

- Enlightenment**
- 17<sup>th</sup> 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
  - Philosophie. 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
  - 19<sup>th</sup> 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
    - Overturns 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