**HIST1302**

**UT Dallas – Spring 2018**

**Worksheet II, Chapters 20-24**

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**References and special thanks :) these overachievers made your life easier**

[1] <https://quizlet.com/316503551/history-1302-exam-2-flash-cards/>

**Hiral Bhardwaj and Sabur Woldu**

[2] <https://quizlet.com/143220712/hist-exam-2-flash-cards/>

**Nicolas Nguyen**

I. Identify the following (who, what, when, where) and tell the significance of each:

1. James Garfield

* 2nd to be assassinated
* Spent most of time in office filling jobs
* Charles Guiteau shot him

2. Progressive Era

* 1890s-1920s
* Provides growth socially and maximized welfare for common worker
* FDR distributed concentration of wealth
* Abolish monopolies
* Progressives – sought to use government influence to solve social problems

3. Sherman Antitrust Act

* Initially misused against labor unions
* Designed to forbid trusts
* Later interpreted to regulate big business

4. Pendleton Act

* Civil service method that replaced the spoils system
* Merits rather than political patronage

5. Lodge Bill

* Protected black voters with potential government intervention against injustice
* Failed to pass

6. Populist Party

* Farmers Alliance
  + Protect from being cheated by railroads
  + Free coinage of silver and paper money
  + National income tax
  + Direct elections for senators
  + Public ownership of utilities

7. Omaha Platform

* James B Weaver - president
* Second Declaration of Independence
* Agrarian concerns
* Wide range of social reforms
  + Reduction in working day
  + Safe sound national currency

8. Mary E. Lease

* Populist party
* Unwomanly behavior
* “raise less corn, raise more hell”

9. Jacob Coxey/Coxey’s Army

* Unemployed march
* Jailed for walking on the grass
* Marched from Midwest to DC
* Begged Cleveland to start a public works project

10. Solid South

* By 1890s heading toward gold currency
* “white understanding clause”
* Upheld literacy and poll tax
* Voting democratic
* TX used to be part of it

11. Williams v. Mississippi

* Overturned Grandfather clause
* Upheld literacy and poll tax

12. Grover Cleveland

* Sex scandal
* Governor of NY
* Ran against James G Blaine
* 1st term
  + Physically conservative
  + Vetoed civil war pensions
* Shared vision of smaller government
* Passed interstate commerce Commision
* 2 terms, non-consecutive

13. Benjamin Harrison

* Young Tippecanoe
* Increased federal spending (high tariffs – McKinley Tariff)
* Sherman antitrust act
* Lodge Act

14. Chester A. Arthur

* Was vice president, so he succeeded James Garfield
* Pendleton act

15. Lochner v. New York

* New York enacted a statute known as the Bakeshop Act
* forbid bakers to work more than 60 hours a week or 10 hours a day
* The Court invalidated the New York law. Lochner won

16. Theodore Roosevelt

* Gained fame during Spanish American War
* Trust buster
* Elkins Act
  + RR had to publish rates
* Northwest Securities Act
  + RR dissolved
* Hepburn Act
  + IRC set shipping rates
* Legacy lead to case against Standard Oil
* Created 3 wildlife preserves
* Antiquities act
* Newlands Reclamation Act

17. Northern Securities Case

* Combination of RR companies in violation of Sherman anti-trust act
* Sued corporations “in restraint of trade”
* JP Morgan called Theodor Roosevelt “Teddy” as a nickname

18. Coal Strike of 1902

* TR threatened to nationalize if owners and mine workers could not agree

19. Wisconsin Idea

* Public university contribution to the state
* Research and solve relevant problems in return for $

20. referendum/recall

* Referendum
  + State gov can give vote to people
* Recall
  + Elect someone, if they don’t perform, another election to remove

21. W.E.B. DuBois

* Opposed Booker T
* Lead civil rights movement
* 1st African American with degree from Harvard
* Taught at Atlanta U
* Souls of Black Folk
* Founder of Niagra Movement

22. NAACP

* Riot in Springfield lead to the start of this group
* Based on Niagara Principles
  + full voting and civil rights
  + Equal treatment in justice system
  + Equal opportunity

23. William Monroe Trotter

* Boston Guardian
* Believe that victims of racism should not be supportive of racist gov
* Wanted to use violence
* Frozen out by Woodrow Wilson

24. Industrial Workers of the World

* IWW
* Wobblies
* Organized unskilled laborers to support oppose capitalism
* Joe Hill - rose in the IWW
* Founders : Eugene V. Debs, [James Connolly](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Connolly), [William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bill_Haywood)
* James and John McKamar bombed L.A. times

25. Election of 1912

* TR returned from Africa
* Declared himself a candidate
  + Progressive Bull-Moose party
* Taft – Republican
* Eugen Victor Debs – American Socialist
* Woodrow Wilson - Democrats

26. Mueller v. Oregon

* Oregon enacted a law that limited women to ten hours of work in factories and laundries
* Muller was fined for a violation
* Does law violate 14th amendment?
* SC upheld Oregon’s law

