OVERVIEW OF THE TIME SPAN: The first half of the 20th century brought many changes for the United States. The start of World War I turned the attention of the nation from Progressivism to foreign affairs. After the war, the following twenty years were characterized by economic boom and bust. The 1920’s are typically referred to as the “Roaring 20’s,” and the “Jazz Age,” and the “Golden 20’s.” But beneath the seeming prosperity lay turmoil in American society. The seeds for the economic depression that would plague the nation throughout the 1930’s were planted during the decade of the 1920’s. The decade of the 1920’s was owned politically by Republicans – isolationists in foreign policy, pro big business growth in economic affairs. It was a decade of clashing ideals: fundamentalism vs. modernism, cultural and social conflicts: a period of disillusionment. The 1930’s were characterized by the worst depression in American history. The political arena fell under control of liberal Democrats led by the New Deal policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt. As the 1930’s neared the end of the decade, Europe fell into a second world war, and the US kept a wary eye out as we attempted to maintain a neutral stance.

SOURCES:
Henretta: chapters 22-26
Newman & Schmalbach: chapters 22-25

QUIZ DATES (subject to change)
Chapter 22/23: Tuesday, February 21
Chapter 24/25: Tuesday, February 28
Chapter 26: Tuesday, March 6

EXAM DATES
Unit 5 IDs (part 1): Friday, February 24
Unit 5 IDs (part 2): Wednesday, March 7
Unit 5 Multiple Choice: Thursday, March 8
Unit 5 Essay (DBQ): Friday, March 9
### Part One
- Woodrow Wilson
- Lusitania
- Sussex Pledge
- 14 Points
- League of Nations
- George Creel
- Espionage and Sedition Acts
- War Industries Board
- Henry Cabot Lodge
- Food Administration
- The Big Four
- Normalcy

### Part Two
- Dawes Plan
- Hawley-Smoot Tariff
- Reconstruction Finance Corporation
- Bonus Army
- Harry Hopkins
- Father Coughlin
- Huey Long
- Francis Townshend
- Keynesian Economics
- Glass-Steagall Act
- Social Security Act of 1935

### Unit 5 IDs
- Treaty Of Versailles
- Zimmerman Note
- Irreconcilables/Reservationists
- Mitchell Palmer
- John T. Scopes
- Clarence Darrow
- William Jennings Bryan
- F. Scott Fitzgerald
- Ernest Hemingway
- Sinclair Lewis
- Sacco and Vanzetti Case
- Emergency Quota Act 1921
- Immigration Quota Act 1924
- Volstead Act
- "Birth of a Nation"
- Andrew Mellon
- Margaret Sanger
- Warren G. Harding
- Herbert Hoover
- Calvin Coolidge
- Washington Conference
- Kellogg-Briand Pact
- Fordney-McCumber
- Tariff Law
- Teapot Dome

- Wagner Act
- National Labor Relation Board
- Congress of Industrial Organizations
- Twentieth Amendment
- Twenty-first Amendment
- Court-packing scheme (FDR)
- Neutrality Acts 1935, 1936, 1937
- Cash and Carry
- Selective Service Act
- Appeasement
- Good Neighbor Policy
- Reciprocal Trade Agreements 1934
- Panay Incident
- Atlantic Charter
- Lend Lease
- Munich Conference
- Douglas MacArthur
- Battle of Midway
UNIT 5 THEMES

1) Assess the causes of America’s neutrality in the first years of WWI. Consider both:
   a. Wilson’s policies in regards to Germany and Great Britain.
   b. The sentiments of the American people.

2) How were Wilson’s justifications of the US entry into WWI a reflection of his progressive philosophy?

3) Analyze the effectiveness of the federal government’s actions to mobilize the nation for war.

4) Why did the USA fail to join the League of Nations? Consider the role of:
   a. Wilson
   b. Political parties
   c. Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
   d. Traditional American beliefs and values

5) Why did the United States, which had welcomed so many millions of immigrants for nearly a century, suddenly become so fearful of immigration in the 1920s that it virtually ended mass immigration for two decades?

6) Some historians have described the national mood of the 190s as one of anxiety and intolerance, while others have called it one of liberation and pleasure-seeking? What are the arguments for each viewpoint?

