

US/AZ History Semester 2 Review Sheet

Name: _____ Date: _____ Hr: _____

Directions: Please work on answering the questions and review the stimuli in order to prepare yourself for the Semester 2 Exam.

Unit 7 Imperialism and WWI

1. How did the US assert itself as a world power?
2. How did American domestic and foreign policy evolve?

VOCABULARY for Unit 7:

imperialism	progressivism	annexation
muckrakers	yellow journalism	suffrage
isolationism	acquisitions	corollary
reparations	rationing	propaganda

Unit 8: The Roaring 20's and the Great Depression

3. In what ways did the 1920s reflect a dramatic social, political, and economic shift in America?
4. What were the causes and effects that shaped the social, political, and economic landscape of the 1920s and 1930s?
5. How did American leadership and consumers contribute to social and political changes?
6. What were the immediate and long term responses to the Great Depression?

VOCABULARY for Unit 8:

flapper	renaissance	bootlegger
prohibition	temperance	speculation
laissez faire	Hooverville	buying on margin
market volatility	speakeasy	

Unit 9: WWII

7. What were the long term and triggering causes that drew the United States into WWII?
8. How did World War II mobilize and impact the American homefront?
9. What were the causes and effects of World War II for the United States?

VOCABULARY for Unit 9:

internment	propaganda	appeasement
isolationism	internationalism	fascism
Island Hopping	rationing	neutrality

Unit 10: Post War U.S. 1945-1960

10. How did Cold War tensions affect American society on the national and global levels?
11. How did prosperity change the way people live in post-war US?
12. How did inequality foster action by marginalized groups?

VOCABULARY for Unit 10:

containment	baby boom	suburbia
brinkmanship	McCarthyism/Red Scare	desegregation
ideologies	affluent	proxy war
cold war	hot war	domino theory
HUAC - House Un-American Activities Committee		

Unit 11: Civil Unrest 1960s-1970s

13. How did the actions of marginalized groups evolve after the 1950s?
14. How did evolving belief systems of the 1960s alter the relationship between the government and the people?
15. How did the events and ideologies of the 1950s impact the 1960s and 1970s?
16. What caused people to question and change traditional institutions?

VOCABULARY for Unit 11:

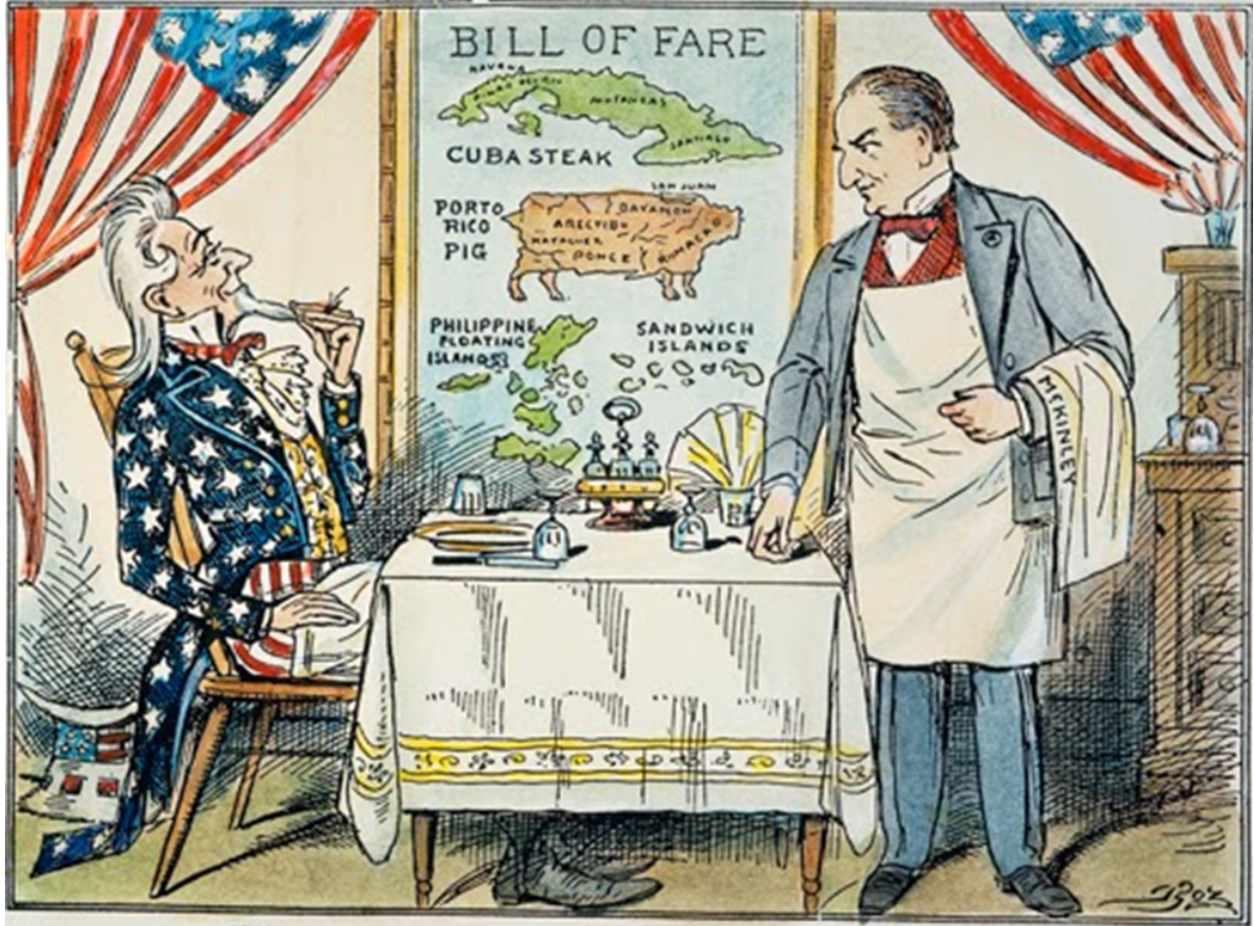
escalation	sit-ins	counterculture
marginalization	boycott	nuclear family
Vietnamization	feminism	environmentalism

