

Name: _____ Class Period: _____

ESSENTIAL TEKS

TEXAS ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS CORRELATION TO APUSH UNIT 6 – 1890-1929 (PARTIAL PERIOD 7 OF FRAMEWORK)

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.

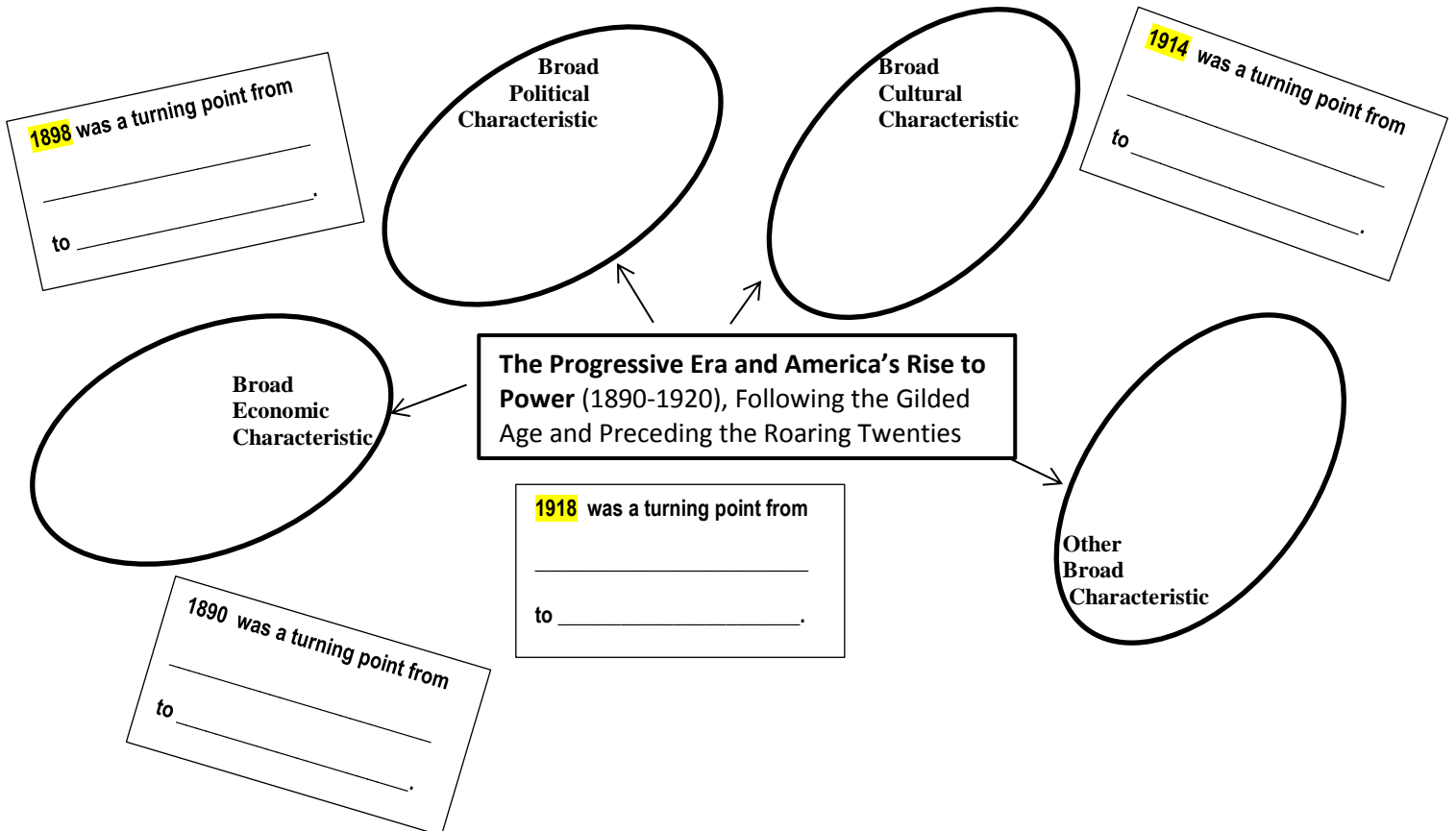
T.E.K.S.- (2) History. The student understands traditional historical points of reference in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.

(A) identify the **major characteristics** that define the era.

