

**Period 7: 1890-1945, Part 1**  
**Progressivism and Imperialism**

**Part 1 Test Date: Feb. 8/9**

**Part 2 Test Date: Mar. 3/6**

**Key Concept 7.1:** Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform US society and its economic system.

**Key Concept 7.2:** Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international relations. 31, Ch. 22 – Feb. 10, Ch. 23 – Feb. 14, Ch. 24 – Feb. 21

**Period 7 Part 1 Reading Questions (due February 8/9 & should be answered in complete sentences ON YOUR OWN PAPER – NO DIGITAL SUBMISSIONS):**

**Chapter 20:**

- 1.** What were the main goals of the progressive movement? The main goals that progressives were supporting was they wanted to eliminate problems caused by immigration, urbanization, industrialization, as well as political corruption.
- 2.** How did McKinley's assassination contribute to growing fears of anarchism and socialism among Americans? Increased fear of anarchism and socialism occurred with McKinley's assassination because he was murdered by an anarchist. Showing that the president could be killed whenever furthered supported the [points of the anarchists]. The socialist used this to show how weak the Government was.
- 3.** What progressive measures did Roosevelt take during his time in office? An example of a political movement that Roosevelt did that was far more progressive than anything done in the past was he ended segregation in Public schools.
- 4.** Why did Taft and Roosevelt "fall out" of friendship during Taft's presidency? The friendship of FDR and William Taft had a falling out during Taft's presidency because he almost completely went away with the progressive movement that FDR had started and that was horrible for FDR supporters.
- 5.** How did the progressive movement address the issue of child labor? The progressive movement was a new way of looking at things and people looked at a 7 year old working in a steel factory and said that's not right. So progressives pushed to keep those kids in school and not have to work in those harsh conditions.
- 6.** How did Booker T. Washington's approach to civil rights differ from that of W.E.B. DuBois? Web Dubois went after and said that we need equality right now. No more segregation no more itching or more poor education. We will sure and fight you until we get our way. Mr. Washington however said that the blacks need to evolve on their own and stay seated until they can gradually become equal over time.
- 7.** How did labor unions, such as the American Federation of Labor, become associated with anarchism and socialism? Did this connection help or hurt their cause in the eyes of most Americans? The AFL become known and apart of the anarchism and socialism movements it gradually hurt the labor unions. Mostly because the people and way of belief of Socialism was a minority so it had negative effects to anyone who was connect to that movements.
- 8.** How was Woodrow Wilson, a democrat during the Progressive Era, able to win the presidency in 1912? Woodrow Wilson was able to win the presidency because the Republican party was split with Taft and Roosevelt so half republican in a state would vote Taft and the other half vote FDR and those votes did not compare to the remaining democratic votes.
- 9.** What were the goals of Wilson's "New Freedom" policy? Were they successful? This policy called for limited government during Wilson campaign but overall was outstandly unsuccessful.

**Chapter 21:**

- 10.** How did the theories of "Anglo-Saxonism" and Darwinism encourage/inspire Americans to support imperialism? The Idea of Social Darwinism supported Americans view of imperialism because they saw it as a reason of acceptance for us to do it. They saw the United States as this big powerhouse country and taking over and using the little countries was just what it was. It had to happen.