Unit 12: The Modern Era 1980s-2000s

17. How did the resurgence of conservative ideals change society?
18. How have global conflicts and challenges of the post-Cold War era led to changes in U.S. foreign policy?
19. How has the US changed as it has faced recent domestic challenges?

VOCABULARY for Unit 12:

liberal	conservative	deregulation
supply-side economics	impeachment	recession
inflation	terrorism	embargo
globalization	WMD - weapons of mass destruction	





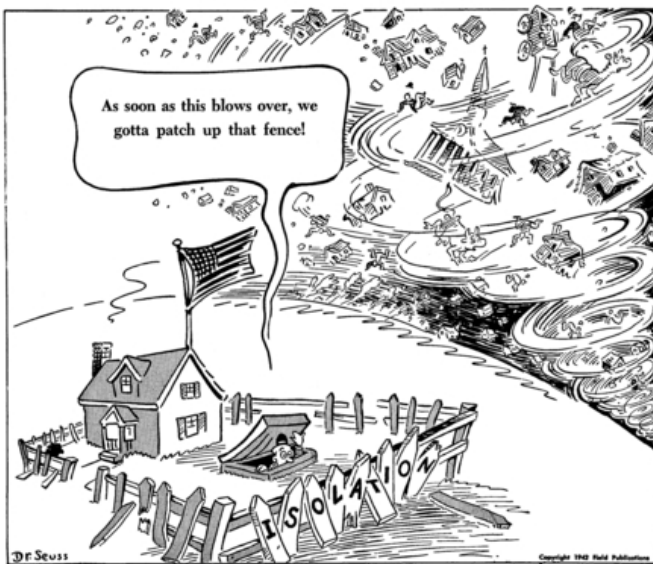




Source: *PM*, May 15, 1941 (adapted)

Ho Hum! No Chance of Contagion.

