

## America Becomes A Global Power: 1900-1920s

### MAJOR THEMES:

- Organize U. S. foreign policy from 1870-1920 by: (1) geographic region→Far East, Latin America, Caribbean, Europe; (2) American motives→ economic, moral, Monroe Doctrine, balance of power among European nations, dominance in the Caribbean; (3) influence of domestic policies on foreign policy.
- Imperialism: characteristics, sources, nature, causes, impact, results, compared to European imperialism.
- Link→ Reconstruction, Populism, and Imperialism.
- Compare and contrast the old and the new Manifest Destiny.
- Roosevelt's foreign policy.
- Wilson's foreign policy.
- U. S. policy toward Mexico and Cuba, 1890s-1930s.
- Causes of U. S. entry into World War I and its attempts to remain neutral.
- Defeat of the Versailles Treaty: immediate and long-term consequences.
- War and the threat of war united and divided Americans in the 1898-1920s period.
- Compare and contrast the Populist and Progressive movements.
- Compare Progressivism and Jacksonianism.
- Goals of Progressivism: successes, failures.
- Progressives as the new Federalists: Compare Hamilton's program and Progressivism.
- Progressivism as the "have-nots" against the "haves": role of labor unions, immigrants, Blacks, women, and urban poor.
- Corporations and unions both wanted governmental protection but not governmental regulation.
- Trace the regulation of big business and court interpretations from the Interstate Commerce Act to *U. S. v. U. S. Steel Corp.* in 1920.
- Trace the long history of a reform such as prohibition, women's rights, or banking.
- Supreme Court interpretations and changing economic and social conditions, 1890-1920.
- Significant elections: 1900, 1912, 1920.
- Compare and contrast the programs and administrations of Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, and William Howard Taft: banking, railroads, trusts, tariffs, etc.
- World War I both helped and hurt Blacks and labor.
- Compare the domestic impact of the First and Second World Wars.
- Progressivism→ a liberal or conservative movement?

### TERMS TO KNOW:

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| - James G. Blaine                      | - Pan-Americanism              |
| - "Yellow journalism"                  | - jingoism                     |
| - Alfred Thayer Mahan                  | - <i>U. S. S. Maine</i>        |
| - Commodore Matthew Perry              | - Commodore Dewey              |
| - Queen Liliokalani                    | - Rough Riders                 |
| - Treaty of Paris (1898)               | - Walter Reed                  |
| - Insular Cases                        | - Teller Amendment             |
| - Platt Amendment                      | - protectorate                 |
| - Aguinaldo                            | - John Hay, Secretary of State |
| - Open Door Notes                      | - Boxer Rebellion              |
| - extraterritoriality                  | - most-favored-nation clause   |
| - Teddy Roosevelt's "Big Stick" policy | - Clayton-Bulwer Treaty        |

- Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty
- Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine
- Russo-Japanese War
- Gentleman's Agreement
- Muckrakers
- Thorstein Veblen [*The Theory of the Leisure Class*]
- Ida Tarbell [*History of Standard Oil Co.*]
- Margaret Sanger
- Triangle Shirtwaist Co. fire
- Square Deal
- Forest Reserve Act (1891)
- Hepburn Act (1906)
- Meat Inspection Act
- Pure Food and Drug Act
- Wisconsin, "Laboratory of Democracy"
- Ballinger-Pinchot controversy
- Bull Moose Party
- New Freedom
- Socialist Party
- "Big Bill" Haywood
- Underwood-Simmons Tariff
- Jones Act (Puerto Rico), 1917
- General John "Blackjack" Pershing
- Triple Alliance
- *Lusitania*
- War Industries Board
- Espionage Act (1917)
- selective service
- Versailles Treaty
- collective security
- Red Scare
- Panama Canal
- "Colossus of the North"
- Treaty of Portsmouth
- Great White Fleet
- Jacob Riis [*How the Other Half Lives*]
- Lincoln Steffens [*The Shame of the Cities*]
- Frank Norris [*The Octopus*]
- John Dewey [*The School and Society*]
- 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> Amendments
- Anti-Saloon League
- Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)
- Anthracite Coal Strike (1902)
- "Trustbuster"
- Upton Sinclair [*The Jungle*]
- Panic of 1907
- Bob LaFollette
- "Dollar Diplomacy"
- Roosevelt's Osawatimie, KS speech
- New Nationalism
- IWW ["Wobblies"]
- Federal Reserve Act (1913)
- Jones Act (Philippines), 1916
- Pancho Villa
- Triple Entente
- Central Powers
- Zimmermann Note
- Herbert Hoover, Food Administration
- Sedition Act (1918)
- Fourteen Points
- Big Four
- Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
- Palmer raids

#### IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT CASES:

- \* *Insular Cases* [1901, 1903, 1904] → constitutional rights in territories
- \* *Northern Securities Case* [1904] → antitrust laws
- \* *Lochner v. New York* [1905] → due process and state police power
- \* *Schenck v. U. S.* [1919] → radicals and the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment
- \* *Abrams v. U. S.* [1919] → radicals and the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment

# The 'Roaring' 20s & the Depression: 1920-1940

## MAJOR THEMES:

- Harding and the 1920s as the end of Progressivism.
- What aspects of Progressivism survived into the 1920s?
- Were the 1920s "golden" or "roaring" for farmers, labor, and business?
- Coolidge: *The man who builds a factory builds a temple; the man who works there worships there.*
- The 1920s as an age of nonconformity: Blacks, feminists, literary criticism, new sexual freedoms.
- The dark side of the 1920s: anti-immigration, KKK, Scopes Trial, prohibition.
- Alienation as a literary them in the 1920s → F. Scott Fitzgerald's *Great Gatsby* [the "Lost Generation"].
- Causes of the Great Depression.
- Compare the criticisms of American society writers made in the 1920s with those made in the 1930s.
- Compare Hoover's and FDR's response to the Depression.
- Compare the role of the federal government in the economies of the 1920s and 1930s.
- *The twenties were pro-business; the thirties were anti-business.*
- Compare Progressivism and the New Deal.
- Compare and contrast the First and Second New Deals.
- The New Deal was revolutionary.
- The New Deal was a conservative program.
- The New Deal helped the rich more than the needy.
- Successes and failures of the New Deal.
- The Supreme Court and the New Deal.
- Impact of various New Deal programs and agencies on American society.
- Rise of the welfare state.
- Big government and big labor checked big business.
- Explain the critics of the New Deal: Townsend, Coughlin, Huey Long, leftists, conservatives.
- What ended the reform effort by the late 1930s?
- Reform would have come without a depression because reform in American history is the periodic readjustment of aspects of the economy.
- Compare the labor movement of the 1930s with the labor movement of the late 19c.
- Why did the Socialist Party fail to become a serious factor in American politics?

## TERMS TO KNOW:

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| - "Return to Normalcy"                            | - Teapot Dome Scandal                                    |
| - Muscle Shoals                                   | - Secy. of the Treasury Mellon (tax cuts)                |
| - Election of 1924                                | - Progressive Party                                      |
| - Federal Farm Board                              | - "The Lost Generation"                                  |
| - Theodore Dreiser [ <i>An American Tragedy</i> ] | - Ernest Hemingway [ <i>A Farewell to Arms</i> ]         |
| - T. S. Eliot [ <i>The Waste Land</i> ]           | - prohibition [Volstead Act]                             |
| - fundamentalists                                 | - Immigration Acts (1921, 1924)                          |
| - Billy Sunday                                    | - Scopes Trial   |
| - Henry Ford [Model T]                            | - <i>The Jazz Singer</i> [1 <sup>st</sup> talking movie] |
| - flappers  | - the "New Woman"  |
| - Harlem Renaissance                              | - Langston Hughes  |
| - Marcus Garvey                                   | - Pan-African movement                                   |
| - Charles Lindbergh                               | - "Spirit of St. Louis"                                  |
| - Twenty-One Demands                              | - Washington Naval Conference                            |
| - 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 naval ratio                     | - Dawes Plan   |
| - Young Plan                                      | - Kellogg-Briand Treaty                                  |

- Smoot-Hawley Tariff (1930)
- Bonus Army
- Good Neighbor Policy
- election of 1932
- bank holiday
- Emergency Banking Relief Act (1933)
- Glass-Steagall Banking Reform Act (1933)
- National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)
- the "Blue Eagle"
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
- Federal Emergency Relief Admin. (FERA)
- Public Works Administration (PWA)
- Harry Hopkins
- Home Owners' Loan Corporation (HOLC)
- Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- National Youth Administration (NYA)
- Wagner Act (1935)
- Fair Labor Standards Act
- John L. Lewis
- Oakies
- Frances Perkins, Secy. of Labor
- Keynesian economics
- "Share the Wealth"
- Election of 1936
- "Court Packing"
- Hatch Act (1939)
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)
- "Hoovervilles"
- Norris-LaGuardia Act (1932)
- 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> Amendments
- Hundred Days
- "Relief, Recovery, Reform!"
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC)
- National Industrial Recovery Administration (NRA)
- Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
- Civil Works Administration (CWA)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA)
- Federal Arts Project
- Federal Housing Authority (FHA)
- Joseph Kennedy, Sr.
- Rural Electrification Administration (REA)
- Indian Reorganization Act (1934)
- National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)
- Congress of Industrial Organization (CIO)
- Dust Bowl
- John Steinbeck [*The Grapes of Wrath*]
- Eleanor Roosevelt
- Huey Long [the "Kingfish"]
- Father Charles Coughlin
- Social Security Act
- Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes

#### **IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT CASES:**

- \* *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U. S.* [1935] → constitutionality of New Deal programs

# America Becomes A Superpower: 1940-1960

## MAJOR THEMES:

- Compare isolationism after World War I with leadership of the Western world after World War II.
- Compare and contrast American foreign policy in the 1920s and 1930s with American foreign policy in the fifteen years after World War II.
- The impact of communism upon both foreign and domestic affairs in the two decades after World War II.
- Was the Cold War inevitable?
- Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Truman and Eisenhower.
- How consistent was U. S. policy toward China from 1900-1949?
- Impact of the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II on our commitments and security in Asia and the Pacific Ocean.
- American foreign policy from 1945-1960 was controlled by the ghost of Woodrow Wilson.
- Compare and contrast the experiences of various groups—labor, Blacks, business, farmers—following the First and Second World Wars.
- Disputes among black leaders over goals, methods, and the degree of integration.
- 1950s as an era of social anxiety.
- Reasons for and consequences of black migration from the rural South to the urban North in the 20c.
- Civil rights movement to 1960.
- Why is FDR ranked as a great President?

## TERMS TO KNOW:

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|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Montevideo Conference</li> <li>- Buenos Aires Conference (1936)</li> <li>- Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)</li> <li>- Adolph Hitler</li> <li>- Joseph Stalin</li> <li>- Panay Incident</li> <li>- Lend Lease</li> <li>- Pearl Harbor (12/7/41)</li> <li>- Office of Price Administration (OPA)</li> <li>- Holocaust</li> <li>- D-Day (6/4/44)</li> <li>- Winston Churchill</li> <li>- Teheran Conference (1943)</li> <li>- Battle of the Bulge</li> <li>- J. Robert Oppenheimer</li> <li>- Nagasaki</li> <li>- V-J Day</li> <li>- relocation</li> <li>- Potsdam Conference</li> <li>- Bretton Woods Conference</li> <li>- UN Charter</li> <li>- Voice of America</li> <li>- containment</li> <li>- Truman Doctrine</li> <li>- Berlin Blockade</li> <li>- Warsaw Pact</li> <li>- CENTO</li> <li>- collective security</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rio de Janeiro Conference (1933)</li> <li>- Lima Conference (1938)</li> <li>- Francisco Franco</li> <li>- Benito Mussolini</li> <li>- Chiang Kai-shek</li> <li>- General Tojo</li> <li>- Atlantic Charter (1941)</li> <li>- War Production Board</li> <li>- genocide</li> <li>- "Final Solution"</li> <li>- Stalingrad</li> <li>- Casablanca Conference (1943)</li> <li>- "unconditional surrender"</li> <li>- Manhattan Project</li> <li>- Hiroshima</li> <li>- V-E Day</li> <li>- Manzanar</li> <li>- Yalta Conference</li> <li>- Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech</li> <li>-敦巴顿橡树园会议</li> <li>- Nuremberg trials</li> <li>- Marshall Tito</li> <li>- George F. Kennan</li> <li>- Marshall Plan</li> <li>- NATO</li> <li>- SEATO</li> <li>- ANZUS</li> <li>- Mao Tse-tung</li> </ul> |
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- Korean War
- Gandhi
- Ho Chi Minh
- John Foster Dulles
- brinksmanship
- Hungarian Revolt (1956)
- Organization of American States (OAS)
- Bay of Pigs
- Cuban Missile Crisis
- G. I. Bill of Rights (1944)
- Taft-Hartley Act
- Dixiecrats
- Henry Wallace
- National Security Act (1947, 1949)
- Senator Joseph McCarthy
- Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
- 22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- McCarran-Walter Immigration Act (1952)
- Dept. of Health, Educ. & Welfare (HEW)
- Jimmy Hoffa
- Sputnik
- "military-industrial complex"
- "Separate But Equal"
- Rosa Parks
- Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Civil Rights Act (1957)
- poll taxes
- General Douglas MacArthur
- Dien Bien Phu
- Bricker Amendment
- mutual assured destruction (M.A.D.)
- Nikita Khrushchev
- Common Market
- U-2 Incident
- Alliance for Progress
- ICBM
- Baby Boom
- Senator Robert A. Taft
- Senator Strom Thurmond
- Fair Deal
- McCarthyism
- Alger Hiss
- McCarran Internal Security Act (1950)
- Ayn Rand [*The Fountainhead*]
- Interstate Highway Act
- St. Lawrence Seaway
- AFL-CIO merger
- National Defense Education Act (NDEA)
- desegregation
- Thurgood Marshall
- Montgomery, AL bus boycott
- Little Rock, AR desegregation crisis
- Civil Rights Act (1960)

#### **IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT CASES:**

- \* *Korematsu v. U. S.* [1944] → war powers and civilians
- \* *Brown v. Board of Education, Topeka, KS* [1954] → blacks, education and the equal protection clause.