

Key Concept 7.1 - Social and Economic Reforms - Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

- I. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.
 - A. New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.
 - B. By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants.
 - C. Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the Great Depression, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system.

- II. In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.
 - A. Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.
 - B. On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and woman suffrage.
 - C. Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources.
 - D. The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.

- III. During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.
 - A. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.
 - B. Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope.
 - C. Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies and fostered a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.

Key Concept 7.2 - Communications, Tech, Mass Culture, Migration - Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

- I. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity.
 - A. New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures.
 - B. Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such as the Harlem Renaissance movement.
 - C. Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.
 - D. In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration.
- II. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.
 - A. Immigration from Europe reached its peak in the years before World War I. During and after World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration.
 - B. The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.
 - C. In a Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.
 - D. Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.

Key Concept 7.3 - US in Global Conflicts - 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.

- I. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America's role in the world.
 - A. Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the Western frontier was "closed" to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe.
 - B. Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the U.S. should not extend its territory overseas.

- C. The American victory in the Spanish–American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines.
- II. World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.
- A. 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.
 - B. Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the U.S.’s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies.
 - C. Despite Wilson’s deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.
 - D. 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.
 - E. In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.
- III. U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.
- A. Americans viewed the war as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies. This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust.
 - B. The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country’s strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops.
 - C. Mobilization and military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war’s duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans.
 - D. The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women, and campaigns such as Pacific “island-hopping” and the D-Day invasion. The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons.
 - E. The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.

Part 1 - Chapter 19

1. What prompted the rise of urban environmental and anti-prostitution campaigns? (pgs. 625-627) KC - 7.1.II.A

Answer:	Details: Progressivism Jacob Riis Sanitation “City Beautiful” movement The Red Light District The Mann Act
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2. How did urban reform movements impact state and national politics? (pg. 629) KC - 7.1.II.B

Answer:	Details Pure Food and Drug Act National Consumers League
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	Triangle Shirtwaist Fire
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3. What changes in American society precipitated the rise of national parks and monuments? (pgs. 583-584) - KC - 7.1.II.C

Answer:	Details: John Muir The Sierra Club The National Park Service The National Audubon Society
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Part 2 - Chapter 20

1. To what degree, and in what ways, were Roosevelt's policies progressive? (pgs. 650-651) - KC - 7.1.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Antitrust Legislation</p> <p>Elkins Act</p> <p>Hepburn Act</p> <p>Newlands Reclamation Act and the Antiquities Act</p>
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2. How did various grassroots reformers define "progressivism," and how did their views differ from Theodore Roosevelt's version of "progressivism"? (pg .652-655) - KC - 7.1.II.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Robert La Follette and the Wisconsin Idea</p> <p>Lewis Hine and the National Child Labor Committee</p> <p>Muller v. Oregon</p> <p>"mother's pensions"</p>
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	<p>(More Details for question 2)</p> <p>W.E.B. DuBois</p> <p>The Niagara Principles</p> <p>NAACP</p> <p>Industrial Workers of the World</p>
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3. Why did the election of 1912 feature four candidates, and how did their platforms differ? (pgs. 656-660)

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Roosevelt – New Nationalism</p> <p>William Howard Taft</p> <p>Eugene Debs</p> <p>Woodrow Wilson</p>
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4. To what degree did reforms of the Wilson era fulfill goals that various agrarian-labor advocates and progressives had sought? (pgs. 660-663) - KC - 7.1.I.C

Answer:	Details: 16 th Amendment The Federal Reserve Act Clayton Antitrust Act New benefits for American workers
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5. What factors explain the limits of progressive reform in the United States? (pgs. 663-664) - KC - 7.1.II.C

Part 3 - Chapter 21

1. How did imperialism in the 1890s reflect both continuities and changes from earlier eras? (pgs. 674)
- KC - 7.3.I.A

Answer:	Details: American exceptionalism Alfred T. Mahan and the Influence of Sea Power upon History
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2. Why did the United States go to war against Spain in 1898, and what led to the U.S. victory? (pgs. 674-675) - KC - 7.3.I.C

Answer:	Details: The yellow journalism factor William McKinley The War of 1898 The Teller Amendment The Philippines
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3. What were the long-term results of the U.S. victory over Spain, in Hawaii and in former Spanish possessions? (pgs. 676-678) - KC - 7.3.I.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Annexation of Hawaii</p> <p>Anti-imperialists</p> <p>The Filipino war</p> <p>Insular Cases</p> <p>The Platt Amendment</p>
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4. What factors constrained and guided U.S. actions in Asia and Latin America? (pgs. 678 - 683) - KC - 7.3.I.A

