

period 7 apush test

period 7 apush test covers a critical era in United States history, spanning from 1890 to 1945. This period encapsulates transformative events such as the Progressive Era reforms, American imperialism, involvement in World Wars I and II, the Great Depression, and significant social and political changes. Understanding the key themes, events, and figures of Period 7 is essential for success on the AP United States History exam. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the period 7 apush test content, including major political movements, economic developments, foreign policy shifts, and cultural transformations. By exploring these topics in detail, students can better prepare for multiple-choice questions, short answers, and essay prompts related to this pivotal era. The following sections will guide readers through the major concepts and provide study strategies to excel on the period 7 apush test.

- Political and Social Movements of the Progressive Era
- American Imperialism and Foreign Policy
- The United States in World War I
- The Roaring Twenties and Cultural Change
- The Great Depression and the New Deal
- World War II and Its Impact on America

Political and Social Movements of the Progressive Era

The Progressive Era, roughly from 1890 to 1920, was characterized by widespread social activism and political reform aimed at addressing the problems caused by industrialization, urbanization, and corruption. This era sought to improve government efficiency, promote social justice, and regulate big business to protect workers and consumers.

Key Progressive Reforms

Progressive reformers targeted issues such as labor conditions, women's suffrage, and political corruption. Landmark reforms included the establishment of antitrust laws, the introduction of direct election of senators through the 17th Amendment, and the push for prohibition via the

18th Amendment. The movement also saw the rise of muckraking journalists who exposed societal abuses.

Important Figures in the Progressive Movement

Leaders such as Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Jane Addams, and W.E.B. Du Bois played significant roles in shaping Progressive policies and ideals. Roosevelt's Square Deal emphasized conservation, consumer protection, and control of corporations, while Wilson's New Freedom advocated for tariff reduction and banking reform.

Social Justice and Labor Reforms

Progressives championed labor laws that limited working hours and banned child labor. Settlement houses like Hull House provided services to immigrant communities. The movement also laid the groundwork for future civil rights activism by challenging racial discrimination, although progress in this area was limited during Period 7.

American Imperialism and Foreign Policy

Period 7 witnessed the United States' emergence as a global power through imperialist expansion and assertive foreign policy initiatives. The closing of the American frontier and the desire for new markets and naval bases drove these efforts.

Spanish-American War and Its Aftermath

The 1898 Spanish-American War marked a turning point as the U.S. acquired territories like Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. This conflict spurred debates over imperialism, with opponents arguing it contradicted American democratic ideals.

Open Door Policy and Asia

The U.S. pursued an Open Door Policy in China to ensure equal trading rights and prevent European colonization of Chinese territory. This policy reflected American economic interests and growing influence in Asia.

Panama Canal and Latin America

The construction of the Panama Canal facilitated global naval movement and trade. The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine asserted U.S.

intervention rights in Latin America, signaling a more aggressive stance in hemispheric affairs.

The United States in World War I

World War I (1914–1918) dramatically altered the U.S. role on the international stage. Initially committed to neutrality, the U.S. eventually joined the Allies in 1917 due to factors like unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmermann Telegram.

Causes of U.S. Entry into the War

German attacks on American ships and diplomatic provocations pushed the U.S. toward intervention. President Woodrow Wilson framed the war as a fight to “make the world safe for democracy.”

Domestic Impact of the War

The war effort led to increased government control of the economy, mobilization of troops, and suppression of dissent through laws like the Espionage Act. Women and minorities found new employment opportunities, contributing to social shifts.

Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations

Wilson advocated for the League of Nations to prevent future conflicts, but the U.S. Senate ultimately rejected membership, reflecting isolationist tendencies. The treaty sowed seeds for future global tensions.

The Roaring Twenties and Cultural Change

The 1920s were marked by economic prosperity, technological innovation, and significant cultural shifts. This decade, often called the “Roaring Twenties,” witnessed changing social norms and new forms of entertainment and expression.

Economic Boom and Consumer Culture

Mass production techniques, especially in the automobile industry, fueled economic growth. Consumer credit expanded, and advertising became more sophisticated, encouraging widespread consumption of new products.

Prohibition and Social Conflict

The 18th Amendment ushered in Prohibition, banning alcohol sales but leading to the rise of organized crime and speakeasies. The era highlighted tensions between traditional values and modern lifestyles.

Harlem Renaissance and Cultural Movements

The Harlem Renaissance was a flourishing of African American art, literature, and music that challenged racial stereotypes and celebrated black culture. Figures like Langston Hughes and Zora Neale Hurston were central to this movement.

The Great Depression and the New Deal

The stock market crash of 1929 triggered the Great Depression, a severe economic downturn that lasted through the 1930s. It resulted in widespread unemployment, poverty, and social distress.

Causes and Impact of the Great Depression

Overproduction, stock market speculation, and banking failures contributed to the economic collapse. The depression deeply affected farmers, industrial workers, and urban populations.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal

FDR's New Deal programs aimed to provide relief, recovery, and reform. Initiatives like the Social Security Act, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the Works Progress Administration sought to stabilize the economy and create jobs.

Criticism and Legacy of the New Deal

While the New Deal expanded government's role, critics argued it threatened free enterprise. Nonetheless, it reshaped American political and economic life, setting precedents for future federal intervention.

World War II and Its Impact on America

World War II (1939–1945) was a defining moment for the United States, both as a military power and a catalyst for domestic change. The U.S. shifted from isolationism to global leadership during this period.

