



SOCIAL STUDIES RESOURCE GUIDE FOR MTTC TEST #084



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WESTERN MICHIGAN
UNIVERSITY

Foreword

The Michigan Test for Teacher Certification, like other examinations for any post-baccalaureate career – such as the MCAT, LSAT, or GRE - requires a sincere effort on the part of the test taker. As such, efforts to study for the MTTC examination should not be taken lightly.

It is critically important to study for those areas of the test where you feel you may be lacking strength. In addition, reviewing well-known materials is also helpful to avoid any unseen gaps in your knowledge. As such, it is important to begin studying early, often, and with a targeted direction. This study guide aims to help guide you toward materials that are pertinent to the MTTC's Social Studies (Secondary) examination, test #084.

This guide will highlight key events, issues, and topics for each of the subject areas related to the MTTC Social Studies (Secondary) examination, test #084. While reference material is provided when possible, it is up to you to review and further explore each area as needed.

This guide will be divided into sections based upon those found in the official MTTC Study Guide; so as to facilitate referencing of each to the other, making studying easier.

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Historical Concepts and Terms

- Familiarize yourself with key terms associated with history and historical analysis. Such terms are crucial to understanding historical concepts and events. Flash cards for such terms may be found commercially but there is added benefits to writing out your own. By writing down the material it is committed to memory better than simply reading pre-made cards.

At <http://www.mrburnett.net/apworldhistory/keyterms/keyterms1200withdefinitions.htm>

and <http://www.rialto.k12.ca.us/rhs/planetwhited/AP%20PDF%20Docs/KeyTerms.pdf>

you can find a listing of various terms on World and U.S. history, respectively, to look through and make flashcards from. Other terms may be found through various online and print resources. <https://quizlet.com/> has many premade electronic flashcards on various terms and events in World and U.S. history.

- Be aware of the chronology of major events and the chronological relation between events. As well, it is important to understand the short and long-term effects and consequences of events and how some may influence others. For example; it would be crucial to know that important events such as the Supreme Court case of *Dred Scott v. Sandford* occurred prior to the Civil War, and not before it, as it was a key moment in the debate over slavery in the United States. Do not forget to include events pertinent to all major subject areas: World, U.S., and Michigan histories.
- Remind yourself of instructional strategies and resources for promoting the acquisition of historical knowledge by students, techniques to assess student understanding, and utilizing knowledge of professional standards and technology in history instruction. If you feel rusty in such areas, review class notes from previous Education courses taken during your undergraduate career. Should you have not retained notes, or lost them, review literature on the subject.

Historical Sources and Perspectives

- Primary vs. Secondary Sources
 - Primary Sources: A primary source is a document or physical object which was written or created during the time under study. These sources were present during an experience or time period and offer an inside view of a particular event. Among them are; **letters, speeches, newspaper articles, autobiographies, manuscripts, novels, or official records.**
 - Secondary Sources: A secondary source interprets and analyzes primary sources. These sources are one or more steps removed from the event. Secondary sources may have pictures, quotes or graphics of primary sources in them. Among them are; **textbooks, journal or magazine articles, monographs or novels, or other scholarly works.**
- Review the various interpretational approaches to history and the impacts that these approaches have on historical interpretations, and any biases that are presented within them. Such approaches include, but are not limited to: Whig historiography, Marxist historiography, Revisionism, Great Man history, and more. For a concise definition and discussion on the various approaches visit <http://www.librarything.com/topic/61376> for more information or pick up a copy of *History: A Very Short Introduction* by John H. Arnold for coverage on a few of the major historical approaches.
- Think critically about various historical perspectives. It is crucial to understand the perspectives of various groups. Regional, global, racial, ethnic, socio-economic class, and gender perspectives are all important in understanding history and you should familiarize yourself with how each of these perspectives might interpret historical events differently and how their interests shape history and its interpretations.

World History

Era 1: Beginnings of Human Society – 4000 BCE

- The **Neolithic Revolution**, also known as the Agricultural Revolution.
 - Crash Course World History #1 The Agricultural Revolution:¹
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yocja_N5s1I&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9

Era 2: Early Civilizations and Cultures, 4000 – 1000 BCE

- Review the development of ancient civilizations.
 - Indus Valley Civilization in India
 - Crash Course World History #2 Indus Valley Civilization
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7ndRwqJYDM&index=2&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Sumer and Mesopotamian Civilizations
 - Crash Course World History #3 Mesopotamia
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sohXPx_XZ6Y&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=3
 - Egypt
 - Crash Course World History #3 Ancient Egypt
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z3Wvw6BivVI&index=4&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Greece and Persia
 - Crash Course World History #3 The Persians & Greeks
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q-mkVSasZIM&index=5&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

¹ It is highly recommended that you view these videos, they are concise and well-put-together histories that cover many subjects in World and US history – most are under 15 minutes each. They will give you a significant overview of major themes and subjects for each topic, further inquiry can be made from the videos through your own questions and research. The videos make for an effective way to learn or review material and are also useful tools in classroom instruction. If you have a physical copy of this guide, please use the title of each Crash Course episode in YouTube or a search engine to find it quicker than entering the URL by hand.