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The "Open Door" Policy</p> <p>The Root-Takahira Amendment</p> <p>The Building of the Panama Canal</p> <p>The Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine</p>
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Part 4 – Chapter 21

1. What factors led the United States to enter World War I, despite the desire of so many Americans, including the president, to stay out of the war? (pgs. 684-686) - KC - 7.3.II.A

List 5 reasons why we ended up in War:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

2. How did U.S. military entry into World War I affect the course of the war? (pgs. 686-687) - KC - 7.3.II.B

Answer:	Details: American Expeditionary Force The Bolshevik Revolution The doughboys
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3. How did the United States mobilize for War? (pg. 688-690) - KC - 7.3.III.B

Answer	Details: War Industries Board National War Labor Board Committee on Public Information Food Administration
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4. How did the United States government promote patriotism, and suppress perceived subversion? (pgs. 690 - 691) - KC - 7.2.I.C

Answer	Details: Committee on Public Information Four-Minute Men Sedition Act of 1918 Schenck v. United States
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Part 5 – Chapter 21

1. What were the different effects of African American, Mexican American and women's civilian mobilization during World War I? (pgs. 694 - 696) - KC - 7.2.I.C

Answer:	Details: The Great Migration National Women's' Party – Alice Paul Changes for Mexican Americans
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2. In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles embody- or fail to embody – Wilson's Fourteen Points? (pgs. 696 - 699) - KC - 7.3.II.C

Answer:	Details: The Fourteen Points League of Nations Treaty of Versailles
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Part 6 - Chapter 22

1. What factors contributed to anti-black violence, labor defeats, and the Red Scare, and what connections might we draw among these events? (pgs. 706 - 709) - KC - 7.2.I.C

<p>Answer</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Great Migration</p> <p>The National War Labor Board</p> <p>Coronado Coal Company v. United Mine Workers (1925)</p> <p>Adkins v. Children’s Hospital</p> <p>Welfare capitalism</p> <p>The Red Scare/ Palmer raids</p>
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2. Before World War I, women didn’t have full voting rights, but they had considerable success as reformers. After the war, they could vote, but their proposals met with defeat. How might we account for this apparent contradiction? (pgs. 709 - 710) - KC -7.2I.D

<p>Answer</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Sheppard-Towner Federal Maternity And Infancy Act</p> <p>Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom</p>
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3. What choices did Americans face in the elections of 1920 and 1924, and what directions did they choose? (pgs. 710 - 711) - KC - 7.1

Answer	Details: James M. Cox Warren G. Harding Teapot Dome Scandal – Albert Fall Calvin Coolidge
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4. What were the economic goals of U.S. foreign policymakers in the 1920s? (pgs. 711 - 712) - KC - 7.3.I.C

Answer	Details: Dollar Diplomacy (define and provide a couple of examples)
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Part 7 – Chapter 22

1. How did debates over alcohol use, the teaching of evolution, immigration, anti-Semitism, and racism evolve in the 1920s? (pgs. 712 - 714) - KC - 7.1.II.B and 7.2.I.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Prohibition</p> <p>The Scopes Trial</p> <p>Nativism</p> <p>The National Origins Act</p> <p>Ku Klux Klan</p>
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2. How did the election of 1828 reflect the time period? (pgs. 714 - 715) - KC - 7.2.I.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Al Smith</p> <p>Herbert Hoover</p>
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3. How did the Great Migration lead to flourishing African American culture, politics, and intellectual life, and what form did these activities take? (pgs. 718 - 720) - KC - 7.2.I.D

Answer:	Details: Harlem Renaissance Jazz Marcus Garvey and the UNIA Pan-Africanism
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4. What criticism of mainstream culture did modernist American writers offer in the 1920s? (pgs. 720 - 721)- KC - 7.2.I.D

Answer:	Details: The Lost Generation Ernest Hemingway Sinclair Lewis F. Scott Fitzgerald
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Part 8 - Chapter 22 - 23

1. How did the radio, automobile, and Hollywood movie exemplify the opportunities and the risks of 1920s consumer culture? (pgs. 721 - 726) - KC - 7.2.I.A and 7.1.I.A

Answer:	Details: Consumer credit The example of the automobile Hollywood and Radio
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2. What domestic and global factors helped cause the Great Depression? (pgs. 726 - 729) - KC - 7.1.I.C

Domestic	Global
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3. What economic principles guided President Hoover and Congress in their response to the Great Depression? (pgs. 736 - 737) KC - 7.1.I.C

Answer:	Details: List 3 specific tactics taken by Hoover to combat the Great Depression 1. 2. 3.
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4. What did the depression look like when seen from the vantage of ordinary Americans? (pgs. 738 - 739) - KC - 7.1.I.C