- 11.** How did yellow journalism and jingoism affect American support for the Spanish-American War? Yellow Journalism and jingoism both falsified facts for the US people and gave them extreme patriotism. The Sinking of the USS Maine gave mass support to the SP-AM war because mainly this was seen as falsified news blown way out of proportion. Because this was seen as a attack the US people had their patriotism and wanted to fight back.
- 12.** Why did the US annex Hawaii in July 1898? Hawaii played a very large role in the US's economic interest and Queen Liliuokalani tried to restore monarchy to the islands but the people of Hawaii didn't want that so the US annexed it.
- 13.** Why was the American annexation of the Philippines so controversial? This was such a controversial move because the Philippines had been fighting for their independence but the US swooped in and simply said that they were simply going to annex the Philippines instead.
- 14.** What prevented the US from annexing Cuba after the war? The Cuban we're already fighting for independence from Spain and for the US to come and claim Cuba would just lead to more fighting in the Caribbean.
- 15.** What was the purpose of the "open door" policy with China? The Open door policy meant that all systems of trade throughout this would be equal. The importance was the US foreign policy towards China would become much more open.
- 16.** What was the long-term effect of sending the Great White Fleet to Japan? Long term effect was the Japanese saw us as imperialist enemies and when it came to WW2 we were an enemy and they wanted to attack us. Pearl Harbor.
- 17.** How was the Roosevelt Corollary an expansion of the Monroe Doctrine? This stated that the US may intervene with European affairs if we were attacked or any other American nation were to be attacked.
- 18.** Why did Wilson interfere in the Mexican Revolution? Wilson interfered with the possible threat of US property or lives becoming at risk.
- 19.** Why did Americans support isolationism during the first several years of the Great War (WWI)? The US preferred neutral because they wanted to keep economic trades with both sides of the war and didn't want to lose anything financially.
- 20.** What prohibited American neutrality and eventually led to open support of the Allies, especially Great Britain? When the Germans unrestricted submarine warfare had occurred the US saw no other way because they knew that this could be the destruction of countries and thousands of people's lives.
- 21.** Why did the United States enter the war? Unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmerman Telegram.
- 22.** How did the federal government interfere in the US economy during the war? The Federal government forced manufactured multiple things such as guns tanks cars etc...
- 23.** How did *Schenck v. US* challenge first amendment principles? This was a court case that was after the limitation of free speech this violated the first amendment.
- 24.** What effects did the war have on women and African Americans? What roles did they serve, and what changes did they expect afterwards? Women and African Americans became workers in factories because white men went out for war and when they came back the blacks still wanted their jobs so this changed.
- 25.** Why didn't Americans support Wilson's desire to join the League of Nations and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles? Because The American did not want to be stuck in a long term treaty with European nations and believed it would hurt the US's interests.

**Period 7, Part 1 Key Terms (Know what these terms are; you do not have to complete an assignment on them. However, they WILL be on your test and on potential pop quizzes.)**

**Chapter 20 Terms**

1. Progressivism
2. Roosevelt's "Square Deal"
3. Trust-busting
4. Socialist Party of America
5. Bull Moose Party
6. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
7. Industrial Workers of the World
8. New Nationalism
9. Wilson's "New Freedom"
10. Children's Bureau

**Chapter 21 Terms**

11. Imperialism
12. Pan-American Conference, 1889
13. Jingoism
14. Yellow Journalism

15. Rough Riders
16. Spanish-American War
17. Open Door Policy (China)
18. Boxer Rebellion
19. Russo-Japanese War
20. Great White Fleet
21. Lusitania
22. Sussex
23. Propaganda
24. Zimmerman telegram
25. Bolshevik/Russian Revolution
26. Food Administration
27. National War Labor Board
28. War Industries Board
29. Committee on Public Information
30. *Schenck v. United States*
31. Fourteen Points
44. League of Nations

**Period 7, Part 1 Key People (Know who these people are; you do not have to complete an assignment on them. However, they WILL be on your test.)**

**Chapter 20**

1. William McKinley
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. William Howard Taft
4. Emilio Aguinaldo
5. Sacco and Vanzetti
6. Booker T. Washington
7. W.E.B. DuBois
8. Eugene V. Debs
9. Carrie Chapman Catt

**Chapter 21**

9. Woodrow Wilson
10. Queen Liliuokalani
11. Josiah Strong
12. Alfred Thayer Mahan
13. George Dewey
14. Emilio Aguinaldo
15. Henry Cabot Lodge
16. General Huerta
17. Pancho Villa
18. John J. Pershing
19. Robert LaFollette
20. Herbert Hoover (WIB)
21. Vladimir Lenin

