**Roosevelt Corollary**

**1904**

**Roosevelt**

**US**

 This was an extension of the Monroe Doctrine, which stated that the US would defend against European intervention.

Roosevelt's extension of the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the United States has the right to protect its economic interests in South and Central America by using military force

**Gunboat Diplomacy**

**1904**

**Roosevelt**

**Us**

 refers to the pursuit of foreign policy objectives with the aid of conspicuous displays of naval power

**Moral imperialism**

**Woodrow Wilson**

**Us**

he believed the United States had a responsibility to teach other peoples the lessons of democracy.

He also had a missionary zeal and sense of his own and the nation's moral righteousness. His moral imperialism produced more military interventions in Latin America than any president before or since.

**Lusitania**

**1915**

 briefly the world's largest passenger ship.

sinking of this ship brought the U.S. into WWI

**Zimmerman Telegram**

**1917**

**German**

a telegram from Germany to Mexico telling them to invade the U.S. promising land and resources. Britain intercepted it. proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico.

**Eighteenth Amendment**

**1919**

This banned the sale, manufacture and transportation of alcohol

**Nineteenth Amendment**

**1920**

guaranteed women the constitutional right to vote

**Espionage Act**

**1917**

The first attempt by the government to restrict free speech since the Alien and Sedition act’s Enacted in 1917, the Espionage Act made illegal "false statements" that could harm military actions.

This law, passed after the United States entered WWI, imposed sentences of up to twenty years on anyone found guilty of aiding the enemy

**Sedition Act**

**1918**

Imposed harsh punishments for expressing ideas disloyal to the United States.

made it a crime to make spoken or printed statements that intended to cast.

**NAACP**

**1911**

**Dubois Alabama**

launched a long struggle for the enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments

**Great Migration**

**1910-1920**

The migration of thousands of African-Americans from the South to the North. African Americans were looking to escape the problems of racism in the South and felt they could seek out better jobs and an overall better life in the North.

**Tulsa Riot**

It erupted after a group of black veterans tried to prevent the lynching of a youth who had accidentally tripped and fallen on a white female elevator operator, causing rumors of rape to sweep the city

**Marcus Garvey**

He was a recent immigrant from Jamaica. He launched a movement named negro improvement association, a movement for African indepences and black self-reliance’s. Freedom for Garveyites meant national self determination

**Red Scare**

**1919-1920**

This was a short-lived but intense period of political intolerance inspired by the postwar strike wave and the social tensions and fears generated by the Russian Revolution.

In November 1919 and January 1920, Attorney General Palmer dispatched federal agents to raid the offices of radical and labor organizations throughout the country.

**United Fruit Company**

**1899**

Company in which many U.S. citizens hold stocks in, controlled half the land in Guatemala and provided many jobs...when the government of Guatemala wanted to take the land, the U.S. intervened and over threw the government

**Banana Republics**

a small country (especially in Central America) that is politically unstable and whose economy is dominated by foreign companies and depends on one export

**Great White Fleet**

**1907**

**Us**

**Roosevelt**

The Great White Fleet was the popular nickname for the powerful United States Navy battle fleet that completed a journey around the globe

**General steel Strike**

**1919**

**Seattle**

The Seattle General Strike of 1919 was a five-day general work stoppage by more than 65,000 workers in the city of Seattle, Washington, Setting up a battle between labor and capital in the 1920s

**Places:**

Panama Canal

Veracruz, Mexico

Germany

Belgium

France

Nicaragua

Honduras

Dominican Republic

Haiti

Jamaica

**Major Ideas/ Concepts:**

* Be able to talk about how the United States came to see Latin America and how the United States envisioned its own role in the world.
* Be able to talk about American values and actions at home and abroad during WWI.

**Eugenics**

**1880-1890**

Scientific Knowledge of heredity used to encourage desirable human traits.

The attempt to “improve” the human race by preserving the “purity” of human groups.

**The Second Ku Klux Klan (KKK**)

A kkk gathering in Seattle Washington , in 1923. The unrobed members of the audience are covering their faces to avoid identification. Unlike the Klan of the reconstruction era, the second kkk wa more power full in the north and west than in the south

**Modernism**

**Golden age**

literary and artistic movement that provided a radical break with traditional modes of western art, thought, religion, social conventions, and morality

open form, discontinuous narrative, juxtaposition, intertextuality, classical-allusion, borrowing from other cultures and languages, unconditional use of a metaphor

**Regional Planning Association of America (RPAA)**

**1923**

Clarence Stein

was an urban reform association developed in 1923 The association was a diverse group of people all with their own talents and skills

**Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)**

**1920**

The achievement of suffrage in 1920 eliminated the bond of unity between various activists.

