**IB HOTA FINAL EXAM STUDY GUIDE:**

The final exam will consist of three essay questions covering the topics seen below. Each section provides a brief overview of the information that was covered and the bullets list the information that we have learned throughout the year and will need to know for the final exam.

1. **Independence Movements: United States, Haiti, Latin America** This section focuses on the various forces that contributed to the rise of the independence movements, the similar and different paths that the movements followed and the immediate effects of independence in the region. It explores the political, intellectual and military contributions of their leaders and the sometimes contradictory views that shaped the emergence of the new nations. Independence movements in the Americas: political, economic, social, intellectual and religious causes; the role of foreign intervention; conflicts and issues leading to war.
* Political and intellectual contributions of leaders to the process of independence: Washington, Bolivar (suitable choices could be Toussaint, Adams, Jefferson, San Martín, O’Higgins)
* United States Declaration of Independence; processes leading to the declaration; influence of ideas; nature of the declaration; military campaigns and their impact on the outcome (a suitable example could be Saratoga)
* Independence movements in Latin America: characteristics of the independence processes; reasons for the similarities and/or differences in two countries in the region; military campaigns and their impact on the outcome (a suitable example could be Boyacá)
* United States’ position towards Latin American independence; events and reasons for the emergence of the Monroe Doctrine
* Impact of independence on the economies and societies of the Americas: economic and social issues; new perspectives on economic development; impact on different social groups: Indigenous, slaves, etc.
1. **United States Civil War: Causes, Course and Effects 1840 – 1877** This section focuses on the United States Civil War between the North and the South, which is often perceived as the great watershed in the history of the United States. It transformed the country forever: slavery disappeared following Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation and the Northern success marked a victory for the proponents of strong central power over the supporters of states’ rights. It marked the beginnings of further westward expansion and transformed United States’ society by accelerating industrialization and modernization in the North and largely destroying the plantation system in the South. The war left the country with a new set of problems: how would the South rebuild its society and economy and what would be the place in that society of 4 million freed African Americans? These changes were fundamental, leading some historians to see the war (and its results) as a “Second American Revolution.”
* Cotton economy and slavery; conditions of enslavement; adaptation and resistance such as the Underground Railroad
* Origins of the Civil War: political issues, states’ rights, modernization, sectionalism, economic differences between North and South
* Abolitionist debate: ideologies and arguments for and against slavery and their impact
* Reasons for, and effects of, westward expansion and the sectional debates; the Kansas–Nebraska problem; the Lincoln–Douglas debates; the impact of the election of Abraham Lincoln and the Emancipation Proclamation; Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy
* Union versus Confederate: strengths and weaknesses; economic resources; significance of leaders during the US Civil War (suitable examples could be Grant and Lee, Sherman and Thomas Jonathan “Stonewall” Jackson)
* Major battles of the Civil War and their impact on the conflict: Antietam and Gettysburg; the role of foreign powers
* Reconstruction: economic, social and political successes and failures; economic expansion
* African Americans in the Civil War and in the New South: legal issues; the Black Codes; Jim Crow Laws
1. **The Great Depression and the Americas 1929 – 1939**

This section focuses on the nature of the Depression as well as the different solutions adopted by governments in the region and the impact on these societies. The Great Depression produced the most serious economic collapse in the history of the Americas. It affected every country in the region and brought about the need to rethink economic and political systems. The alternatives that were offered and the adaptations that took place marked a watershed in political and economic development in many countries in the region.

* The Great Depression: political and economic causes in the Americas
* Nature and efficacy of solutions in the United States: Hoover; Franklin D Roosevelt and the New Deal; critics of the New Deal
* Canada: Mackenzie King and RB Bennett
* Latin America’s responses to the Depression: Vargas in Brazil; Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)
* Impact of the Great Depression on society: African Americans, women, minorities
* The Great Depression and the arts: photography, the movie industry, the radio, literary currents
1. **The Second World War and the Americas 1933 – 1945**

As the world order deteriorated in the late 1930s, resulting in the outbreak of war in Europe, the countries of the region reacted in different ways to the challenges presented. This section focuses on the changing policies of the countries in the region as a result of growing political and diplomatic tensions preceding and during the Second World War. It also examines the impact of the war upon the Americas.

* Social impact of the Second World War on: African Americans, Native Americans, women and minorities; conscription
* Treatment of Japanese Americans and Japanese Canadians
* Reaction to the Holocaust in the Americas
* Economic and diplomatic effects of the Second World War in **one** country of the Americas
1. **The Cold War and the Americas 1945 – 1981**

This section focuses on the development and impact of the Cold War on the region. Most of the second half of the 20th century was dominated by the global conflict of the Cold War. Within the Americas, some countries were closely allied to the United States and some took sides reluctantly. Many remained neutral or sought to avoid involvement in Cold War struggles. A few, influenced by the Cuban Revolution, instituted socialist governments. No nation, however, escaped the pressures of the Cold War, which had significant impact on the domestic and foreign policies of the countries of the region.

* Truman: containment and its implications for the Americas; the rise of McCarthyism and its effects on domestic and foreign policies of the United States; the Cold War and its impact on society and culture
* Korean War and the United States and the Americas: reasons for participation; military developments; diplomatic and political outcomes
* Eisenhower: New Look and its application; characteristics and reasons for the policy; repercussions for the region
* United States involvement in Vietnam: the reasons for, and nature of, the involvement at different stages; domestic effects and the end of the war
* United States’ foreign policies from Kennedy to Carter: the characteristics of, and reasons for, policies; implications for the region: Kennedy’s Alliance for Progress; Carter’s quest for human rights and the Panama Canal Treaty
* Cold War in Argentina and Chile: reasons for foreign and domestic policies and their implementation
1. **Civil Rights and Social Movements in the Americas**

This section focuses on the origins, nature, challenges and achievements of civil rights movements after 1945. Movements represented the attempts to achieve equality for groups that were not recognized or accepted as full members of society. The groups challenged established authority and entrenched attitudes.

* African Americans and the Civil Rights Movements: origins, tactics and organizations; the US Supreme Court and legal challenges to segregation in education; ending segregation in the South
* Role of governments in civil rights movements in the Americas