

Question	Notes	Key Terms/Evidence
Manifest Destiny to New Imperialism		
Describe Turner's "Frontier Thesis".	The American identity was forged through westward expansion, revering the self-sufficiency and rugged individualism of the pioneer. Turner predicted that, without the "safety valve" of the frontier historically alleviating American population centers of certain pressures, cities would become overcrowded and crime/ poverty ridden as seen in Europe.	
Which factors motivated American imperialists?	They wanted to expand the American economic reach to foreign markets and through increased access to raw materials. Racial and cultural components, namely white superiority and American exceptionalism, were also significant factors.	Social Darwinism "White Man's Burden" Anglo-Saxonism Josiah Strong Alfred Thayer Mahan
What criticisms did anti-imperialists make?	Imperialism denied a nation's right to "self-determination". It also ran counter to the long-standing policy of relative isolationism.	Monroe Doctrine Washington's Farewell Address
What were the primary causes of the Spanish-American War?	Cubans were in a violent struggle for independence from the brutal oppression of Spanish rule. American newspapers caught the public's attention, leading to a clamoring for war by war hawks in Congress. Ultimately, the explosion of an American warship in Havana harbor prompted the US to declare war.	yellow journalism Jingoism "Remember the Maine!" President McKinley
What were the primary effects of the Spanish-American War?	Cuban independence from Spain, though under de facto control of American economic imperialism. The US also acquired numerous island territories in the Caribbean and Pacific. After the defeat of the Spanish, the United States did not grant Filipino independence, sparking continued conflict there.	Teller/Platt Amendments Puerto Rico, Guam, Philippines, Hawaii Philippine-American War Emilio Aguinaldo Insular Cases

What was the Open Door Policy?	With footholds in the Pacific and Asia following victory over Spain, the US diplomatically established trading rights in China, overcoming the European spheres of influence that governed trade in previous decades.	Sec. of State John Hay Boxer Rebellion
Describe US foreign policy under President Theodore Roosevelt.	Having previously served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy and volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War, Teddy Roosevelt engaged in an aggressive, interventionist foreign policy throughout Latin America. He justified this using the Monroe Doctrine.	Big Stick Diplomacy Roosevelt Corollary Panama Canal
Progressive Era		
What issues concerned Progressives?	The rising power of big business, uncertainties in the economy, increasingly violent conflicts between labor and business interests, the influence of political machines, Jim Crow segregation in the South, and the rights of women.	Panic of 1893
Who were muckrakers?	Investigative journalists who attempted to expose corporate corruption, mistreatment of workers and to shed light on the problems ailing poor, urban, and predominantly immigrant communities.	Ida Tarbell Upton Sinclair Jacob A. Riis
What political reforms did Progressives seek?	Secret ballot to limit the influence of political machines, and direct election of senators, initiative, referendum, and recall to hold elected officials accountable.	17th Amendment
How did Booker T. Washington and W.E.B. DuBois's approaches to civil rights differ.	Washington argued that blacks should focus on improving education and economic opportunity within the black community before demanding political equality. DuBois argued the inverse, claiming political equality would allow blacks to enjoy improved education and economic opportunities.	Atlanta Compromise self-help accommodation Niagara Movement NAACP "Talented Ten Percent"

<p>Who were the progressive presidents? What efforts and legislation were accomplished during each administration?</p>	<p><u>Teddy Roosevelt</u> - Square Deal, Pure Food and Drug Act, Meat Inspection Act, Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Forest Reserve Act <u>William Taft</u> - "busted" twice as many trusts as Teddy Roosevelt and continued conservationist policies <u>Woodrow Wilson</u> - Underwood Tariff, Federal Reserve Act, Clayton Antitrust Act, 18th and 19th Amendments</p>	
<p>World War I: Warfare and the Homefront</p>		
<p>What were the primary causes for US military involvement in World War I?</p>	<p>Unrestricted submarine warfare on the part of Germany and the interception of the Zimmerman Telegram, in which Germany solicited Mexico's help in exchange for returning the Mexican Cession.</p>	<p>Lusitania Sussex Pledge</p>
<p>What effect did US entry into the war have?</p>	<p>It tipped the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies, especially considering Germany could focus on the Western Front after Soviet Russia withdrew.</p>	<p>American Expeditionary Forces General Pershing Bolshevik Revolution</p>
<p>What was the Great Migration?</p>	<p>Early 20th Century movement of around 1.5 million blacks out of the South. Escaping the oppression of poverty and racial discrimination during the Jim Crow era, they sought jobs in urban centers in the North, Midwest, and West.</p>	<p>Exodusters (continuity)</p>
<p>How did the government limit free speech during World War I?</p>	<p>The government passed laws prohibiting Americans from obtaining information, recording pictures, or copying descriptions of any information relating to the national defense, and from making derisive or disloyal comments about the government and war effort.</p>	<p>Espionage Act <i>Schenck v US</i> Sedition Act</p>