- Other early civilizations
 - China's Shang and Zhou Dynasties
 - Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica
- Movements of people and interactions
 - The Silk Road
 - Crash Course World History #9 The Silk Road and Ancient Trade
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vfe-eNq-Qyg&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=9>

Era 3: Traditions, World Religions, and Major Empires, 1000 BCE – 300 CE

- World Religions
 - Hinduism and Buddhism
 - Crash Course World History #6 Buddha and Ashoka
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Nn5uqE3C9w&index=6&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Judaism and Christianity
 - Crash Course World History #11 Christianity from Judaism to Constantine
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TG55ErfdaeY&index=11&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Islam
 - Crash Course World History #13 Islam, the Quran, and the Five Pillars
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TpcbfxtdoI8&index=13&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
- Major world empires and their evolution and characteristics
 - Asia
 - Persia, Mauryan Empire, major dynasties in China such as the Han, and others

- Europe
 - Greece and the Roman Empire and each of their contributions
 - Crash Course World History #10 The Roman Empire
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oPf27gAuf9U&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=10>
 - Crash Course World History #10 Fall of the Roman Empire
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3PszVWZNVVA&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=12>
- Africa
 - Mali, Ghana, Sudanic Kingdoms, Abyssinia, and others
 - Crash Course World History #16 Mansa Musa and Islam in Africa
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jvnU0v6hcUo&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=16>

Era 4: Expanding Hemispheric Interactions, 300 – 1500 CE

- Indian Ocean trade
 - Crash Course World History #18 Int'l Commerce, Snorkeling Camels, and the Indian Ocean Trade
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a6XtBLDmPA0&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=18>
- Mediterranean trade
 - Crash Course World History #19 Venice and the Ottoman Empire
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UN-II_jBzzo&index=19&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9
- Major figures in the interaction of various cultures
 - Crash Course World History #21 Columbus, de Gama, and Zheng He
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NjEGncridoQ&index=21&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

- Transatlantic interaction
 - Crash Course World History #23 The Columbian Exchange
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HQPA5oNpfM4&index=23&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&spfreload=1>
- The Middle Ages
 - Feudalism
 - General hierarchy from King to peasant.
 - Crash Course World History #203 Disease!
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1PLBmUVYYeg&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjasccI-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=3>
 - Decline of Church influence, the rise of urbanization, wage labor, and scientific inquiry as a result of the Black Death
 - Hundred Years' War

Era 5: First Global Age, 15th-18th Century

- European expansion and development of consequential systems
 - Transatlantic trade
 - Crash Course World History #24 The Atlantic Slave Trade
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnV_MTFEGIY&index=24&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9
 - The Spanish Empire
 - Crash Course World History #25 The Spanish Empire, Silver, & Runaway Inflation
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rjhIzemLdos&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=25>
 - Global European conflict
 - Crash Course World History #26 The Seven Years War
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j0qbzNHmfW0&index=26&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

- Exploration, discovery, and colonization
 - Crash Course World History #27 The Amazing Life and Strange Death of Captain Cook
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2yXNrLTddME&index=27&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
- Revolution in the U.S. and France
 - Crash Course World History #28 Tea, Taxes, and the American Revolution
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HIUiSBXQHCw&index=28&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Crash Course World History #29 The French Revolution
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ITTvKwCylFY&index=29&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

Era 6: Age of Global Revolution, 18th Century – 1914 CE

- Latin American Revolutions
 - Crash Course World History #30 Haitian Revolutions
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5A_o-nU5s2U&index=30&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9
 - Crash Course World History #31 Latin American Revolutions
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBw35Ze3bg8&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=31>
 - Crash Course World History #225 War and Nation Building in Latin America
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v6xi8_7Fy6Y&index=25&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjasccl-WajpONGX3zoY4M
- Industrial Revolution
 - Crash Course World History #32 Coal, Steam, and the Industrial Revolution
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zhL5DCizj5c&index=32&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

- Crash Course World History #214 The Railroad Journey and the Industrial Revolution
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GYAk5jCTQ3s&index=14&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascl-WajpONGX3zoY4M>
- The Scientific Revolution and European Enlightenment
- Nationalism and Imperialism
 - Crash Course World History #34 Samurai, Daimyo, Matthew Perry, and Nationalism
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nosq94oCl_M&index=34&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9
 - Crash Course World History #35 Imperialism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=alJaltUmrGo&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=35>
 - Crash Course World History #213 Asian Responses to Imperialism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nxmWfbXS4Pw&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascl-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=13>
- Political developments and reformation in the 19th century world
 - Napoleonic Wars, Meiji Restoration, Revolutions of 1848, Italian and German Unification, Boxer Rebellion, and the Russo-Japanese War
 - Protestant Reformation
 - Crash Course World History #218 Luther and the Protestant Reformation
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1o8oIELbNxE&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascl-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=18>
 - Political Developments
 - Crash Course World History #33 Capitalism and Socialism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B3u4EFTwprM&index=33&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>

Era 7: Global Crises and Achievements, 1900 – 1945 CE

- World War I
 - Crash Course World History #36 Archdukes, Cynicism, and World War I
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPZQ0LAIR4&index=36&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Crash Course World History #209 HOW World War I Started
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cd2ch4XV84s&index=9&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascl-WajpONGX3zoY4M>
 - Crash Course World History #210 Who Started World War I
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_pFCpKtwCkI&index=10&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascl-WajpONGX3zoY4M
 - Pre-war alliance systems and balance of power
 - Nationalist tensions in the Balkans
 - Major offensives and fronts
 - Global involvement
 - Tactics and technology
 - Trench warfare, machine guns, chemical warfare, etc.
 - Russian Revolution and the Russian Civil War
 - Treaty of Versailles
- Inter-War Period
 - Weimar Germany
 - Collapse of the Ottoman Empire, Arab nationalism, and European colonization of the Middle East
 - Japanese expansionism in Korea and China
 - League of Nations
 - Crash Course World History #37 Communists, Nationalists, and China's Revolutions
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UUCEeC4f6ts&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=37>
 - Nationalism in the colonial world

