

apush period 7 key concepts answers

apush period 7 key concepts answers are essential for students preparing for the AP U.S. History exam, focusing on the transformative years from 1890 to 1945. This period encompasses critical developments such as the Progressive Era reforms, U.S. imperialism, World War I and II, the Great Depression, and the New Deal. Understanding these key concepts allows learners to grasp the political, social, and economic changes that shaped modern America. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the major themes, events, and policies that define APUSH Period 7. It offers detailed explanations and answers that clarify complex topics, making it easier to study and retain the material effectively. By exploring the key concepts in depth, students gain insight into how these historical moments influenced the nation's trajectory. The following table of contents outlines the main sections covered in this article for easy navigation.

- Progressive Era Reforms and Social Movements
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- The Great Depression and the New Deal
- World War II and U.S. Global Leadership

Progressive Era Reforms and Social Movements

The Progressive Era, spanning from the 1890s to the 1920s, was marked by widespread social activism and political reform aimed at addressing the problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, and corruption. This period is critical in APUSH Period 7 key concepts answers due to its significant impact on American society and governance.

Political Reforms

Political reforms during the Progressive Era sought to increase democracy and reduce corruption. Key changes included the introduction of initiatives, referendums, and recalls that gave citizens a more direct role in government. The 17th Amendment, which established the direct election of senators, was a major milestone. Progressives also pushed for civil service reforms and stricter regulations on political machines to curb patronage and fraud.

Social and Labor Movements

Social reformers addressed issues such as child labor, poor working conditions, and women's suffrage. Labor unions grew stronger, advocating for better wages, hours, and safety standards. The settlement house movement, led by figures like Jane Addams, worked to improve urban living conditions. The 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote, was a landmark achievement during this time.

Key Progressive Figures

Several leaders shaped the Progressive Era, including Theodore Roosevelt, who championed the "Square Deal" to protect consumers, regulate corporations, and conserve natural resources. Woodrow Wilson's "New Freedom" program emphasized antitrust legislation and banking reform. Other notable figures included muckrakers like Upton Sinclair, whose exposés helped inspire regulatory laws.

- Direct election of senators (17th Amendment)
- Women's suffrage (19th Amendment)
- Labor regulations and child labor laws
- Antitrust acts such as the Sherman and Clayton Acts
- Conservation and environmental protection efforts

American Imperialism and Foreign Policy

APUSH Period 7 key concepts answers must include an understanding of the United States' expansionist policies and evolving role on the global stage during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Imperialism was driven by economic interests, military strategy, and a belief in American cultural superiority.

Causes of American Imperialism

The U.S. pursued imperialism for several reasons: access to new markets, naval power expansion inspired by Alfred Thayer Mahan, and the ideology of the "White Man's Burden," which justified intervention abroad. The closing of the western frontier also encouraged overseas expansion.

Key Events and Territories

The Spanish-American War in 1898 was a turning point, resulting in the U.S. acquiring

territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. The annexation of Hawaii and the construction of the Panama Canal further demonstrated America's growing influence. The Open Door Policy aimed to maintain equal trading rights in China, reflecting U.S. economic ambitions.

Debates Over Imperialism

Imperialism sparked domestic opposition from anti-imperialists who argued it contradicted American democratic principles. However, proponents believed expansion was necessary for economic growth and global power. This debate shaped U.S. foreign policy decisions during this period.

- Spanish-American War and Treaty of Paris (1898)
- Annexation of Hawaii (1898)
- Construction of the Panama Canal
- Open Door Policy in China
- Debates between imperialists and anti-imperialists

World War I and Its Aftermath

World War I was a defining event in APUSH Period 7 key concepts answers, marking the United States' emergence as a global power. The war influenced domestic policy, international relations, and set the stage for future conflicts.

Causes and U.S. Entry

The war began in 1914 in Europe, but the U.S. remained neutral until 1917. Key reasons for joining included unrestricted German submarine warfare, the Zimmermann Telegram, and economic ties with the Allies. President Woodrow Wilson framed the war as a fight to "make the world safe for democracy."

