Period 7 Review Sheet

Important Terms/People:

**Imperialism:**
1. President McKinley
2. Motivations behind New Imperialism
4. Teller Amendment
5. Platt Amendment
6. William Randolph Hearst & Joseph Pulitzer
7. Yellow Journalism
8. Philippine Insurrection
9. Panama Canal
10. Open Door Notes
11. Jingoism
12. Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine
13. Big Stick Diplomacy

**World War I**
1. Unrestricted submarine warfare
2. Zimmerman Telegram
3. Fourteen points
4. Committee on Public Information/George Creel
5. Espionage Act 1917 & Sedition Act 1918
6. War Industries Board
7. The Great Migration of African Americans
8. League of Nations
9. German U-Boats
10. Herbert Hoover/Food Administration
11. Funding of the War – Liberty Loans/Taxes
12. Selective Service Act/Conscription
13. Lusitania
14. Treaty of Versailles
15. Henry Cabot Lodge & Reservationists
16. Election of 1920 - Return to Normalcy

**Twenties**
1. Red Scare
2. A. Mitchell Palmer
3. Buying on Credit/ Buying stocks on a margin
4. Sacco & Vanzetti
5. Emergency Quota Act, 1921
6. Immigration Act, 1924
7. Prohibition – Why did it fail?
8. Speakeasy
9. Organized crime – Al Capone
10. Scopes Monkey Trial
11. Mass consumption economy
12. Revived KKK
13. Margaret Sanger
14. Jazz
15. Marcus Garvey/UNIA
16. Harlem Renaissance – Langston Hughes, Zora Hurston, Claude McCay, Richard Wright
17. Lost Generation – F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis

**Twenties 2:**
1. “Return to Normalcy”
2. Warren G. Harding
3. Teapot Dome Scandal
4. “Black Tuesday”
5. “Hoovervilles”
6. Dawes Plan
7. Hawley Smoot Tariff, 1930
8. “Rugged Individualism”
9. Trickle-Down Theory”
10. Calvin Coolidge
11. Reconstruction Finance Corp.
12. Herbert Hoover
13. Bonus Army March

**Depression and New Deal:**
1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
2. Glass-Steagall Banking Act / FDIC
3. NIRA
4. Federal Securities Act
5. SEC
6. Emergency Bank Relief Act
7. “Brain Trust”
8. “100 Days”
9. Fireside Chats
6. New Deal: Relief, Recovery & Reform
7. Dust Bowl (“Okies”)
8. Keynesian Economics, “Pump Priming”
9. Court Packing Scheme
10. New Deal Coalition
11. Roosevelt’s “big stick” diplomacy merited? Was it aggressive or simply energetic? Why?
12. What were the various arguments for imperialism? Against?
13. Why was the Philippine war such a brutal affair and why is it not remembered as vividly as the Spanish-American War?
14. Woodrow Wilson came into the presidency, vowing to reverse American imperialist foreign policy. Did he uphold his promise? Give an example and explain how it supports your answer.
15. NRA
16. CCC
17. AAA (1st AND 2nd)
18. WPA
19. TVA
20. Social Security
22. Conservative & liberal opponents of the New Deal: Supreme Court, Huey Long, Communist Party, American Liberty League

Guiding Questions:

1. What were the causes and consequences of the Spanish-American War? Did the results of the war (particularly the acquisition of the Philippines) match the original reasons for going to war against Spain? Why? Why not?
2. How was American expansionism overseas similar to, and different than, previous continental expansions westward?
4. What were the various arguments for imperialism? Against?
5. Why was the Philippine war such a brutal affair and why is it not remembered as vividly as the Spanish-American War?
6. Was Roosevelt’s “big stick” diplomacy merited? Was it aggressive or simply energetic? Why?
7. How did the Roosevelt Corollary distort the Monroe Doctrine? What were the consequences for U.S.-Latin American relations?
8. Woodrow Wilson came into the presidency, vowing to reverse American imperialist foreign policy. Did he uphold his promise? Give an example and explain how it supports your answer.
9. What impact did the sinking of the Lusitania have on American public opinion about the war? What was Wilson’s response? Was it too weak or strong?
10. What were the main reasons the United States joined the Allied effort against the Central Powers in 1917?
11. What did Woodrow Wilson mean when he stated, “The world must be made safe for democracy”? Were these just words or do you think he believed what he said?
12. How was Wilson’s idealism embodied in the Fourteen Points? Was he successful at incorporating them into the Treaty of Versailles? Why? Why not?
13. How did American participation in WWI transform American society politically, economically and socially, as well the U.S. role in the world?
14. To Wilson, creating & joining the League of Nations was the most important aspect of the Treaty of Versailles. Why did he feel this was so important and why did he refuse to compromise on this provision of the treaty?
15. Why did the treaty ultimately go down in defeat, along with the chance for U.S. participation in the League of Nations?
27. What was the impact of the absence of United States participation in the Treaty of Versailles?
28. Who did the American people choose for president in the election of 1920? What were they looking for in this man?
30. How did the above attitudes lead to the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 & the Immigration Act of 1924?
31. The decade of the 1920’s was a time of great contrasts between two key trends. One was reactionary and sought to return to an idealized American past. One sought to embrace change, new science and modern life.
32. What did the Scopes Monkey Trial reveal about concerns about the role of religion and traditional moral authorities in American life and the new cultural power of science?
33. Describe the new American “mass culture” as reflected in the consumer economy, film, radio and the resulting uniformity of culture.
34. What was the Harlem Renaissance and what fundamental changes did it create in African-American, and American culture in general?
35. Why did Gertrude Stein refer to the post-WWI generation of writers as the “lost generation”? What themes did their literature address?
36. In what ways were the 1920’s a reaction against the progressive era?
37. Describe the notion of trickle down economics in the 20s. What were the impacts of these policies on the American economy?
37. What did Harding, Coolidge and Hoover have in common, regarding their economic and political philosophies?
38. Why did the Dawes Plan ultimately fail to help with global economic prosperity?
39. What domestic and global factors led to stock market crash of 1929 & the subsequent Great Depression?
40. How did Hoover’s philosophy of “rugged individualism” impact his ability to deal with the above? Did he do anything to try and remedy these problems? Were his actions effective? Why? Why not?
41. Which of Roosevelt’s New Deal measures were most effective in fighting the depression? Why? Which actions created key reforms that persist to this day?
42. How did Roosevelt alter the role of the federal government in American life? Was this necessary for American survival?
43. What kinds of legislation came out of the first 100 days? What is the first thing Roosevelt sought to address? Why?
44. Why was the AAA so controversial? Was it effective?
45. What is meant by the New Deal’s three goals of “relief, recovery and reform”? 
46. Which Americans did the New Deal programs not reach? Why?
47. Describe some of the conservative and liberal criticisms of the New Deal?

48. What were the ultimate impacts of the New Deal on the American economy, government and society?