- Indian, Southeast Asian, and African nationalist movements
- Revolution and Democracy in Latin America
 - Mexican Revolution
 - Military rule vs. Democracy in Latin America
- World War II
 - Crash Course World History #38 World War II
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q78COTwT7nE&index=38&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Crash Course World History #220 World War II, A War for Resources
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H-2q-QMUIgY&index=20&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascl-WajpONGX3zoY4M>
 - Major battles and fronts
 - Role of technology and tactics in the war
 - Carpet and fire bombing, espionage, aircraft, naval power, radar, rockets, nuclear weapons, breaking the German Enigma machine code, Navajo code development, etc.
 - The Holocaust
 - Origins, relationship to Operation Barbarossa, nature of concentration and extermination camps, names of major camps, central figures in the execution of the Holocaust
 - The Nuremberg war crimes tribunals
 - Notable figures and fugitive Nazis
 - Beginnings of the Cold War; the U.S. and USSR as the dominant global powers
 - Balance of power in Europe
 - Division of Germany and Korea between the former-Allied powers

Era 8: The Cold War and Aftermath, 1945 CE to Present

- The Cold War to Present
 - Super Powers
 - Crash Course World History #39 USA vs USSR Fight!
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y9HjvHZfCUI&index=39&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Cold War around the World
 - Crash Course World History #40 Decolonization and Nationalism Triumphant
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T_sGTspaF4Y&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=40
 - Crash Course World History #221 Congo and Africa's World War
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4uArRzwKHvE&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascc1-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=21>
 - Crash Course World History #223 Conflict in Israel and Palestine
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1wo2TLIMhiw&index=23&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascc1-WajpONGX3zoY4M>
 - Crash Course World History #226 Iran's Revolutions
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8w4Ku6l7OEI&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjascc1-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=26>
 - Globalization
 - The United Nations
 - Crash Course World History #41 Globalization I: The Upside
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5SnR-e0S6Ic&index=41&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9>
 - Crash Course World History #42 Globalization II: Good or Bad
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s_iwrt7D5OA&list=PLBDA2E52FB1EF80C9&index=42

- Major Developments and Challenges around the World
 - NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - Reactions against US-USSR power dichotomy
 - the Non-Aligned Movement
 - Terrorism
 - Population movements in the post-war period
 - Redrawing of European borders after WWII
 - Collapse of the Soviet Union
 - Proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - Crash Course World History #216 Islam and Politics
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ka8csjsmX6I&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtNjasccl-WajpONGX3zoY4M&index=16>
 - Environmental Concerns
 - Global climate change and environmentalism
 - Competition for scarce resources
 - Limited natural resources and their impact on the development of post-colonial states.
 - Global Trade
 - Bretton Woods System
 - International Monetary Fund, United Nations Monetary Fund, and the World Bank
 - Trade liberalization
 - NAFTA
 - Development of the European Union
 - European Coal and Steel Community, European Atomic Energy Community, European Economic Community, etc.
 - Free trade agreements
 - Rise of the New Left in Latin America
 - Cuban Revolution and how it has evolved
 - Fidel and Raul Castro and Che Guevara

- Populism and new forms of Socialism in reaction against Democracy
- Hugo Chavez's Bolivarian Revolution in Venezuela
- Juan and Evita Peron in Argentina
- Salvador Allende and Chile
- Socialist insurgency in Latin America
- Latin America and the Cold War
 - Latin America as proxy warzone
- Mao Zedong and the Great Leap Forward
- Deng Xiaoping and market reforms in China

United States History

Era 1: Beginnings to 1620 CE

- Precolonial
 - Precolonial populations
 - Crash Course US History #1 The Black Legend, Native Americans, and Spaniards
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6E9WU9TGrec&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=1>
 - Pre-colonial societal organization
 - Political, social, and cultural features
 - General population statistics

Era 2: Colonization and Settlement, 1585 – 1763 CE

- European colonial ventures
 - Spain in the US Southwest and Florida
 - St. Augustine, Florida – oldest city in the US
 - England in Virginia
 - Jamestown and Roanoke
 - The Netherlands in New York
 - New Amsterdam colony
 - France in the Midwest
 - Fort Detroit
 - Settlers and interaction with Native Americans and the environment
 - Crash Course US History #2 When is Thanksgiving? Colonizing America
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o69TvQyGdg&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=2>
 - Crash Course US History #3 The Natives and the English
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TTYOQ05oDOI&index=3&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>

- Crash Course US History #4 The Quakers, the Dutch, and the Ladies
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p47tZLJbdag&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=4>
- Reasons settlers came to the Americas and how they did so
 - Indentured servitude
- European conflict
 - Crash Course US History #5 The Seven Years War and the Great Awakening²
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5vKGU3aEGss&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=5>

Era 3: Revolution and the New Nation, 1754 – 1800 CE

- Precursors to the American Revolution
 - Crash Course US History #6 Taxes and Smuggling – Prelude to Revolution
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Eytc9ZaNWyc&index=6&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Composition of the various regions in the Thirteen Colonies
 - New England, mid-Atlantic, and Southern colonies
 - Socio-economic practices in the English colonies
 - Slave trade and its impact on the Thirteen Colonies
 - Arguments over the rights of colonists as English subjects
- The American Revolution
 - Crash Course US History #7 Who Won the American Revolution?
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3EiSymRrKI4&index=7&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - British and American strategies
 - Major battles and events
 - Lexington and Concord, Fort Ticonderoga, the Battle of Bunker Hill, Battle of Cowpens, Battle of Yorktown, Battle of Charleston, etc.

² See also the video *Crash Course World History #26 The Seven Years War* found on page 6 of this guide for more information on the war in World History.