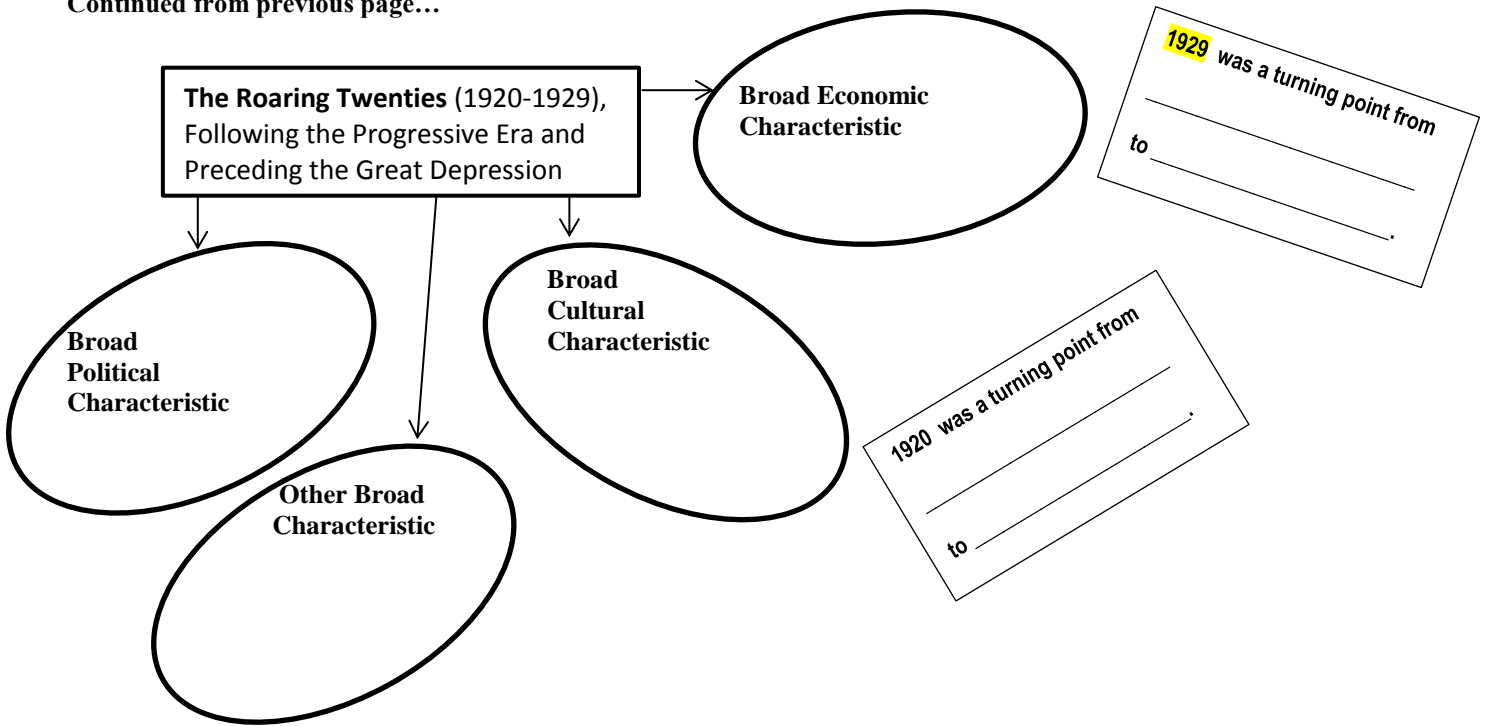
(B) identify the **major eras** in U.S. history from 1877 to the present.

(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: **1898 (Spanish-American War), 1914-1918 (World War I), 1929 (the Great Depression begins)**



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2. Explain the impact and significance of the *Plessy* ruling.

T.E.K.S. (21) Government. The student understands the impact of constitutional issues on American society
 (A) analyze the effects of landmark U.S. Supreme Court decisions... such as... *Plessy v. Ferguson*

The 1896 *Plessy v. Ferguson* Supreme Court ruling stated that...

The impact of this ruling was...

Explain the connection between this case and the Civil War Amendments.

Explain the significance of this ruling to Progressive Era reform efforts and culture conflicts of the 1920s.

3. Explain the physical and human geographic impact of the Panama Canal and the Dust Bowl.

T.E.K.S. (12) Geography. The student understands the impact of geographic factors on major events.
 (A) analyze the impact of **physical and human geographic factors** on the **Panama Canal**...

Complete the chart by defining the era for each event in the first column, and then listing and defining the items highlighted in this objective. The entries that have been completed for you should serve as examples of quality answers.

Historical Era, Absolute and Relative	Event With Definition	Human Geography	Physical Geography
The era is...			
Absolute Chronology...		<i>The US supported the revolution of this country and in exchange was given permission to build this and control a territory 5 miles around it. The US gave back control in the 1990s.</i>	<i>48 miles of international waterways between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean that saves the 8,000 mile journey around the southern tip of South America. (Cape Horn)</i>
Relative Chronology...			

