

apush period 7 study guide

apush period 7 study guide provides a comprehensive overview of one of the most transformative eras in United States history, spanning from 1890 to 1945. This period witnessed profound changes in American society, politics, economics, and foreign policy, including the country's emergence as a global power. Key topics covered in this study guide include the Progressive Era reforms, World War I and II, the Great Depression, and the cultural shifts that defined early 20th-century America. Understanding the themes and events of APUSH Period 7 is crucial for mastering the AP U.S. History exam and gaining insight into how modern America evolved. This guide will explore major political movements, significant legislation, pivotal wars, and social transformations during this dynamic period. Below is a detailed table of contents outlining the main sections covered in this apush period 7 study guide.

- Progressive Era Reforms and Social Movements
- American Imperialism and Foreign Policy
- World War I and Its Aftermath
- The Roaring Twenties and Cultural Changes
- The Great Depression and New Deal Policies
- World War II and American Mobilization

Progressive Era Reforms and Social Movements

The Progressive Era, roughly from 1890 to 1920, was marked by widespread social activism and political reform aimed at addressing the challenges caused by industrialization, urbanization, and corruption. Reformers sought to improve working conditions, expand democracy, and regulate monopolies. This era laid the foundation for modern American social policy and government intervention.

Key Progressive Leaders and Legislation

Prominent figures such as Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and Jane Addams championed reforms to curb corporate power and improve public welfare. Important legislation included the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Federal Reserve Act, and the Clayton Antitrust Act, all aimed at protecting consumers and regulating economic activity.

Social Movements and Issues

Progressives focused on issues like women's suffrage, labor rights, and urban reform. The women's suffrage movement culminated in the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote in 1920. Labor unions pushed for better wages and hours, while social reformers worked to improve living conditions in rapidly growing cities.

Progressive Era Impact

The reforms of this period had lasting effects on American politics and society, establishing regulatory frameworks and expanding democratic participation. The Progressive Era also set the stage for future government involvement in economic and social issues, making it a critical focus of the apush period 7 study guide.

American Imperialism and Foreign Policy

Between 1890 and 1914, the United States expanded its influence globally through imperialism and a more assertive foreign policy. This era saw the acquisition of overseas territories and increased involvement in international affairs, marking a significant shift from isolationism.

Causes and Justifications of Imperialism

Economic interests, military strategy, and a belief in cultural superiority motivated American expansion. The concept of Social Darwinism and the desire for new markets encouraged the U.S. to assert control over territories such as Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

Spanish-American War and Its Consequences

The 1898 Spanish-American War was a turning point, resulting in the U.S. acquiring the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico. The war marked America's emergence as a colonial power and raised debates over imperialism and national identity.

Roosevelt Corollary and Latin America

The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine asserted the U.S. right to intervene in Latin American countries to maintain stability and protect American interests. This policy shaped U.S.-Latin American relations and reflected a more interventionist approach during this period.

World War I and Its Aftermath

World War I (1914-1918) drastically altered America's role on the world stage and had significant domestic repercussions. Initially neutral, the United States entered the war in 1917, influencing the conflict's outcome and reshaping international diplomacy.

U.S. Entry and Mobilization

Factors such as unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany and the Zimmermann Telegram prompted U.S. involvement. The government mobilized millions of troops and expanded the economy to support the war effort, leading to significant social and economic changes.

Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations Debate

After the war, President Wilson advocated for the League of Nations to prevent future conflicts. However, the U.S. Senate rejected the treaty, reflecting isolationist sentiments and concerns over entanglement in foreign alliances.

Domestic Impact and Red Scare

The war intensified national security concerns, leading to the Espionage and Sedition Acts that suppressed dissent. The postwar period also saw the First Red Scare, fueled by fears of communism and anarchism, which influenced civil liberties and political discourse.