- Winter at Valley Forge, crossing the Delaware, British occupation of New York, etc.
 - Loyalists vs Revolutionaries
 - Early failures of the war effort and morale
 - Slaves in the war
- The young American nation
 - Crash Course US History #8 The Constitution, the Articles, and Federalism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bO7FQsCcbD8&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=8>
 - Major events and compromises at the Constitutional Convention
 - How the constitution dealt with issues such as slavery, political representation, and the distribution of powers among the various levels and branches of the government
 - Crash Course US History #9 Where US Politics Came From
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r161cLYzuDI&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=9>
 - Federalists and Anti-Federalists (Republican Party, also known as the Democratic-Republican Party) and their disagreements and differences
 - The Federalist Papers
 - Major figures in each of the movements

Era 4: Expansion and Reform, 1792 – 1861 CE

- Political developments
 - The administrations of Washington and Adams
 - Debate between Jefferson and Hamilton
 - Chief Justice John Marshall and the basis of US constitutional law
- Westward expansion
 - Conflict with Native Americans
- Jeffersonian Democracy

- Crash Course US History #10 Thomas Jefferson & His Democracy
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_3Ox6vGteek&index=10&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s
 - Major events in relation to US foreign relations and policy
 - Crash Course US History #11 The War of 1812
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qMXqg2PKJZU&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=11>
 - Expansion into the newly acquired territory from the War of 1812
 - Development of the Monroe Doctrine and Manifest Destiny
 - What they meant and how they evolved over the first-half of the 19th Century
 - Role of the British in unofficially supporting and enforcing the Monroe Doctrine as a means of maintaining the *status quo* in the Americas to keep other European powers from minimizing their power in the region
 - Inability of the US to actually enforce the Monroe Doctrine
 - Crash Course US History #14 Age of Jackson
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=beN4qE-e5O8&index=14&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - The Mexican-American War
 - Reasons for the war
 - US militarism and expansionism
 - Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the Gadsden Purchase
 - Manifest Destiny and the newly acquired West
 - Crash Course US History #17 War & Expansion
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tkdF8pOFUfl&index=17&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Society and Economy
 - Crash Course US History #12 The Market Revolution
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNftCCwAol0&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=12>

- Crash Course US History #16 Women in the 19th Century
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fM1czS_VYDI&index=16&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s
- Early US industry
 - Importance of the textile industry and cottage industry
 - Role of women in
 - Major inventions and implementation of technology
 - Cotton gin, telegraphs, machinery, etc.
 - Importance of economy of scale, gathering of workers, and factories
- Improvements in transportation
 - Improved roads
 - Erie canal
 - The steam boat
 - Railroads
- Depression of 1837
- Reform movements in the 19th Century
 - Crash Course US History #16 Women in the 19th Century
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t62fUZJvOs&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmeepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=15>
- Slavery
 - Crash Course US History #13 Slavery
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ajn9g5Gsv98&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmeepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=13>
 - The Missouri Compromise

Era 5: Civil War and Reconstruction, 1850 – 1877 CE

- Precursors to the American Civil War
 - Slavery debates in the Southern states and at the national level
 - Major events in the slave debate

- *Dred Scott v. Sandford* and Chief Justice Roger B. Taney's ruling on slavery, Fugitive Slave Laws, John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry, Bleeding Kansas, etc.
 - Major figures in the slave debates
 - Stephen Douglas, Henry Clay, etc.
 - Compromise of 1850
 - Kansas-Nebraska Act
 - Birth of the Republican Party
 - Abolitionist movements
 - Crash Course US History #18 The Election of 1860 and the Road to Disunion
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=roNmeOOJCDY&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=18>
 - Fears over Lincoln and Abolitionists from Southern slaveholders
- The Civil War
- Crash Course US History #20 The Civil War, Part I
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rY9zHNOjGrs&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=20>
 - Crash Course US History #21 The Civil War, Part II
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GzTrKccmj_I&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=22
 - Crash Course US History #19 Battles of the Civil War
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=25HHVDOaGeE&index=19&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
- Reconstruction
- Crash Course US History #22 Reconstruction and 1876
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nowsS7pMApI&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmePbjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=23>
 - Panic of 1873

Era 6: Industry, Urbanization, and Globalization, 1870 – 1930 CE

- Industry
 - Crash Course US History #23 The Industrial Economy
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r6tRp-zRUJs&index=24&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Panic of 1893
- Urbanization and Settlement
 - Crash Course US History #25 Growth, Cities, and Immigration
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RRhjqqe750A&index=26&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Settling the trans-Mississippi West
 - How Native Americans were dealt with
 - Resource extraction – mining
- Globalization
 - Crash Course US History #28 American Imperialism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QfsfoFqsFk4&index=29&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
- Society and Politics
 - Crash Course US History #26 Gilded Age Politics
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Spgdy3HkcSs&index=27&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Crash Course US History #27 The Progressive Era
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i0Q4zPR4G7M&index=28&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Crash Course US History #29 Progressive Presidents
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F7flSW1PGsA&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=30>
 - Crash Course US History #31 Women's Suffrage
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGEMscZE5dY&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=32>

- Crash Course US History #32 The Roaring 20's
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VfOR1XCMf7A&index=33&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>

Era 7: Great Depression and World War II, 1920 – 1945 CE

- The Great Depression
 - Crash Course US History #33 The Great Depression
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCQfMWAikyU&index=34&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
- The New Deal
 - Crash Course US History #34 The New Deal
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6bMq9Ek6jnA&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=35>
- World War II
 - Crash Course US History #35 World War II Part 1
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Objoad6rG6U&index=36&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Major battles and fronts involving US forces
 - Normandy Invasion, Battle of the Bulge, Island campaigns in the Pacific War
 - Technological advancements
 - Manhattan Project
 - Crash Course US History #36 World War II Part 2 – The Homefront
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HofnGQwPgqs&index=37&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
 - Effects of WWII on the US
 - Federal government expansion, economic mobilization, impact on women's role in society, impact on the civil rights movement, etc.