Causes and U.S. Entry into the War

The attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 prompted the U.S. to declare war on Japan and enter the conflict. Allied cooperation aimed to defeat Axis powers and promote a postwar international order.

Homefront Mobilization

War production transformed the American economy, ending the Great Depression. Women entered the workforce in unprecedented numbers, symbolized by “Rosie the Riveter.” Rationing and war bonds supported the effort.

Social and Political Consequences

The war accelerated movements for civil rights as African Americans and other minorities sought greater equality. The establishment of the United Nations reflected a commitment to international cooperation and peacekeeping.

1. Understand key Progressive Era reforms and figures.
2. Recognize the causes and consequences of American imperialism.
3. Analyze U.S. involvement in World War I and its domestic effects.
4. Identify cultural and economic changes during the 1920s.
5. Explain the causes of the Great Depression and New Deal policies.
6. Describe America’s role in World War II and its impact on society.

Frequently Asked Questions

What time period does Period 7 cover in APUSH?

Period 7 in APUSH covers the years 1890 to 1945, focusing on the United States' emergence as a world power, the Progressive Era, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II.

What are the key themes to study for the Period 7 APUSH test?

Key themes include American imperialism, Progressive reforms, the impact of World War I, the Roaring Twenties, the causes and effects of the Great

Depression, the New Deal, and the United States' role in World War II.

Which Progressive Era reforms are important for the Period 7 APUSH test?

Important Progressive Era reforms include trust-busting, labor laws, women's suffrage (19th Amendment), Prohibition (18th Amendment), and regulatory acts like the Pure Food and Drug Act.

How did the U.S. foreign policy change during Period 7?

During Period 7, U.S. foreign policy shifted from isolationism to imperialism, involving actions like the Spanish-American War, the acquisition of territories, and later engagement in World War I and World War II.

What causes of the Great Depression should be focused on for the Period 7 APUSH test?

Key causes include stock market speculation, banking failures, overproduction, unequal wealth distribution, and the international economic downturn following World War I.

What are some major New Deal programs to know for Period 7?

Major New Deal programs include the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Social Security Act, Works Progress Administration (WPA), and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), which aimed to provide relief, recovery, and reform.

How did World War II impact the United States during Period 7?

World War II led to economic recovery from the Great Depression, significant social changes including women entering the workforce, and established the U.S. as a global superpower with a permanent military presence worldwide.

Additional Resources

1. American History: A Survey, Period 7 Edition

This comprehensive textbook covers U.S. history with a detailed focus on Period 7 (1890-1945), encompassing the Progressive Era, World War I, the Great Depression, and World War II. It provides critical analysis of political, social, and economic changes during this transformative period. The book includes primary source excerpts and review questions tailored for APUSH students.

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

Eric Foner's acclaimed text offers a thorough exploration of American history from the end of the Civil War through the 20th century, with significant attention to Period 7 themes such as imperialism, reform movements, and global conflicts. Known for its engaging narrative and emphasis on the struggles for freedom and equality, this book is a staple in APUSH coursework.

3. *The American Pageant: A History of the American People, 15th Edition* by David M. Kennedy and Lizabeth Cohen

This popular APUSH textbook provides an accessible and engaging overview of American history, including detailed coverage of Period 7. It highlights key events like the Progressive Era reforms, the Roaring Twenties, and the New Deal, supplemented with vivid illustrations and political cartoons to enhance understanding.

4. *The Gilded Age & Progressive Era: A Documentary Reader* edited by William E. Leuchtenburg

Focusing on primary sources, this reader compiles speeches, letters, and official documents from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It gives students direct insight into the political and social issues of Period 7, such as labor movements, women's suffrage, and U.S. imperialism, providing a valuable supplement to traditional textbooks.

5. *Freedom from Fear: The American People in Depression and War, 1929-1945* by David M. Kennedy

This Pulitzer Prize-winning book offers an in-depth analysis of the Great Depression and World War II, crucial components of Period 7. Kennedy explores how these events reshaped the American government, economy, and society, making it an essential read for understanding the era's complexities and legacies.

6. *AP U.S. History Crash Course, 4th Edition* by Larry Krieger

Designed specifically for APUSH students, this concise review book breaks down Period 7 into manageable sections with clear summaries and practice questions. It is perfect for last-minute test preparation, helping students quickly grasp important concepts such as Progressivism, World War I, and the New Deal.

7. *The Progressive Era and the New Deal: 1900-1940* by Robert H. Zieger

This focused text examines the reform movements and government policies that defined Period 7. Zieger discusses the motivations behind Progressivism, the impact of World War I, and the transformative effects of the New Deal, providing critical context for the period's political and social changes.

8. *The Jungle* by Upton Sinclair

Although a novel, this classic work of muckraking journalism vividly illustrates the conditions in the meatpacking industry and urban America during the early 20th century. It played a significant role in sparking Progressive Era reforms, making it a valuable primary source for

understanding social and labor issues in Period 7.

9. *Empire of Liberty: A History of the Early Republic, 1789-1861* by Sean Wilentz (Supplementary for Context)

While primarily focused on an earlier period, Wilentz's work provides important background on America's expansionist impulses and democratic ideals that set the stage for the imperialism and global involvement seen in Period 7. Understanding these roots helps clarify the motivations behind U.S. foreign policy during the early 20th century.

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