

Semester 2 Learning Target 1 Review Guide

I can assess the social, political, economic, and military conflicts that faced “the Greatest Generation.”

The Great Depression

1920s Distribution of Wealth	70 percent of population considered poor
Stock Market Crash	The stock market continued to grow in the 1920s, and many people saw it as a definite way to get rich. Then, in 1929, the market dropped and people rapidly sold. The market crashed and over 30 billion dollars disappeared, causing economic instability and massive problems for banks, businesses, and individuals all over the US and the world as we fell into the “Great Depression.”
Farm Mortgage Foreclosures	In the 1920s, the economy was booming and farmer were making record profits, which they invested into new property, equipment and increased their production. When farm prices and profits dropped, many farmers could not pay back the loans they owed and farms were foreclosed and forfeited to the banks.
Margin Buying	When an individual purchases stocks uses money from a loan taken from a bank. The hope was they would make enough money in order to pay back the loan and make a profit. The problem was that 1) the market was made of “fake” money AND 2) it was bad for the banks AND if the stocks went down people found themselves in debt.
Household debt / buying on credit	The 1920s saw a massive increased in “buying on credit,” or putting a certain amount down on a product and then paying the rest over time. Average households increased their debts with mortgages, automobiles, and new electric appliances often purchased on credit.
Over-Production and Under-Consumption	Once the depression hit, it became clear that many businesses through the 1920s had overproduced their products, as they predicted their markets to continue growing. Once people no longer had disposable income to spend, these businesses suffered, often having to lay off workers and reduce prices. Thousands of companies went out of business.
Bank Rush / Bank Failures	When banks started to fail, people rushed to take their money out. Banks did not have enough

	money to process withdrawals because money was out in loans or lost in the stock market. Because of this banks “crashed” and closed, and people lost all of their savings. Since this was before the FDIC (See below), their money was gone for good.
The Dust Bowl	The Dust Bowl was a term referring to middle America, from Texas to Nebraska, where many farmers over-farmed land, turning the entire area into an infertile, dusty, desert-like area. Many of these people had to leave, seeking work elsewhere, often out West.
Unemployment	Unemployment rose during the Great Depression and much of the success of the New Deal was measured based on the % of unemployment. It wasn't until World War II that the unemployment crisis ended. See charts on unemployment in the powerpoint.
Herbert Hoover	President when the stock market crashed, Hoover enacted SOME programs to attempt to fight the Great Depression, but his efforts were unsuccessful and he was a one-term president who was seen as being ineffective.
Hoovervilles	Makeshift communities basically made out of trash where poor people lived during the Great Depression, named to mock the President and his failed recovery policies. (see images)
Dorothea Lange	Photographer who documented scenes of the Great Depression in order to provide a historical record of the time period. Most famous photos were of a woman and her children.
Regulation	Regulation is one of the responsibilities of government. This is basically make rules and enforcing them relating to environmental protections, worker protections, protections of foodstuffs, and appropriate conduct of industry, individual businesses, etc.

The New Deal

Relief, Reform, & Recovery	Roosevelt's New Deal programs can be categorized under these three titles. Relief programs typically provided monetary (\$) relief to individuals and businesses that were struggling, reform programs changed institutions to attempt to prevent another depression from happening, and recovery programs helped to get society and
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	systems back up to where they were before the depression.
Bank Holiday	Roosevelt declared a 4-day bank holiday after the stock market crash. He closed all of the banks, sent regulators to all of the banks, closed the ones that were unfit, and only let the “healthy” banks re-open.
Securities Exchange Act	This act was passed in order to regulate the stock market in order to prevent future depressions. Out of this came the Securities Exchange Commission which still regulates stocks today.
Glass-Steagle Banking Act	This act was passed in order to ensure safer use of banks and increase public confidence in banking systems. It did things like separating investment banking from commercial banking, providing more oversight from the Federal Reserve Bank, prohibiting interest payments on checking accounts, and creating the FDIC which we still see today.
Social Security Act	The Social Security Act created pensions for the elderly, disabled, dependent children, and addressed unemployment benefits. This launched the ‘welfare state’ of the postwar era, modeled after social insurance program ideas from Europe. This act changed the dependence of the aforementioned groups, and today is something that many citizens rely on.
Agricultural Adjustment Act	This act was an attempt by the government to regulate supply and demand of crops and re-stimulate agricultural economy. It paid some farmers to not produce crops in order to do so, and as such was eventually found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
National Industrial Recovery Act	This act was designed to stimulate economic recovery and end unemployment. Under this act was the PWA (below) and the National Recovery Administration which oversaw industries by fixing prices and wages, establishing production quotas, and imposing restrictions on other companies trying to enter alliances. However, the NRA was found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	The FDIC was founded in order to prevent future bank rushes and financial instability. It insures all