Era 8: Post-WWII and the Cold War, 1945 – 1989 CE

- The Cold War and the US on the Global Stage
 - Crash Course US History #37 The Cold War
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9C72ISMF_D0&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMw_mepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=38
 - The Cold War in Europe
 - Soviet Expansion in Eastern Europe, Rebuilding Europe and the Marshall Plan, the Truman Doctrine, etc.
 - Establishment of NATO and US's role in it
 - Crash Course US History #37 The Cold War in Asia
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y2IcmLkuhG0&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMw_mepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=39
 - The Cold War in Latin America and the US's role as a hegemonic force in the region
 - Military intervention, corporate domination, support of oppressive governments, Cuban Missile Crisis, etc.
- Developments in the US
 - Post-war economic boom
 - Development and the explosion of suburbs
 - The baby boom
 - Crash Course US History #39 Civil Rights and the 1950s
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S64zRnnn4Po&index=40&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMw_mepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s
 - Eisenhower and Modern Republicanism
 - Crash Course US History #40 The 1960s in America
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lkXFb1sMa38&index=41&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMw_mepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s
 - Kennedy's New Frontier
 - Johnson's Great Society
 - Sexual revolution and hippie counterculture
 - Opposition to the Vietnam War and the draft

- Crash Course US History #41 The Rise of Conservatism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OCrxD19DHA8&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=42>
- The War on Drugs
- Crash Course US History #42 Ford, Carter, and the Economic Malaise
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pyN5LPHEQ_0&index=43&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s
- Environmentalism
- 2nd wave Feminism
- American Indian Movement and the Wounded Knee Incident
- Caesar Chavez and the National Farm Worker's Association
- Crash Course US History #43 The Reagan Revolution
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2h4DkpFP_aw&index=44&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s
- Reaganomics
- Détente with the Soviet Union
- Amnesty for illegal immigrants and Hispanic rights movements
- Asian American movement
- Punk subculture
- Crash Course US History #44 George HW Bush and the End of the Cold War
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-K19rVDxoM&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=45>

Era 9: The U.S. in the Global Age, 1990 CE to Present

- End of the Cold War and the US
 - Crash Course US History #44 George HW Bush and the End of the Cold War
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L-K19rVDxoM&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=45>
- Post-Cold War

- Crash Course US History #45 The Clinton Years, or the 1990s
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-rboN6F2g-k&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s&index=46>
- Crash Course US History #46 Terrorism, War, and Bush 43
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nlsnnhn3VWE&index=47&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtMwmepBjTSG593eG7ObzO7s>
- Society
 - 3rd wave feminism
 - Grunge counterculture
 - Animal rights
 - Anti-nuclear movements
 - Continuation of the Civil Rights movement
- Terrorism
 - The Unabomber
 - Beirut Barracks Bombings
 - Oklahoma City bombing
 - 9/11
 - Global War on Terror
 - War in Afghanistan and the Taliban
 - Al Qaeda
 - 2nd Iraq War

Geography

Terms, Concepts, and Resources

- A substantial glossary of geographic terms, for use in the making of flashcards, may be found online at <http://www.physicalgeography.net/glossary.html>. The list is incredibly extensive, and as such, requires an amount of discretion on behalf of the test taker when deciding which terms are most important for you to remember. It is important to study smart and not simply hard. To try committing all of these terms to memory would be both time consuming and unnecessary. Browse the words and select the most important. Again, premade flashcards are available but the added studying benefit of making your own is extremely helpful.

- Review the five fundamental themes of geography³
 - Location
 - Absolute Location: coordinates of a map, e.g. longitude and latitude
 - Relative Location: the location of something in relation to another marker, e.g. Venezuela is next to Colombia
 - Place
 - An area that is defined by everything within it. All places have features that distinguish them from other places, e.g. New York City is comprised of the 5 boroughs, contains Central Park, Madison Square Garden, Wall Street, and many other things that define it
 - Region
 - An area that is defined by certain similar characteristics, such as: physical, natural, human, or cultural similarities, e.g. Europe shares cultural heritages despite it being comprised of multiple national states

³ <http://geography.mrdonn.org/5themes-definitions.html>

- Human-Environment Interaction
 - The Relationship between people and their environment; how people adapt to the environment and how they change it
 - Dependence upon the environment, e.g. agricultural reliance on rivers in arid climates
 - Adaptation to the environment, e.g. use of furs in cold climates
 - Modification of the environment, e.g. use of dams and aqueducts to deliver water resources to areas where they are lacking
- Movement
 - The way people, products, information, and ideas move from place to place. This can be a local phenomenon, such as your commute to class or work, or it can be global, such as how goods are shipped across the world.
- Review the six essential elements of geography⁴
 - The world in spatial terms
 - Studying the relationship between people, places, and their environment by mapping information about them into a spatial context
 - Places and regions
 - Identities and the lives of individuals and peoples rooted in particular places and regions
 - Physical systems
 - Physical processes that shape the Earth's surface and how they interact with plant and animal life to create, sustain, and modify ecosystems
 - Human systems
 - Human activities that shape the Earth's surface and how those activities influence the development and expansion of human settlement and structures

⁴ <http://www.coedu.usf.edu/main/departments/sped/PROPEL/Geography-SixEssentialElements.htm>

