

# O.G.T. MATHEMATICS: QUICK STUDY GUIDE

## Point Values:

Multiple Choice = 1pt

Short Answer = 2 pt

**Extended Response = 4 pts**

Be sure to support answers for free response.

Skip questions that you're stuck on, come back at the end – **LEAVE NOTHING BLANK!!!!**

## BEFORE THE TEST:

Get a good night sleep  
(8 hours is key!)

Eat Breakfast (not candy bars and soda)

Take your **TIME!!!**

## DURING THE TEST:

Draw a picture if there's not one there.

Read the question before attempting to answer.

Try to answer before looking at the multiple choices – look to see if your answer is there.

Your **FIRST** answer is usually correct – **DON'T CHANGE IT!**

Does your answer make sense?

## Test Taking Strategies:

**Eliminate** answer choices that look right but are planted to fool you.

**Back solve** by plugging the answer choices into the question being asked.

**Plug and Chug:** try plugging in a number instead of a letter if you're stumped by a problem.

## Calculator Box:

Scientific Notation is  
"inverse decimal point"

Use "10 y<sup>x</sup> number" for 10<sup>#</sup>

% is "inverse ="

a b/c is the "fraction button"... (hit "=", it reduces the fraction)

Square Root is "inverse x<sup>2</sup>"

## Graphing:

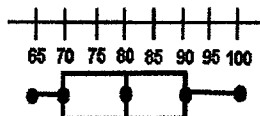
$y = x^2$  graphs a U-shape  
if a is positive, it's a smile  
if a is negative, it's a frown

$y = |x|$  graphs a V-shape

$y = mx + b$  graphs a line  
m = slope (rise over run)  
b = y-int

Plotting points: "y's up" wise up  
(3, -6) from origin, go right 3, down 6

## Box and Whiskers Graph:



The 5 dots from left to right:  
Lower bound, 1<sup>st</sup> quartile, median, 3<sup>rd</sup> quartile, upper bound

Median – middle number  
Mode – the number seen "MOST"  
Mean – the average (add and divide by how many)

## PEMDAS

Parenthesis

Exponents

Multiply and Divide

(from left to right)

Add and Subtract (from

left to right)

When solving for x –  
use "reverse PEMDAS"

## VUXHOY:

Vertical lines have an  
Undefined slope

$x = \#$

Horizontal lines have a

0 slope

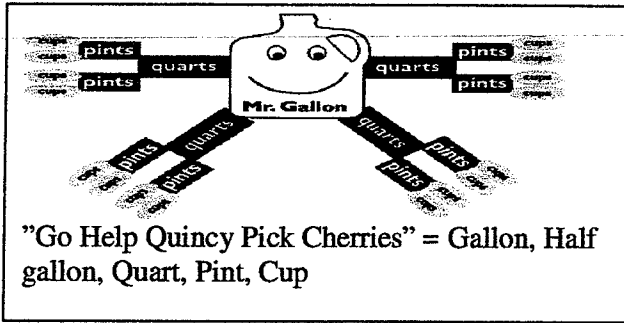
$y = \#$

## LAST MINUTE NOTES:

**Probability** is the measure of how likely an event is

$$P(A) = \frac{\text{The Number Of Ways Event A Can Occur}}{\text{The Total Number Of Possible Outcomes}}$$

An **outcome** is the result of a single trial of an experiment



"Go Help Quincy Pick Cherries" = Gallon, Half gallon, Quart, Pint, Cup

**I = prt** (simple interest = principal x rate x time)

**D = rt** (distance = rate x time)

Tax makes things cost **MORE**  
Discount makes things cost **LESS**

Parallel Lines have the *same slope*.  
Perpendicular Lines have slopes that are *negative reciprocals* (like  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $-2$ )

Midpoint: (average of the x's, average of the y's)

$$\text{Midpoint} = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} \right)$$

Surface area of a rectangular prism = area of the base + area of the top + area of each side

Difference between prism:  and pyramid:  Prism has 2 bases while a pyramid has 1 base

Cylinder:  Cone:  Sphere: 