	deposits so that even if a bank fails and goes out of business, their deposits are insured by the federal government so they will not lose their money.
Public Works Administration	The PWA was created to encourage industrial recovery as a part of the NIRA by constructing useful public works such as highways, buildings, flood control, and more. The PWA did this through loans and grants to state and local governments, which then hired private contractors to do the work. The PWA contributed over \$3.8 billion towards constructing 34,000 projects over about 6 years.
Civilian Conservation Corps	The CCC was designed to put young men between the ages of 18 and 25 to work on public land projects focused around forests and parks. The CCC employed over 3 million men from 1933 to 1942 and made many improvements on things like national parks, tree planting, soil erosion tactics, water lines, and more.
Tennessee Valley Authority	This program was put in place in order to build dams and provide hydro-electric power to generally poor rural communities who had never had electricity before. This mattered because private companies would not invest here due to lack of profitability, and it put the government in competition with private companies, which was controversial.

World War II

War Economy	As demand for supplies grew, the economy was reinvigorated and growth in industry was stimulated. WWII brought America out of the Great Depression by requiring many people to grow and produce the required food and supplies needed to support soldiers abroad.
Japanese Internment	Under Executive Order 9066, President Roosevelt allowed for all Japanese Americans living on the West Coast to be relocated to internment camps spread throughout neighboring states. These citizens were forced to leave their businesses, homes, and lives to stay in congested camps with minimal amenities and resources.

Precedent	Example of something that can be used for future similar situations to justify something.
The Munson Report	This report was developed and issued by the State department and presented to President Roosevelt before the bombing of Pearl Harbor (before the US joined the war). The findings of the 25-page report included that the Japanese on the American coast were NOT a threat, and that the few people who were potentially dangerous were already under surveillance. Most Japanese-Americans were farmers, small business owners, and had no access to the military sites.
Korematsu Supreme Court Case	The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of Japanese American Internment with this case involving Fred Korematsu, a Japanese American man convicted for evading internment. The court denied there being racial prejudice, but instead cited military necessity as the main issue at hand.
Personal Justice Denied	Report published in 1983 by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, whose job it was to evaluate the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066 (Japanese American Internment). The report stated that the order was not justified by military necessity but was fueled by race prejudice and ignorance.
Reagan HR 442	This was a formal apology issued by the government in the 1980s under President Reagan. It also paid reparations of \$20,000 per person for individuals who were detained under the Japanese internment program.
Japanese Internment Government Newsreel	Government propaganda video intended to provide a historical record of internment
Double V Campaign	The two pronged campaign of African Americans for victory abroad, against the enemy, and victory at home, against racism and segregation. This campaign paved the way for the Civil Rights Movement.
Tuskegee Airmen	A highly skilled group of African American soldiers who were the first black military airmen. Many attended college as well as being competent pilots, earning accolades for their performance.