27. Woodrow Wilson

* Wrote a “tome” on American History
* Federal Reserve system, 16th Amendment: Income tax 1-7% for rich(over $7000 income), Inheritance Tax(property over 5 million taxed 40%), Lowered Tariffs, Federal Trade Commission, Clayton Anti-trust Act.
* Very successful in implementing his policies.
* Legacies
  + Allowed re-segregation of gov civil service
  + Refused to support women suffrage
  + Allow women to be put in prisons and force fed
  + Racist film, birth of a Nation

28. Clayton Antitrust Act

* Prevented trusts in their incipiency
* After Sherman Act
* 3 level enforcement scheme
* Exemptions
* Remedial measures

29. Federal Reserve Act

* 1913
* Federal Reserve System (central banking of US)
* Federal Reserve Notes (US dollar)
* Woodrow Wilson
* At least 8, no more than 12 branches

30. Josiah Strong

* Anglo Saxon
* Dye to stamp world savage races

31. Alfred Thayer Mahan

* Influence of sea and power
* Most important American strategist of the 19th century

32. de Lome Letter

* Pupe De Lome
  + Foreign administrator to US
  + Thought McKinney was weak
* Unflattering remarks about McKinley
  + Fuel Americas aggressive warlike policy

33. War of 1898

* Intro
  + Started with Spain sinking Battleship Maine in Havana
  + Ended with Treaty of Paris
* Background
  + Spanish lost
    - Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam and other islands

34. Teller Amendment

* Congresses response to McKinley’s war message
* Condition on US militaria presence in Cuba
* Right to free Cuba

35. Platt Amendment

* 1901 Army Appropriations bill
* 7 conditions for withdrawal of US troops in Cuba
* Effort to turn Cuba into “self-governing colony”
  + Maintain public order
* Addition to Teller
* Handful of civil rights
  + voting

36. USS Maine

* blown up by a mine
* lead to Spanish-American war
  + US indignant of Spain’s suppression of Cuba

37. Queen Lilioukalani

* Queen of Hawaii
* Rejected the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty to trade with US
* Sanford Dole asked for abdication and declared he deposed
  + Announced the establishment of a provisional government
* Visited Grover Cleveland
  + Cleveland ordered her reinstated
  + Sanford said Cleveland had no authority
  + Robert Wilcox lead revolt for Queen
    - Suppressed by Dole
    - Queen kept under house arrest

38. Insular Cases

* Series of opinions by US supreme court about the status of the US territories acquired in Spanish-American War
* Citizenship
  + Those born in SPAIN but living in territories could retain Spanish or eventually get US citizenship
  + Those not born in SPAIN were stateless
* Together these create a doctrine allowing for the US colonial expansion
  + Incorporated and unincorporated territories
    - Constitution does not inherently extend to unincorporated territories
* Cases
  + De Lima v Bidwell
    - Dist between two types of territories
    - Congresses right to impose tariffs on states and territories
    - Incorporated
      * On path for statehood
    - Unincorporated
      * Not on path for statehood
      * Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines
      * Constitution does not apply in full
      * No “ex proprio vigore” by it’s own force
    - Uniformity Clause
      * Enforce tariffs equally
      * Can be ignored for unincorporated terrs
  + Goetze v US
  + Dooley v US
  + Armstrong v US
  + Downes v Bidwell
    - Duties could not be collected from Puerto Rico
  + Huus v New York
  + Fourteen Diamond Rings v US
  + Balzac v Puerto Ric
    - Puerto Ricans are not guaranteed a trial by jury

39. Open Door Policy

* US foreign affairs policy
* Allow for a system of trade in China open to all countries equally
* Used to mediate competing interests of different colonial powers in China
* Spheres of influence
  + Refrain from interfering with any treaty port
  + Permit Chinese authorities to collect tariffs equally
  + Show no favor to their own nationals
  + Served interests of colonials without much input from Chinese
  + Lingering resentment

40. Emilio Aquinaldo

* Filipino revolutionary, youngest president of Philippines
* Water cure
* 3 years
* 200,000 Filipinos died

41. Open Door Policy

* Repeat?

42. Root-Takahira Agreement

* 1908
* Accord between US and Japan to avert War
* Mutually acknowledge policies and spheres of influence in the Pacific
* Open door policy
* Japanese recognition of American annexation of Hawaii and Philippines
* American recognition of Japan’s position in Northeast China
* Implicit agreement American ack of Japans right to annex Korea and dominance over southern Manchuria
* Japans acquiescence to limitations on Japanese immigration to California.

