**HIST1302**

**UT Dallas – Spring 2018**

**Worksheet II, Chapters 20-24**

**Dr. Yvonne Johnson**

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
* TDR distribute concentration of wealth
* Abolish monopolies

3. Sherman Antitrust Act

* For bayed combination and trusts
* Later interpreted to regulate big business

4. Pendleton Act

* Civil service method that replaced the spoils system

5. Lodge Bill

* Protected black voters
* failed

6. Populist Party

* Farmers Alliance
  + Protect from being cheated by railroads

7. Omaha Platform

* James B Weaver
* 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

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
* 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

13. Benjamin Harrison

* Young Tippecanoe
* 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
* Hepburn Act
* Legacy lead to case against Standard Oil
* Created 3 wildlife preserves
* Antiquities act
* Newlands Reclamation Act

17. Northern Securities Case

* Sued corporations “in restraint of trade”
* JP Morgan called “Teddy”

18. Coal Strike of 1902

* Nationalize

19. Wisconsin Idea

* Public university contribution to the state
* Research and solve relevant problems

20. referendum/recall

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

21. W.E.B. DuBois

* Lead civil rights movement
* 1st African American with degree from Harvard
* Taught at Atlanta U
* Souls of Black Folk

22. NAACP

* Riot in Springfield lead to the start of this group
  + Riot for Niagara Principles – full voting and civil rights

23. William Monroe Trotter

* Frozen out by Woodrow Wilson

24. Industrial Workers of the World

* IWW
* Wobblies
* Joe Hill?
* James and John McKamar bombed L.A. times

25. Election of 1912

* TDR 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
* 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
  + Spanish lost
    - Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Guam and other islands
* Background

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
* TDR 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 allies 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
  + Actually, ended the fighting
* Details
* Details
  + 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

57 Teapot Dome Scandal

58. National Origins Act

59. Election of1928

60. Harlem Renaissance

61. Marcus Garvey

62. Lost Generation

63. Consumer Culture

64. Herbert Hoover/Hoovervilles

65. Smoot-Hawley Tariff

66. Bonus Army

67. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

68. First Hundred Days & Fireside Chats

69. Glass Steagall Act

70. Agricultural Adjustment Act

71. Federal Emergency Relief Act

72. Civilian Conservation Corps

73. Federal Housing Administration

74. Works Progress Administration

**75. Liberty League/Townsend Plan/Huey Long**

76. Social Security Act

77. NRA/Wagner Act

78. AFL/CIO/ John L. Lewis

79. Tennessee Valley Authority

80. Dust Bowl/The Grapes of Wrath

81. Rise of Facist Leaders

82. Rome-Berlin-Toyko Axis

83. Munich Conference

84. Committee to Defend America/America First Com.

85. Lend-Lease Act

86. Pearl Harbor Attack

87. Wartime Civil Rights

88. Executive Order 8802

89. Servicemen’s Readjustment Act

90. Executive Order 9066

91. War in Africa & Europe

92. Holocaust

93. War in the Pacific

94. Manhattan Project

95. War in the Pacific

**96. Hiroshima & Nagasaki**

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
  + Candidates
  + Supporters

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

* Why
* Effects

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
  + Events

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?

* TDR
  + Progressive platforms
  + Outcomes
* Woodrow Wilson
  + Progressive platforms
  + Outcomes
* Alike
* Different

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

* WWI
  + How did we become involved?
  + US contributions

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
  + Leading proponents of close gov business relations
    - Allies
      * Calvin Coolidge
    - Against
      * William Howard Taft
        + Roosevelts handpicked successor
        + Tried to break up U.S. steel

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

* Forward
  + Harlem renaissance
    - Intellectual Modernism - Response to horrors & social upheavals of WWI
    - Langston Hughes, I’ve Known Rivers
* Backward
  + Prohibition
    - Allowed riser of gangster empires
    - Al Capone
  + Racism
    - KKK
      * Reformed after The Birth of a Nation
      * Became national hate organization

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

* Did the New Deal end the Great Depression?
  + Why or Why not

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

* Issues and problems of the Great Depression
* HH
* FDR

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

* US responses to military aggression in 1930s
  + Japan
  + Germany
  + Italy

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.

* Riser of totalitarian dictatorships
  + Events leading to WWII
  + How US became involved

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
  + Homefront