The Roaring Twenties and Cultural Changes

The 1920s were characterized by economic prosperity, cultural dynamism, and social change. This decade witnessed a clash between traditional values and modernism, as well as significant technological and cultural developments.

Economic Boom and Consumer Culture

The postwar economy expanded rapidly, driven by innovations in manufacturing and consumer goods. Mass production and advertising fueled a consumer culture, with widespread adoption of automobiles, radios, and household appliances.

Prohibition and Social Tensions

The 18th Amendment established Prohibition, banning alcohol sales and consumption. This law led to illegal bootlegging and organized crime, highlighting tensions between rural traditionalists and urban modernists.

Harlem Renaissance and Cultural Flourishing

The Harlem Renaissance was a major African American cultural movement that celebrated black identity through literature, music, and art. Figures like Langston Hughes and Louis Armstrong brought new perspectives to American culture during this vibrant period.

The Great Depression and New Deal Policies

The stock market crash of 1929 triggered the Great Depression, the most severe economic crisis in U.S. history. This era challenged existing economic policies and led to unprecedented government intervention under Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

Causes and Effects of the Great Depression

Factors such as stock market speculation, bank failures, and declining consumer spending contributed to the economic collapse. The Depression caused widespread unemployment, poverty, and social distress across the country.

New Deal Programs and Reforms

The New Deal included a series of programs designed to provide relief, recovery, and reform. Key initiatives such as the Social Security Act, Civilian Conservation Corps, and Works Progress Administration aimed to stabilize the economy and support vulnerable populations.

Criticism and Legacy of the New Deal

While the New Deal expanded the federal government's role in the economy, it faced opposition from conservatives and radicals alike. The reforms reshaped American political and economic life, influencing future policies and the development of the welfare state.

World War II and American Mobilization

World War II (1939-1945) was a defining moment for the United States, involving massive military mobilization, economic transformation, and global leadership. The war's impact extended beyond the battlefield, affecting domestic policies and society.

Causes and U.S. Entry into the War

Initial neutrality ended after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, prompting full American involvement. The U.S. mobilized its military and industrial resources to support the Allied powers against the Axis.

Home Front and War Economy

The war effort led to an economic boom, ending the Great Depression. Women and minorities entered the workforce in unprecedented numbers, while rationing and government controls shaped daily life.

War's End and Global Consequences

Victory in 1945 established the United States as a dominant global superpower. The war's conclusion also set the stage for the Cold War and significant social changes at home, marking the end of the period covered in this apush period 7 study guide.

- Key Progressive Era reforms and leaders
- American imperialism and overseas expansion
- U.S. involvement in World War I and its effects
- Social and cultural changes in the 1920s
- The Great Depression and New Deal initiatives
- World War II mobilization and aftermath

Frequently Asked Questions

What years are covered in APUSH Period 7?

APUSH Period 7 covers the years 1890 to 1945, encompassing significant events such as the Progressive Era, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II.

What were the main goals of the Progressive Movement during Period 7?

The Progressive Movement aimed to address problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, and political corruption, promoting reforms like labor rights, women's suffrage, government regulation, and social justice.

How did the United States' foreign policy change during Period 7?

The U.S. shifted from isolationism to a more interventionist role, engaging in the Spanish-American War, expanding its empire, participating in World War I, and later adopting policies like the Good Neighbor Policy.

What were the causes and effects of the Great Depression in Period 7?

Causes included stock market speculation, bank failures, and unequal wealth distribution. Effects were massive unemployment, poverty, and the implementation of New Deal programs to provide relief and reform.

What was the significance of the New Deal in APUSH Period 7?

The New Deal was a series of programs and reforms introduced by FDR to combat the Great Depression by providing economic relief, creating jobs, and reforming the financial system to prevent future crises.

How did World War I impact American society and politics during Period 7?

World War I led to increased government power, shifts in immigration policies, the Red Scare, and changes in women's roles, including gaining the right to vote with the 19th Amendment.

