**Period 7 Review**

**1890 – 1945**

**17% of the exam**

*Hawley Smoot that’s a ton of info!!!!!*

***Imperialism***

Reasons for US imperialism

Young America Movement: William Walker in Nicaragua (goes to roots of expansionism and gives synthesis for other time periods)

Military – Alfred T. Mahan

Significance of 1890

Economic reasons (markets, resources)

Missionary Zeal (Hawaii, Philippines (McKinley uses Christianization as an excuse for buying Philippines)

Social Darwinism

Josiah Strong (“Our Country”)

Imperialized places

Seward’s Folly (1867)

Hawaiian Imperialism (Dole, Liliuokalani, Cleveland, McKinley, Pearl Harbor) (Also 1875 – Reciprocity Treaty calls for Tariff Free Imports to America 1890 – McKinley Tariff puts a stiff tariff on sugar imports

Imperialism in Asia – Spheres of Influence, Hay’s

Open Door Notes, Boxer Rebellion

Spanish American War –

Causes (Business interest, Yellow Journalism, Headline wars)

General Weyler

Jose Marti

De Lome Letter

USS Maine

Roosevelt’s Rough Riders

African American fighters

War in the Philippines – Emilio Aguinaldo, George Dewey, Philippine-American War

Treaty of Paris (1898)

Teller Amendment

Platt Amendment (taken away by T of Relations)

Anti-Imperialist League

Insular Cases (1901)

Teddy Roosevelt

Early career

“Speak Softly” (Nobel peace prize, offer to buy

Panama Canal) “and carry a big stick” (how he actually got the Panama Canal & Roosevelt Corollary)

Roosevelt Corollary

Taft

Dollar Diplomacy

Nicaragua

Wilson

Moral Diplomacy

Huerta

Poncho Villa & Pershing

New Freedom (domestic progressivism)

***World War I***

MAIN causes

Wilson’s reluctance (“he kept us out of war”)

US involvement

Unrestricted submarine warfare (Lusitania, Sussex

Pledge)

Zimmerman Telegram

Russian withdraw & American entry

American Expeditionary Force

Influenza

African Americans in the war

Home front: War Industries Board, Food

Administration Board, National War Labor

Board

Emphasis on National unity: Committee on Public

Information (Creel Committee), Espionage

and Sedition Acts, *Schenck vs. the US* (1928)

Changing work patterns –African American workers

(Great Migration, Red Summer)

Female works – National Women’s Suffrage

Association (NWSA – Carry Chapman Catt)

vs. the National Women’s Party (Alice Paul)

Wilson’s 14 points

14th point

His fight for the League

Henry Cabot Lodge

What sealed the fate of the Treaty of Versailles in the US

***Roaring Twenties***

Urban centers – population movement

Jazz – Cotton Club, Louis Armstrong

Harlem Renaissance – what is it? Langston Hughes

Religious shakeup – Scopes Monkey trial, Aimee

McPherson Simple, Billie Sunday

Entertainment – Radio, Movies (“The Jazz Singer”) (Rudolph Valentino “The Sheik” Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin)

Marcus Garvey & the UNIA (“Back to Africa”)

WEB Dubois & the NAACP

Prohibition & the rise of organized crime

Consumerism (advertising, purchase on credit)

“Flappers”

Literature – “The Lost Generation”

Popular Icons – Babe Ruth, Charles Lindberg, Wright Brothers

Ford’s Model T

KDKA (Pittsburg, 1920)

Ashcan School

Popular Culture: Sports: Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey, Man O’War, Women in Tennis, golf (as in Jordan Baker in Gatsby); Vaudeville & Coney Island

Nativism

Sacco & Vanzetti

KKK (how different from the KKK of

reconstruction)

Surge in lynching

Red Scare

National Origins Act & Quota Act

Palmer Raids

**The Political 1920s**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Domestic Policy | Foreign Policy (look for “limited isolationism”) |
| Warren G. Harding (R, 1920-1923) | “return to normalcy”  Ohio Gang  Emergency Quota Act  Teapot Dome | Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)  Washington Naval Conference (1922-1923)  5 (ratios), 4 (Pacific), 9 (Open Door) Powers treaties |
| Calvin Coolidge (R, 1923-1928) | National Origins Act  Dawes Plan (1924)  Kellogg Briande Pact (1928) |  |
| Herbert Hoover (R, 1928-1932) | Stock Market Crash  Black Tuesday  Depression  Bonus Army  Andrew Mellon & “the Mellonites”  Hoovervilles | Hawley Smoot Tariff (1930) & other country’s reactions  Start’s non-intervention in Latin America  Stimpson Doctrine |