43. Roosevelt Corallary

* Addition to Monroe Doctrine
* Teddy R state of Union address in 1094 after Venezuela Crisis
* US will intervene between European countries and Latin American countries to enforce ONLY legitimate claims of European powers, rather than letting European’s stake their claims as they wanted to directly
* Big stick policy, US was justified in exercising “international police power”

44. Francisco “Pancho” Villa

* Commander of the Division of the North
* Constitutionalist Army
* Fought against the former leader of this Army
  + Venustiano Carranza
* In alliance with
  + Emiliano Zapata

45. Zimmermann Telegram

* Secrete telegram from German Foreign Office
* Proposed military alliance between Germany and Mexico
* Intercepted by British Intelligence
* Content
  + Sent to Heinrich von Eckardt
  + Resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany
  + Approach Mexican government with a proposal for military alliance with funding from Germany
  + Arthur Zimmerman publicly confirmed its authenticity
* Back ground
  + Germany wanted war between Spanish and US
  + This would tie up resources and slow export of arms to Allied Powers

46. Allied Powers/Central Powers

* WWI
* Allied
  + Great Britain, France, Soviet Union (Serbia and Russia), US and China
* Central
  + Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Ottoman Empire

47. John J. Pershing “Back Jack”

* US Army General
* West Point
* US West
  + Geronimo / Chiricahua Apache
* Spanish-American War
  + Cuba
  + Santiago Campaign
  + Sent against Pancho Villa
* Philippines
  + Mindanao
* American Expeditionary Force WWI
  + General Organization Report
  + Asked for 1 million more troops

48. War Industries Board & Food Adm.

* WIB
  + Coordinate purchase of war supplied between War Department and Navy Department
  + Encourage mass production of munitions
  + Labor management disputes
  + Psychological testing for job placement
    - Frank A Scott, chairman
    - Bernard M Baruch
    - Robert S Brookings
    - Robert S Lovett, president of Union Pacific Railroad
* Food administration
  + US was short of nearly everything, as many commodities were being sold to allies
  + All citizens asked to donate, weapons, horses, ect.
    - Meatless Mondays
    - Wheatless Wednesdays
  + Responsible for administration of US army overseas and ally's food reserves during WWI
  + Stabilization of wheat prices
  + Executive Order 2679-A
    - Food and Fuel Control Act

49. Committee on Public Information

* CPI
  + Woodrow Wilson
  + Executive Order 2954
    - George Creel, chairman
    - Robert Lansing
    - Newton D Back
    - Josephus Daniels
  + Independent agency from US government
  + Created to influence public opinion to support US participation in WWI
  + Used propaganda
    - pamphlets, newspaper releases, magazine advertisements, films, school campaigns, and the speeches of the **Four Minute Men**
    - spoke at churches, lodges, fraternal organizations, labor unions, and even logging camps

50. Sedition Act of 1918

* Extended Espionage Act of 1917
* Covers broad range of offenses
  + Speech
    - Expression that cast gov or war effort in negative light
    - Or interfered with sale of government bonds

51. Great Migration

* African Americans migrated
  + Out of rural south
  + To urban North
* 6 million people
* Largest movement of any ethnic group

52. National Woman’s Party

* NWP
* Advocated for:
  + Women’s suffrage
  + Equal Rights Movement
* Leaders:
  + Alice Paul

53. Treaty of Versailles

* Most important of the peace treaties from WWI
  + Ended war between German and Allied Powers
  + 6 months to complete
* Armistice
  + Signed before the treaty
  + Ended the fighting
* Germany
  + disarm and make ample territorial concession
  + Pay reparations
* Leaders
  + John Maynard Keynes
    - British delegate, though treaty was too harsh – a “Carthaginian peace”
  + Marshal Ferdinand Foch
    - Allied side – though treaty too lenient on Germany

54. Red Scare/Palmer Raids

* Red Scare
  + Widespread fear of:
    - Communism, anarchism or radical leftism
  + Immediately after WWI
  + Revolved around threat from:
    - American labor movement
    - Anarchist revolution
    - Political radicalism
  + Events
    - Began after Bolshevik Russian Revolution
    - Executive order 9835
      * Loyalty order
      * All federal employees be analyzed to determine government loyalty
  + Leaders
    - Murray B Levin - former member of Communist party, a writer
    - Joseph R McCarthy – anti communist
    - J Edgar Hoover – FBI director, anti-communist
* Palmer Raids

55. Alice Paul/ERA/19th Amendment

* Alice Paul
  + Suffragist
    - Note
  + Feminist
  + Women’s rights activist
  + Learned civil disobedience
    - Emmeline Pankhurst
* ERA
  + Equal Rights Amendment
    - Paul and Crystal Eastman
    - Secure constitutional equality for women
    - Wanted women included into the Civil Rights Act of 1964
* 19th
  + Paul sent to District Jail, Occoquan
  + Protested brutal conditions
    - Fed raw eggs through a tube
  + Night of terror in Occoquan
    - Event before approaching congress
  + NWP documented event and protested congress

56. Warren B. Harding/Calvin Coolidge

* Warren B. Harding
  + Republican
  + Teapot Dome Scandal
  + Rated among the worst of the presidents
  + Return to normalcy campaign
* Calvin Coolidge