- Environment and society
 - The physical environment is modified by human activity, as a consequence of the ways in which human societies value and use the natural resources found on the Earth
- The uses of geography
 - Geography enables people to develop an understanding of the relationships between people, places, and environments over time
- Review use of maps, globes, and the scales and symbols used in them
 - Scales
 - Graphic Scale, Verbal Scale, and Fractional Scale
 - Symbols
 - Compass, topographical indicators, vegetation indicators, etc.⁵
- Review the characteristics and applications of
 - Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
 - Global Positioning System (GPS)
 - Remote sensing
 - Other tools to acquire, process, and communicate information from a spatial perspective
- Review the uses of print and digital resources employed in geographic research
 - Almanacs, atlases, etc.
- Review the characteristics and applications of spatial thinking
- Review instructional strategies and resources for promoting the acquisition of geographic knowledge by students, the application of techniques in assessing their progress, and the use of technology and professional standards in the instruction of geography

⁵ A good source of many symbols can be found at <http://www.compassdude.com/map-symbols.shtml>

Understanding Physical Systems

- Location and physical characteristics of major land masses and bodies of water
 - Continents, oceans, major seas, lakes, and rivers
- Origins and characteristics of major types of physical features
 - Gulfs, deltas, capes, archipelagoes and islands, peninsulas, mountains, etc.
- Characteristics of and interactions among the four basic components of the Earth's physical systems⁶
 - Atmosphere
 - The surrounding body of “air” around our planet
 - Biosphere
 - The portion of the Earth's physical systems where all living organism are contained
 - Hydrosphere
 - All water on or near the earth, i.e. all bodies of water and even the moisture in the air
 - Lithosphere
 - The crust of the Earth, that covers it entirely
- Tectonic and erosional forces
 - Various tectonic plate boundaries
 - Divergent, convergent, and transform plate boundaries
 - Erosional force types
 - Glaciation, water, wind, volcanic activity, and deposition
- Features of climates and how they interact
 - Temperature, atmospheric pressure, winds, condensation, precipitation, air masses, latitudes, etc.
 - Köppen climate classification and geographic locations⁷
 - Global climate patterns
 - Monsoon patterns

⁶ <http://geography.about.com/od/physicalgeography/a/fourspheres.htm>

⁷ http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/bb/Koppen_World_Map_%28retouched_version%29.png

- Location, accessibility, and uses of important natural resources
 - Oil, water, agricultural products, minerals, etc.

Interaction between Human Societies and the Environment

- Location and characteristics of major ecosystems and biomes⁸
- Ways in which human societies interact with and modify physical environments and adapt to environmental changes
 - Roles and consequences of technological innovation and economic development
 - Causes and effects of current environmental problems
 - Deforestation, global warming, water scarcity, etc.
 - Major conservation initiatives and programs for resource use, management, and sustainability
 - Basic forms of land use and development
 - Residential, agricultural, and industrial uses of land and the effects of each type of use
 - Economic, environmental, cultural, and political consequences that can come from each type of land use and development

Human Systems

- Cultural characteristics of various peoples of the world and how culture affects human perceptions of the environment
- Types of human settlement
 - Factors that influence the characteristics and locations of various types of human settlement
 - Causes and consequences of urbanization
 - Organization of cities in various regions and the functions of their internal structures

⁸ http://www.blueplanetbiomes.org/world_biomes.htm

- Basic demographic concepts and globalization processes
 - Doubling time, population density, interdependence, global networking
- Causes and consequences of population increases and declines in history and the present day
 - Major diseases and warfare, climatic shifts, etc.
 - Strain upon global resources, impacts on global climate, etc.
- Types of human migration and displacement
 - Causes and consequences of historical and contemporary migrations of people
 - Push and pull factors, warfare, famine, etc.
 - Diffusion of technologies, ideas, cultures, etc.
- Economic interdependence and the ways in which forces of cooperation and conflict influence the development and control of political entities
 - Conflict over scarce resources, cooperation for the promotion of economic stability, etc.

Political Science

Terms, Concepts, and Perspectives

- Terms
 - For a comprehensive glossary of political science terms for making flash cards visit <http://www2.cruzio.com/~zdino/psychology/political.science.glossary.htm>.
- Concepts
 - Understand the basic principles behind the US government and documents that form the basis of US and international law
 - Constitution, Bill of Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.
- Events and developments related to the emergence and spread of constitutional and democratic government from Ancient Greece to present
 - Early democracy in Greek city-states, framing of the American constitution, the various waves of democratic government in the wake of decolonization, end of military rule in Latin America, collapse of the Soviet Union, etc.
- Principles and ideas of principle political theorists
 - Hammurabi, Plato, Aristotle, Niccolò Machiavelli, Francis Bacon, John Locke, Thomas Hobbes, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Immanuel Kant, Adam Smith, Edmund Burke, Thomas Paine, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Georg W. F. Hegel, Max Weber, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, etc.
- Major characteristics of various forms of government
 - There are many different forms of government, with variations on each just as plentiful. Please visit http://rationalwiki.org/wiki/List_of_forms_of_government for a list of various types and their basic definitions and features.
- Compare and contrast the forms of government in the US and similar systems, both contemporary and historical
 - Parliamentary system
 - nations with prime ministers and parliaments
 - e.g. the United Kingdom
 - Presidential system
 - nations with the most similar executive system as the United states

- e.g. most Latin American nations, such as Mexico, and most of sub-Saharan Africa
 - Semi-Presidential
 - a combination of the two systems, typically with both a president and prime minister – or more generically a head of state and head of government that divide power between each position
 - e.g. most of mainland Europe, India, and more
- Causes and timeline of governmental evolutions and transitions both in the US and the World
 - Rise and fall of fascism and socialism in the 20th century, proliferation of modern democratic systems starting in the 19th century, etc.

