**Period 7 Review (1890-1945)**

http://ap.gilderlehrman.org/period/7

**Important Events**

Spanish-American War (1898)

Assassination of McKinley (1901)

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire (1911)

Election of 1912

Federal Reserve Act (1913)

*Lusitania* Sinks (1915)

America Enters WWI (1917)

Prohibition Passed (1919)

Woman Suffrage (1920)

Immigration Quotas (1924)

Stock Market Crash (1929)

FDR Elected (1932)

Court Packing Scheme (1937)

World War II Begins (1939)

G.I. Bill / D-Day (1944)

Potsdam Conference (1945)

1st Use of Atomic Weapons (1945)

**Themes**

“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.”

*New Century / New America (to 7:30)*

Imperialism

Economic Oppourtunity

Leverage of Currency

Domestic Changes (1900-1914)

Urban Reform

Women’s Rights

Immigration

*Creation of a New Mass Culture*

*World War I (7:30 to 11:00)*

America in the World

Anti-Communism

*The 1920s / Depression (11:00 to 15:10)*

Consumerism / Consumption

Urbanization

EXCESS!!!!!

Relief / Recovery / Reform

*The Emerging Global Superpower*

The Limits of Neutrality

Japanese Internment

The Shaping of the Postwar World

Nuclear Weapons

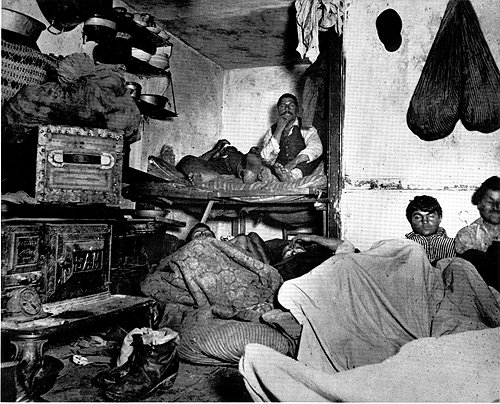
**LEQ: Foreign Policy**

Compare and contrast the United States foreign policy in the period after World War I (1919-1928) with the period after World War II (1945-1950).

**LEQ: WWII Homefront**

To what extent did wartime mobilization alter the United States socially and economically during the years 1938-1945?

**SAQ: Slum Life**

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Jacob Riis depicts Slum Life (1889)

A) Briefly explain the point of view expressed by the photographer about ONE of the following: Tenement Living, Infant Death Rate, or Fire/Sanitation Codes.

B) Briefly explain ONE development in the period 1890 to 1914 that led to the point of view expressed by the photographer.

C) Briefly explain ONE development in the period from 1920 to 1929 that challenged or supported the point of view expressed by the photographer.

***American Imperialism***

Spanish American War

Yellow Journalism / WR Hurst

TR / Rough Riders

Annexation of Hawaii

War in the Philippines

Open Door Policy

Panama Canal

Great White Fleet

***American Progressivism***

Ida Tarbell, John Rockefeller, Standard Oil

Lincoln Steffens, Political Machines

Upton Sinclair, The Jungle, Meat Packing

Jane Addams, Hull House

Margret Sanger, Birth Control

W.E.B. DuBois / Niagara Movement

Meat Inspection Act

Pure Food and Drug Act

Progressive Presidents: TR / WHT / WW

Eugenics Movement

Preservationists / John Muir

Conservationists / Teddy Roosevelt

Antiquities Act

Child Labor / Keating-Owen Act

*Hammer v. Dagenhart*

Clayton Anti-Trust Act

***Progressive Amendments***

16th—Income Tax

17th—Direct Election of Senators

18th—Prohibition

19th—Woman Suffrage

21st—Repeal of Prohibition

***Period 7 Foreign Policy to WWII***

Foreign Policy

Roosevelt Corollary

“Big Stick” Diplomacy

Dollar Diplomacy

Big Stick Diplomacy

Good Neighbor Policy

“Cooling Off Treaties”

***WWI / First Red Scare***

*Lusitania*

Zimmerman Note

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

American Expeditionary Force

Harlem Hellfighters

Selective Service Act

Creel Committee

Sedition Act (1918)

Mobilization / Great Migration

First Red Scare

A. Mitchell Palmer

IWW—The Wobblies

Treaty of Versailles

War Guilt Clause

14 Pts. Peace Plan

League of Nations

Dawes Plan

Nye Committee

“Merchants of Death”

