

<p style="text-align: center;">Enlightenment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17th 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Locke= Natural Rights Montesquieu= Separation of Powers Voltaire= Freedom of Speech Enlightenment Ideas led to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> American Revolution, U.S. Constitution & Bill of Rights, French Revolution, Latin American wars for independence Divine Right= Believe that god puts monarch on throne Philosophe: French philosopher 	<p style="text-align: center;">Treaty of Versailles</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<p style="text-align: center;">Cold War</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> End of WWII U.S. & Soviet Union become suspicious of each others motives & policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Berlin Airlift & Berlin wall Castro comes to power in Cuba allies with the Soviet Union Cuban Missiles Crisis <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. aids South Vietnam because of the Domino Theory
<p style="text-align: center;">Industrial Revolution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poor living conditions- slums Working conditions in factories: dangerous, long hours, little pay <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Women & children also work in factories Led to rise of organized labor- Unions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Received low pay Often established own section of city 	<p style="text-align: center;">Between the Wars</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. returns to isolationist policy- distraught over monetary & human cost of WWI Red Scare= fear of communism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Result of Communist revolution in Russia Restricted immigration to the U.S. Harlem Renaissance- Glorification of the accomplishments of African Americans <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Music, writers Part of Civil Rights Movement following WWI 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote Causes of Great Depression (1929-41) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bank failures Overproduction Overspending stock market crash FDR's plan to combat the depression was called the New Deal 	<p style="text-align: center;">World War II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Arab-Israeli conflict begins U.S. & Soviet Union emerge as world's "super powers" Atomic bombs begin arms race between U.S. & Soviet Union
<p style="text-align: center;">Imperialism</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. acquired Guam, Puerto Rico, & Philippines American businesses fueled U.S. acquisition of Hawaii President Teddy Roosevelt has "Big Stick" policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. builds Panama Canal & intervenes in Latin America Results <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Japan modernizes to protect herself from imperialist take over China is separated into Spheres of Influence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. supports an Open Door Policy in China Struggles in African nations directly linked to past imperialist policies 		<p style="text-align: center;">Civil Rights Movement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Jim Crow Laws allow for the legal separation of races (segregation) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Upheld by Supreme Court in Plessey v. Ferguson Brown v. board of Education declares segregation unconstitutional <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Overturns Plessey v. Ferguson Civil disobedience: legal form of protest to bring about government change. Example: boycott
<p style="text-align: center;">World War I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4 M.A.I.N. Causes: militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism First modern war: advanced weapons are used <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not as harsh as Treaty of Versailles Treaty of Versailles <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ends WWI, very harsh towards Germany Results <ol style="list-style-type: none"> League of Nations established to prevent war <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Fails <ol style="list-style-type: none"> no power to prevent aggression U.S. doesn't join Causes: Russian Revolution, Great Depression, Rise of Dictators, & WWII 	<p style="text-align: center;">1950s-1960s</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	