United States Government

- Foundations of U.S. Government
 - Important founding documents and events:
 - Magna Carta, The English Bill of Rights, the Mayflower Compact, The Declaration of Independence, the Great Compromise, the Articles of Confederation, the Constitution, the Federalist Papers, the Bill of Rights, etc.
 - Important evolutionary documents and events:
 - 13th Amendment, 14th Amendment, 17th Amendment, 19th Amendment, the Seneca Falls Declaration, The Gettysburg Address, Emancipation Proclamation, Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, etc.
 - Important Supreme Court cases:
 - Marbury v. Madison, McCulloch v. Maryland, Gibbons v. Ogden, Dred Scott v. Sandford, Plessy v. Ferguson, Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Schenck v. United States, Gideon v. Wainwright, Baker v. Carr, Lau v. Nichols, etc.

- Familiarize yourself with the basic principles and major components of the U.S. and Michigan constitutions.
 - System of checks and balances
 - Separation of powers
- Familiarize yourself with contemporary and historical political parties in the U.S. and be prepared to discuss their origins, evolution, and major issues they were/are concerned with
- Familiarize yourself with the political process in the U.S.
 - Factors affecting campaigns and elections
 - Role of interest groups, the media, individuals, and public opinion in elections and their influences on shaping the public agenda
- Rights, responsibilities, and meaning of U.S. citizenship and the methods of attaining citizenship in the U.S.
 - Rights: freedom of expression and religion, right to prompt and fair jury trial, right to vote, right to run for elected office and work within the federal government, and the right to pursue “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” etc.
 - Responsibilities: support and defend the constitution, be involved in the issues affecting your community, participate in the democratic process, respect and obey all federal, state, and local laws, respect the rights, beliefs, and opinions of others, pay taxes, serve on a jury, and defend the country should the need arise, etc.
- Civic engagement
 - Ways citizens can be involved in the political process
 - Skills and civic dispositions needed for effective engagement

The Various Levels of the U.S. Government

- Legislative Branch
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #2 The Bicameral Congress
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n9defOwVWS8&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H&index=2>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #6 Congressional Elections
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qxiD9AEX4Hc&index=6&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #7 Congressional Committees
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=evLR90Dx79M&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H&index=7>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #8 Congressional Leadership
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L8urcMLGFyU&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H&index=8>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #10 Congressional Decisions
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZT9ipQdYL-s&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H&index=10>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #9 How a Bill Becomes a Law
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=66f4-NKEYz4&index=9&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H>
 - Familiarize yourself with the Legislative Branch in Michigan
- Executive Branch
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #11 Presidential Power
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5I02sK5LovI&index=11&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics Presidential Power 2
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fnHb-zyWh14&index=12&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H>
 - Familiarize yourself with the Executive Branch in Michigan

- Judicial Branch⁹
 - Interprets the constitution, whether or not laws are within the limits of the constitution, decides cases involving the rights and interests of states, etc.
 - Supreme Court of the United States (SCOTUS) is the highest court in the U.S. and has many courts beneath it
 - Consists of 9 justices, with 1 of them heading the court as the Chief Justice
 - SCOTUS is the only federal court that is called for by the Constitution, the lower courts were created by congress to handle lower level cases and ease the judicial process
 - Before a case can come before the SCOTUS it must be appealed through the lower levels of the federal court system
 - Familiarize yourself with the Judicial Branch in Michigan
- General concepts
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #4 Federalism
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J0gosGXSgsI&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H&index=4>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #5 Constitutional Compromise
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kCCmuftyj8A&index=5&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H>
 - Crash Course Government and Politics #3 Separation of Powers and Checks and Balances
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0bf3CwYCxXw&index=3&list=PL8dPuuaLjXtOfse2ncvfffeelTrqvhrz8H>

⁹ At the time of composing this study guide, Crash Course is in the process of completing its series on Government and Politics, further materials covering the Judicial Branch and other subjects related to government may now be available for your viewing on the Crash Course YouTube channel.

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCX6b17PVsYBQ0ip5gyeme-Q>

Role of the U.S. in the International Community

- U.S. foreign policy
 - How is it made?
 - How is it implemented?
 - Soft power, hard power, and smart power
 - Impact of U.S. foreign policy on the global community
- Examples of conflict and cooperation between the U.S. and other states
- International bodies and the role the U.S. plays in them
 - United Nation, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund, Group of 7 (formerly the Group of 8), Group of 20, Organization of American States, etc.

Economics

Terms and Concepts

- Familiarize yourself with the basic terms and concept of economics. A comprehensive list may be found here <http://www.economicswisconsin.org/guide/glossary.htm> from which flash cards may be made.

Characteristics of a Free Market Economic System

- In a Free Market system, individuals are the primary driver of economic activity. Individuals are free to work, participate in the economy, invest, and establish businesses. Government regulation in a Free Market economies is typically minimal – the more “free” the market, the less regulation there will likely be. The **laws of supply and demand** are an essential tenant of the Free Market economy. The production of goods and services and how much they cost is determined by how much are available and how much individuals are willing to pay for them.
- There are 6 primary characteristics to a Free Market economy
 - Private property: individuals own their own land, buildings, goods, etc.
 - Freedom of choice: individuals are free to produce, sell and purchase goods and services in the market
 - Motive of self-interest: the market is driven by everyone trying to sell their good or service for the highest return while also seeking out to purchase the cheapest goods and services for themselves
 - Competition: the forces of competition keep prices moderated and promote the efficiency of the supply of goods and services
 - System of markets and prices: a market economy is dependent upon an efficient market that regulates prices. In an efficient market, all buyers and sellers have equal access to the same information upon which to base their decisions
 - Limited government: regulation of the market economy by the government is limited. The role of government is usually limited to ensuring that the markets are open and working, all other market decisions are made by the market itself through the collective will and influence of the individuals operating in it