Area = how many squares fit **ON** the shape

Area is in  $\text{unit}^2$

Volume = How many blocks fit **IN** the object

Volume is in  $\text{unit}^3$

Perimeter = How far around an object

Perimeter is in units

**A proportion** is an equation with a ratio on each side – to solve, cross multiply and divide.

Example:  $\frac{x}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

### King Henry Died Drinking Chocolate Milk

Kilo

Hecto

Deca

<meter liter gram>

Deci

Centi

Milli

**Make sure that your units match before you start doing calculations**

### The number sets:

Natural numbers	The counting numbers	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, ...
Whole numbers	The set of natural numbers and 0	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, ...
Integers	The set of whole numbers and their opposites	..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ...
Rational numbers	The set of numbers that can be written as a ratio of integers	$-\frac{3}{4}, 5, -2, 0.5, 0$
Irrational numbers	The set of numbers that cannot be written as a ratio of integers	$\pi, \sqrt{10}, 8 + \sqrt{2}$

# O.G.T. SCIENCE TEST: *QUICK STUDY GUIDE*

version 2

## PLATE TECTONICS

The Earth's outer layer is broken up into 7 **plates**. This is sometimes referred to as the CRUST.

**The plates move due to convection currents** inside the MANTLE.

When the plates move, many things can happen including **volcano eruptions, earthquakes, mountain building, seafloor spreading**, etc.

## ATOMS

**protons** = positive charge, found inside the nucleus

**electrons** = negative charge, found in the "electron cloud" (outside of the nucleus)

**neutrons** = neutral charge, found inside the nucleus

## THE PERIODIC TABLE

The **atomic number** is equal to the **number of protons**. The *number of protons is equal to the number of electrons* in a neutral atom.

The **atomic mass** is equal to the **number of protons plus the number of neutrons**.

The **group number** (found at the top of each column) is equal to the **number of valence electrons**. *This is used when drawing electron dot structures.*



## POTENTIAL ENERGY VS. KINETIC ENERGY

potential energy – an object's stored energy (*Objects that are higher up or have more mass have a higher potential energy because they have further to drop*)

kinetic energy – an object's energy while in motion (*the faster it moves, the more kinetic energy it has*)

## DENSITY

density = mass/volume

Substances that are MORE dense SINK.

Substances that are LESS dense RISE.

## NEWTON'S LAWS OF MOTION & GRAVITY

**Newton's 1<sup>st</sup> Law:** an object in motion stays in motion and an object at rest stays at rest

**Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> Law:**  $F = ma$

**Newton's 3<sup>rd</sup> Law:** for every action there is an equal and opposite reaction

**Friction:** will slow down an object

**Gravity:** Under ideal conditions, objects fall to the ground at the same rate; it does not matter if one is heavier than the other

## SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY

**Observations are made by gathering information using your senses** about events or processes. An **inference** is a **guess** based on prior knowledge or experience.

A **hypothesis** is a **proposed scientific explanation** for a set of observations.

The variable that is **deliberately changed** is called the **manipulated variable**.

The variable that is observed and **changes in response to the manipulated variable** is called the **responding variable**.

A **control group** is **not exposed to the independent variable** so that it can be used as comparison to the experimental data.

There should only be one manipulated variable in a scientific experiment.

## FOOD WEBS & ENERGY PYRAMIDS

FOOD WEBS show the **feeding relationships between plants and animals in an ecosystem**. *Arrows* show the relationships. They show the direction of energy transfer. (the organism that the arrow is pointing to eats the organism the arrow is coming from)

ENERGY PYRAMIDS show the **relative amounts of energy at each trophic level**. The amount of energy is greatest at the bottom of the pyramid and lowest at the top of the pyramid.

*trophic level – each step in a food web or pyramid*

## Prefixes/Suffixes to know

**bio** – life (*biology* is the study of life)

**geo** – earth (*geology* is the study of the earth)

**hetero** – different (*heterozygous* means different genes)

**homo** – same (*homozygous* means same/like genes)

**a** – not (*abiotic* means not living)

**thermo** – heat/temperature (*thermometer*)

**eco** – environment/outdoors (*ecology* is study of outdoors)

**chemo** – chemical (*chemosynthesis* is creating chemicals)

**photo** – light (*photography* uses light to take pictures)

**synthesis** – creates (*photosynthesis* uses light to create food)

The above material was developed and vetted by Princeton High School Science Department, 2007-2008

### ENERGY TRANSFER

Energy cannot be created or destroyed. It can only be transferred from one form to another (i.e. electrical to mechanical).