## NATIONAL LAWS, FOREIGN POLICIES, AND TREATIES 1890-1919

LAW / TREATY	YEAR	OUTCOME / RULING
1. Treaty of Paris	1898	Ended Spanish American War. America Gained territories such as the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico.
2. Teller Amendment	1890	Placed Conditions within the United States involvement in Cuba.
3. Platt Amendment	1901	Plan to get the US troops out of Cuba
4. Newlands Reclamation Act	1902	Provided funds for irrigation projects. (arid US land in the West)
5. Elkins Act	1903	The Act authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) to impose heavy fines on railroads that offered rebates, and upon the shippers that accepted these rebates.
6. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty	1903	Established the Panama Canal Zone And the subsequent construction of the Panama Canal.
7. Roosevelt Corollary	1904	WAS AN ADDITION TO THE MONROE DOCTRINE SPECIFYING CUBAN STUFF.
8. Pure Food and Drug Act	1906	preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes.
9. Meat Inspection Act	1906	makes it a crime to adulterated or misbranded meat and meat products being sold as food, and ensures that meat and meat products are slaughtered and processed under sanitary conditions.
10. Hepburn Act	1906	gave the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) the power to set maximum railroad rates and extend its jurisdiction.
11. Payne-Aldrich Tariff	1909	named for Representative Sereno E. Payne (R-NY) and Senator Nelson W. Aldrich (R-RI), began in the United States House of Representatives as a bill raising certain tariffs on goods entering the United States.
12. Mann-Elkins Act	1910	Regulated Interstate trade.
13. Sixteenth Amendment	1913	The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.
14. Seventeenth Amendment	1913	The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

15. Clayton Antitrust Act	1914	Prevented Anti competition among businesses.
16. Jones Act	1916	Regulates maritime commerce in the United States. The Jones Act requires goods shipped between U.S. ports to be transported on ships that are built, owned and operated by United States citizens or permanent residents.
17. Selective Service Act	1917	The United States could do the Draft

18. Espionage Act	1917	Couldn't speak any criticism of the US involvement in WW1.
19. Sedition Act	1918	Couldn't write publish etc... about US involvement in War
20. Treaty of Versailles	1919	Ended WW1 Fucked over Germany
21. Eighteenth Amendment	1919	No alcohol
22. Nineteenth Amendment	1920	Women can vote

## POLITICAL ELECTIONS

YEAR	PARTIES/NOMINEES	WINNER
1900	Democrat: William Bryan Republican: William Mckinley	William Mckinley
1904	Democrat: Alton Parker Republican: Theodore roosevelt Socialist: Eugene V Debs	Theodore Roosevelt
1908	Democrat: William Jennings Republican: Taft Socialist: Eugene V Debs	Taft
1912	Democrat: Woodrow Wilson Republican: Taft Socialist: Eugene V Debs Bull Moose: Theodore Roosevelt	Wilson
1916	Democrat: Wilson Republican: Charles Hughes Socialist: Allan Benson	Wilson



**Document 1:** *New York Journal*, February 17, 1898. The Granger Collection, NYC

**\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.**

EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

**NEW YORK JOURNAL**  
AND ADVERTISER.

NO. 3471. TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1898.—NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1898.—10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT.

**DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY**

**\$50,000!**  
**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the  
Perpetrator of  
the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for information furnished to it which will lead to the detection of the person or persons who destroyed the Maine. The \$50,000 cash will be paid to the person or persons who furnish the information.

**\$50,000!**  
Assistant Secretary Roosevelt  
Convinced the Explosion of  
the War Ship Was Not  
an Accident.

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the  
Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent  
258 American Sailors to Their Death.  
Naval Officers Unanimous That  
the Ship Was Destroyed  
on Purpose.

**\$50,000!**  
**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the  
Perpetrator of  
the Maine Outrage!

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for information furnished to it which will lead to the detection of the person or persons who destroyed the Maine. The \$50,000 cash will be paid to the person or persons who furnish the information.

**Directions:** Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author's POV, purpose, or audience.

The Intended audience of this was the American people. They author was the government using yellow journalism because they were trying to convince the american people that the spanish blew up the ship when in reality they had nothing to do with it.