57 Teapot Dome Scandal

* Came to light after Harding’s death
  + He was not aware while he was alive
* Interior department
  + Announced Edward Doheny was awarded oil drilling lease in Elk Hills California
  + Teapot Dome was also leased, without an announcement
    - Dept of interior refused to provide docs
    - Harry Sinclair’s Mammoth Oil Company on the lease
    - On the record, clearly stated, there was no activity of bidding or preparation
    - Mammoth was to build oil tanks for Navy, seemed to satisfy some, not all though
  + Transfer of reserves from Navy Department of Interior
  + Sinclair
    - Convicted of only contempt in court for jury tampering
  + Doheny
    - Convicted and acquitted for giving a bribe
* Oil drilling rights

58. National Origins Act

* Law that severely restricted immigration by establishing quotas
* Discriminated against
  + Southern/Eastern Europe
  + Virtually all Asians
* AKA Immigration Act of 1924

**-- questions 59 – 96 referenced from [1] --**

59. Election of1928

* Dem - Al Smith -->
  + reflected aspirations of urban working class
  + ethnic working-class origins
  + Catholic - not supported by majority Protestant population.
* Republican - Herbert Hoover
  + won republicans through technological promise and support for business
  + Won ex-confederates bc they didn't want to vote for a catholic
  + broke Democratic Solid South for first time since Reconstruction
  + Urban voters also seemed to vote democrat.

60. Harlem Renaissance

* Vibrant new black cultural movement based in NYC.
* "Symbol of liberty and the Promised Land to Negroes everywhere".
* Created bold new art forms and asserted ties to Africa.
* Langston Hughes (poet)

61. Marcus Garvey

* Led the Universal Negro Improvement Associated (UNIA).
* Mobilize African American workers and champion black nationalism.
* Urged followers to move to Africa, because they would never be treated justly in white-run countries.
* Imprisoned for mail fraud with Black Star Line --> deported to Jamaica and movement ended.

62. Lost Generation

* Group of writers in 1920s common belief that:
  + they were lost in a greedy, materialistic world that lacked moral values and often choose to flee to Europe.
* Fitzgerald, Hemingway

63. Consumer Culture

* 1920s
* radio, automobiles, and Hollywood movies transformed leisure pastimes.
* Emerging secular, diverse, and modern society.
* Age of advertising, fashion merchandizing, and modeling. New appliances.
* Consumers bought everything on credit. Automobile changed American life.

64. Herbert Hoover/Hooverville’s

* Herbert Hoover
  + beliefs that economic outcomes were product of individual character
    - business community could recover through voluntary action
    - avoid govt regulation.
  + Asked Americans to tighten belts and work hard.
  + Cut federal taxes after stock market crash to boost private spending and corporate investment.
  + Adherence to gold standard --> discouraged investment and prevented growth.
  + Increased tariffs and made things even worse.
  + Reconstruction Finance Corp - loans to RR, banks but only 20% of funds.
  + Believed direct relief would destroy rugged individualism.
* Hooverville’s
  + hundreds of thousands became homeless due to the depression. Encampments where makeshift lodging made out of anything at hand.

65. Smoot-Hawley Tariff

* enacted during Great Depression.
* Taxed imported good to stimulate American manufacturing
* resulted in retaliatory tariffs --> hindered global trade.

66. Bonus Army

* group of jobless World War I veteran
* came to Washington to lobby Congress for immediate payment of money promised them in 1945;
* Hoover opposed payment
  + portrayed as cruel and cold-hearted
  + Contrast to when American's applauded the same thing happening to Coxey's army.

67. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

* Democratic candidate in 1932
* won against Hoover.
* Took US off Gold Standard
* People felt more connected to him
* steps towards reform.
* New Deal to put people to work and restore hope.
* Banking reform, agriculture and manufacturing, unemployment relief.

68. First Hundred Days & Fireside Chats

* First Hundred Days
  + first few months of FDR administration when Congress enacted
  + 15 major bills focused on 4 problems:
    - banking failures
    - agricultural overproduction
    - business slump
    - unemployment.
* Fireside Chats
  + informal radio chats by FDR
  + explaining New Deal initiatives.

69. Glass Steagall Act

* Created FDIC to insure deposits up to $2500.
* Prohibited banks from making risky, unsecured investments with customer's deposits

70. Agricultural Adjustment Act

* Depression led to
  + overproduction in agriculture
  + underproduction in manufacturing.
* Aimed to cut agricultural production to raise crop prices and farmers' income.
* Provided cash subsidies to farmers who cut production of seven major commodities.
  + Unfair because mostly large and medium-sized farm owners received bigger subsidies.

71. Federal Emergency Relief Act

* Helped states to provide aid for the unemployed through federal funds.

72. Civilian Conservation Corps

* Federal relief program that provided jobs to millions
* unemployed young men who built thousands of
  + bridges, roads, trails, and other structures in state and national parks
* bolstered the national infrastructure.

73. Federal Housing Administration

* A federal agency established in 1943 to increase home ownership by providing an insurance program to safeguard the lender against the risk of nonpayment.
* Refinanced home mortgages for mortgage holders facing possible foreclosure.