Segregated Units	Military units were segregated for the large majority of the war, with black units being used as support as much as possible.
The Draft	In Septemeber 1940, we created our first peacetime draft, building up our army. Even though we claimed “neutrality” we were preparing to join the war.
Women in the workforce	As men headed overseas to fight in the war, women filled all types of positions that supported and aided the war effort, ranging from typists to riveters to air control and more. Supporting the war effort was a patriotic cause, and while many women found they enjoyed the new work they were also encouraged to keep their femininity intact through their dress and presentation.
Women in the military	Women supported the war in more direct roles as well, and volunteered for organizations such as WACs (Womens Army Corps) and WAVEs (Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service - part of the Navy), as well as similar programs in the Coast Guard and Marine Corp in later years. Each group had different entry requirements and performed different roles.
A Phillip Randolph	Early Civil Rights Leader who threatened a march on Washington, pushing for anti-lynching law, discrimination in defense employment, and desegregation. Successfully helped an anti-discrimination law get passed in defense employment.

LT2 I can examine the fight for justice and changes brought about in the Civil Rights era of the mid-20th century

Martin Luther King, Jr.	Leader of the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) who came to prominence as a leader during the Montgomery bus boycott. Preached non-violence and love. Hated by many and the FBI tried to get him to kill himself. Eventually assassinated and elevated to hero status in American mythology.
Malcolm X	A leader in the Nation of Islam. A militant black power leader religious convert who was revered by the more militant sects. His ideologies changed substantially over his lifetime, moving away from violence as he got older. He was eventually assassinated.
John Lewis & SNCC	John Lewis is currently serving in congress, but was a key leader in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee during the Civil Rights Era taking part in sit-ins, freedom rides, and led the march to Montgomery and was beaten severely and arrested many times.
The Black Panther Party	Militant, armed, black self-defense group founded in Oakland, CA by Bobby Seale and Huey Newton. Carried weapons openly and monitored interactions between police and the black community. Made demands for black America, was targeted and by FBI director J Edgar Hoover, who saw them as the biggest threat to Law & Order (duhn duhn).
Angela Davis	Angela Davis was an activist in the Black Panther Party who was an outspoken leader who wound up in jail after a gun registered to her was used in a murder. She went on to devote her life to fighting racism, with her most recent book coming out just this past year.

Sit-Ins	In protest of segregation, white and black students sat together at counters of woolworths and other stores where they were refused service, harassed, and beaten.
Freedom Rides	An active protest involving testing the ruling about interstate travel. Black and white college students travelled south together where they were beaten and some busses were attacked and lit on fire.
Freedom Summer	Massive voting drive in the south to drive and register black voters. Many young people and college students participated. 3 men Chaney, Goodman, and Schwerner were killed in what was known as the "Mississippi Burning" killings (a movie was later made of it). Because of the killing of white activists it received massive national attention and a huge federally sponsored manhunt ensued.
Little Rock 9	The first African-American student to integrate Little Rock High School in order to bring it into compliance with the Brown v. Board of Ed ruling. The governor tried to keep them out with the national guard but the President had to step in and assigned the military to escort and guard them for the entire school year. After one year the school closed and was re-opened as a private school in order to bad African-Americans
Medgar Evers	Field secretary of the NAACP who was murdered in his driveway while taking part in a voter registration drive in Mississippi in 1963.
Selma / Bloody Sunday	A 54 mile March from Selma to Montgomery in demonstration for voting rights. Led by John Lewis, they were beaten and teargassed on live TV. Afterwards MLK led the next March which was supported by the National Guard to protect them.
Voting Rights Act of 1965	See link, be familiar with <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What this is 2) Why it was necessary 3) What it did

Brown v Board of Education	The ruling that determined the previous Plessy ruling was unconstitutional, and that separate but equal in public schools was unconstitutional. This was one of the early victories that began to build momentum for the Civil Rights Movement.
Plessy v Ferguson	Homer Plessy sues after being denied entry to a white railcar. The Supreme Court decided that separate racial accommodations that were “equal” were not unconstitutional.
Disenfranchisement	The act of taking away the right to vote. For African-Americans in the Jim Crow era, this included grandfather clauses, literacy tests, and poll taxes (make sure you know what these are)
FHA / Redlining	The Federal Housing Authority, Largely responsible for the creation of suburbs by subsidizing loans to move white people into single family homes outside of cities. Redlining was racial discrimination in mortgage lending. Basically made it near impossible for African Americans to own homes in their communities and also prevented them from moving in the suburbs.
Beverly Tatum on Racism	“A system of advantage based on race” (be familiar with this text)
Segregation	Following the Plessy v. Ferguson decision, “separate but equal” was the law of the land, and black and white Americans lived separate lives both publicly and privately.
James Baldwin	African-American writer who masterful use of language helped him articulate the pain and struggles of African-Americans and the saving power of unity and brotherhood. He lived in many places around the world writing books.
Rosa Parks & The Montgomery Bus Boycott	Rosa Parks was arrested for protesting bus segregation by refusing to the back of the bus. Claudette Colvin had done the same before, but her case was not chosen because she was a pregnant teen and would be less