Types of energy:

- thermal – heat
- mechanical – movement  
(eg. pedaling a bicycle)
- chemical – chemical reactions  
(eg. chemicals in a battery, food in your body)
- electrical – electricity
- radiant – like light waves traveling through the air  
(eg. from the Sun to your eyes)

Heat energy ALWAYS travels from hot to cold.

### CELLULAR ORGANELLES

**Nucleus** – contains genetic material (DNA) and chromosomes

**Mitochondria** – respiration occurs here; makes energy

**Cell membrane** – the “skin” of the cell; it encloses the entire cell and food/wastes pass through it

**Flagella** – is like a long tail used for movement (cilia are little hairs that could also be used for movement)

**Plant cells contain a cell wall and chloroplasts.** Animal cells do not.

**Chloroplasts** – where plant cells use chlorophyll to do photosynthesis

### CELLS

**prokaryotes** = simple cells that do not have a nucleus;

example: bacteria

**eukaryotes** = complex cells that have a nucleus; includes plants, animals, humans, protists and fungi

### CELLULAR PROCESSES

**photosynthesis** – process in which a plant (or other organism) uses light to convert carbon dioxide and water into food/energy

**cellular respiration** – process that releases energy by using oxygen to break down sugar (glucose) and other food molecules into food/energy

### GENETICS

**Genes come in pairs of CHROMOSOMES** (half come from your mom and half come from your dad).

The different varieties of genes are called alleles. **Alleles can be dominant or recessive.** If the dominant allele (represented by a CAPITAL letter) is present, it will always have “control.” A recessive allele (represented by a lowercase letter) will only be recognized if it is paired with another recessive allele.

**HOMOZYGOUS PAIRS** can be 2 dominant alleles (EE) paired together or 2 recessive alleles (ee) paired together. A **HETEROZYGOUS PAIR** is one dominant allele and one recessive allele (Ee).

**GENOTYPE** is the genetic make-up of an individual (eg. EE or Ee). **PHENOTYPE** is an individual’s physical appearance.

**PUNNETT SQUARES** are useful for finding the probabilities of traits being expressed in potential offspring.

A **PEDIGREE** goes further by tracking the transmission of traits among various generations.

	E	e
E	EE	Ee
e	Ee	ee

Punnett Square

### COMMUNITY INTERACTIONS

**Competition** – occurs when organisms compete for the same resource at the same place at the same time

**Predation** – an interaction in which one organism captures and feeds on another organism

**Symbiosis** – any relationship in which two species live closely together

**Mutualism** – a type of symbiosis in which both species mutually benefit from the relationship

**Commensalism** – a type of symbiosis in which one organism benefits and other is neither helped nor harmed

**Parasitism** – a type of symbiosis in which one organism lives on or inside the other organism and harms it

### SCIENCE BUZZWORDS

**BIAS**...unfair prejudice towards a particular opinion; favoring one side of an argument

**ETHICS**...a set of principles that guide decision-making; whether something is morally right or wrong (*it is ethical to warn people of the side-effects of a drug...it is unethical to secretly test new drugs on someone*)

**QUALITATIVE**...data that does not use numbers

**QUANTITATIVE**...data that uses numbers

### ABIOTIC & BIOTIC FACTORS

**abiotic factor** – something that is **not and has never been alive**, examples: a rock in the forest, the water in a stream