Answer:	Details: Hooverilles and Hoover blankets The Bonus Army
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5. Why did FDR seem like a better choice in 1932? (pgs. 739) - KC - 7.1.I.C

Part 9 - Chapter 23

1. What specific new roles did the American government take up as a result of the legislation passed during the first hundred days? (pgs. 740 - 745) - KC - 7.1.III.A

Answer:	Details: Fireside chats “bank holidays” The Hundred Days Glass-Steagall Act Agricultural Adjustment Act National Recovery Act Public Works Administration Civilian Conservation Corps Home Owners Loan Corporation/ Federal Housing Administration
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2. How did critics on the right and left represent different kinds of challenges to Roosevelt and the New Deal? (pgs. 745 - 747) - KC - 7.1.III.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Securities and Exchange Commission</p> <p>The Liberty League</p> <p>National Association of Manufacturers</p> <p>Schechter v. United States</p> <p>Francis Townsend, Huey Long and Father Charles Coughlin</p>
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Part 10 – Chapter 23

1. How did the Second New Deal differ from the first? (pgs. 747 - 749) - KC - 7.1.III.B

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The welfare state</p> <p>Wagner Act</p> <p>Social Security Act</p> <p>Classic Liberalism vs. New Deal Liberalism</p>
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2. Why did the New Deal seem to languish after the 1836 election? (pgs. 749 - 751) - KC - 7.1.III.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>Works Progress Administration</p> <p>Alfred Landon</p> <p>“packing” the court</p>
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	<p>more details for question 2</p> <p>The Roosevelt Recession</p> <p>Keynesian economics</p>
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Part 11 – Chapter 23

1. What aspects of the New Deal inspired ordinary Americans? What stymied their ambitions? (pgs. 751 - 758) - KC - 7.1.III.C

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The New Labor Movement – CIO and the AFL</p> <p>Frances Perkins</p> <p>Eleanor Roosevelt</p> <p>Mary McLeod Bethune</p> <p>The Scottsboro Boys</p> <p>STFU</p> <p>The Indian Reorganization Act</p> <p>Struggles in the West – Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese and Filipinos</p>
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2. Why did the natural environment receive so much attention under New Deal programs, and with what result? (pgs. 759 - 761) - KC - 7.1.III.C

Answer:	Details: The Dust Bowl The Tennessee Valley Authority The Rural Electrification Administration The Hoover Dam
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3. How did New Deal influence the arts? - (pgs. 759 - 761) - KC - 7.1.III.C

Answer:	Details: the WPA's Federal Arts Project oral histories of slaves
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4. What was the New Deal's long term legacy? (pgs. 759 - 761) - KC - 7.1.III.C

Part 12 - Chapter 24

1. What motivated Japanese, Italian and German expansionism? (pgs. 766 - 769) - KC - 7.3.II.E

Answer:	Details: Fascism Manchuria Benito Mussolini Adolf Hilter The Rome-Berlin Axis
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2. Besides the attack on Pearl Harbor, describe 5 events that led Roosevelt to declare war. (pgs. 769 - 772) - KC - 7.3.II.E

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Part 13 - Chapter 24

1. How does the slogan “A Jim Crow army cannot fight for a free world” connect the war abroad with the civil rights struggle at home? (pgs. 777 - 780)

Answer:	Details: Women in the War African Americans at war	Women at home African Americans at home
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2. How was the labor movement impacted by the war? (pg. 781) - KC - 7.3.III.B

Answer:	Details: The National War Labor Board Smith-Connally Labor Act of 1943
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3. How were individuals on the homefront intimately connected with the war? (pgs. 782-783) - KC - 7.3.III.B

Answer:	Details: The Office of War Information the movies rationing
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4. What effects did wartime migration have on the United States? (pg. 783- 784) - KC - 7.2.II.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>rural to urban migration</p> <p>The Zoot suit riots</p> <p>the Gay community</p>
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Part 14 - Chapter 24

1. Why were Japanese Americans treated differently than Germans and Italians during the war? (pg. 787-788) - KC - 7.3.III.C

Answer:	Details: Japanese Internment – Executive Order 9066 Korematsu v. United States
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2. How did the Allies disagree over military strategy? (pgs. 788 - 791) - KC - 7.3.III.A

Answer:	Details: The Big Three The conference in Tehran The Battle of Stalingrad D-Day The Holocaust
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3. What factors influenced Truman's decision to use atomic weapons against Japan? (pgs. 792 - 797) - KC - 7.3.III.D

<p>Answer:</p>	<p>Details:</p> <p>The Bataan Death March</p> <p>racism</p> <p>“comfort women”</p> <p>Yalta Conference</p> <p>The Manhattan Project</p> <p>The Potsdam Conference</p>
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