Home Front	Randolph's threat to march on Washington and FDR's agreement to desegregate war industries.
Tuskegee Airmen	African American fighter group, Tuskegee Airmen became renowned as the most effective and trustworthy escorts/pilots. Flying Tigers were American and Chinese pilots working together. WASPS were Women Air Force Service Pilots, and Rosie the Riveter was a song and image
Flying Tigers	celebrating the efforts of women in the workforce including factory work. Native Americans
Navajo Code Talkers	served as Navajo Code Talkers using their native language as an unbreakable code. Support on the Home Front was overwhelming with many efforts to conserve and support the troops.
Women Rosie the Riveter Women's Army Corps (WACS), WASPS	EXPLANATIONS OF HOW WWII IMPACTED THE HOME FRONT
ethnic minorities A. Philip Randolph	
Great Depression	

14. Analyze major issues regarding civil liberties and racism during WWII.

T.E.K.S. (7) History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in World War II (B) evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II (D) analyze major issues of World War II, including the Holocaust; the internment of German, Italian, and Japanese Americans and Executive Order 9066; (E) analyze major military events of World War II, including the liberation of concentration camps

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and analysis of causes and effects of World War II
World War II	DEFINITIONs
Franklin D. Roosevelt	
Holocaust Zionism Liberation of concentration camps	EXPLANATIONS OF WWII IMPACT ON CIVIL LIBERTIES
Executive Order 9066, Japanese Internment, Korematsu v. U.S.	

16. Analyze the methods used to achieve victory in WWII.

- T.E.K.S. (7) History. The student understands the domestic and international impact of U.S. participation in World War II
 - (B) evaluate the domestic and international leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman during World War II, including the U.S. relationship with its allies
 - (D) analyze major issues of World War II, including the development of conventional and atomic weapons;
 - (E) analyze major military events of World War II, including the Battle of Midway, the U.S. military advancement through the Pacific Islands, the Bataan Death March, the invasion of Normandy, fighting the war on multiple fronts
 - (F) evaluate the military contributions of leaders during World War II, including Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, Douglas MacArthur, Chester A. Nimitz, George Marshall, and George Patton
 - (26) Culture. The student understands how people from various groups contribute to our national identity
 - (F) Discuss the importance of Congressional Medal of Honor recipients, including individuals of all races and genders such as Vernon J. Baker
 - (27) Science, Technology, and Society The student understands the impact of science, and technology on the economic development of the United States.
 - (B) explain how specific needs result in scientific discoveries and technological innovations in... the military, and medicine...

Key Terms & Examples	Definitions and analysis of World War II
Franklin Roosevelt	DEFINITIONs
Harry Truman	
WWII Multiple Fronts	
Conventional and Atomic Weapons Albert Einstein Manhattan Project Hiroshima, Nagasaki	
Battle of Midway	
Battle of the Bulge	
Bataan Death March	
Pacific Islands Island Hopping Douglas MacArthur	
Chester A. Nimitz	EXPLANATIONS OF WWII EFFORTS
George Marshall	
George Patton	
Omar Bradley	
Vernon J. Baker	
Normandy, D-Day Dwight Eisenhower	