

How to Use This Document

In order to help students investigate the key concepts in the AP U.S. History course, teachers must select specific groups, events, individuals, dates, or other historical details that they consider relevant. In addition, rather than trying to cover all possible examples of a particular concept, teachers should select fewer examples to teach in depth.

For example, rather than giving cursory treatment to every example of America's "economic, diplomatic, and military initiatives in the Western Hemisphere" in the period 1800–1848 (Key Concept 4.3.I.A), teachers should choose one to teach well. AP Exam questions will not require that all students know the same example of such initiatives. Instead, AP Exam questions will reward students for writing accurately about the initiative(s) their teacher chose to focus on.

In the pages that follow, space is provided for you to insert the specific content (individuals, events, documents, etc.) you choose to focus on in your AP U.S. History course into the concept outline. Two examples of possible content choices are provided for Period 7 (addressing World War II).

You may also find it helpful to provide this planning tool to your students to help them track and review the content you have chosen for analyzing each concept. This may provide them with a resource when reviewing evidence they have learned as they prepare for the AP Exam.

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 international role.

EXAMPLE 1 Period 7: 1890–1945

Key Concept

PRIORITIZED BY COLLEGES FOR CREDIT

TEACHER-SELECTED
examples of individuals,
groups, and movements to
investigate the Key Concept

TEACHER-SELECTED
primary and secondary sources
for students to examine the
Key Concept in depth

Focus of AP

Exam questions:

KEY CONCEPT 7.3: 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.

III. 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.

A) The mass mobilization of American society to supply troops for the war effort and a workforce on the home front ended the Great Depression and provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions

- > *The draft*
- > *War Refugee Board*
- > *Tuskegee Airmen*

- > *Franklin Roosevelt, "Day of Infamy" Speech*
- > *Ronald Takaki, Double Victory*

Thematic Learning Objectives

WOR-4: Explain how the U.S. involvement in global conflicts in the 20th century set the stage for domestic social changes

WOR-7: Analyze the goals of U.S. policymakers in major international conflicts, such as the Spanish American War, World Wars I and II, and the Cold War, and explain how U.S. involvement in these conflicts has altered the U.S. role in world affairs

ID-3: Analyze how U.S. involvement in international crises such as the Spanish-American war, World Wars I and II, the Great Depression, and the Cold War influenced public debates about American national identity in the 20th century

ID-6: Analyze how migration patterns to, and migration within, the United States have influenced the growth of racial and ethnic identities and conflicts over ethnic assimilation and distinctiveness

POL-5: Analyze how arguments over the meaning and interpretation of the Constitution have affected U.S. politics since 1787

B) Wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb raised questions about American values.

- > *Fair Employment Practices Commission, 1943*
- > *"Zoot Suit" Riots*

- > *Supreme Court decision in Korematsu v. United States*
- > *Freda Kerchway, "A Program of Inaction" (on U.S. inaction against the Holocaust)*
- > *Eisenhower's memoir The White House Years (on the decision to drop the atomic bomb)*

EXAMPLE 1 Period 7: 1890–1945

Key Concept

PRIORITIZED BY COLLEGES FOR CREDIT

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examples of individuals, groups, and movements to investigate the Key Concept

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primary and secondary sources for students to examine the Key Concept in depth

Focus of AP Exam questions:

C) The United States and its allies achieved victory over the Axis powers through a combination of factors, including allied political and military cooperation, industrial production, technological and scientific advances, and popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals.

- > *Battle of Midway*
- > *Manhattan Project*
- > *wartime experiences of Daniel Inouye*

- > *Richard Tregaskis, Guadalcanal Diary*
- > *Franklin Roosevelt, "Four Freedoms" Speech*
- > *Richard Overy, Why the Allies Won*

Thematic Learning Objectives

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WOR-7: Analyze the goals of U.S. policymakers in major international conflicts, such as the Spanish American War, World Wars I and II, and the Cold War, and explain how U.S. involvement in these conflicts has altered the U.S. role in world affairs.

D) The dominant American role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, combined with the war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.

- > *Morgenthau Plan*
- > *Yalta Conference*

- > *Franklin Roosevelt, "Arsenal of Democracy" speech*
- > *Serhii Plokhy, Yalta*

ID-3: Analyze how U.S. involvement in international crises such as the Spanish-American war, World Wars I and II, the Great Depression, and the Cold War influenced public debates about American national identity in the 20th century.

ID-6: Analyze how migration patterns to, and migration within, the United States have influenced the growth of racial and ethnic identities and conflicts over ethnic assimilation and distinctiveness

POL-5: Analyze how arguments over the meaning and interpretation of the Constitution have affected U.S. politics since 1787

EXAMPLE 2 Period 7: 1890–1945

Key Concept

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**Focus of AP
Exam questions:**

KEY CONCEPT 7.3: 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.

Thematic Learning Objectives

WOR-4: Explain how the U.S. involvement in global conflicts in the 20th century set the stage for domestic social changes

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III. 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.

A) The mass mobilization of American society to supply troops for the war effort and a workforce on the home front ended the Great Depression and provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions

- > *Victory Gardens*
- > *Office of War Information*
- > *Navajo Code-Talkers*

- > *"Rosie the Riveter" song and magazine cover*
- > *Studs Terkel, "The Good War": An Oral History of World War II*

B) Wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb raised questions about American values.

- > *March on Washington movement*
- > *1943 Detroit Race Riot*

- > *Executive Order 8802*
- > *Supreme Court decision in West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette*
- > *Harry Truman's "Warning to Japan Urging Surrender"*

EXAMPLE 2 Period 7: 1890–1945

Key Concept

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Focus of AP
Exam questions:

C) The United States and its allies achieved victory over the Axis powers through a combination of factors, including allied political and military cooperation, industrial production, technological and scientific advances, and popular commitment to advancing democratic ideals.

- > D-Day and invasion of Normandy
- > development of sonar
- > the liberation of Nazi death camps and the Holocaust

- > Atlantic Charter
- > Frank Sinatra, "The House I Live In" (short film)
- > James Brady, *Flags of Our Fathers*

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ID-3: Analyze how U.S. involvement in international crises such as the Spanish-American war, World Wars I and II, the Great Depression, and the Cold War influenced public debates about American national identity in the 20th century.

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D) Wartime experiences, such as the internment of Japanese Americans, challenges to civil liberties, debates over race and segregation, and the decision to drop the atomic bomb raised questions about American values.

- > Morgenthau Plan
- > Yalta Conference
- > Bretton Woods agreements

- > Benn Steil, *The Battle of Bretton Woods*
- > *Protocols of the Berlin Potsdam Conference*