Compare & Contrast to Major Economic Systems

- There are 3 major economic models for the various systems of the world
 - Free Market economy
 - Command economy
 - Mixed economy
- Command economy
 - Unlike a Free Market system, the Command economy is heavily regulated by the government and the markets are controlled by the government. This typically means that the government sets the prices on goods and services and may also dictate how much of certain goods and services should be produced. Private property rights are either limited or do not exist as the government controls property. Choices are usually limited as the government controls the production of goods and services – typically meaning there is both a limited choice of product “brands” and no form of entrepreneurship available.
 - Command economies typically make up for limited economic freedoms by also adding social and economic protections. For example, command economies may guarantee the right to shelter, food, employment, education, and other valuable goods or services
- Mixed economy
 - A mixed economy is any system that lies between the two extremes of the Command economy and the Free Market system. The vast majority of the world’s economies fall into this category – which is very broad. For example, both the United States and China are mixed economies. While they are certainly very different from one another in the degree to which they may lean toward a Command or Free Market economic model, they are both Mixed economies.
 - Mixed economies involve some to quite a lot of government regulation in the economy. This can range from something as simple as setting a minimum wage to having the state run its own companies within a liberalized market, competing with privately owned companies.

Personal Finance

- Understand how economic concepts apply to the individual and the household
 - Focus on scarcity, opportunity cost, and cost-benefit analysis
- Consumer rights and responsibilities
 - John F. Kennedy's four basic rights for American consumers
 - Right to safety: protection against hazardous goods or services
 - Right to choose: access to a variety of products and services at competitive prices
 - Right to information: protection against fraudulent, deceitful, or grossly misleading information, advertising, labeling, or other practices as well as access to the necessary information to make informed choices
 - Right to be heard: assurance that consumer interests will receive full consideration in the formulation of government policy and review
 - Responsibilities
 - Use products safely
 - Analyze information and products wisely
 - Choose products and services carefully
 - Express concerns to those who can help
 - Make the effort to seek compensation for a wrong
 - Learn about the changing nature of products
 - Make choices that minimize the impact of your purchases on the environment and others
 - Consume sustainably, i.e. do not exceed your needs
 - Familiarize yourself with sources of consumer information and the various protections granted under the law to consumers
- Be aware of various forms of consumer fraud
- Evaluate advertising and its various forms
 - What considerations should you take into account when viewing an advertisement?
 - How might advertisements be misleading?
- The Budgeting process

- Credit
 - Types of credit
 - How to obtain credit
 - Factors that affect credit eligibility
 - Appropriate uses of credit
- Familiarize yourself with the characteristics of insurance, savings, investment, and retirement financing options
 - What risks and benefits are inherent to each of these?
- Institutions that provide financial services
 - Banks, credit unions, savings and loans associations, budgeting services, accountancy agencies, etc.

National and International Economy

- National economy
 - Role of and relationship between economic institutions and groups in the U.S.
 - Banks, financial markets, labor unions, small businesses, corporations, consumers, governments, etc.
 - Business cycles
 - Causes and effects of recession/depression, unemployment, inflation, and deflation
 - Use of national indices for income, unemployment, consumer prices, and other measures in analyzing economic trends and the national market
 - Factors influencing fiscal and monetary policy in the U.S.
 - Forms of government regulation and how they affect consumers and producers
- International economy
 - Factors that influence the operation of the international economy system
 - Bretton Woods, globalization, WTO, IMF, international development and investment banks, principles of free trade and globalization, comparative advantage and specialization, protectionism and subsidization, interdependence theories, trade balances, exchange rates, transitional and developing economies, multinational corporations, impacts of globalization and international market trends on the U.S., etc.

Inquiry, Interdisciplinary Perspectives, and Public Discourse

Research Methods, Analysis, and Interpretation

- Research process
 - Review the steps in the research process
 - Formulating a question, collecting data, organizing and communicating results, etc.
 - Methods and techniques for collecting social sciences information
 - Organizing data
 - Charts and other graphic representations, etc.
 - Analysis of documents and interpretations
 - Assumptions and biases

Interdisciplinary Perspectives

- Integrate basic concepts from the various social sciences and draw connections between them
- Evaluate the interrelatedness of major world demographic, political, economic, and cultural regions through the lens of the social sciences
- Impact of geography on the history of Michigan, the U.S., and the world
 - Access to water and natural resources, territorial expansion, human-environment relationships, conflict over resources and territory, etc.
- Effects of climate, topography, ecology, and location on population distribution, livelihood, and trade, commerce, and economic systems
- Changing historical views of the relationship between government and the economy

Individuals in a Democratic Society

- Core democratic values
 - Life, Liberty, the Pursuit of Happiness, the Common Good, Justice, Equality, Diversity, Truth, Popular Sovereignty, and Patriotism
- Values held by members of democratic societies
- Methods of constructively engaging in public debate

- Steps in the decision-making and problem-solving processes
 - Identifying decisions to be made or problems to be solved
 - Gathering information
 - Identifying courses of action
 - Enacting the decision or solution
- Methods of making reasoned and informed decisions on public issues
 - Clearly stated issues, consideration of opposing viewpoints, application of core democratic values, anticipation of consequences of various actions, etc.
- Criteria for evaluating evidence and positions
 - Logical validity, factual accuracy, presence of omitted facts, emotional appeal, logical fallacies, credibility of source information, unstated assumptions and biases or prejudices, etc.
- Use of pertinent evidence and reasoned arguments to support positions on public policy issues in a written format