

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT APUSH DEFINITION

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT APUSH DEFINITION IS A VITAL TOPIC FOR STUDENTS AND EDUCATORS STUDYING US HISTORY, ESPECIALLY THOSE PREPARING FOR THE APUSH (ADVANCED PLACEMENT UNITED STATES HISTORY) EXAM. THIS ARTICLE PROVIDES AN IN-DEPTH LOOK AT THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT, ITS APUSH-SPECIFIC DEFINITION, ITS BACKGROUND, MAJOR COMPONENTS, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE, AND LONG-TERM IMPACT ON AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE'LL EXPLORE WHY THIS LEGISLATION WAS ENACTED, WHAT PROGRAMS IT CREATED, AND HOW IT SHAPED THE NATION'S APPROACH TO POVERTY AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY. BY UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT, APUSH STUDENTS CAN BETTER ANALYZE THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CLIMATE OF THE 1960S, THE GOALS OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON'S GREAT SOCIETY, AND THE LEGISLATION'S CONNECTION TO BROADER CIVIL RIGHTS AND REFORM MOVEMENTS. READ ON TO GAIN A CLEAR, COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR YOUR APUSH STUDIES.

- UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT: APUSH DEFINITION
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UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT: APUSH DEFINITION

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT APUSH DEFINITION REFERS TO A LANDMARK LAW PASSED IN 1964 AS PART OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON'S WAR ON POVERTY. FOR APUSH PURPOSES, THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT (EOA) IS DEFINED AS FEDERAL LEGISLATION THAT AIMED TO ELIMINATE POVERTY AND EXPAND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN THE UNITED STATES BY CREATING GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS FOCUSED ON EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. THIS ACT ESTABLISHED THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO) AND INTRODUCED INITIATIVES SUCH AS JOB CORPS, HEAD START, AND VISTA. THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT IS A KEY EXAMPLE OF HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED ECONOMIC INEQUALITY DURING THE 1960S AND REFLECTS THE BROADER OBJECTIVES OF THE GREAT SOCIETY.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

THE 1960S SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CLIMATE

THE PASSAGE OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT MUST BE UNDERSTOOD WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE 1960S, A DECADE MARKED BY SOCIAL UPHEAVAL, CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISM, AND GROWING AWARENESS OF POVERTY IN AMERICA. THE STARK REALITIES OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY WERE HIGHLIGHTED BY WORKS LIKE MICHAEL HARRINGTON'S "THE OTHER AMERICA," WHICH EXPOSED THE PERSISTENCE OF POVERTY EVEN IN A PROSPEROUS NATION. THIS PERIOD ALSO SAW THE EXPANSION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT, WITH DEMANDS FOR RACIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND THE WAR ON POVERTY

AFTER ASSUMING THE PRESIDENCY IN 1963, LYNDON B. JOHNSON DECLARED AN "UNCONDITIONAL WAR ON POVERTY" AS A CENTRAL PART OF HIS GREAT SOCIETY AGENDA. JOHNSON BELIEVED THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD A RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP AMERICANS LIFT THEMSELVES OUT OF POVERTY. THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT WAS DESIGNED AS A COMPREHENSIVE SOLUTION TO ADDRESS THE ROOT CAUSES OF POVERTY, SUCH AS LACK OF EDUCATION AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

KEY PROVISIONS AND PROGRAMS OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE ACT

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT'S PRIMARY GOAL WAS TO REDUCE POVERTY BY PROVIDING TOOLS FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY RATHER THAN DIRECT FINANCIAL AID. IT FOCUSED ON EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, AND COMMUNITY-BASED INITIATIVES THAT WOULD EMPOWER INDIVIDUALS AND REVITALIZE IMPOVERISHED AREAS.

