

## 07 APUSH (27-35) (1890-1945) (Frameworks)

**Key Concept 7.1**

Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

- I. The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.
  - A. New technologies and manufacturing techniques helped focus the U.S. economy on the production of consumer goods, contributing to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.
    1. US Steel Company (1901)
    2. Henry Ford's Model T car (1908)
    3. General Motors (1908)
    4. Frederick Taylor's *Principles of Scientific Management* (1911)
    5. "Taylorism" (scientific management)
    6. Henry Ford's "moving" assembly line (1914)
    7. Consumer goods industry (electric washing machines, vacuums, refrigerators, etc.)
  - B. By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants.
    1. 1920 Census results of urban vs. rural living
    2. second waves of new immigration
    3. Puerto Ricans granted US citizenship (1917)
    4. Great Migration
    5. Triangle Shirtwaist Company
  - C. Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the **Great Depression**, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system.
    1. Federal Reserve Act (1913)
    2. stock market crash (1929)
    3. bank "holiday" (1933)
    4. FDIC (1933)
    5. Securities Exchange Commission (1934)
- II. In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.
  - A. Some **Progressive Era** journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations.
    1. Muckrakers
    2. settlement house movement
    3. Jane Addams' Hull House
    4. Florence Kelley and the National Consumers League (1899)
    5. Ida Tarbell's *History of Standard Oil* (1904)
    6. Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle* (1906)
    7. Robert La Follette's "Wisconsin Way"
    8. National Child Labor Committee
    9. Lewis Hine's photographic investigation of child labor (1908-1917)
    10. progressive state laws such as the initiative
    11. referendum
    12. recall

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13. minimum wage
  14. child labor restriction
  15. Lincoln Steffens' *Shame of the Cities* (1904)
- B. On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and woman suffrage.
1. Meat Inspection Act (1906)
  2. Pure Food and Drug Act (1906)
  3. Elkins Act (1903)
  4. Hepburn Act (1903)
  5. *Northern Securities v. US* (1903)
  6. Clayton Antitrust Act (1914)
  7. 16<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913)
  8. 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1913)
  9. Federal Trade Commission (1914)
  10. 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920)
  11. 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment (1920)
- C. Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources.
1. Yellowstone National Park (1872)
  2. Yosemite National Park (1890)
  3. Forest Reserve Act (1891)
  4. John Muir and the Sierra Club (1892)
  5. Newlands Reclamation Act (1902)
  6. US Forest Service (1905)
- D. The Progressives were divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.
1. W.E.B Dubois and the Niagara Movement (1905)
  2. NAACP (1909)
  3. Woodrow Wilson's support for segregation
  4. disagreement over the literacy test for immigrants included in the Immigration Act of 1917
  5. use of professional city managers
  6. "good government" movement
- III. During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.
- A. Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal attempted to end the Great Depression by using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.
1. "Three Rs"
  2. FDR's "First Hundred Days" (1933)
  3. "bank holiday" (1933)
  4. Agricultural Adjustment Administration (1933)
  5. National Industrial Recovery Act (1933)

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6. Tennessee Valley Authority (1933)
  7. Civilian Conservation Corps (1933)
  8. Works Progress Administration (1935)
  9. Federal Writers' Project of the WPA
  10. Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board (1935)
  11. Social Security Act (1935)
  12. Resettlement Administration (1935)
  13. Keynesian deficit spending to "prime the pump" (1937-1939)
  14. Fair Labor Standards Act (1938)
- B. Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope.
1. Huey Long's "Share Our Wealth" program (1934)
  2. Father Coughlin ("Radio Priest") and the National Union for Social Justice (1934)
  3. *Schechter Poultry v. US* (1935) overturned NIRA
  4. *US v. Butler* (1936) overturned AAA
  5. FDR's failed Supreme Court-packing plan (1937)
- C. Although the New Deal did not end the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and regulatory agencies and fostered a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.
1. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) of 1933
  2. Securities Exchange Commission (1934)
  3. Federal Housing Administration (1934)
  4. Social Security Act (1935)
  5. "Roosevelt coalition" in the Election of 1936

**Key Concept 7.2:**

Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

- I. Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity.
  - A. New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures.
    1. Radio, KDKA (1920)
    2. *War of the Worlds* (1938)
    3. FDR's fireside chats
    4. Motion pictures
    5. Nickelodeons
    6. Movie palaces
    7. *Jazz Singer* (1927)
    8. *Steamboat Willie* (1928)
  - B. Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such the **Harlem Renaissance** movement.
    1. Jazz Age
    2. Edward Hopper
    3. Langston Hughes
    4. Zora Neale Hurston
    5. Yiddish theater

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6. Harlem Renaissance
  7. Gertrude Stein’s “lost generation”
  8. Sinclair Lewis’s *Babbitt* (1922)
  9. F. Scott Fitzgerald’s *The Great Gatsby* (1925)
- C. Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a **Red Scare** and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.
1. Red Scare
  2. Immigration Act of 1917
  3. Espionage and Sedition Acts (1917-1918)
  4. *Schenck v. US* (1919)
  5. Palmer Raids (1920)
  6. execution of Sacco and Vanzetti (1927)
- D. In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration.
1. Flappers
  2. fundamentalism vs. modernism
  3. Scopes “Monkey” Trial (1925)
- II. Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.
- A. Immigration from Europe reached its peak in the years before World War I. During and after World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration.
1. Immigration Act of 1917, Emergency Quota Act of 1921, National Origins Immigration Act of 1924
- B. The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities.
1. War Industries Board (1917)
  2. National War Labor Board (1918)
  3. dust bowl (1930-1936)
  4. John Steinbeck’s *Grapes of Wrath* (1939)
  5. Office of War Mobilization (1943)
- C. In a **Great Migration** during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.
1. Great Migration
  2. Marcus Garvey and the Universal Negro Improvement Association (1914)
  3. revival of the KKK (1915)
  4. D. W. Griffith’s *Birth of a Nation* (1915)
  5. Red Summer (1919)
  6. race riots in Detroit
  7. Tulsa, and Chicago (1919),
- D. Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.
1. Great Depression-era deportations
  2. WWII braceros program

**Key Concept 7.3:**

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Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.