***Depression***

Causes of the Depression –

Overproduction & Under consumption, consumer

overspending, stock speculation (“on

margin”), unregulated banks, unequal

distribution of wealth.

Farm Crisis

Dust Bowl – Arkies & Oakies

Dorothea Langue

What Hoover did (requests for business leaders, Boulder Dam, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, “rugged individualism” – anti “direct relief”)

Lassies Faire

FDR

“Brain Trust”

Eleanor Roosevelt

Mary McLeod Bethune

“Relief, Reform, Recovery”

Domestic Accomplishments (New Deal):

1st New Deal: 100 Days, Bank Holiday, Indian Reorganization Act, Glass Stegal (FDIC), Securities and exchange commission, AAA\*, TVA, CCC, NIRA\*)

2nd New Deal – Keynesian economics, WPA, SSA, NLRB (Wagner Act)

Fireside Chats

Mexican Repatriation

Critics – from the Left (Francis Townshend, Huey“Kingfish” Long), from the right (Father

Coughlin, Supreme Court)

Court packing Scheme

Roosevelt Recession

Election of 1940 (significance)

Foreign Policy:

Latin America –“Good Neighbor Policy”

Pan American Conference (1933 & 1936)

Treaty of Relations

Mexico & American oil businesses

***World War II***

Events Abroad

Japan: Synthesis: Commodore Perry) Meiji restoration, then military takes over in Japan – Hirohito a figurehead, Zaibatsu)

Japan invasion of China (violation of Open Door

Policy), UN response – Stimpson Doctrine

Rise of Fascism

Italy – Ethiopia, Mussolini

Germany – Hitler, Nazi Party, Nuremburg Laws, Rome Berlin Axis, Rhineland, Anschluss, Sudetenland, Munich Conference,   
Spain – Francisco Franco, bombing of Guernica, Abraham Lincoln Brigade

Molotov Ribbentrop Non-Aggression Pact

Invasion of Poland & the war

Gradual slide toward interventionism

London Economic Conference (1932)

Reciprocal Trade agreements

Recognition of the USSR

Nye committee & the “merchants of death”

Neutrality Acts (1935-937)

“America First” Committee

USS Panay (1937)

Making us the “Arsenal of Democracy”

Cash and Carry Policy

Selective Service Act (1940)

Destroyers for Bases (1940)

Four Freedoms Speech

Lend Lease Act (1941)

Atlantic Charter

“Shoot on sight…”

Pearl Harbor

The Home front

A. Philip Randolph

Office of Scientific Research & Development (radar, sonar, pesticides, penicillin, bombs)

Manhattan Project

Japanese Internment

*Korematsu vs. the United States*

Bracero Program

Zoot Suit Riots (1943)

Office of Priced Administration

War Productions Board

Women in factories (Rosie the Riveter) (WAAC)

Fighting

Navajo Code Talkers

Bataan Death March

D-Day

Women in the War – WAAC

African Americans in the War

Atomic Bombs

Los Alamos, NM

Hiroshima & Nagasaki

Yalta Conference (Feb, 1945)

Potsdam Conference (July, 1945)

Occupation of Japan

Defense industries

Population shifts

GI bill

Nuremberg Trials

Relevant Amendments

18th

19th

20th

21st

22nd

Big picture stuff to look at…

Look at the change in foreign policy.

Look at the development of modern technological warfare.

Compare contrast WWI & WWII

Who couldn’t hear the “roar” of the roaring twenties?

**PERIOD 7: 1890–1945**

**An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.**

7.1 Governmental, political, and social organizations struggled to address the effects of large-scale industrialization, economic uncertainty, and related social changes such as urbanization and mass migration.