What role did women play in Period 7, especially during the World Wars?

Women entered the workforce in large numbers during WWI and WWII, contributed to war efforts, and gained political rights like suffrage, marking

significant social changes.

How did racial issues evolve during APUSH Period 7?

Racial tensions persisted with segregation and discrimination, but the Harlem Renaissance fostered African American cultural pride, and early civil rights activism began to emerge.

What was the impact of the Spanish-American War in Period 7?

The war marked the U.S.'s emergence as a global power, resulting in the acquisition of territories like Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, and increased involvement in world affairs.

How did the U.S. respond to the Great Depression internationally during Period 7?

The U.S. initially focused on domestic recovery, adopting protectionist policies like the Smoot-Hawley Tariff, but later engaged in international diplomacy to stabilize economies, especially leading up to WWII.

Additional Resources

1. *American Pageant: A History of the American People, Volume 2 (Chapters 23-33)*

This widely-used textbook covers U.S. history from the late 19th century through the early 21st century, including the critical events of Period 7 (1890-1945). It provides detailed narratives on the Progressive Era, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II. The book is known for its engaging writing style, colorful illustrations, and comprehensive coverage, making it an excellent resource for APUSH students.

2. *AP U.S. History Prep Plus 2024-2025*

This guide offers focused content review specifically tailored to the APUSH curriculum, including the themes and events of Period 7. It includes practice questions, detailed answer explanations, and test-taking strategies designed to help students succeed on the AP exam. The book balances concise summaries with targeted practice to reinforce key concepts.

3. *Give Me Liberty! An American History, Volume 2: 1865 to Present*

Authored by Eric Foner, this textbook provides a thorough exploration of American history from the post-Civil War era to modern times. It emphasizes the struggles for freedom and civil rights, connecting political, social, and economic developments during Period 7. The book's analytical approach helps students understand the complexities of the Progressive Era, imperialism, and the World Wars.

4. *Cracking the AP U.S. History Exam 2024, Premium Edition*

This comprehensive review book offers content summaries, practice tests, and strategies tailored for the APUSH exam, with extensive coverage of Period 7. It helps students identify important themes such as the rise of American imperialism, the impact of the New Deal, and U.S. involvement in global conflicts. The premium edition provides additional online resources for further study and practice.

5. *The Great Depression and the New Deal: A Documentary History*

This collection of primary source documents provides firsthand accounts and government materials from the 1930s and 1940s. It allows students to engage directly with the voices and policies that shaped the New Deal and the nation's response to the Great Depression. Using this book helps deepen understanding of the era through original texts and contextual analysis.

6. *Progressive Era to New Era: 1900-1939*

This focused history book covers the transformative years between the Progressive Era and the onset of World War II. It explores social reforms, political changes, and economic developments that defined American society during Period 7. The text is ideal for students looking for a concise yet thorough examination of the era's key events and figures.

7. *The American Spirit: United States History as Seen by Contemporaries, Volume 2*

This unique volume presents history through the eyes of people who lived it by compiling letters, speeches, and other contemporary writings. Covering the period from the late 19th century through World War II, it offers insights into public opinion and cultural attitudes during Period 7. This primary source approach complements traditional textbooks by adding depth to historical understanding.

8. *AP U.S. History Crash Course, 3rd Edition*

Designed for last-minute review, this book summarizes key content and concepts for the APUSH exam efficiently. It highlights important events and themes from Period 7, such as American imperialism, the World Wars, and the New Deal. The crash course format helps students quickly grasp essential information to boost exam performance.

9. *Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic, Volume 2*

While primarily focused on earlier periods, this volume provides critical background on the foundations that influenced U.S. policies during Period 7, especially in terms of expansionism and foreign policy. It traces the ideological roots of American imperialism and democracy that shaped the nation's role in the world during the early 20th century. This contextual perspective is valuable for understanding the broader narrative of APUSH Period 7.

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