**biotic factor** – things that are or used to be alive, examples: a redwood tree, a rotting tree stump

# O.G.T. SOCIAL STUDIES TEST: QUICK STUDY GUIDE

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Forms of Government</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Monarchy             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. All monarchs gain power through heredity</li> <li>b. Types                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Absolute: monarchs has sole control over government                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. People have few or no rights</li> </ol> </li> <li>ii. Limited: Power of monarch limited by constitution and/or parliament                     <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. some monarchs are figureheads- they have no real power</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>c. Divine Right- Believe that monarch was put on throne by God.</li> <li>d. Titles- king/queen, emperor/empress, czar/czarina</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Dictator             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Usually comes to power through military force</li> <li>b. Has absolute power</li> <li>c. When a dictator is removed from power there is no clear succession</li> <li>d. People have few or no rights</li> <li>e. Oligarchy- like a dictatorship except a small group rules instead of a single person</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Democracy             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Government by the people</li> <li>b. Types                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Direct: the people directly vote on all matters</li> <li>ii. Representative(Indirect): the people elect representatives to make decisions for them</li> </ol> </li> <li>c. Power is limited by the constitution &amp; regular elections</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Theocracy             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. No separation of church &amp; state</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Economics</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of Economies             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Command: all economic decisions made by the government</li> <li>b. Market: Businesses privately owned,</li> <li>c. Mixed: Combination of privately owned &amp; government controlled businesses</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Trade:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Definition: buying, selling, &amp; exchanging of goods within &amp; between countries.</li> <li>b. Exports: products leaving a country</li> <li>c. Imports: products entering a country</li> <li>d. Trade Imbalance occurs when a country's imports and exports are not equal                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. More imports than exports hurt a country's economy</li> </ol> </li> <li>e. Tariff is a tax placed on imports to protect domestic products.</li> <li>f. Embargo/blockade: a country refuses to trade with another country for political or economic reason</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Taxes             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Government raises money(revenue) by collecting taxes                 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 16<sup>th</sup> amendment</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Congress created the Federal Reserve to manage the nation's economy. The Federal Reserve sets monetary policy             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Set the interest rate: raise rate to get people to save, lower rate to get</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>U.S. Constitution/Government</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constitution known as the Supreme Law of the Land</li> <li>2. Only way to change the Constitution is through the amendment process</li> <li>3. The U.S. government can only limit or place restrictions your rights if: clear &amp; present danger, public safety, national security, libel, &amp; equal opportunity             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schenck v. U.S. established clear &amp; present danger</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. The three branches of government (executive, legislative, &amp; judicial) operate on a system of checks &amp; balances.</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Geography</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Region: an area with one or more common characteristics or feature.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Geographic region (Rocky Mountains), Political Region (U.S.A.), Cultural region (Middle East)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Geographic changes over time as a result of human activity. Human activities such as mining &amp; logging will change the physical geography of an area.</li> <li>3. Technology has impacted the way humans deal with the natural geography of an area. Advanced transportation allows for the settlement in remote areas. Technology also allows for the diffusion(transfer) of ideas from one place to another.</li> <li>4. throughout history people have migrated(moved) for political, social, economic, &amp; environmental reasons.</li> <li>5. immigration: movement into a country</li> <li>6. emigration: movement out of a country</li> <li>7. globalization: the act, process, or policy of making something worldwide in scope or application</li> <li>8. indigenous: native to an area</li> <li>9. interdependence: being mutually dependent</li> <li>10. topography: graphic representation of the surface features of a place or region on a map</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Amendments</b></p> <p>1<sup>st</sup>= Freedom of press, religion, petition, assembly, &amp; speech</p> <p>13<sup>th</sup>- Abolished slavery</p> <p>14<sup>th</sup>= Citizenship to everyone born in U.S.</p> <p>15<sup>th</sup>= Right to vote to all adult males</p> <p>16<sup>th</sup>= Government can collect income tax</p> <p>17<sup>th</sup>- Direct election of senators (Progressive Reform)</p> <p>19<sup>th</sup>: women's suffrage(voting)</p> <p>24<sup>th</sup>= Outlaws literacy test &amp; poll taxes as requirements for voting</p> <p>26<sup>th</sup>= lowers voting age to 18</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Skills &amp; Methods</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. source: a person or document that provides information</li> <li>2. Both primary &amp; secondary sources contain some level of biasness(prejudice) information.