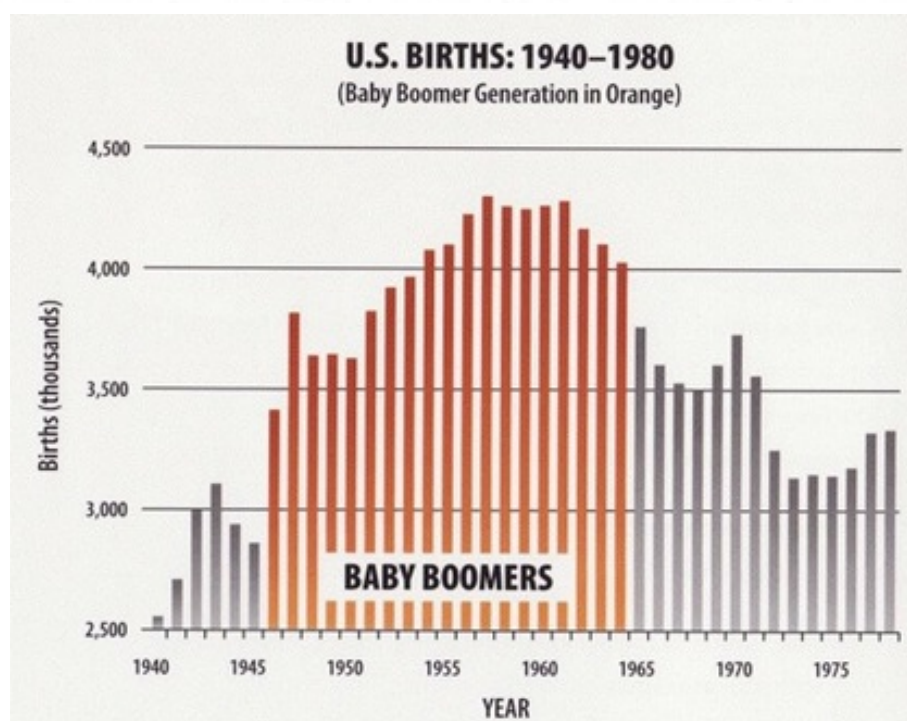
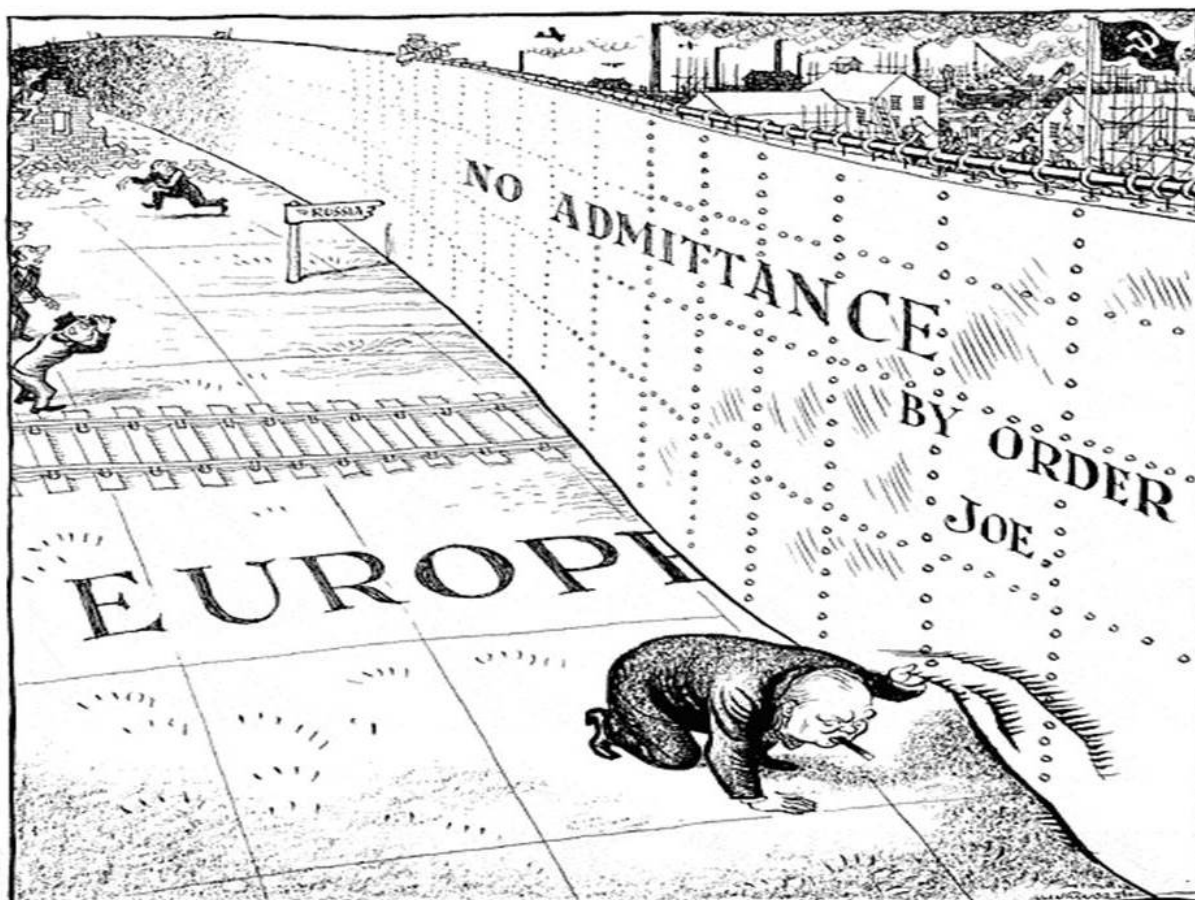
With a Whole World to Rebuild . . .