74. Works Progress Administration

* Provided govt-funded public works jobs to millions of unemployed Americans in various fields.
* Established during FDR's second term when 10 million Americans were still out of work.
* Only reached about 1/3 of the unemployed.

75. Liberty League/Townsend Plan/Huey Long

* American Liberty League :Organization of wealthy Republicans and conservative Democrats whose attacks on the New Deal caused Roosevelt to denounce them as "economic royalists" in the campaign of 1936
* Townsend Plan: This was a plan proposed to create a 2% federal sales tax to create a special fund from which every retired person over 60 could receive $200 a month. Its popularity convinced FDR to come up with a more moderate plan-the Social Security Act.
* Huey ("Kingfish") Long: Louisiana senator and popular mass agitator who promised to make "every man a king" at the expense of the wealthy

76. Social Security Act

* Three main provisions
  + old age pensions
  + joint federal-state system to compensate unemployed workers
  + program of payments for widowed mothers, blind deaf disabled.

77. NRA/Wagner Act

* NRA
  + National Recovery Administration (NRA): promoted industrial recovery during Great Depression. Encouraged industrialists to adopt codes to define fair work conditions, set prices, and minimize competition.
* Wagner Act
  + established the rights of industrial workers to join unions. Outlawed practices employers used to suppress unions. Created National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to protect workers.

78. AFL/CIO/ John L. Lewis

* AFL
  + AFL represented other majors’ group of unions --> favored organizing workers on craft basis.
* CIO
  + CIO (congress of industrial organizations) promoted industrial unionism - organized ALL workers (skilled machinists, janitors, etc) in an industry into a single union.
* John L. Lewis
  + Labor leader
  + Labor unions increased in numbers after Wagner Act.

79. Tennessee Valley Authority

* First step in modernizing the South.
* Integrated flood control, reforestation, electricity generation, & agricultural/industrial development.

80. Dust Bowl/The Grapes of Wrath

* Dust Bowl
  + Severe drought in OK, TX, NM, CO, AK, and KS.
  + Farmers had stripped land of native vegetation --> destroyed ecology of the plains. Pushed agriculture beyond natural limits to grow crops --> vulnerable to wind erosion.
  + Mass exodus from the area to CA.
* The Grapes of Wrath
  + novel immortalized Okies. California migrant camps showed public face of depression's human toll.

81. Rise of Fascist Leaders

* Fascism
  + authoritarian govt with dictatorial rule, extreme nationalism, disdain for civil society, and support for imperialism/warfare.
* Italian Benito Mussolini (1922):
  + denied Treaty of Versailles
  + which denied Italy's colonial claims in Africa & Middle East.
  + Desired overseas colonies for raw materials, markets, prestige.
  + Invaded Ethiopia condemned by League but did not stop them.
* Hitler's Germany
  + became Chancellor of Germany (1933) and given dictatorial powers to deal with economic crises following WWI.
  + Outlawed other parties, arrested rivals, declared himself leader.
  + Goal of European domination and world power. Began to rearm Germany, violating Versailles treaty.

82. Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis

* Hitler and Mussolini formed Rome-Berlin Axis political and military alliance. Also created alliance with Japan against SU. Allowed Hitler to seize military advantage in Europe.

83. Munich Conference

* Britain and France allowed Germany to annex Sudetenland (German speaking Czechoslovakia) in return for Hitler's pledge to stop seeking territory; Chamberlain believed it would ensure "peace in our time". Within 6 months, Hitler had overrun rest of Czechoslovakia and threatening to march into Poland.
* Hitler and Stalin signed nonaggression pact.

84. Committee to Defend America/America First Com.

* Committee to Defend America
  + CTDABATA: believed in engaging international developments
  + AFC: isolationist opposed entrance of US in WWII.
* America First Com.

85. Lend-Lease Act

* enabled Britain to obtain arms from US without cash - promised to reimburse US after the war. Reflected FDR's desire to assist British in any way besides going to war.

86. Pearl Harbor Attack

* Japanese wanted to invade Indochina to become large overseas empire - FDR froze Japanese assets in US and stopped all trade, including vital oil shipments used in 80% of Japanese consumption. Japan PM General Tojo began planning attack against US.
* Japanese bombers attacked Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, killing 2400 Americans. United Americans --> senate voted unanimously for war. Germany and Italy also declared war on US.

87. Wartime Civil Rights

* Black leaders started Double V campaign: victory over Nazism abroad and racism at home. W.E.B Du Bois.
* AA leaders demanded govt require defense contractors to hire more black workers.
* Roosevelt not strong supporter of AA equality, but wanted to avoid public protest and disruption of war prep --> issued Executive Order 8802

88. Executive Order 8802

* prohibited discrimination of employment in defense industry or govt based on race. --> Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC)

89. Servicemen’s Readjustment Act

* (GI Bill) (1944) The G. I. Bill of Rights or Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 provided for college or vocational education for returning World War II veterans (commonly referred to as GIs or G. I.s) as well as one-year of unemployment compensation. It also provided loans for returning veterans to buy homes and start businesses.