**Document 2:** Principles of the Niagara Movement, July 1905

“We believe also in protest against the curtailment of civil rights... We especially complain against the denial of equal opportunities to us in economic life... We note with alarm the evident retrogression in this land of sound public opinion on the subject of manhood rights, republican government, and human brotherhood...

“Any discrimination based simply on race or color is barbarous, we care not how hallowed it be by custom, expediency or prejudice... but discriminations based simply and solely on physical peculiarities, place of birth, [or] color [of] skin are relics of the unreasoning human savagery of which the world is and ought to be thoroughly ashamed.

“Of the above grievances we do not hesitate to complain, and to complain loudly and insistently. To ignore, overlook, or apologize for these wrongs is to prove ourselves unworthy of freedom. Persistent, many agitation is the way to liberty, and toward this goal the Niagara Movement has started and asks the cooperation of all men and all races.”

**Directions:** Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author's POV, purpose, or audience.

This is an example of the progressive movement that had been occurring at the time such as women's suffrage. Intended for the rest of the world and the American people to hear and see that racism wi;; no longer be tolerated in any form of the word and phrase.

**Document 3:** National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Annual Leaflet, 1902

"We believe that God created both man and woman in His own image, and, therefore, we believe in one standard of purity for both men and women, and in equal rights of all to hold opinions and to express the same with equal freedom.

"We believe in a living wage; in an eight-hour day; in courts of conciliation and arbitration; in justice as opposed to greed of gain; in 'peace on earth and goodwill to men.'

"We therefore formulate and, for ourselves, adopt the following pledge, asking our sisters and brothers of a common danger and a common hope to make common cause with us in working its reasonable and helpful precepts into the practice of everyday life:

"I hereby solemnly promise, God helping me, to abstain from all distilled, fermented, and malt liquors, including wine, beer, and cider, and to employ all proper means to discourage the use of and traffic in the same."

**Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author's POV, purpose, or audience.**

This is a women's progressive movement that formulated around the idea that since men and women have been together for the entirety of their time on earth in god's eyes that they should have equal rights. This was written by women and for women to hear and to preach to the next female they encountered.

**Document 4:** Arthur Zimmerman, German Foreign Minister, January 19, 1917

"On the first of February, we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this it is our intention to keep neutral the United States of America.

"If this attempt is not successful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: that we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona. The details are left for your settlement."

**Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author's POV, purpose, or audience.**

This is the Zimmerman telegram and this lead early to the US's involvement into WW1. Because of the Unrestricted warfare with submarines the United States had no other option to join the war and Mexico was not going to fight the United States.

## Period 7: 1890-1945, Part 2

### Progressivism and Imperialism

Part 2 Test Date: March 3/6

**Key Concept 7.1:** Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform US society and its economic system.

**Key Concept 7.2:** Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

**Key Concept 6.3:** Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

**Reading Dates:** Ch. 22 – Feb. 10; Ch. 23 – Feb. 14; Ch. 24 – Feb. 21

**Period 7, Part 2 Reading Questions (due March 3/6 & should be answered in complete sentences ON YOUR OWN PAPER – NO DIGITAL SUBMISSIONS):**

