



PERIOD 7 (1890-1945) ➔ An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its appropriate international role.

The College Board has identified the following **KEY CONCEPTS** for Period 7 (1890-1945). The total items (multiple-choice, short answer, and longer essay) related to Period 7 on the APUSH National Exam comprise approximately 17 percent of the test. Use the concepts to strategically frame and guide your personal review plan. Are you able to “make sense” of each statement? Could you generate a written response (short-answer or long) to each statement? Can you add meaningful supportive data to each statement? Can you recall a certain episode in history that would serve well as an example of the situation described by each statement? The bold-faced concepts are generally more encompassing; the others seem to lean toward specificity. Do not allow yourself to be intimidated. You cannot possibly know every square inch of the material.

Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.

The continued growth and consolidation of large corporations transformed American society and the nation’s economy, promoting urbanization and economic growth, even as business cycle fluctuations became increasingly severe.

Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources.

National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals, laissez-faire capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the United States into a limited welfare state.

A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.

New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many, while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts.

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The global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by increased international migration, resulted in legislation restricting immigration from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe.

Economic dislocations, social pressures, and the economic growth spurred by both World Wars led to a greater degree of migration within the United States, as well as migration to the United States from elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation's values and its role in the world while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.

Many Americans began to advocate overseas expansionism in the late 1800s, leading to new territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific.

World War I and its aftermath intensified debates about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.

The involvement of the United States in World War II, while opposed by most Americans prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, vaulted the United States into global, political, and military prominence, and transformed both American society and the relationship between the United States and the rest of the world.