MAJOR PROGRAMS CREATED BY THE ACT

- **OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO):** THE CENTRAL AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING FEDERAL ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS.
- **JOB CORPS:** PROVIDED VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO PREPARE THEM FOR EMPLOYMENT.
- **HEAD START:** OFFERED EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION, NUTRITION, AND HEALTH SERVICES TO LOW-INCOME CHILDREN AND FAMILIES.
- **VISTA (VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA):** SENT VOLUNTEERS TO WORK IN DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES, SIMILAR TO A DOMESTIC PEACE CORPS.
- **COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS (CAPs):** ENCOURAGED LOCAL COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS TO DESIGN AND RUN ANTI-POVERTY INITIATIVES.
- **WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS:** GAVE STUDENTS FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK PART-TIME WHILE ATTENDING SCHOOL.

FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AUTHORIZED SIGNIFICANT FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THESE PROGRAMS, WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT LOCAL COMMUNITIES WOULD PLAY AN ACTIVE ROLE IN IDENTIFYING NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS. THIS DECENTRALIZED APPROACH WAS INTENDED TO FOSTER INNOVATION AND ENSURE THAT ANTI-POVERTY EFFORTS WERE TAILORED TO SPECIFIC REGIONS.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT IN APUSH

CONNECTION TO THE GREAT SOCIETY

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT IS A CORNERSTONE OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON'S GREAT SOCIETY, A SERIES OF DOMESTIC PROGRAMS AIMED AT ELIMINATING POVERTY AND RACIAL INJUSTICE IN THE UNITED STATES. APUSH STUDENTS SHOULD UNDERSTAND HOW THE EOA REFLECTED THE BROADER GOALS OF THE GREAT SOCIETY BY ATTEMPTING TO PROVIDE EQUAL

OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL AMERICANS THROUGH GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION AND SOCIAL REFORM.

ROLE IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT MARKED THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S MOST AMBITIOUS ATTEMPT TO COMBAT POVERTY SINCE THE NEW DEAL. ITS EMPHASIS ON EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, AND LOCAL ENGAGEMENT DISTINGUISHED IT FROM PREVIOUS WELFARE INITIATIVES. IN THE CONTEXT OF APUSH, THE ACT IS OFTEN CITED AS A SIGNIFICANT MILESTONE IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN SOCIAL POLICY.

IMPACT ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY

THE EOA INFLUENCED LATER ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS, SET PRECEDENTS FOR GOVERNMENT-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS, AND SHAPED DEBATES ABOUT THE ROLE OF FEDERAL POWER IN ADDRESSING SOCIAL ISSUES. ITS LEGACY IS EVIDENT IN ONGOING DISCUSSIONS ABOUT SOCIAL WELFARE, ECONOMIC EQUALITY, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS.

IMPACT AND LEGACY OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

SHORT-TERM EFFECTS

IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING ITS ENACTMENT, THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT LED TO THE CREATION OF THOUSANDS OF NEW PROGRAMS AND HELPED MILLIONS OF AMERICANS GAIN ACCESS TO EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, AND SOCIAL SERVICES. HEAD START AND JOB CORPS, IN PARTICULAR, CONTINUE TO OPERATE AND SERVE COMMUNITIES TODAY.

LONG-TERM INFLUENCE AND CRITICISMS

WHILE THE EOA ACHIEVED SOME SUCCESSES, IT ALSO FACED CRITICISM FOR BEING UNDERFUNDED AND FOR PRODUCING MIXED RESULTS. SOME ARGUED THAT ITS DECENTRALIZED APPROACH LED TO INCONSISTENCIES AND INEFFICIENCIES. OVER TIME, PARTS OF THE ACT WERE DISMANTLED OR ABSORBED INTO OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS, BUT ITS EMPHASIS ON COMMUNITY ACTION AND TARGETED ASSISTANCE INFLUENCED FUTURE LEGISLATION.

