

What Does It Mean That You Do Not Have to Know Everything

Use the study guide to teach yourself, but use these examples to realize that I am not going to try to trick you and that

- You do **not** have to show that you know everything,
- But that you know **something**.

If a term was in Unit 1 but still exists in Unit 2, you may see it. You have to recognize; not recall. Examples:

- Commission as a form of government—and the 1st time the United States uses this form of government
- Parts of our government
- Segregation, nativism, racism

If given **at least** 3 facts about these traits, recognize whether the trait applied to World War I or World War II:

- What nations fought each other?
- What technologies were used?
- What was the initial US response to the war in Europe?
- What was the US role in the war?
- What happened to vets after the war?
- What international organization was created after the war to try to reduce the likelihood of war? Are there any additional international organizations created for this purpose?

If given **at least** 3 facts about a nation over time and about the movements of fascism and communism within those nations, **recognize** the nation from a list:

- China
- Germany
- Italy
- Japan
- Soviet Union (AKA USSR or Russia)

If given **at least** 3 facts about a part of the US government created during this period, recognize its name from a list:

- Fair Labor Standards Act
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Federal Reserve System
- Securities and Exchange Commission
- Social Security Insurance

If given **at least** 3 facts about a president over time including both foreign policy and domestic policy, **recognize** the president from a list of 4 or 5 presidents.

- William McKinley
- Theodore Roosevelt
- William Howard Taft
- Woodrow Wilson
- Warren G. Harding
- Calvin Coolidge
- Herbert Hoover
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Harry S Truman

If provided **several** details about an event, recognize whether the event was in the Progressive Era, World War I, Roaring Twenties (AKA Jazz Age), Great Depression, or World War II.

- Suffragettes
- Great Migration
- adolescents
- Flappers
- Harlem Renaissance
- Rosie the Riveter
- Tuskegee Airmen

You will see specific questions (with a link in the Lessons to help you) comparing **these periods** about World War II:

- Pre-US entry
- 1941-1943
- 1944-1945

If you look, you see some wisdom in their struggles for:

- Avoiding war but trying to prevent problems and help those the US might need on our side later
- Dealing with training while fighting the weaker parts of the Axis
- Only after defeating the weaker parts, shifting to Germany. Only after Germany is defeated, shifting to Japan.

Show You Know Something

Focus on useful, usable facts for your life time because history is about how life *works*. History provides the content and learning it usefully requires the tools:

- to make a decision safely
- to answer a boss
- to understand the news *enough*
 - either to understand what is going on
 - or to know that you do not trust the speaker or writer and you need to go look up reality

In this class, questions do **not** require that you show you know **everything**, but that you show that you know **something**. The questions focus on your recognizing significant traits of such things as regions, time periods and their dominant beliefs or events, and historical figures. Click [here for an example of a question that lets you show that you know something that is worthwhile](http://www.cjbibus.com/GS_Good_Habits_What_Is_a_Question_Where_You_Show_You_Know_Something.htm). Link Address:

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