4. Explain the causes and effects of the Migration.

T.E.K.S. (13) Geography. The student understands the causes and effects of **migration and immigration** on American society.
 (A) analyze the causes and effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States, including...**western expansion**, **rural to urban** migration, [and] the **Great Migration**...

Event & Definition	Push/Pull Factor - cause	Consequence of Event - effect
Westward expansion, 1607-1890		
Rural to Urban internal migration, 1865-1920s...		
Great Migration (~1910-1930) ...	<i>African Americans moved north and west to seek employment opportunities in industrial cities. They were escaping racism, sharecropping, and tenant farming.</i>	<i>Urban populations of African Americans increased dramatically. Organizations like the NAACP were formed. Some of the new neighborhoods became vibrant centers of African American culture, such as Harlem.</i>

5. Analyze the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War, and explain how and why America expanded overseas.

<p>T.E.K.S. (4) History. The student understands the emergence of the United States as a world power between 1898 and 1920.</p> <p>(A) explain why significant events, policies, and individuals such as the Spanish-American War, U.S. expansionism, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Theodore Roosevelt, Sanford B. Dole, and missionaries moved the United States into the position of a world power;</p> <p>(B) evaluate American expansionism, including acquisitions such as Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico;</p> <p>(15) Economics. The student understands domestic and foreign issues related to U.S. economic growth from the 1870s to 1920.</p> <p>(C) explain how foreign policies affected economic issues such as the Open Door Policy and Dollar Diplomacy</p> <p>(D) Describe the economic effects of international military conflicts, including the Spanish-American War on the United States</p> <p>(12) Geography. The student understands the impact of geographic factors on major events.</p> <p>(A) Analyze the impact of physical and human geographic factors on the Panama Canal;</p> <p>(B) Identify and explain reasons for changes in political boundaries such as those resulting from... international conflicts.</p>
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The following list of key terms (highlighted in the TEKS above and in chart below as well as elaborated in course content) represent important cause-effect relationships in analyzing how the United States became a world power. 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 on the end of course exam. 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 explanations of causes and effects of American imperialism and analysis of this era as a turning point
<p>Spanish-American War Yellow journalism, De Lome Letter, USS Maine, Rough Riders, Buffalo Soldiers, Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, Teller Amendment, Platt Amendment, protectorate</p> <p>U.S. expansionism, Sanford B. Dole, Hawaii</p> <p>Open Door Policy, "spheres of influence," John Hay, Boxer Rebellion</p> <p>Imperialists vs Anti-Imperialists, Alfred Thayer Mahan, Missionaries</p> <p>Theodore Roosevelt Panama Canal Big Stick</p> <p>Dollar Diplomacy</p>	<p>DEFINITIONS</p> <p><i>Spanish-American War, 1898: America defeated Spain and acquired new territories of Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippines (previous Spanish territory). The Teller Amendment declared the war was not to acquire Cuba, only to liberate it. The Platt Amendment declared that the U.S. would intervene in Cuba if needed and requested. Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst published sensational yellow journalism stories in their competing newspapers regarding Cuba. The De Lome Letter called President William McKinley a weakling. The USS Maine sunk off the coast of Cuba and was blamed on the Spanish. McKinley asserted in the Teller Amendment that U.S. goals were simply to liberate Cuba. Theodore Roosevelt was a Rough Rider in the Spanish American War and helped achieve victory in the Battle of San Juan Hill. Buffalo Soldiers (African American soldiers) fought in this war as they did in the many Indian Wars in the Gilded Age. Hawaii was annexed in 1898 following the overthrow of Queen Liliuokalani by American businessmen including Sanford B. Dole. President McKinley and Secretary of State John Hay sent the Open Door Note to persuade Japan and European nations not to divide China into spheres of influence. The Boxers were Chinese rebels who protested American missionaries (killed many of them) and tried to oust the foreigners, they lost. American expansionism was driven mainly by economic motives to expand and protect global trade. Imperialists were those who supported overseas expansion, and anti-imperialists opposed it. Alfred Thayer Mahan wrote a book on Sea Power stating a strong navy was essential to strength and success. Theodore Roosevelt became president in 1901 following McKinley's assassination, and he used a foreign policy –Big Stick– to build the Panama Canal. President Taft followed Roosevelt and implemented Dollar Diplomacy focusing more on business investment in foreign nations.</i></p> <p>EXPLANATIONS and ANALYSIS OF CHANGE OVER TIME</p>