90. Executive Order 9066

* authorized war department to force Japanese Americans from West Coast homes and into relocation camps for rest of the war. Response to anti-Japanese fears.
* Japanese Americans in Hawaii, closer to Japan, not imprisoned bc of unskilled labor they provided.

91. War in Africa & Europe

* German forces pushed into Soviet territory; began offensive in North America.
* Battle of Stalingrad: Soviet forces halted Germans --> troops drove German army out.
* German defeated in Africa by Eisenhower and Patton.

92. Holocaust

* Germany's campaign in WWII to exterminate all Jews in German-controlled lands. 11 million people killed, mostly Jews.
* US was aware of Nazi persecution of Jews but refused to lax immigration laws to take them in.
* SS St Louis (German ocean liner carrying 1K Jew refugees) asked FDR to dock at American port, he refused. Forced to return to Europe--> later deported to extermination camps.
* American officials continued exclusionist policy, mostly due to anti-Semitism.

93. War in the Pacific

94. Manhattan Project

* top secret project authorized by FDR in 1942. develop atomic bomb before the Germans. Succeeded in producing an atomic bomb by July 1945.

95. War in the Pacific

* Japanese expanded into South Pacific after Pearl Harbor. Took SE Asia, threatened Australia and India. Forced US surrender of Philippines.
* Battle of the Coral Sea: America halted Japanese offensive against Australia.
* Severely damaged Japanese fleet in Battle of Midway Island.
* Planes launches from American aircraft carriers provided margin of victory.
* US military command took offensive in Pacific --> US slowly advanced toward Japan.
* Battle of Leyte Gulf: reconquest of Philippines where Japan lost almost their entire fleet.
* American bombing of Japanese homeland crippled their economy.
* Japanese pilots flew suicidal kamikaze missions
* Racial overtones: conflict awakened anti-Asian sentiment --> "yellow monkeys"

96. Hiroshima & Nagasaki

* Truman ordered dropping of atomic bomb on 2 Japanese cities.
* Rationale
  + believed that Japan's military leaders would never surrender unless country faced national ruin.
* Alternate option
  + nonlethal demonstration of bomb on remote pacific island. If failed, would only embolden Japan. Detailed advance to scare Japan also rejected.
* Concluded
  + that massive devastation or successful invasion was only option.
* Deaths of 100K in Hiroshima
* Deaths of 60K in Nagasaki
* prompted Japanese government to surrender unconditionally.

**Possible Essay Questions**

1. Why was the Populist Party unsuccessful in reaching beyond its narrow base of support? Include an analysis of their platform, candidates and supporters.

* Unsuccessful because
  + Platform
    - Agrarian based political movement
    - They wanted more money to be put into circulation
      * Ideals came from greenback party
    - Income tax
    - The US govt owns and operates the railroads
    - Progressive ideas
      * direct elections
        + **Did not sit well with public**
  + Candidates
    - William Jennings Bryan
      * This marker a turn in the Populist Party as they merged with democratic party (1896)
      * **Lost a lot of southern support due to this merger**
      * Populist party started to decline
  + Supporters
    - Farmers Alliance
      * Majority of the populist party
    - Farmers ideals
      * Wanted higher prices for crops
      * Wanted governmental storage for crops
      * Wanted government to increase money supply
  + Non supporters
    - Factory workers
      * **Did not want the three points above that farmers did want**
      * Factory works made up an increasing majority of the population
      * Their ideals did not align with big business

1. Why was the War of 1898 a “splendid little war” for the United States? What effect did it have on American society?

* Why
  + This was considered a “splendid little war” because it was a quick and easy war (only lasted 6 months) for the US to win; was not very costly
  + The American Frontier, the Wild West had been declared over
  + **The US was looking outwards for a new challenge**
  + Roosevelt
    - Not picky where to fight so long as there was “a splendid little war” somewhere
    - Ready to fight Britain for Canada
    - But then military scene changed
    - US reconsidered our position in Pacific
  + Congress
    - Signed joint annexation of Hawaii
    - US Maine blew up mysteriously
* Effects
  + Military plan to fight Spain worked like clockwork
  + New Colonies (mini empire):
    - Philippines
      * Became territory until 1946 (people were able to come into the US freely, though this was limited for a while)
      * Jone’s Act passed in 1917 – freed the Philippines in 1946
    - Guam Island
    - Puerto Rico
    - Did not take Cuba but was very much in control of it
      * Teller amendment – declared that the US would not take Cuba,
      * Platt amendment – This allowed US to take financial control of Cuba, established Guantanamo Bay, and didn’t allow Cuba to make treaties with any other countries
  + US Planted itself firmly on the world stage and Roosevelt was on his way to the White House
  + Started around 1898
  + Ended around 1899
    - Treaty of Paris