Domestic Impact

The war effort led to significant government involvement in the economy and society. The Espionage and Sedition Acts limited dissent, and propaganda promoted patriotism. Women and African Americans entered the workforce in greater numbers, accelerating social changes.

Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

Wilson's Fourteen Points outlined a vision for peace and the League of Nations, but the U.S. Senate rejected joining the League, reflecting isolationist tendencies. The Treaty of Versailles imposed harsh penalties on Germany, sowing seeds for future conflict.

- U.S. neutrality and reasons for entering WWI
- Government mobilization and wartime economy
- Espionage and Sedition Acts
- Wilson's Fourteen Points
- Rejection of League of Nations by U.S. Senate

The Roaring Twenties and Cultural Shifts

The 1920s were characterized by economic prosperity and cultural transformation. APUSH Period 7 key concepts answers highlight the era's contrasts, from booming consumerism to social tensions and changing values.

Economic Growth and Consumerism

Technological innovations and mass production fueled economic expansion. The automobile industry, electrification, and advertising created a consumer culture. This era also saw the rise of stock market speculation, which contributed to the 1929 crash.

Social and Cultural Changes

The decade experienced shifts in social norms, including the flapper culture, jazz music, and the Harlem Renaissance, which celebrated African American cultural contributions. However, traditional values clashed with modernism, leading to conflicts such as Prohibition and the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan.

Political Conservatism and Isolationism

Politically, the decade favored conservative policies, including tax cuts and limited government intervention. The U.S. largely avoided foreign entanglements, embracing isolationism despite growing international tensions.

- Mass production and consumer culture

- Harlem Renaissance and cultural diversity
- Prohibition and organized crime
- Rise of nativism and racial tensions
- Isolationist foreign policy

The Great Depression and the New Deal

The Great Depression, beginning in 1929, devastated the U.S. economy and society. APUSH Period 7 key concepts answers focus on the causes, effects, and governmental responses that reshaped the nation during this crisis.

Causes of the Great Depression

Factors included stock market speculation, banking failures, overproduction, and uneven wealth distribution. The crash led to massive unemployment, poverty, and a collapse in consumer spending.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal

Roosevelt's administration implemented a series of programs and reforms aimed at relief, recovery, and reform. Key initiatives included the Social Security Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The New Deal expanded the role of the federal government in economic regulation and social welfare.

Criticism and Legacy

The New Deal faced opposition from conservatives and some progressives who believed it either went too far or not far enough. Nevertheless, it helped stabilize the economy and altered Americans' expectations of government responsibility.

- Stock Market Crash of 1929
- Unemployment and economic hardship
- New Deal programs and agencies
- Expansion of federal government power
- Long-term social and economic reforms

World War II and U.S. Global Leadership

World War II transformed the United States into a dominant global power. APUSH Period 7 key concepts answers examine the causes, American involvement, and consequences of the conflict.

Causes and U.S. Entry

The war began in 1939 with aggressive expansion by Axis powers. The U.S. initially maintained neutrality but provided aid through programs like Lend-Lease. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 prompted full U.S. entry into the war.

Homefront and War Effort

The war mobilized the economy, ending the Depression. Women and minorities entered the workforce in unprecedented numbers, while rationing and war bonds supported the military effort. Japanese American internment reflected wartime fears and civil liberties challenges.

Postwar Impact

Victory in 1945 established the U.S. as a superpower and led to the creation of the United Nations. The war's end also set the stage for the Cold War and significant social changes at home.

- Causes of WWII and U.S. neutrality
- Pearl Harbor and declaration of war
- Economic and social mobilization
- Japanese American internment
- Emergence as a global superpower

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the main themes covered in APUSH Period 7?

APUSH Period 7 (1890-1945) covers themes such as American imperialism, the Progressive Era reforms, World War I, the Roaring Twenties, the Great Depression, the New Deal, and World War II.

What key legislation defined the Progressive Era in Period 7?