Alice Paul's National Woman's Party proposed the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

A proposed amendment to eliminate all legal distinctions ''on account of sex.''  
advocating for equal rights!

**J. Edgar Hoover**

Born January 1st 1895, Head of the FBI

In the early 1930s, criminal gangs carried out large numbers of bank robberies in the Midwest. They used their superior firepower and fast getaway cars to elude local law enforcement agencies and avoid arrest. Many of these criminals, particularly John Dillinger, who became famous for leaping over bank cages and repeatedly escaping from jails and police traps

Alice Paul

Alice Paul's National Woman's Party proposed the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

**Palmer Raids**

The raids were when the FBI would go into houses and business of people looking for anything associated with communism

Palmer who was attorney general of the united states created the FBI during the time of the Red scare. Immigrants and citizens were labeled red if they were believed to be associated with communism. Many immigrants were deported without trial

***Muller v. Oregon* and *Adkins v. Children’s Hospital***

***1923***

is a United States Supreme Court opinion that federal minimum wage legislation for women was an unconstitutional infringement of liberty of contract, as protected by the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment.

**Muller v. Oregon,** 208 U.S. 412, was a landmark decision by the United States Supreme Court. Women were provided by state mandate, lesser work-hours than allotted to men.

**American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)**

**1920**

American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is a nonpartisan, non-profit organization whose stated mission is "to defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed to every person in this country by the Constitution and laws of the United States."

**Washington Naval Arms Conference**

Economic Diplomacy

Foreign affairs also reflected the close working relationship between business and government.

Washington Naval Arms Conference

The government continued to dispatch soldiers when a change in government in the Caribbean threatened American economic interests.

Somoza and Nicaragua

**Scopes Trail**

In 1925, a trial in Tennessee threw into sharp relief the division between traditional values and modern, secular culture. john scopes ,a teacher in a Tennessee public school , was arrested for violating a state law that prohibited the teaching of Charles Darwin’s theory of evolution

Illegal alien

1924

In affect for the first time a new category the illegal alien. With a came a new mechanism , the border patrol ,charged with policing the land boundaries of the united states and empowered to arrest and deport person who entered country in violation

**Immigration Act of 1924**

**1924**

legislation that blocked Japanese immigration and set quotas for other nations based on the 1890 census; favored immigrants from northern and western Europe.

purpose of the 1924 immigration act ?

to preserve the ideal of US homogeneity

**New Negro**

Meaning and Origins: first used in the 1890s; Booker T. Washington said "New Negro for a New Century."  
-Background - 1915 to early 1920s (influential events):  
(1) Birth of a Nation  
(2) Resurgence of the Klan  
(3) racial violence - Tulsa (1921) East St. Louis (1917)  
(4) World War I: Return of Black Soldiers --> Red Summer of 1919 (DC, Chicago, Elaine, Arkansas, etc.)  
(5) 1920's: Political Activism, esp. focused on Anti-Lynching Law --> Key Movements: (a) NAACP (b) Garvey (c) rise of the working class (labor, etc.).

-Old Negro: submissive, docile, accommodationist, southern (rural).  
-Who: New Negro: younger, more educated folk (especially those after WWI, soldiers came back with attitude).  
-What: intellectual, artistic and a political movement (Winz), new attitude that emphasized militance, manhood (standing up for oneself, self-respect); fighting back; independence; opposition to stereotypes, Pan-Africanist in nature.  
-When: 1920-1940 especially from WWI to 1930s (Harlem Renaissance).  
-Where: urban centers in the North, Harlem is the capital, international movement as well, so cities like Paris and London.  
-Why: response to Jim Crow, influenced by returning soldiers, and the Great Migration.

**Harlem Renaissance**

Coincides with the New Negro movement (art - visual, musical, and written) an expression of the attitude of the New Negro).  
-Themes: (1) reflected the spirit of resistance and the new sense of race consciousness and pride, (2) an attempt to redefine the image of Blackness (work against white perceptions and portrayals).  
-Connected to political and social reality.  
-Types: poetry, literature, jazz/blues, paintings, sculptures, etc.  
-Key artists: Jean Toomer, Claude McKay, Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Zora Neal Hurston, Meta Warrick Fuller, Billie Holiday, and Aaron Douglas

**Great Depression**

the economic crisis and period of low business activity in the u.s. and other countries, roughly beginning with the stock-market crash in October, 1929, and continuing through most of the 1930s.

**Bonus Marchers**

**1932**

Veterans of the First World War who marched on Washington to force President Hoover to give them their war bonus early due to the Depression.

Refused to pay the bonus  
- Fired on them, 11 month old baby killed.