<p>What was the Treaty of Versailles?</p>	<p>The Treaty of Versailles exacted severe punishment on Germany, as France and Britain were intent on limiting the German military and economic expansion. Despite President Wilson's leadership role in the negotiations following World War I, The US did not ratify the treaty.</p>	<p>Fourteen Points League of Nations</p>
<p>What was the First Red Scare?</p>	<p>The rise of anti-communist sentiment after World War I as a result of the Russian Revolution and increased immigration from Eastern Europe. This resulted in the arrest and mass deportation of over 6000 suspected communists between 1919 and 1920.</p>	<p>Palmer Raids J. Edgar Hoover</p>
<p>The 1920s</p>		
<p>What was the "Return to Normalcy"?</p>	<p>President Warren Harding's campaign slogan in 1919. He called for a rollback of Progressive economic regulations in favor of returning to a laissez-faire approach.</p>	<p>"Roaring Twenties"</p>
<p>What led to increased productivity in manufacturing?</p>	<p>The assembly line, which further deskilled, or specialized, the labor system to increase efficiency.</p>	<p>Henry Ford</p>
<p>How did women challenge traditional gender roles?</p>	<p>Women broke through into the professional world by taking nursing and teaching jobs in cities, albeit earning less than men. Many women also began openly drinking and smoking, cut their hair short and dressed in ways that didn't fit the cultural standards for their sex.</p>	<p>flappers</p>
<p>How did the government respond to increased immigration?</p>	<p>Quotas were placed on immigration from certain countries or regions, especially Eastern and Southern Europe. This stemmed from nativist sentiments and the continued fear of communist influence.</p>	<p>National Origins Act</p>

<p>Describe literary developments in the 1920s.</p>	<p>“The Lost Generation” was understandably cynical and disillusioned in the post-WWI, which came through in their writing.</p> <p>The Harlem Renaissance, also called the “New Negro Movement,” saw the blossoming of black intellectualism, art, and literature. The visibility of this movement reached a national level.</p>	<p>F. Scott Fitzgerald Ernest Hemingway Ezra Pound</p> <p>Louis Armstrong Duke Ellington Langston Hughes Claude McKay Zora Neale Hurston</p>
<p>How did radio and motion pictures affect society?</p>	<p>The cross-regional sharing of information, music, and movies led to the emergence of a mass, or popular, culture.</p>	<p>nickelodeons</p>
<p>What was the Scopes “Monkey Trial”?</p>	<p>The Scopes trial reflected the broader clash between modernism and religious fundamentalism. The newmedia descended upon rural Tennessee as a science teacher was prosecuted for illegally teaching the theory of evolution.</p>	<p>Clarence Darrow William Jennings Bryan</p>
<p>The Great Depression</p>		
<p>What caused the Great Depression?</p>	<p>Farmers hurt by overproduction and a decline in global trade, market instability caused by credit, and the eventual stock market crash in 1929. Bank failures in the days immediately following the crash exacerbated the crisis.</p>	<p>Black Tuesday</p> <p>Hoovervilles</p>
<p>What was the New Deal?</p>	<p>President Franklin Roosevelt’s policy prescription for addressing the Great Depression. Numerous work programs, bank reforms and generally Keynesian economic policies were enacted to address all-time levels of unemployment and poverty.</p>	<p>3 R’s: Relief, Recovery, and Reform</p> <p>Public Works Administration Tennessee Valley Authority Glass-Steagall Act FDIC Social Security Act</p>

<p>What were the criticisms of the New Deal?</p>	<p>Conservatives criticized the New Deal as an extreme overreach of federal power. The Supreme Court struck down the National Recovery Administration. Some liberals criticized the New Deal for not going far enough to help the poor and unemployed.</p>	<p>Herbert Hoover <i>Schechter Poultry v US</i> "Sick Chicken case" Huey Long Father Coughlin</p>
<p>World War II</p>		
<p>What did US involvement look like before entry into World War II?</p>	<p>The US served as the "arsenal for democracy" as it also had prior to entry in World War I. Supplies, food, weapons and ammunition, ships, etc. were shipped to Great Britain and the Soviet Union to aid in their fight against the Axis Powers.</p>	<p>Cash and Carry Destroyers for Bases Lend-Lease Act</p>
<p>What caused the US to declare war?</p>	<p>The Japanese surprise attack on the naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii drew a swift declaration of war by the US. The majority of American military action took place in the Pacific Theater for this reason.</p>	
<p>How were Japanese-Americans treated during the war?</p>	<p>Due to heightened suspicion of espionage, combined with racist rhetoric, Japanese-Americans were subjected to incarceration in internment camps. Homes and jobs were lost and some families were even separated.</p>	<p>Executive Order 9066 <i>Korematsu v US</i></p>
<p>What led to the end of World War II?</p>	<p>In Europe, the D-Day invasion led to an Allied push into Germany, where American and Soviet forces converged on Berlin. In the Pacific, the success of the island hopping campaign and eventual dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan led to victory.</p>	<p>Operation Overlord Iwo Jima Hiroshima, Nagasaki</p>