- I. In the late 19th century and early 20th century, new U.S. territorial ambitions and acquisitions in the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific accompanied heightened public debates over America's role in the world.
  - A. Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the Western frontier was "closed" to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe.
    1. Alfred Thayer Mahan's *Influence of Sea Power Upon History* (1890)
    2. census of 1890 and the "closure of the frontier"
    3. Frederick Jackson Turner's *Significance of the Frontier in American History* (1894)
    4. Rudyard Kipling's *White Man's Burden* (1895)
    5. Venezuelan boundary dispute (1895)
    6. overthrow of Hawaiian government (1893)
    7. annexation of Hawaii (1898)
    8. yellow journalists such as William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer
  - B. Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the U.S. should not extend its territory overseas.
    1. Anti-Imperialist League (1898)
    2. issue of imperialism in the Election of 1900
  - C. The American victory in the **Spanish–American War** led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines.
    1. Treaty of Paris (1898)
    2. acquisition of Puerto Rico, Guam, and Philippines
    3. Emilio Aguinaldo
    4. the US-Philippine War (1899-1902)
    5. Open Door Policy (1899)
    6. Theodore Roosevelt's "big stick" policy
    7. Roosevelt Corollary (1904)
    8. Taft's dollar diplomacy (1911)
    9. US intervention in Mexican civil wars of 1910s
    10. Pancho Villa
    11. Wilson's "moral diplomacy"
    12. US military intervention in Nicaragua (1912-1933)
- II. World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.
  - A. After initial neutrality in **World War I**, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles.
    1. National Defense Act (1916)
    2. Sinking of the *Lusitania* (1915)
    3. Wilson's campaign slogan "He kept us out of war"
    4. Zimmerman Telegram (1917)
    5. unrestricted submarine warfare (1917)
    6. Selective Service Act (1917)

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7. Wilson's Fourteen Points (1918)
  - B. Although the **American Expeditionary Forces** played a relatively limited role in combat, the U.S.'s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies.
    1. American Expeditionary Forces
    2. John Pershing
    3. Liberty Loan drives
  - C. Despite Wilson's deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the **Treaty of Versailles** or join the **League of Nations**.
    1. Paris Peace Conference (1919)
    2. Treaty of Versailles (1919)
    3. League of Nations
    4. opposition of the irreconcilables and the reservationists
    5. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge
  - D. In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism.
    1. Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922)
    2. Dawes Plan (1924)
    3. Kellogg Briand Pact (1928)
    4. Hawley Smoot Tariff (1930)
  - E. In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.
    1. Japanese invasion of Manchuria (1931)
    2. Stimson Doctrine (1932)
    3. Neutrality Acts of 1936-1938
    4. FDR's "quarantine the aggressor" speech
    5. Neutrality Act of 1939
    6. German invasion of Poland (1939)
    7. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor (1941)
- III. U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.
- A. Americans viewed the war as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies. This perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust.
    1. Atlantic Charter (1941)
    2. FDR's "Four Freedoms" speech
  - B. The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country's strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war by equipping and provisioning allies and millions of U.S. troops.
    1. Rosie the Riveter (1941)
    2. Fair Employment Practices Commission (1941)
    3. War Production Board (1942)
    4. end of the Great Depression
    5. Office of War Information (1942)
    6. GI Bill of Rights (1944)
    7. War Refugee Board (1944)

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8. victory gardens
  9. Navajo code-talkers
- C. Mobilization and military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties.
1. Executive Order 9906 (1942)
  2. internment of Japanese Americans in relocation camps
  3. Congress of Racial Equality (1942)
  4. Zoot suit riots (1943)
  5. "Double V" campaign
  6. segregated armed forces
  7. code-talkers
  8. Asa Philip Randolph and the March on Washington movement
  9. Executive Order 8802 (1941)
  10. Fair Employment Practices Commission (1941)
  11. Detroit race riot (1943)
  12. *Korematsu v. US* (1944)
- D. The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women, and campaigns such as Pacific "**island-hopping**" and the **D-Day invasion**. The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons.
1. Manhattan Project (1942)
  2. Tehran Conference (1943)
  3. development of sonar
  4. island-hopping
  5. D-Day (1944)
  6. Bretton Woods Conference (1944)
  7. Yalta Conference (1945)
  8. United Nations (1945)
  9. Nuremburg trials (1945)
  10. Hiroshima and Nagasaki (1945)
- E. The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.
1. United Nations (1945)
  2. Nuremburg trials (1945)
  3. Potsdam Conference (1945)
  4. Hiroshima and Nagasaki (1945)
  5. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
  6. International Monetary Fund (1945)