ENDURING LEGACY

- INSPIRATION FOR LATER ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS AND REFORMS
- ESTABLISHMENT OF HEAD START AND JOB CORPS AS LASTING INSTITUTIONS
- INTRODUCTION OF THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY ACTION IN FEDERAL POLICY
- INFLUENCE ON DEBATES OVER WELFARE, POVERTY, AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT: RELATED CONCEPTS AND APUSH CONNECTIONS

COMPARISON WITH THE NEW DEAL

APUSH STUDENTS OFTEN COMPARE THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT TO FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL. BOTH REPRESENTED MAJOR FEDERAL RESPONSES TO ECONOMIC CRISES, BUT THE EOA FOCUSED MORE ON EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING RATHER THAN DIRECT RELIEF OR PUBLIC WORKS. UNDERSTANDING THESE DIFFERENCES IS KEY FOR ESSAY QUESTIONS AND DBQS.

CONNECTION TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT INTERSECTED WITH THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BY PROVIDING RESOURCES TO COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGE. MANY PROGRAMS TARGETED MINORITY POPULATIONS AND WERE INFLUENCED BY THE PUSH FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

SHIFTS IN U.S. SOCIAL POLICY

THE EOA MARKED A SHIFT TOWARD ADDRESSING POVERTY'S ROOT CAUSES THROUGH COMPREHENSIVE AND COORDINATED GOVERNMENT ACTION. IT ALSO SET THE STAGE FOR FUTURE DEBATES ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS AND LIMITS OF FEDERAL SOCIAL POLICY.

Q&A: TRENDING QUESTIONS ABOUT ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT APUSH DEFINITION

Q: WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT APUSH DEFINITION?

A: THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT APUSH DEFINITION IS A 1964 FEDERAL LAW THAT AIMED TO REDUCE POVERTY BY CREATING PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, FORMING A CENTRAL PART OF LYNDON B. JOHNSON'S WAR ON POVERTY AND GREAT SOCIETY INITIATIVES.

Q: WHAT WERE THE MAIN PROGRAMS CREATED BY THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT?

A: THE MAIN PROGRAMS INCLUDED THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, JOB CORPS, HEAD START, VISTA (VOLUNTEERS IN SERVICE TO AMERICA), COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS, AND WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS.

Q: WHY IS THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT SIGNIFICANT IN APUSH?

A: THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT IS SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS A MAJOR EXPANSION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS POVERTY, REFLECTS THE GOALS OF THE GREAT SOCIETY, AND MARKS A TURNING POINT IN US SOCIAL POLICY.

Q: HOW DID THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT IMPACT AMERICAN SOCIETY?

A: THE ACT PROVIDED MILLIONS OF AMERICANS WITH ACCESS TO EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING, AND SOCIAL SERVICES. IT CONTRIBUTED TO THE CREATION OF LASTING PROGRAMS LIKE HEAD START AND INFLUENCED FUTURE ANTI-POVERTY POLICIES.

Q: HOW DOES THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT COMPARE TO THE NEW DEAL?

A: WHILE BOTH ADDRESSED ECONOMIC HARDSHIP, THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT FOCUSED MORE ON EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING, WHEREAS THE NEW DEAL EMPHASIZED DIRECT RELIEF AND PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS.

Q: WHAT WAS THE ROLE OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY?

A: THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY WAS THE FEDERAL AGENCY CREATED TO COORDINATE AND ADMINISTER ALL ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS ESTABLISHED BY THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT.

Q: HOW DID THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT RELATE TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?

A: THE ACT SUPPORTED THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT BY TARGETING AID TO MINORITY AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES, HELPING TO ADDRESS RACIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES.

Q: WHAT CRITICISMS DID THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT FACE?

A: CRITICS ARGUED THAT THE ACT WAS UNDERFUNDED, INCONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENTED, AND SOMETIMES INEFFECTIVE. SOME BELIEVED ITS DECENTRALIZED APPROACH LED TO INEFFICIENCY.

Q: DOES THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT STILL EXIST TODAY?

A: WHILE THE ACT ITSELF WAS LARGELY DISMANTLED IN THE 1980S, MAJOR PROGRAMS LIKE HEAD START AND JOB CORPS CONTINUE TO OPERATE AND SERVE COMMUNITIES.