#### Chapter 22:

1. What led to the Red Scare in the 1920s, and how did it affect American society and politics? The spread and idea of communism was starting to become relevant and as Americans being free and liking the idea of becoming rich didn't want everyone to be the same with communism.
2. To what extent did women achieve advancements in legal rights during the 1920s? Women gained the right to vote in the 1920s and this was a major achievement.
3. What was the goal of "dollar diplomacy"? The goal of dollar Diplomacy was to control foreign countries through the United States final power. Such as we pay them for help or threaten to halt trade with the country.
4. How effective was prohibition? What effects did it have on American society? The prohibition had little to no effect because Americans were going to get their alcohol or. Way or another. Either they would smuggle it or buy it legally. The prohibition essentially me at that the government was losing money because bujey couldn't tax alcohol because it was illegal.
5. What factors led to the rise in Nativism and Ku Klux Klan membership during the 1920s? Post ww1 many German immigrant had come to The United States and had been taking jobs and the kkk was completely against foreigners so they saw this as an opportunity.
6. What factors led to the Harlem Renaissance, and how did it affect American society? The Harlem renaissance started because of the mass migration of Blacks from the SOuth to the northern jobs.
7. What was the UNIA, who led it, and how successful was it? The Universal Negro empowerment Association had the goal to increase black rights and increase black empowerment. Overall this was a short and unsuccessful movement.
8. How did the booming consumer culture lead to the economic problems that started with the stock market crashes in 1929? Once everything started booming it eventually ha do come back down and since everything was high people want to sell and if everyone sold then the Market crashed.
9. What role did Hollywood serve in American culture and politics? Hollywood was seen as this great place for art and film to prosper and this was used to inspire and attract the AMERICAN people.

#### Chapter 23:

10. How did Herbert Hoover respond to the Great Depression? Were his policies successful? Herbert Hoover failed to recognize how dastardly this depression wa an every policy be implemented field.
11. What was the Bonus Army, and why did it march on Washington in 1932? The Bonus Army were the 43,000 marchers—17,000 U.S. World War I veterans, their families, and affiliated groups—who gathered in Washington, D.C. in the summer of 1932 to demand cash-payment redemption of their service certificates.
12. What did Franklin D. Roosevelt and the US Congress accomplish during the "Hundred Days" in 1933? The first 100 days of Roosevelt's office term he initiated 15 seperate bills to get the United State south of the great depression.

13. What was the purpose of the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps? This was a form to spend billions of dollars on public operation. This would provide employment for the American people.
14. Why did the United States earn the title of a “welfare state” during Roosevelt’s administration? The US was considered a welfare state because of the extreme economic depression that had been occurring under Roosevelt’s administration.
15. How did the Second New Deal differ from the First New Deal? The second new deal focussed mainly on government interference to help fix the depression whereas the first new deal relied on the American people to fix.
16. What oppositions arose to Roosevelt’s New Deal Programs? What was their complaint? Many critics claimed that it wouldn’t work because there was either too much or not enough government interference.
17. How does Keynesian economics propose to solve economic problems? Did Roosevelt embrace this theory? Keynesianism suggests that if people have jobs they can buy things they want but if they don’t the whole system
18. fails. FDR supported this because he implemented things such as the public work administration. How did African Americans benefit under Roosevelt’s New Deal programs? Because the majority of unemployed people were black they were hired at a high concentration because these new jobs.
19. Why didn’t FDR choose to pursue more civil rights for African Americans? Honestly he had much bigger problems such as saving America from foreign enemies and a couple of people called Nazis.
20. What was the Dust Bowl, and how did it affect American society and economics? This was a series of dust storms that damaged American crop outputs. And severely damaged cities. This limited economic growth for some time.
21. What was the goal of the Tennessee Valley Authority? This is a federally owned corporation that helps with natural disaster and flood control. Electrical generator etc... This wanted limit the crisis and impact that a severe crisis would have on the United States.