</li> <li>3. A credible or reliable source is one in which you can trust the author.</li> <li>4. Propaganda is used to persuade someone to your point a view</li> <li>5. A thesis must be supported by evidence contained within the paper(source)</li> <li>6. When completing a research project you must collect data, refine your topic(according to the data collected), develop and support a thesis.</li> <li>7. logical fallacies: statements or arguments based on a false or invalid inference</li> <li>8. Unstated assumptions: supporting ideas that are not explicitly presented in the source.</li> <li>9. stereotype: an oversimplified opinion or idea</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Supreme Court Cases</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Plessey v. Ferguson: declared segregation legal</li> <li>2. Brown v. Board of Education: segregation illegal             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Overturns Plessey v. Ferguson</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Bakke v. CA- allows for affirmative action</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vocabulary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. analyze: critically look at something and come to a decision.</li> <li>2. critique: make a judgment about something.</li> <li>3. define: give the meaning to something</li> <li>4. demonstrate: show that something is true or false by using evidence or reasoning</li> <li>5. determine: come to a conclusion about something</li> <li>6. evaluate: make judgments about some idea using evidence</li> <li>7. explain: provide reasons for something in order to make it clear and understandable</li> <li>8. trace: provide a brief account of the main ideas following the progress or history of the subject</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hints for Writing Short &amp; Extended Responses</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the question: read the question carefully.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Four point responses should consist of four separate ideas or pieces of evidence</li> <li>b. Two point responses should consist of two separate ideas or pieces of evidence</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Think through your answer: You may write a brief outline before writing your answer</li> <li>3. State the main idea of your answer: Topic sentence</li> <li>4. Provide supporting evidence: This is the 2 or 4 pieces of evidence that supports your thesis statement</li> <li>5. Conclude your answer: summarize the main ideas in your answer</li> </ol>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Enlightenment</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17<sup>th</sup> century intellectual movement</li> <li>Worked to limit power of government &amp; church</li> <li>Locke believed job of government was to protect rights of the people or be overthrown.</li> <li>Enlightenment Thinkers:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locke= Natural Rights</li> <li>Montesquieu= Separation of Powers</li> <li>Voltaire= Freedom of Speech</li> </ol> </li> <li>Enlightenment Ideas led to:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>American Revolution, U.S. Constitution &amp; Bill of Rights, French Revolution, Latin American wars for independence</li> </ol> </li> <li>Divine Right= Believe that god puts monarch on throne</li> <li>Philosophes: French philosopher</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Treaty of Versailles</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>War Guilt Clause- Germany solely responsible for war</li> <li>Germany must pay \$billions in reparations(damages)</li> <li>Severely limits size of German military</li> <li>Germany cannot manufacture war materials</li> <li>Germany lost all overseas colonies</li> <li>Poland becomes an independent nation</li> <li>Alsace Lorraine &amp; Saar Valley (industrial Area) taken from</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Cold War</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End of WWII U.S. &amp; Soviet Union become suspicious of each others motives &amp; policies       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compete in arms &amp; space race</li> </ol> </li> <li>U.S. foreign policy based on containment of communism</li> <li>Soviet Union controls much of Eastern Europe, referred to as Iron Curtain or Soviet Bloc</li> <li>Marshall Plan was U.S. program to rebuild Europe after WWII       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan rejected by Soviet Union</li> <li>Plan weakened appeal of communism in Western Europe</li> </ol> </li> <li>Korean Conflict helps Truman gain support for massive U.S. military build-up</li> <li>Soviet Union &amp; U.S. disagree over Berlin       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Berlin Airlift &amp; Berlin wall</li> </ol> </li> <li>Castro comes to power in Cuba allies with the Soviet Union</li> <li>Cuban Missiles Crisis       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soviet Union attempts to install nuclear missiles in Cuba</li> <li>War is prevented with the U.S. when Khrushchev backs down &amp; removes the missiles</li> </ol> </li> <li>Vietnam War begins when Communist North Vietnam invades South Vietnam       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. aids South Vietnam because of the Domino Theory</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Industrial Revolution</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved technology in agriculture increased output</li> <li>Industrial Revolution begins in Great Britain</li> <li>Many move from rural areas to cities to find work</li> <li>Industrialization results in urbanization-growth of cities       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor living conditions- slums</li> </ol> </li> <li>Working conditions in factories: dangerous, long hours, little pay       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women &amp; children also work in factories</li> <li>Led to rise of organized labor- Unions           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand better pay, shorter hours, benefits</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Assembly Line allows for mass production, prices begin to fall</li> <li>Middle Class begins to develop as the standard of living begins to rise</li> <li>Populism &amp; Progressivism are movements that develop in response to the poor living &amp; working conditions</li> <li>Immigration to the United States increases because of the availability of jobs       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Received low pay</li> <li>Often established own section of city</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Between the Wars</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. returns to isolationist policy-distraught over monetary &amp; human cost of WWI</li> <li>Red Scare= fear of communism       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Result of Communist revolution in Russia</li> <li>Restricted immigration to the U.S.