1. Describe why the American war in the Philippines after the War of 1898 was so costly and controversial. (Name the leaders and events of this conflict)

* American war in Philippines
  + Leaders
    - Emilio Aguinaldo lead revolt
    - Teddy R lead US
  + Events
    - Filipinos faught the Spanish with the US because they thought they would be freed afterwards
      * When they were not freed, they revolted against the US
    - Outbreak of war
      * Two unarmed Filipino soldiers shot in the streets
      * Led to Battle of Manila
    - Controversial
      * US decision to annex Philippines made Filipinos feel that their liberation from Spain meant nothing, because now they were seized by the US
      * US citizens were not onboard with oversea imperialism – they argued that we were doing the same thing that Britain had done to the US
    - Costly
      * Fighting lasted 3 years, which was far longer than the Spanish-American War
      * ~400 million dollars
      * Filipino military strategy
        + Suffered heavy losses early
        + Switched to Guerilla warfare, to reduce casualties
      * US military strategy
        + Burned villages and crops (profit loss)
        + Tortured soldiers (controversial)
        + Civilian concentration camps (controversial)

1. Discuss the Progressive platforms and outcomes of the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. How were they alike and how did they differ?

* Theodore Roosevelt
  + Bull Moose Party
  + Progressive platform
    - Progressive reforms
    - **Square Deal Compromise**
      * Foundation of the platform
      * Three C’s
      * Conservation of natural resources
      * Control of corporations
      * Consumer protection
    - Dissolve unholy alliance between corrupt businesses and corrupt politics
    - Restrictions on campaign finance contributions
    - Reduction in Tariff
    - Social insurance
    - 8-hour workday
    - Women's suffrage
    - Trust-busting
  + Outcomes
    - Womens suffrage
    - Restrictions on economics
* Woodrow Wilson
  + The New Freedom
  + Progressive platform
    - Limited government
      * Tariff Reform
        + Underwood Tariff Act
        + Reduces tariffs
      * Business reform
        + Federal Trade Commision Act
        + Investigate and halt unfair business practices
      * Banking reform
        + Federal reserve system
        + Farm Loan Banks to support farmers
  + Outcomes
    - Federal trade commission
    - Made child labor illegal
    - Federal reserve system
* Alike
  + Tariff reform and protecting consumers from unfair business practices
* Different
  + Stood in opposition on the anti-trust issue
    - Wilson wanted free mark
    - Roosevelt wanted monopolies dissolved

1. Describe how the United States became involved in World War I. What contributions did the U.S. make toward an Allied victory?

* How did we become involved?
  + **Balkan Peninsula** 
    - This land was fought for by people on both sides
      * Between Greece, Serbia
    - Franz Ferdinand and wife Sofia were killed here
      * Heir to Austrian Throne
      * **Many believe this was the main catalyst for WWI**
  + **Trade quantities**
    - US Trade with Britain – 3.2 billion
    - US trade with Germany – 56 million
    - The money shows where our alliance was
    - Many merchant ships were selling munitions
  + **Provocation**
    - Germany attacked multiple merchant and passenger ships
    - Lusitania
      * Torpedoed of coast of Ireland by Germany
      * US Ship
      * 1,198 lives lost
      * Outfitted with munitions
* US contributions
  + **War industries**
    - Bernard Baruch
      * Standardized government procedures
  + **National War Labor Board**
    - Enforced 8-hour day for war industries
    - Raised throughput of material
  + **Lots of Effort for Public Service Announcements**
    - Public service announcements with messages to converse
    - Billboards or signs
    - “Waste less food”
    - “Eat more cottage cheese”

1. Discuss the federal government’s attitude toward business in the 1920s. Who were the leading proponents of close government-business relations?

* US gov and business in 1920s
  + Federal gov attitudes towards business
    - Promoted US business interests abroad
  + Leading proponents of close gov business relations
    - Allies with big business (\*need more allies maybe??\*)
      * Calvin Coolidge
        + “The man who builds a business builds a temple and the man who works there worships there”
        + Refused to break up U.S. steel

1. How were the 1920s Janus-faced (looking forward and backward at the same time)?

* Forward
  + Called the first modern era
    - Large jumps in technology
      * Electricity
      * Automobiles
    - Changes in fashion
    - Many important pieces of litereature coming out
  + Harlem renaissance
    - Intellectual Modernism - Response to horrors & social upheavals of WWI
    - Langston Hughes, I’ve Known Rivers poem
  + Women’s Suffrage
    - Alice Paul, the NWP, picketing, and hunger strikes
    - NAWSA and womanly patriotism
* Backward
  + Growing wage gap between the rich and the poor
    - Large corporations owned half of non-banking wealth
    - Wealth and progress were mostly only in cities
  + Prohibition
    - Allowed rise of gangster empires to supply alcohol illegally
    - Al Capone famous for organized crime related to prohibition
  + Education
    - The theory of evolution was completely rejected – Scopes Monkey Trial
  + Racism
    - KKK
      * Reformed after The Birth of a Nation
      * Became national hate organization (was an official political party during this time)
    - National Origins Act
      * Limited immigrants
      * Limited who was considered a citizen
    - The Red Scare
      * Super scare of Russian and Communism
      * Tied in fear of immigrants