I. The continued growth and consolidation of large corporations transformed American society and the nation’s economy, promoting urbanization and economic growth, even as business cycle fluctuations became increasingly severe.

* Large corporations came to dominate the U.S. economy as it increasingly focused on the production of consumer goods, driven by new technologies and manufacturing techniques.
* The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural society to an urban, industrial one, offering new economic opportunities for women, internal migrants, and international migrants who continued to flock to the United States.
* Even as economic growth continued, episodes of credit and market instability, most critically the Great Depression, led to calls for the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system.

II. Progressive reformers responded to economic instability, social inequality, and political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy, expanded democracy, greater social justice, and conservation of natural resources.

* In the late 1890s and the early years of the 20th century, journalists and Progressive reformers — largely urban and middle class, and often female — worked to reform existing social and political institutions at the local, state, and federal levels by creating new organizations aimed at addressing social problems associated with an industrial society.
* Progressives promoted federal legislation to regulate abuses of the economy and the environment, and many sought to expand democracy.

III. National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals, laissez-faire capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state.

* The liberalism of President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal drew on earlier progressive ideas and represented a multifaceted approach to both the causes and effects of the Great Depression, using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.
* Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive reforms, even as conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal’s scope.
* Although the New Deal did not completely overcome the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and agencies that endeavored to make society and individuals more secure, and it helped foster a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and workingclass communities identified with the Democratic Party.

7.2 A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.

I. New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many, while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts.

* New technologies contributed to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.
* Technological change, modernization, and changing demographics led to increased political and cultural conflict on several fronts: tradition versus innovation, urban versus rural, fundamentalist Christianity versus scientific modernism, management versus labor, native-born versus new immigrants, white versus black, and idealism versus disillusionment.
* The rise of an urban, industrial society encouraged the development of a variety of cultural expressions for migrant, regional, and African American artists (expressed most notably in the Harlem Renaissance movement); it also contributed to national culture by making shared experiences more possible through art, cinema, and the mass media.

II. The global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by increased international migration, resulted in legislation restricting immigration from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe.

* World War I created a repressive atmosphere for civil liberties, resulting in official restrictions on freedom of speech.
* As labor strikes and racial strife disrupted society, the immediate postwar period witnessed the first “Red Scare,” which legitimized attacks on radicals and immigrants.
* Several acts of Congress established highly restrictive immigration quotas, while national policies continued to permit unrestricted immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere, especially Mexico, in order to guarantee an inexpensive supply of labor.

III. Economic dislocations, social pressures, and the economic growth spurred by World Wars I and II led to a greater degree of migration within the United States, as well as migration to the United States from elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

* Although most African Americans remained in the South despite legalized segregation and racial violence, some began a “Great Migration” out of the South to pursue new economic opportunities offered by World War I.
* Many Americans migrated during the Great Depression, often driven by economic difficulties, and during World Wars I and II, as a result of the need for wartime production labor.
* Many Mexicans, drawn to the U.S. by economic opportunities, faced ambivalent government policies in the 1930s and 1940s.

7.3 Global conflicts over resources, territories, and ideologies renewed debates over the nation’s values and its role in the world, while simultaneously propelling the United States into a dominant international military, political, cultural, and economic position.

I. Many Americans began to advocate overseas expansionism in the late 19th century, leading to new territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific.

* The perception in the 1890s that the western frontier was “closed,” economic motives, competition with other European imperialist ventures of the time, and racial theories all furthered arguments that Americans were destined to expand their culture and norms to others, especially the nonwhite nations of the globe.
* The American victory in the Spanish-American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories, an expanded economic and military presence in the Caribbean and Latin America, engagement in a protracted insurrection in the Philippines, and increased involvement in Asia.
* Questions about America’s role in the world generated considerable debate, prompting the development of a wide variety of views and arguments between imperialists and anti-imperialists and, later, interventionists and isolationists.

II. World War I and its aftermath intensified debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.

* After initial neutrality in World War I the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs in response to Woodrow Wilson’s call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.
* Although the American Expeditionary Force played a relatively limited role in the war, Wilson was heavily involved in postwar negotiations, resulting in the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, both of which generated substantial debate within the United States.
* In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism, which continued to the late 1930s.