**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

27. Woodrow Wilson

28. Clayton Antitrust Act

29. Federal Reserve Act

30. Josiah Strong

31. Alfred Thayer Mahan

32. de Lome Letter

33. War of 1898

34. Teller Amendment

35. Platt Amendment

36. USS Maine

37. Queen Lilioukalani

38. Insular Cases

39. Open Door Policy

40. Emilio Aquinaldo

41. Open Door Policy

42. Root-Takahira Agreement

43. Roosevelt Corallary

44. Francisco “Pancho” Villa

45. Zimmermann Telegram

46. Allied Powers/Central Powers

47. John J. Pershing

48. War Industries Board & Food Adm.

49. Committee on Public Information

50. Sedition Act of 1918

51. Great Migration

52. National Woman’s Party

53. Treaty of Versailles

54. Red Scare/Palmer Raids

55. Alice Paul/ERA/19th Amendment

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.
2. Why was the War of 1898 a “splendid little war” for the United States? What effect did it have on American society?
3. 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)
4. Discuss the Progressive platforms and outcomes of the presidencies of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. How were they alike and how did they differ?
5. Describe how the United States became involved in World War I. What contributions did the U.S. make toward an Allied victory?
6. Discuss the federal government’s attitude toward business in the 1920s. Who were the leading proponents of close government-business relations?
7. How were the 1920s Janus-faced (looking forward and backward at the same time)?
8. Describe five important New Deal programs. Did the New Deal end the Great Depression? Why or why not?
9. Compare and contrast the respective approaches of Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt to the issues and problems of the Great Depression.
10. Assess the various responses of the United States to the military aggression of Japan, Germany and Italy in the 1930s.
11. 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.
12. Describe the role(s) that the United States played in World War ii – both abroad and on the Homefront.