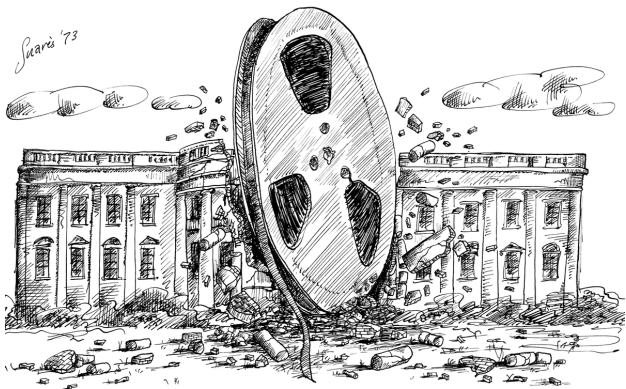




National Archives







THE NEW CONSERVATISM

LESSON 1

CONSERVATISM

want to limit the federal government's power

government regulation & high taxes makes the economy less efficient

free enterprise is the best economic system

LIBERALISM

economic regulation protects consumers from powerful corporate interests

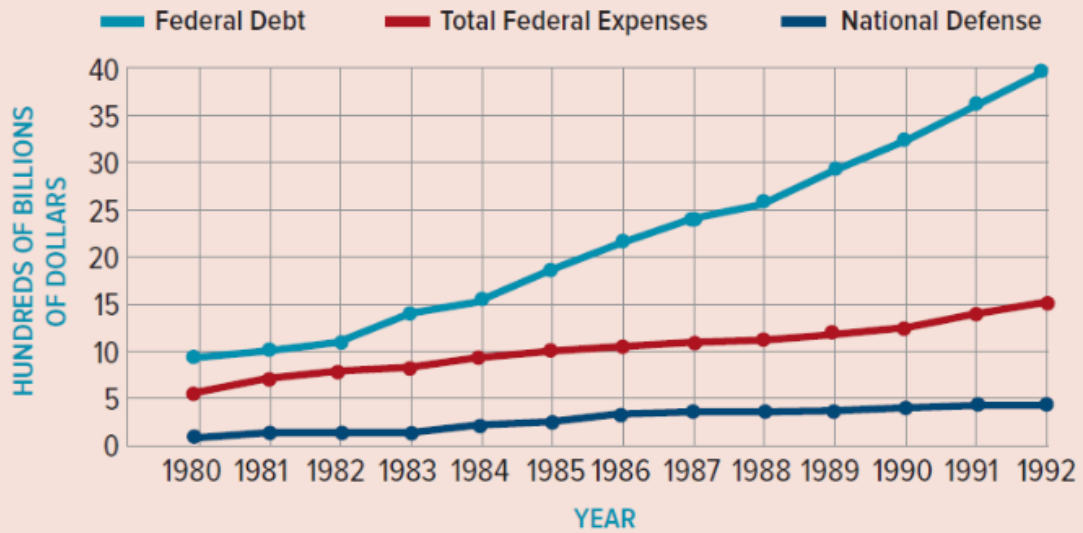
the federal government needs to protect the disadvantaged

social behavior should not be regulated

THE REAGAN YEARS

LESSON 2

FEDERAL DEBT



Source: Departments of Commerce and Treasury; Office of Management and Budget

NAFTA'S MIXED TRACK RECORD

A cheat sheet summing up the results of North American trade since 1994



NAFTA created the world's largest free trade area of **450 million** people.



During 1993-2015, trade between the three members quadrupled

North American Trade in 2015



Canadian Exports

74% of all Canadian exports go to the U.S.



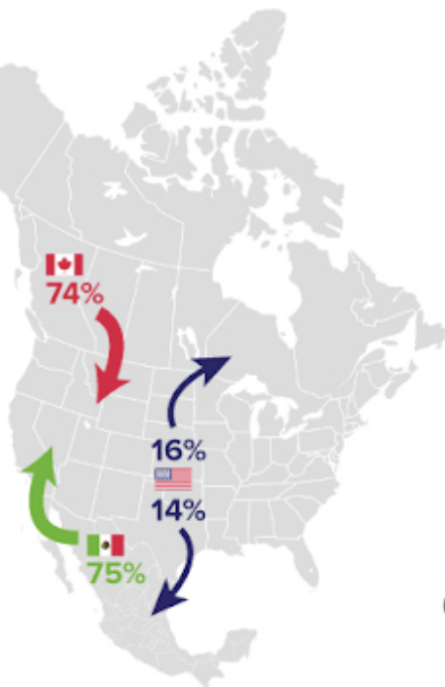
U.S. Exports

30% of all U.S. exports go to Canada and Mexico



Mexican Exports

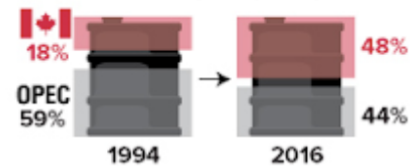
75% of all Mexican exports go to the U.S.



NAFTA lowered prices for consumers, especially for food, automobiles, clothing, and electronics

NAFTA reduced U.S. reliance on oil from less friendly regimes

U.S. Oil Imports (Share)



GREATEST COUNTRY ON EARTH