#### Chapter 24:

22. What social and economic factors enabled the rise of fascist governments in Europe during the 1930s? The economies were in the toilet post WW1 so the people turned to an idea where everybody was equal and had guaranteed equal opportunity no more no less. Communism.
23. What was the goal of the National Socialist Party when Hitler became chancellor in 1933? They wanted to eliminate all political competition and start a political monopoly and start to control Germany from the inside.
24. Why did the US embrace a “cash and carry” requirement on trade of military goods with European nations? Europe was in an economic crisis and this cash and carry act meant that no loans would be excepted and cash would be the standard.
25. What approach did England and France use towards Hitler’s early advancements and annexations through 1938? In the beginning when Hitler started France and England were like light you can have the land. But you can’t have anymore after that.
26. How was the American approach to war defined by Roosevelt’s “Four Freedoms” speech? Americans have freedom from fear, want, speech, religion, and fear. There is nothing to fear but fear itself the United States was ready to go fight and beat some ass.
27. What events led to a declaration of war on Japan? How did Germany and Italy respond? The bombing of Pearl Harbor led to taking to war with Japan. Hitler decided to invade Russia after.
28. What role did the government take in America’s wartime economy? The Government forced produced cars guns tanks etc..
29. What roles did women take in America’s wartime economy? How did the war change the lives of these women? Women worked in factories while the men were at war. Women also took up nursing.
30. Did racism increase or decrease during WWII in the US? Explain your answer. Racism decreased during WW2 because the United States had been facing much larger problems than hating their own kind. This wouldn’t last long because once the United States left Europe internal problems would increase again.
31. What approaches did the US take to win the war in the European Theater AND the Pacific Theater? The United States attacked from both ends in Europe. They attacked from Normandy and North Africa. In the Pacific however they just decided to bomb the shit out of them with the Atomic bomb.
32. Why did Harry Truman agree to use the atomic bomb to win the war against Japan? What was at risk? Harry Truman agreed to use the atomic bomb because he was afraid that the Axis powers discovered it then they would bomb the US. The risk was bombing Japan then the Germans come back and bomb the US.

**33.** What were the immediate political, social, and economic effects of the war on the United States? **Politically the war lead to the election of Harry Truman. Socially Communism arose. Economically there was a drop off.**

**Period 7, Part 2 Key Terms (Know these terms. You do not have to complete an assignment on them. However, they WILL be on your test and will appear on pop quizzes.):**

### **Chapter 22 Terms**

1. Teapot Dome Scandal
2. Scientific management
3. Assembly line
4. Open shop
5. Welfare capitalism
6. Consumer Credit
7. Dollar Diplomacy
8. Red Scare
9. Palmer Raids
10. Prohibition
11. Flapper
12. Jazz Age
13. Hollywood
14. Lost Generation
15. Great Migration
16. Harlem Renaissance
17. Universal Negro Improvement Association
18. Back to Africa Movement
19. Modernism
20. Fundamentalism
21. Scopes Monkey Trial
22. Sacco and Vanzetti Trial
23. *Birth of a Nation*
24. Dawes Plan
25. Kellogg-Briand Pact/Treaty
26. Washington Conference (1921)

### **Chapter 23 Terms**

- 27.** Black Tuesday
- 28.** Buying on Margin
- 29.** Gross National Product
- 30.** Hawley-Smoot Tariff
- 31.** Farm Board
- 32.** Bonus Army
- 33.** New Deal
- 34.** Brain Trust
- 35.** Fireside Chats
- 36.** Second New Deal
- 37.** Schechter v. US
- 38.** Keynesian Economics
- 39.** Dust Bowl

### **Chapter 24 Terms**

40. Fascism
41. National Socialist Party (Nazi Party)
42. Third Reich
43. Rome-Berlin Axis
44. Italian Fascist Party
45. Axis Powers
46. Allied Powers
47. Spanish Civil War
48. Blitzkrieg
49. Kristallnacht
50. Pacific Theater
51. European Theater
52. Four Freedoms
53. Atlantic Charter
54. Pearl Harbor
55. Code Talkers
56. Executive Order 8802
57. Zoot Suits
58. Braceros Program
59. Executive Order 9066
60. D-Day
61. Holocaust
62. Manhattan Project
63. Island-Hopping
64. Kamikaze
65. Napalm
66. Yalta Conference
67. Potsdam Conference
68. United Nations

**Period 7 Key People (Know who these people are; you do not have to complete an assignment on them. However, they WILL be on your test.)**

**Chapter 22**

1. Warren G. Harding
2. Andrew Mellon
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. Alfred E. Smith
5. Henry Ford
6. Sigmund Freud
7. Margaret Sanger
8. F. Scott Fitzgerald
9. Ernest Hemingway
10. T.S. Elliot
11. Langston Hughes
12. Claude McKay
13. Duke Ellington
14. Louis Armstrong
15. Bessie Smith
16. Marcus Garvey
17. Billy Sunday
18. Clarence Darrow