7) Analyze the effects of the new mass media and other new technologies.

8) How was the literature of the 1920s a reflection of the events and changes of the period?

9) Why was the nation ready for a “return to normalcy” in the post-WWI years? What role did the progressive reforms of the previous decades and the 1st World War play in the revival of conservatism?

10) Analyze the causes of the Great Depression. How many were general economic problems that had been simmering for years? How many were a result of 190s governmental policies?

11) Compare and contrast Hoover’s handling of the effects of the Depression with FDR’s. Why did the public reject Hoover and his policies and generally embrace FDR and his?

12) How did the Depression and WWII alter the role of the federal government in American life? How did they alter the public’s perception of the role of government in American life?

13) Examine the actions taken by the USA in the 20s and 30s to avoid involvement in future military conflicts. Why did these actions fail ultimately?
14) How did the process of American entry into WWII compare with the entry into WWI? What was similar? Different?

15) FDR steered the nation into war by increasing involvement gradually while claiming that he did not want war. Assess the validity of this statement.

16) Would the United States have entered World War II even if the Japanese had not attacked Pearl Harbor? Why? Why not?

17) How was America’s domestic response to World War II similar to and different from its reaction to World War I?

18) Analyze the arguments of the time for and against the use of the atomic bomb to end the war with Japan.

19) Analyze the effects of the war on minorities and women. How successful was the campaign for a “double victory” by minority Americans?
CHAPTER 22 STUDY GUIDE: World War I

VOCABULARY
Zimmerman note/telegram
Committee on Public Information
Espionage Act
Sedition Act
Schnek v. US
Council of National Defense
War Industries Board
National War Labor Board
Food Administration
Liberty and Victory Loan
19th Amendment
Liberty & Victory Loans
Conscription
Fourteen Points
Treaty of Versailles
Bolsheviks
Article X of the League Charter
Irreconcilables

NAMES TO REMEMBER
Woodrow Wilson
Herbert Hoover
John Pershing
Henry Cabot Lodge
George Clemenceau
William Borah
Warren Harding
Calvin Coolidge
A. Mitchell Palmer
Sacco & Vanzetti

QUESTIONS
1) What factors/events led to the US declaration of war in April 1917?
2) In what ways did Wilson try to make US involvement in the war a moral (progressive) cause?
3) What steps did the federal government take to mobilize the nation for war?
4) What were the war's effects on labor and women?
5) List steps taken to organize the national economy for war.
6) List steps taken to create an army.
7) What contributions did the US military make to the ultimate Allied victory in the war?
8) What were the major points of disagreement at the Paris Peace Conference?
9) What were the main provisions of the treaty agreed to by the Allied leaders at Versailles?
10) What groups within the US opposed ratification of the Treaty of Versailles?
11) What factors/events led to the failure of the Senate to ratify the treaty and join the League of Nations?
12) List causes and effects of the red scare.
CHAPTER 23 STUDY GUIDE: The Roaring 20s

VOCABULARY
Washington Naval Conference
5:5:3 ratio
Kellogg-Briand Pact
Fordney-McCumber Tariff
Teapot Dome scandal
Dawes Plan
Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act
Model T
The Great Train Robbery
The Jazz Singer
Flappers
Scopes Trial
Fundamentalists
Modernists
Immigration Act of 1924
18th Amendment
Speakeasies
Noble experiment
American Mercury
Harlem Renaissance
New Negro

NAMES TO REMEMBER
Warren Harding
Andrew Mellon
Calvin Coolidge
Robert LaFollette
Herbert Hoover
Alfred Smith
Al Capone
Henry Ford
Babe Ruth
Charles Lindbergh
F Scott Fitzgerald
Ernest Hemingway
William Faulkner
HL Menchen
Langston Hughes
Marcus Garvey

QUESTIONS
1) How did the conservative Harding administration roll back many progressive reforms?
2) What actions did the USA support to prevent another war?
3) What were the justifications for the rise in tariffs?
4) What issues divided Democrats in the election of 1924?
5) What were the causes and features of the new mass-consumption economy?
6) What were the effects of each of the following on American culture?
   a. automobiles   b. radio   c. movies
7) In what ways was American lifestyle changing in the 20s?
8) What factors/events led to the Immigration Act of 1924?
9) What factors/events led to the rise of the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1920s?
10) What were the consequences of Prohibition?
11) What themes did 1920s literature explore?
12) In what ways was African-American society changing in the post WWI years?
CHAPTER 24 STUDY GUIDE: The Great Depression