Key Progressive Era legislation includes the Pure Food and Drug Act, the Meat Inspection Act, the Federal Reserve Act, the Clayton Antitrust Act, and the 17th Amendment, which established the direct election of senators.

How did American foreign policy change during Period 7?

During Period 7, American foreign policy shifted towards imperialism with events like the Spanish-American War, the acquisition of territories such as the Philippines and Puerto Rico, and increased involvement in global affairs culminating in participation in World War I and World War II.

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

The Great Depression was caused by factors including stock market speculation, bank failures, and overproduction. Its effects included massive unemployment, widespread poverty, and the implementation of New Deal programs aimed at economic recovery and reform.

What role did the New Deal play in American history during Period 7?

The New Deal, introduced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, aimed to provide relief, recovery, and reform through programs like the Social Security Act, the CCC, and the WPA, fundamentally changing the role of the federal government in American economic and social life.

How did World War II impact the United States domestically and internationally in Period 7?

World War II boosted the U.S. economy by ending the Great Depression, led to increased industrial production and workforce participation including women, and established the US as a global superpower with significant influence in postwar international organizations like the United Nations.

Additional Resources

1. *American History: A Survey, Volume 2 – The 20th Century and Beyond*

This comprehensive textbook covers the key events and themes of American history, including the significant changes during APUSH Period 7 (1890-1945). It provides detailed explanations of industrialization, progressivism, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II. The book is well-regarded for its clear narrative and review questions that help students grasp essential concepts.

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

Eric Foner's renowned work dives deep into the social, political, and economic transformations of the United States, focusing heavily on the Progressive Era, the World Wars, and the New Deal. The book emphasizes the struggles for rights and liberties during this period, making it a great resource for understanding key APUSH Period 7 themes. Its engaging writing style and primary source excerpts enhance comprehension.

3. *The American Pageant: A History of the Republic, Volume 2*

Known for its engaging storytelling and vivid illustrations, this textbook covers the major events and concepts of APUSH Period 7 thoroughly. It includes chapters on imperialism, reform movements, the global conflicts of the early 20th century, and domestic policies. The text also provides helpful summaries and practice questions for exam preparation.

4. *APUSH Review Book: Period 7 (1890-1945) – Key Concepts and Practice Questions*

Specifically designed for APUSH students, this review book focuses on Period 7, summarizing key concepts such as progressivism, American imperialism, and the New Deal. It offers clear, concise explanations alongside practice questions that mirror the AP exam format. This book is ideal for targeted study sessions and quick reviews.

5. *The Gilded Age & Progressive Era: Key Concepts and Study Guide*

This book delves into the transformative period just before and during APUSH Period 7, providing detailed insights into economic growth, social reforms, and political activism. It covers both the causes and effects of major events like the rise of big business and the Progressive movement's efforts to address inequality. The guide is supplemented with timelines and critical thinking questions.

6. *From War to Depression and World War II: An APUSH Period 7 Overview*

Focusing on the tumultuous years of World War I through World War II, this book highlights the political, economic, and social changes that defined the era. It examines America's shifting role on the world stage, domestic challenges during the Great Depression, and the New Deal's legacy. The clear organization helps students connect major concepts and historical trends.

7. *Progressivism and Its Legacy: America at the Turn of the Century*

This title offers an in-depth analysis of the Progressive Era, covering reforms aimed at curbing corporate power, improving labor conditions, and expanding democracy. It situates these reforms within the broader context of American society and politics during Period 7. The book also discusses key figures and legislation that shaped the era.

8. *Imperialism and World War I: America's Expansion and Global Conflict*

Examining the causes and consequences of American imperialism and its involvement in World War I, this book provides a focused look at early 20th-century foreign policy. It

traces the motivations behind expansionism and the impact of global conflict on domestic and international affairs. The narrative is supported by primary documents and analysis.

9. *The New Deal and World War II: Transforming America*

This book explores the economic and social reforms of the New Deal and the profound effects of World War II on American society. It highlights government responses to the Great Depression and the mobilization efforts during the war. Students gain insight into how these events reshaped the nation's government, economy, and global standing.

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