	likely to draw empathy from the community. Parks was an activist leader in the NAACP and one of the few African-Americans registered to vote in her state.
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LT3 I can explain the goals and tactics of the women's movement of the 1960s & 1970s

Patriarchy	an ideology in which men are superior to women and have the right to rule women. This ideology is present in societies throughout the world and as a result, even in the new millennium, women are still struggling for rights that most men take for granted.
Sexism	Prejudice or discrimination based on a person's sex or gender. Can be individual or institutional / societal, where power disadvantages some (females) and advantages others (males).
Feminism	By general definition, feminism is a philosophy in which women and their contributions are valued. It is based on social, political and economic equality for women. Feminists can be anyone in the population: men, women, girls or boys.
bell hooks - understanding patriarchy	Be familiar with these three documents including the content and ideas.
Gerda Lerner - The Creation of Patriarchy	
Betty Friedan the Feminine Mystique	
Gloria Steinem	Leader of the women's liberation movement. Outspoken on women's issues and continues to be active today. Famously started Ms. Magazine and publicly talked about abortion including her own.
Roe v. Wade / Abortion	Norma McCorvey, AKA Jane Roe sued Dallas because she wanted an abortion, which was against the law in Texas. It was brought to the

	Supreme Court, which decided that abortion fell under a person's right to privacy, which is an inferred, not explicit right within the constitution. The law immediately began to be chipped away by laws at the state level..
Intersectionality	The clashing of identities, specifically being a woman and being African-American and experiencing both racism and sexism, which amplifies the impact of these forces and creates an experience unique from black men or white women.
Miss America Pageant Protest	Women's Lib protested the pageant, handing out literature and burning items, parading around a live sheep, and unfurling a women's liberation banner on live TV from inside the event.
Women's Liberation	The more radical wing of the women's movement which was a bit more irreverent and focused on direct action
NOW (National Organization for Women)	Founded by Betty Friedan, this organization worked on many issues but is especially known in the early days focusing on the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment
The Battle of the Sexes	Hyped tennis match where cheavanist tennis champion Bobby Riggs was defeated by women's champion Billie Jean King defeated
Gender Roles & Divorce	With the emphasis of the women's movement on the roles played by women within a household, many women came to realize that their dissatisfaction with life was not just experienced by them. In many cases this led to women filing for divorce, which many women saw as a political act.
Legal Discrimination / the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment)	Thousands of local, state, and federal laws specify how men and women are treated differently by law. The women's movement pushed for this to be written into the constitution but failed. "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

Phylis Schlafly & Conservative Backlash	Schlafly was a leading conservative who organized conservative women to fight against NOW and Women's Liberation. Specifically she was most known for fighting and defeating the push for an Equal Rights Amendment.
Sexual Harassment (+Clarence Thomas / Anita Hill)	Sexual Harassment came into the public eye in the 1980s, with many high profile cases, the most prominent being Anita Hill vs. Supreme Court justice nominee Clarence Thomas. Thomas was eventually appointed to the Court where he still serves.
Women in politics	Following the era of the women's movement, the US saw a surge of women participating in government, where they faced discrimination and were underestimated in their abilities to serve (and especially their ability to serve while being a mother).
Suffrage	SUFFRAGE IS VOTING
Dissent	Dissent means to go against. In any Supreme Court Case, a justice who voted against the ruling will usually write a statement explaining why they disagree. This is called a Dissenting Opinion.