1930s Neutrality Acts

***Roaring 20s***

Red Summer of 1919

Pattern of Immigration

*Western to Southern to Eastern Europe*

Henry Ford / Assembly Line

Rise of the Middle Class

20s Consumerism

Consumer Credit

Mass Entertainment

Harlem Renaissance

Flappers / Sexual Revolution

Scopes Monkey Trial

Warren Harding / Calvin Coolidge

Herbert Hoover

Nativism / KKK

Immigration Quotas

National Origins Act

Emergency Quota Act

***Great Depression and the New Deal***

Hoovervilles

Hawley-Smoot Tariff

Volunteerism

Bonus Army

New Deal (Relief / Recovery / Reform)

Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Securities and Exchange Commission

Works Progress Administration

Civilian Conservation Corps

National Recovery Administration

Tennessee Valley Authority

Court Packing Plan / Consequences

Fireside Chats

Indian Reorganization Act

***World War II***

Destroyers for Bases

Lend / Lease Act

WACS / WAVES / WASPS

Executive Order 9066 (Internment)

Navajo Code Talkers

Island Hopping

D-Day

Manhattan Project

**Selected Themes:**

**The Frontier Thesis**

\* Frederick Jackson Turner announced in 1893 that the 1890 census showed the American frontier was gone (Turner’s frontier thesis insisted frontier was critical for the formation of the American character, given the opportunity to begin over again, as well as the development of individualism, democratic character; Americans responded to closing of frontier by turning outward for world (Western genre became increasingly popular, moving out of dime novels to Owen Wister’s *The Virginian* and Zane Grey novels and Western movies)

**Anti-Imperialism**

\* Anti-imperialists like Jane Addams and Mark Twain saw acquisition of territories in Spanish-American War as deeply threatening to American institutions, as well as violating isolationism – we were not going to remain a republic if we became an empire with colonies we would have to administer and dominate

\* Racism and anti-Catholicism also played a role; many anti-imperialists didn’t want territories because they didn’t want Catholic and/or non-White populations

\* Andrew Carnegie offered to repay the American government the entire amount they had paid for the Philippines

\* Samuel Gompers didn’t want Filipinos to compete for American jobs

**Wilson’s 14 Points**

\* Wilson’s Fourteen Points intended to make WWI “the war to end all wars” [actually an H.G. Wells phrase that Wilson said exactly once]; Fourteen Points are essentially Progressivism brought to the international level: open diplomacy (no more secret agreements that had caused the domino of countries to enter the war); “freedom of the seas” (no more blockades or submarine attacks, but also keeping in line with American tradition of neutrality [SYNTHESIS: War of 1812]); free trade; national self-determination (breaking up empires into constituent parts and giving them their own countries – but Wilson ignored colonies overseas [he was a rabid racist], and refused to meet with Ho Chi Minh from Vietnam/French Indochina, so Ho turned to communism; Africans and Arabs denied this principle as well); League of Nations to prevent future wars.

**Mass Mobilization During WWII**

\* By the summer of 1941 – before Pearl Harbor, but after we started gearing up for war – unemployment was gone and the economy was booming; the war killed the Great Depression, not the New Deal, which simply hadn’t gone far enough in deficit spending to kick-start the economy back to life (federal budget went from $9 billion in 1939, to $166 billion in 1945, and national debt went quintupled to $259 billion, but GNP almost doubled in the same period) [consumer spending vanishes, but savings skyrocket – which helps avoid the usual postwar crash after 1945, in Period 8]

\* labor shortage due to 15 million men and women being in the military, and was filled by groups formerly underemployed: teenagers, women, elderly, minorities

\* unions vastly expanded during WWII, but strikes largely kept under control, as were wage increases, but in exchange, unions were guaranteed new workers would be in unions (major exception to no-strike promise: 1943 United Men Workers under John L. Lewis, which led Congress to pass Smith-Connally Act over FDR’s veto: 30-day cooling off period before strike, and president can take over a factory if need be)

\* government rationing also in place, and it wasn’t voluntary as it had been under Herbert Hoover’s guidance in WWI (Wheatless Mondays, Porkless Thursdays) – ration books controlled sugar, coffee, meat, butter, tires, shoes, gasoline, etc. (black market rampant)

\* Revenue Act of 1942 raised top tax bracket to 94%, and 1943 saw paycheck deductions for taxes as a patriotic measure [and then they were never removed after the war]