

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:

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| - 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*]
- 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th 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 Osawatomie, 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 1st Amendment
- * *Abrams v. U. S.* [1919] → radicals and the 1st 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:

- “Return to Normalcy”
- Muscle Shoals
- Election of 1924
- Federal Farm Board
- Theodore Dreiser [*An American Tragedy*]
- T. S. Eliot [*The Waste Land*]
- fundamentalists
- Billy Sunday
- Henry Ford [Model T]
- flappers
- Harlem Renaissance
- Marcus Garvey
- Charles Lindbergh
- Twenty-One Demands
- 5:5:3:1.75:1.75 naval ratio
- Young Plan
- Teapot Dome Scandal
- Secy. of the Treasury Mellon (tax cuts)
- Progressive Party
- “The Lost Generation”
- Ernest Hemingway [*A Farewell to Arms*]
- prohibition [Volstead Act]
- Immigration Acts (1921, 1924)
- Scopes Trial
- *The Jazz Singer* [1st talking movie]
- the “New Woman”
- Langston Hughes
- Pan-African movement
- “Spirit of St. Louis”
- Washington Naval Conference
- Dawes 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)
- 20th & 21st 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:

- Montevideo Conference
- Buenos Aires Conference (1936)
- Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)
- Adolph Hitler
- Joseph Stalin
- Panay Incident
- Lend Lease
- Pearl Harbor (12/7/41)
- Office of Price Administration (OPA)
- Holocaust
- D-Day (6/4/44)
- Winston Churchill
- Teheran Conference (1943)
- Battle of the Bulge
- J. Robert Oppenheimer
- Nagasaki
- V-J Day
- relocation
- Potsdam Conference
- Bretton Woods Conference
- UN Charter
- Voice of America
- containment
- Truman Doctrine
- Berlin Blockade
- Warsaw Pact
- CENTO
- collective security
- Rio de Janeiro Conference (1933)
- Lima Conference (1938)
- Francisco Franco
- Benito Mussolini
- Chiang Kai-shek
- General Tojo
- Atlantic Charter (1941)
- War Production Board
- genocide
- "Final Solution"
- Stalingrad
- Casablanca Conference (1943)
- "unconditional surrender"
- Manhattan Project
- Hiroshima
- V-E Day
- Manzanar
- Yalta Conference
- Churchill's "Iron Curtain" speech
- Dunbarton Oaks Conference
- Nuremberg trials
- Marshall Tito
- George F. Kennan
- Marshall Plan
- NATO
- SEATO
- ANZUS
- Mao Tse-tung

- 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
- 22nd 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.