**Chapter 23**

19. Herbert Hoover
20. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
21. Eleanor Roosevelt
22. Frances Perkins
23. Francis Townsend
24. Huey Long
25. John Steinbeck
26. A. Philip Randolph

**Chapter 24**

27. Adolf Hitler
28. Benito Mussolini
29. Francisco Franco
30. Joseph Stalin
31. Winston Churchill
32. Hideki Tojo
33. Harry S. Truman
34. Dwight D. Eisenhower
35. Charles Lindbergh
36. Douglas MacArthur
37. "Rosie the Riveter"

## NATIONAL LAWS (NEW DEAL, WWII) 1919-1945

LAW / TREATY	YEAR	OUTCOME / RULING
1. Volstead Act	1919	to provide enforcement for the Eighteenth Amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.
2. National Origins Act	1924	A law that severely restricted immigration by establishing a system of national quotas that blatantly discriminated against immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and virtually excluded Asians.
3. Twentieth Amendment	1933	The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.
4. Twenty-first Amendment	1933	The Prohibition has ended.
5. Agricultural Adjustment Act	1933	Boosted agricultural prices and reduced the United States surplus of crops to make more money.
6. Emergency Banking Act	1933	Stabilize National Banking System
7. Glass-Steagall Act	1933	Separated investments and commercial banking activities.
8. Tennessee Valley Authority	1933	National whether corporation to help natural earth crisis/
9. Civilian Conservation Corps	1933	Helped unemployed and unmarried men stay afloat.
10. Federal Emergency Relief Administration	1933	federal government giving loans to states to operate relief operations.
11. Civil Works Administration	1933	Job creation Program
12. Public Works Administration	1933	several billions of dollars were spent on city constructed gives thousands of jobs.
13. Securities and Exchange Commission	1934	Responsible for protecting investors and maintains fair and orderly functioning of securities markets.
14. Wheeler-Howard Act	1934	Dealt with the issue of Ntv living in the US
15. Wagner Act	1935	stopped employers interfering with workers Unions.

16. Social Security Act	1935	Established a social security financial system based on age.
17. Works Progress Administration	1935	This carried out millions of public works projects.

18. Neutrality Act	1935	Would Help to limit the involvement of the United States in future wars.
19. Farm Security Administration	1937	Combated Rural poverty during the Great depression
20. Fair Labor Standards Act	1938	This establishes minimum wage overtime pay eligibility and child labor standards.
21. Selective Training and Service Act	1940	Peacetime conscription.
22. Lend-Lease Act	1941	American attacked strategy to destroy Axis power through production of oil food etc...
23. War Powers Act	1941	Law to constantly check the presents powers.
24. Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill)	1944	Provided veterans of WW2 funds for college and unemployment insurance along with housing.

### POLITICAL ELECTIONS

YEAR	PARTIES/NOMINEES	WINNER
1920	Democrat: James Cox Republican: Warren Harding  Socialist: Eugene Debs	Warren Harding
1924	Democrat: John Davis  Republican: Calvin Coolidge  Progressives:Robert La Follete	Calvin Coolidge
1928	Democrat: Al SMith  Republican:Herbert Hoover	Herbert hoover
1932	Democrat:FDR  Republican: HOOVER	FDR
1936	Democrat: FDR  Republican: Alfred Landon	FDR
1940	Democrat: FDR	FDR

	Republican:Wendell Willkie	
1944	Democrat:FDR Republican:Thomas Dewey	FDR

**Document 1:** Margaret Sanger, *Woman and the New Race*, 1920

“The problem of birth control has arisen directly from the efforts of the feminine spirit to free itself from bondage...

“The basic freedom of the world is woman’s freedom. A free race cannot be born of slave mothers. A woman enchained cannot choose but give a measure of that bondage to her sons and daughters. No woman can call herself free until she can choose consciously whether she will or will not be a mother.”

**Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.**

This is during the WOMen's progressive movement and was written by Margaret Sanger intended for the Federal government and for American women. This is a profuse statement and large controversy simply because it was just a touchy topic to discuss.

**Document 2:** David M. Kennedy, historian, *Freedom From Fear*, 1999

“Illumined by the stern-lantern of history, the New Deal can be seen to have left in place a set of institutional arrangement that constituted a more coherent pattern than is dreamt of in many philosophies. That pattern can be summarized in a single word: security – security for vulnerable individuals, to be sure, as Roosevelt famously urged in his campaign for the Social Security Act of 1935, but security for capitalists and consumers, for workers and builders as well. Job-security, life-cycle security, financial security, market security – however it might be defined, achieving security was the leitmotif of virtually everything the New Deal attempted.”

**Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.**

This Documents discusses his success and overall awesomeness of the New Deal. FDR’S new deal had many entails to it but the most important one by far is seen as the Social security act. This made it to were financial age could be based off of age.

**Document 3:** Eleanor Roosevelt, *This I Remember*, 1949

“Though Franklin himself never tried to discourage me and was undisturbed by anything I wanted to say or do, other people were frequently less happy about my actions. I knew, for instance, that many of my racial beliefs and activities in the field of social work caused... grave concern. They were afraid that I would hurt my husband politically and socially, and I imagine they thought I was doing many things without Franklin’s knowledge and agreement. On occasion they blew up to him and to other people. I knew it at the time, but there was no use in me trying to explain, because our basic values were very different.”

**Directions:** Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.

This document is written by Eleanor Roosevelt and this is echoed in her belief in the value of women. She says that her president of a husband doesn't hold her down but lets her flourish instead. She wishes this for all women and women's rights.

**Document 4:** Unattributed, 1943



**Directions:** Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.

This is written by the US government to increase the sharing of carpooling. They are saying that if you drive alone then you are a nazi and the american people don't want to be nazis.

**Document 5:** Unknown Author, Farewell Letter, recovered among the clothes of victims from an SS extermination action against the last inhabitants of the Tarnopol ghetto, The Nazi Germany Sourcebook, April 1943

“I am still alive and I want to describe to you what happened from the 7<sup>th</sup> to this day. Now then, it is told that everyone’s turn comes up next... During the last days thousands have again been shot. Meeting point was in our camp. Here the human victims were selected. In Petrikov it looks like this: before the grave one is stripped naked, then forced to kneel down and wait for the shot. The [other] victims stand in line and await their turn. Moreover, they have to sort the first, the executed, in the graves so that the space is used well and order prevails. The entire procedure does not take long. In half an hour the clothes of the executed return to the camp. After the actions the Jewish council received a bill for 30,000 Zloty to pay for used bullets...”

“Why can we not cry, why can we not defend ourselves? How can one see so much innocent blood flowing and say nothing, do nothing and await the same death oneself? We are compelled to go under so miserably, so pitilessly... Do you think we want to end this way, die this way? No! No! Despite all these experiences. The urge for self-preservation has now often become greater, the will to live stronger, the closer death is. It is beyond comprehension.”

**Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.**

This is a note written in a Nazi concentration camp with the execution of Jews occurring all around the author. This shows the brutality of the Nazi regime. The intended audience is the world because this man wants somebody or anybody to help him.

**Document 6:** Eugene B. Sledge, *With the Old Breed: At Peleliu and Okinawa*, 1990

“To the non-combatants and those on the periphery of action, the war meant only boredom or occasional excitement, but to those who entered the meat grinder itself the war was a netherworld of horror from which escape seemed less and less likely as casualties mounted and the fighting dragged on and on. Time had no meaning, life had no meaning. The fierce struggle for survival in the abyss of Peleliu had eroded the veneer of civilization and made savages of us all.”

**Directions: Write 2-3 sentences in which you summarize the document and incorporate two of the following: historical context, author’s POV, purpose, or audience.**

This shows the brutality of the war and that even if you technically had won a battle there were no winners fighting in the war. This is intended for the government to show and end this war diplomatically which sadly never occurred.