1. Describe five important New Deal programs. Did the New Deal end the Great Depression? Why or why not?

* Important New Deal programs
  + Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
    - Limited fraud in the stock market
  + Federal Emergency Relief Association (FERA)
    - Provided immediate relief to the poor and starving
  + Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
    - Gave insurance to banks
  + National Recovery Administration (NRA)
    - government agency that enforced new codes designed to stabilize industry
    - Set wages (precursor to minimum wages)
  + Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
    - employed millions with construction (such as bridges) and overall improvement to the environment (the planting of trees)
    - Employed 250,000 young men
  + Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)
    - created to regulate agricultural production through farm subsidies; ruled unconstitutional in 1936
  + Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
    - an important act that built a series of hydro-electric dam along the Tennessee river that spanned 7 states
  + Works Progress Administration (WPA, was originally the Publics Works Administration)
    - Hires jobless people to build public buildings (hospitals, schools, and airports) and parks. It also employed artists, writers, and musicians
* Did the New Deal end the Great Depression?
* Why or Why not?
  + The New Deal did not touch on the Global economic disparity, only focused on solutions within the US - though there isn’t necessarily and answer to this problem
  + Did provide a sense of forward motion, but did not bring us back completely
    - Prevented the banks from failing
    - Took measures to keep things functioning during the time
  + Government power increased
  + New Deal spending led to an increase in national debt
  + It was believed that WW2 ended the great depression
    - Exports increased (benefitted the economy)
    - Employment increased - increased manufacturing

1. Compare and contrast the respective approaches of Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt to the issues and problems of the Great Depression.

* Both were presidents during the Great Depression
* Both enacted programs regarding the Great Depression
* FDR’s first 100 days in office – 15 new laws to address the problems as well as the three R’s (Relief, Recovery, Reform), while Hoover believed America would naturally recover over time
* FDR believed that business and government should work together, while Hoover believed in volunteer work from business, and no government intervention
* FDR brought hope and connected with the people through fireside chats, while the people were resented Hoover for not acting (Hoovervilles were slums on the outskirts of towns; Hoover blankets were people covering themselves in newspaper to keep warm; Bonus Army fired tear gas on veterans)
* Hoover adhered to the Gold Standard, FDR took the U.S. off the Gold Standard
* Hoover Tried to balance the federal budget by cutting spending, and raising taxes; FDR performed a lot of government spending in the New Deal
* Hoover’s tactics weren’t all bad, the money just didn’t trickle down far enough to help the masses

1. Assess the various responses of the United States to the military aggression of Japan, Germany and Italy in the 1930s.

* The US initially attempt to remain neutral and wanted to avoid entering a war “they had nothing to do with”
* All these countries went against the American ideal of self-determination
* US responses to military aggression in 1930s
  + Japan
    - Japan stationed troops in Manchuria
    - US Restricted trade with Japan
    - Japan full on invaded Indochina
    - Roosevelt Froze Japanese assets in US and stopped all trade with Japan
  + Germany
    - 1935 Hilter began to rearm Germany
  + Italy
    - Took control of Ethiopia
    - Used mustard gas during fighting
    - US sold oil to Italy until 1936
  + US Reponses
    - 1935 US passed the Neutrality Act – allowing trade with warring nations
    - 1937 extended the act – cash and carry

1. Describe the rise of totalitarian dictatorships in the 1920s and 1930s. Then describe the events leading to World War II and how the United States became involved in that war.

* Rise of totalitarian dictatorships
  + Japan occupied Manchuria
  + Italy took Ethiopia
  + Germany began to rearm
    - Rome-Berlin Axis pact with Japan
* Events leading to WWII
  + US was selling munitions
  + Neutrality act 1935 – embargo on warring nations
  + Neutrality act 1937 - Cash and Carry act – other countries must pay cash for munitions, pick the items up and carry them back home
* How US became involved
  + The US was not prompted to join the war until the Japanese bombed pearl harbor
  + This happened because the US had frozen Japanese assets in response to their imperialistic action in Asia
  + Japan also wanted to control Hawaii – collision of interests

1. Describe the role(s) that the United States played in World War ii – both abroad and on the Homefront.

* Roles the US played in WWII
  + Abroad
    - While attempting to remain neutral, the US would supply Britain with military weaponry
    - Roosevelt was hoping that in doing so Britain would be able to restore peace in the Eurasian continent and the war would end without US involvement
    - Lend-Lease Act
  + Homefront
    - Women joined workforce, took jobs that soldiers left open
    - Victory gardens implemented to increase food production
    - Civilians purchased war bonds- U.S. gov defense savings bonds
    - Automobile manufacturers switched from cars to military vehicles
    - Henry Kaiser- best shipbuilding producer, known as miracle man