VOCABULARY
Margin buying
“Black Tuesday”
Discount rate
Scottsboro Case
Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Bonus Army
Hoovervilles

NAMES TO REMEMBER
Andrew Mellon
Herbert Hoover
Franklin Roosevelt

VOCABULARY
1) What factors/events led to the stock market crash and subsequent Great Depression?
2) What were the effects of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act?
3) How did race, ethnicity, age, class, and gender each affect the experience of an American during the Great Depression? Compare/contrast the experiences of
   a. African Americans
   b. Mexican Americans
   c. Asian Americans
4) How did the depression affect gender roles?
5) What were the causes and effects of the Dust Bowl migration?
6) What steps did Hoover take to combat the effects of the Depression?
7) What was the public perception towards Hoover and his efforts?
8) What factors/events led to Roosevelt’s election in 1832?
CHAPTER 25 STUDY GUIDE: The New Deal

VOCABULARY
Hundred Days
Emergency Banking Act
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
CCC
FERA
AAA
HOLC
Share Our Wealth program
WPA
NRA
Schechter case
PWA
2nd AAA
SEC
TVA
FHA
Social Security Act
National Labor (Wagner) Act and NLRB
CIO
Fair Labor Standards Act
Soil Conservation Act
Indian Reorganization Act

NAMES TO REMEMBER
Franklin Roosevelt
Eleanor Roosevelt
Harry Hopkins
Charles Coughlin
Huey Long
Francis Townsend
John Lewis
Alfred Landon

Questions
1) What actions did FDR take with regards to each of the following?
   a. banking and money supply
   b. unemployment
   c. farmers
   d. home owners
   e. industry
   f. labor
2) What group of voters formed the “Roosevelt coalition” in 1936?
3) What was the cause of the “court packing” scheme and its effects on FDR and the New Deal?
4) What were the effects of the New Deal on organized labor?
5) What were the purposes of the TVA?
6) What are the features of Keynesian economic policies (see Maynard Keynes)? What factors/events led to the federal government’s adoption of Keynesian economic policies?
7) List the arguments for and against the New Deal. Who were the chief critics of the New Deal and what were their criticisms?
CHAPTER 26 STUDY GUIDE: World War II

VOCABULARY
Good Neighbor Policy
Nye Committee
Neutrality Acts
Quarantine speech
Munich Conference
Cash and carry
Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies
America First Committee
War Production Board
Office of Price Administration
War Labor Board
Smith-Connally Act
Rosie the Riveter
Fair Employment Practices Commission
Double Victory
CORE
Zoot suit riots
Korematsu v. US
Battle of Stalingrad
D-Day
Battle of the Bulge
Holocaust
V-E Day
Bataan Death March
Battle of Midway
Battle of Guadalcanal
Hiroshima and Nagasaki
Yalta Conference

QUESTIONS
1) List US foreign policy decisions that reinforced American isolationism
2) What factors/events led to the US decision to:
   a. extend diplomatic relations to the USSR?
   b. the Good Neighbor Policy
3) What factors/events led to the Neutrality Acts?
4) What was the official US reaction to the Spanish Civil War?
5) In what ways did the Neutrality Act of 1939 differ from its predecessors?
6) What were the main issues of the election of 1940?
7) What were the key provisions of the Lend Lease Bill?
8) What were the main provisions of the Atlantic Charter?
9) What events in Asia led to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor?
10) What strategies did the US and its Allies employ at the start of American involvement in the war?
11) What actions did the government take to put the nation onto a wartime footing?
12) In what ways did the war impact women and minorities?
13) In what ways did the war affect life on the home front?
14) What factors/events led to the Allied victory in Europe?
15) What factors/events led to the eventual Allied victory over Japan?
16) What factors/events led to FDR's 4th election in 1944?
17) What factors/events led to the decision to use the atomic bombs on Japan?