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Harlem Renaissance- Glorification of the accomplishments of African Americans       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Music, writers</li> <li>Part of Civil Rights Movement following WWI</li> </ol> </li> <li>19<sup>th</sup> Amendment gave women the right to vote</li> <li>Causes of Great Depression (1929-41)       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bank failures</li> <li>Overproduction</li> <li>Overspending</li> <li>stock market crash</li> </ol> </li> <li>FDR's plan to combat the depression was called the New Deal</li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>World War II</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Axis Powers: Germany, Italy, &amp; Japan</li> <li>Allied Powers: Great Britain, U.S., Soviet Union</li> <li>U.S. enters war when Japan attacks U.S. base at Pearl Harbor</li> <li>Japanese-Americans are forced to live in internment camps</li> <li>Women work in factories to help the war effort</li> <li>African Americans continue to migrate north for factory jobs</li> <li>War ends when U.S. drops two atomic bombs on Japan</li> <li>Results of war       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Millions of refugees- people left homeless because of war</li> <li>Many European colonies receive their independence</li> <li>United Nations established to preserve world peace</li> <li>Nation of Israel established           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arab-Israeli conflict begins</li> </ol> </li> <li>U.S. &amp; Soviet Union emerge as world's "super powers"</li> <li>Atomic bombs begin arms race between U.S. &amp; Soviet Union</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Imperialism</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Imperialism: Strong nation has political, economic, &amp; social control over a weaker nation</li> <li>White Man's Burden- Idea that the west must "civilize" backward nations</li> <li>Colonial Powers force their culture &amp; political systems on their colonies</li> <li>The colony exists to benefit the colonial power</li> <li>Imperialism was fueled by the need for markets &amp; resources for industrialization</li> <li>U.S. becomes imperialist power after the Spanish-American War       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. acquired Guam, Puerto Rico, &amp; Philippines</li> </ol> </li> <li>American businesses fueled U.S. acquisition of Hawaii</li> <li>President Teddy Roosevelt has "Big Stick" policy       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. builds Panama Canal &amp; intervenes in Latin America</li> </ol> </li> <li>Results       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Japan modernizes to protect herself from imperialist take over</li> <li>China is separated into Spheres of Influence           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. supports an Open Door Policy in China</li> </ol> </li> <li>Struggles in African nations directly linked to past imperialist policies</li> </ol> </li> </ol>		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Civil Rights Movement</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jim Crow Laws allow for the legal separation of races (segregation)       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upheld by Supreme Court in Plessey v. Ferguson</li> </ol> </li> <li>Brown v. board of Education declares segregation unconstitutional       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overturns Plessey v. Ferguson</li> </ol> </li> <li>Civil disobedience: legal form of protest to bring about government change. Example: boycott</li> </ol>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>World War I</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 M.A.I.N. Causes: militarism, alliances, imperialism, nationalism</li> <li>First modern war: advanced weapons are used       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submarines, machine guns, tanks, planes, gas</li> </ol> </li> <li>Assassination of archduke immediate cause of the war</li> <li>Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria</li> <li>Allies: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, &amp; U.S.</li> <li>U.S. Involvement:       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initially neutral, sell supplies to both sides</li> <li>German unrestricted submarine war policy- reason for U.S. entry</li> <li>U.S. involvement led to defeat of Central Powers</li> <li>Great Migration- many African Americans move North for jobs in defense plants</li> <li>14 Points- President Wilson's plan for a lasting peace           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not as harsh as Treaty of Versailles</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Treaty of Versailles       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ends WWI, very harsh towards Germany</li> </ol> </li> <li>Results       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>League of Nations established to prevent war           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fails               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no power to prevent aggression</li> <li>U.S. doesn't join</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>Causes: Russian Revolution, Great Depression, Rise of Dictators, &amp; WWII</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>1950s-1960s</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. economy was strong following WWII</li> <li>Cities suffer financially as middle class moves to suburbs</li> <li>Baby Boomers: large increase in birthrate following WWII</li> <li>McCarthyism: campaign to root at communism in U.S... (red scare)</li> <li>Technological advancements created more leisure time .upper &amp; middle class</li> </ol>	