Q: WHAT IS THE LEGACY OF THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT FOR MODERN SOCIAL POLICY?

A: THE ACT'S LEGACY INCLUDES INFLUENCING SUBSEQUENT ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMS, PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BASED SOLUTIONS, AND SHAPING ONGOING DEBATES ABOUT GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN ADDRESSING POVERTY.

Economic Opportunity Act Apush Definition

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Economic Opportunity Act APUSH Definition: A Deep Dive into the War on Poverty

The Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) of 1964 stands as a pivotal piece of legislation in American

history, representing a bold, albeit controversial, attempt to combat poverty during the Lyndon B. Johnson administration. Understanding its intricacies is crucial for anyone studying AP US History (APUSH), and this post offers a comprehensive definition, exploring its key provisions, impact, and lasting legacy. We'll delve into the nuances of the EOA, examining its successes, failures, and its place within the broader context of the "War on Poverty." Prepare to gain a clear and concise understanding of the Economic Opportunity Act APUSH definition, going beyond the basic textbook explanations.

What was the Economic Opportunity Act? (Economic Opportunity Act APUSH Definition)

The Economic Opportunity Act APUSH definition can be summarized as a landmark piece of legislation signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson on August 20, 1964. It was a cornerstone of his "War on Poverty," a comprehensive set of social programs designed to alleviate poverty and improve the lives of disadvantaged Americans. Unlike earlier welfare programs, the EOA took a multifaceted approach, focusing not just on providing direct aid but also on empowering individuals through education, job training, and community development initiatives. It aimed to break the cycle of poverty rather than simply offering temporary relief.

Key Programs Under the Economic Opportunity Act

The EOA wasn't a single program; it was an umbrella encompassing several distinct initiatives, each designed to address different aspects of poverty. Some of the most significant included:

1. The Job Corps: This program provided vocational training and education to disadvantaged youth, offering them the skills and credentials needed to secure better-paying jobs.

2. VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America): Inspired by the Peace Corps, VISTA mobilized volunteers to serve in impoverished communities, assisting in various projects aimed at community development and social change.

3. Community Action Programs (CAPs): These locally-based programs allowed communities to identify their unique needs and design programs tailored to address them. This bottom-up approach was revolutionary at the time, placing control and decision-making power in the hands of those most affected by poverty.

4. Head Start: This early childhood education program provided comprehensive services to low-income preschool children, fostering their cognitive, social, and emotional development. Its enduring success highlights its crucial role in preparing disadvantaged children for school and reducing the achievement gap.

5. The Small Business Administration (SBA) Loan Programs: While not exclusively a part of the EOA, the act significantly expanded SBA loan programs, providing crucial funding opportunities for small businesses in low-income communities. This element aimed to stimulate economic growth

from the ground up.

The Impact and Legacy of the Economic Opportunity Act

The EOA had a profound, albeit complex, impact on American society. While it didn't eradicate poverty, it undeniably made a difference in the lives of millions. Head Start, for example, continues to be a cornerstone of early childhood education. The Job Corps provided crucial job training to countless individuals. However, the act also faced criticism.

Criticisms of the EOA:

Some critics argued that the programs were insufficiently funded, lacked clear goals, and suffered from bureaucratic inefficiencies. Others questioned its effectiveness in addressing systemic inequalities, arguing that it offered only a band-aid solution to a deeper problem. The debate over the EOA's effectiveness continues to this day, highlighting the complexities of fighting poverty and the challenges of implementing large-scale social programs.

The EOA in the Context of the "War on Poverty"

The Economic Opportunity Act was a major component of President Johnson's ambitious "War on Poverty." The War on Poverty, launched in 1964, encompassed a wide range of initiatives aimed at alleviating poverty and improving the lives of disadvantaged Americans. The EOA was the centerpiece of this effort, offering a multi-pronged approach that focused on both direct assistance and empowerment. Other initiatives under the umbrella of the War on Poverty included Medicare and Medicaid, expanding access to healthcare for the elderly and the poor.

Conclusion

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 remains a significant and multifaceted piece of legislation with both successes and shortcomings. Its lasting legacy lies not only in the programs it created but also in the broader shift toward recognizing the government's role in addressing poverty and promoting social equality. While its ultimate success in eradicating poverty is debatable, its impact on the lives of countless Americans and its influence on subsequent social welfare programs are undeniable. Understanding the Economic Opportunity Act APUSH definition is essential to comprehending this crucial period in American history and its ongoing relevance.

FAQs

1. What was the primary goal of the Economic Opportunity Act? The primary goal was to combat poverty through a multi-pronged approach encompassing job training, education, community development, and direct assistance.
2. Was the Economic Opportunity Act successful in eliminating poverty? No, the EOA did not eliminate poverty, but it significantly impacted the lives of millions of Americans and laid the groundwork for future anti-poverty initiatives.
3. What were some of the criticisms leveled against the Economic Opportunity Act? Criticisms included insufficient funding, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and concerns about its effectiveness in addressing systemic inequalities.
4. How did the Economic Opportunity Act differ from previous welfare programs? Unlike previous programs that primarily focused on direct aid, the EOA emphasized empowerment through job training, education, and community development.
5. What is the lasting legacy of the Economic Opportunity Act? Its lasting legacy includes the continued success of programs like Head Start and the broader acknowledgment of the government's role in addressing poverty and inequality.

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Fulbright, 1967 Analysis of the present foreign policy of the United States by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

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immigrant workers, exposed the dark side of capitalism and the need for reform. One of the most notable aspects of *The Jungle* is its social and political commentary. Sinclair was a socialist, and the book reflects his political views, with the protagonist eventually embracing socialist ideals. The novel played a significant role in the progressive movement and helped to spur the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act in 1906. Despite its focus on social and political issues, *The Jungle* is also a compelling human drama. The characters are well-developed and relatable, and the story is engaging and emotionally resonant. The novel explores themes of poverty, exploitation, and the struggle for survival in a harsh and unforgiving world. *The Jungle* is a powerful and important work of literature that shines a light on the social and economic issues of the early 20th century. The novel is a must-read for anyone interested in history, politics, or social justice. Its enduring relevance and impact make it a classic of American literature.

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While affluent society and conventional wisdom (first used in this book) have entered the vernacular, the message of the book has not been so widely embraced--reason enough to rediscover The Affluent Society. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

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economic opportunity act apush definition: *Understanding by Design* Grant P. Wiggins, Jay McTighe, 2005 What is understanding and how does it differ from knowledge? How can we determine the big ideas worth understanding? Why is understanding an important teaching goal, and how do we know when students have attained it? How can we create a rigorous and engaging curriculum that focuses on understanding and leads to improved student performance in today's high-stakes, standards-based environment? Authors Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe answer these and many other questions in this second edition of *Understanding by Design*. Drawing on feedback from thousands of educators around the world who have used the UbD framework since its introduction in 1998, the authors have greatly revised and expanded their original work to guide educators across the K-16 spectrum in the design of curriculum, assessment, and instruction. With an improved UbD Template at its core, the book explains the rationale of backward design and explores in greater depth the meaning of such key ideas as essential questions and transfer tasks. Readers will learn why the familiar coverage- and activity-based approaches to curriculum design fall short, and how a focus on the six facets of understanding can enrich student learning. With an expanded array of practical strategies, tools, and examples from all subject areas, the book demonstrates how the research-based principles of *Understanding by Design* apply to district frameworks as well as to individual units of curriculum. Combining provocative ideas, thoughtful analysis, and tested approaches, this new edition of *Understanding by Design* offers teacher-designers a clear path to the creation of curriculum that ensures better learning and a more stimulating experience for students and teachers alike.

economic opportunity act apush definition: *Historical Thinking Skills* John P. Irish, Barbara Ozuna, 2016-03-31 John Irish and Barbara Ozuna, both experienced history teachers, have teamed up to develop this workbook to focus on the historical thinking skills that high school students in the AP* World History course must master in order to perform well on the exam.

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