

## ❖ U.S. History Main Terms & Concepts

### (Part I)

➤ What every student should know to pass the U.S. History EOC.

❖ **NOTE:** On the exam you will be asked to analyze U.S. History using primary & secondary sources. This may include the following:

➤ Interpret primary & secondary sources

➤ Political cartoons

➤ Charts

➤ Graphs

➤ Maps

## ❖ Links to Main Sections

➤ Civil War and Reconstruction

➤ Industrial Revolution

➤ Gilded Age/Populism

➤ Progressive Movement

➤ Imperialism & Spanish American War

➤ World War I

➤ The 1920s

➤ The 1930s & the Great Depression

## ❖ Civil war & reconstruction/ U.S. History

➤ Missouri Compromise, 1820

- Admitted Missouri as a slave state and Maine as a free state. Declared that all territory north of 36°30" would become free states, and all territory south of that latitude would become slave states.

➤ Compromise of 1850

- Admitted California as a free state
- Organized Utah and N.M. without restrictions on slavery
- Adjusted the Texas/N.M. border
- Abolished slave trade in D.C.
- Established tougher fugitive slave laws.
- Its passage was hailed as a solution to the threat of national division.

➤ Henry Clay

- Clay helped heal the North/South rift by aiding passage of the Compromise of 1850, which served to delay the Civil War.

➤ Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854

- This act repealed the Missouri Compromise. Popular sovereignty (vote of the people) would determine whether Kansas and Nebraska would be slave or free states.

➤ Bleeding Kansas

- Name given to the Kansas Territory in the years before the Civil War, when the territory was a battleground between proslavery and anti-slavery forces.

➤ Abolitionist Movement

- The movement in America to outlaw slavery which was made up of whites and African –Americans. Its leaders included: Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, John Brown, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Harriet Tubman.

➤ **Uncle Tom's Cabin**

- A best-selling novel by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published in 1852, that portrayed slavery as a great moral evil and helped to grow the Abolitionist Movement in America.

➤ Dred Scott v. Sanford, 1857

- A Missouri slave sued for his freedom, claiming that his four year stay in free land had made him a free man. The U.S. Supreme Court decided he could not sue in federal court because he was property, not a citizen.

➤ Resources of the North & South

- The North:
  - Factories, Railroad tracks, Telegraph wires,
  - Labor force.
- The South:

- Plantations, Slaves, Cotton, Rivers.
- Causes of Secession, 1860
  - After Lincoln was elected, seven Southern states seceded. They cited as their reason for seceding the election of a President “whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery.”
- Anaconda Plan
  - Three part 1862 Union war strategy to defeat the South:
    - Blockade Southern ports.
    - Cut the Mississippi River in half.
    - Capture Richmond.
- Battle of Gettysburg, 1863
  - 90,000 soldiers under Meade vs. 76,000 under Lee, lasted three days and the North won. Considered a turning point of the Civil War.
- “The Battle Hymn of the Republic”
  - **Abolitionist & poet Julia Ward Howe in 1861 composed these lyrics toward the cause of ending slavery. When Lincoln first heard the song he cried out as tears rolled down his face “sing it again! Sing it again!”**
- Native Americans in the Civil War
  - The North & the South both courted Native American tribes during the Civil War. While tribes like the Cheyenne supported the North, the Creeks & Choctaws supported the South.
  - The Cherokee were
    - divided within itself over who to support.
- Emancipation Proclamation, 1862
  - Lincoln freed all slaves in states that had seceded. Lincoln had no power to enforce the law.
- Reconstruction Plans
  - **Presidential Plans**
    - Lincoln offered the “Ten Percent Plan.”
    - Johnson’s plan was similar to Lincoln’s, but required wealthy planters to request pardons and did not support voting rights for African-Americans.
  - **Congressional Plan**
    - “Radical Republicans” passed the Wade-Davis Bill. Lincoln pocket vetoed the bill.
    - Established Freedmen’s Bureau and passed the Civil Rights Act of 1866.
- Civil War Amendments
  - 13<sup>th</sup> - Freed all slaves, abolished slavery.
  - 14<sup>th</sup> - It granted full citizenship to all native-born or naturalized Americans, including former slaves and immigrants. No state shall deny a person life, liberty, or property without due process of law.
  - 15<sup>th</sup> - No one could be denied the right to vote on account of race, color or having been a slave. It was to prevent states from amending their constitutions to deny black suffrage.
- Civil Rights Act of 1866
  - Prohibited abridgement of rights of blacks or any other citizens.
- Black Codes
  - **In order to restore the “old” ways Southern states passed these codes that:**
    - **1.Limited African-American occupations to that of servants & farm laborers.**
    - **2.In some states African-Americans were prohibited from owning land.**
- Freedman’s Bureau
  - Federal government agency established in 1865 to aid nearly 4 million emancipated slaves as they transitioned to freedom.
  - It provided:
    - Schools for education
    - Medical care
    - Marriage Certificates
- Compromise of 1877
  - Hayes promised to show concern for Southern interests and end Reconstruction in exchange for the Democrats accepting the fraudulent election results. He took Union troops out of the South.

## ❖ Industrial Revolution, Gilded Age, Populism, Progressive Movement

### ➤ Industrial Revolution

#### ➤ Improvements in Agriculture

- Mechanized reaper – reduced labor force
- Steel plow – cut through dense sod
- Barbed wire – kept cattle off crops
- Windmills – powers irrigation systems
- Hybridization – allowed greater yields

#### ➤ Transcontinental Railroad, 1869

- Union Pacific began in Omaha in 1865 and went west. Central Pacific went east from Sacramento and met the Union Pacific Railroad at Promontory Point, Utah.

#### ➤ Influence of Big Business

- Larger pools of capital
- Wider geographic span
- Broader range of operations
- Revised role of ownership
- New methods of management

#### ➤ Laissez-faire

- A theory that the economy does better without government intervention in business.

#### ➤ Monopolies

- A market structure where a company has been able to either buy out all of its competitors or simply run them out of business. At that point the company has complete control over a product or service in that area.
  - Example: Standard Oil

#### ➤ Industrialists

- John D. Rockefeller- Oil
- Andrew Carnegie- Steel
- J.P. Morgan- Banking & finance

#### ➤ Social Darwinism

- Applied Darwin's theory of natural selection and "survival of the fittest" to human society -- the poor are poor because they are not as fit to survive. Used as an argument against social reforms to help the poor.

#### ➤ Gospel of Wealth, 1889

- Andrew Carnegie was an American millionaire and philanthropist who donated large sums of money for public works. His book argued that the wealthy have an obligation to give something back to society.

#### ➤ Inventors & Inventions

- Alexander Graham Bell- The telephone
- Christopher Sholes- The typewriter
- Henry Bessemer- Bessemer Steel process
- Thomas Alva Edison- He had over 1,000 inventions including electricity. (light bulb, fans, & printing presses)

#### ➤ Assembly Line

- Arrangement of equipment and workers in which work passes from operation to operation in a direct line until the product is assembled.

#### ➤ Factory Working Conditions

- 12 hour days, 6 sometimes 7 days a week
- Unsafe, dangerous, dirty, poorly ventilated, poorly lit, faulty equipment
- Low wages
- No benefits
- Children as young as 5 worked in factory.

#### ➤ Labor Unions

- A labor union is an association of workers who join together to promote and protect the welfare, interest, and rights of its members by a process called Collective Bargaining.
- Examples of Labor Unions
  - **Knights of Labor** - An American labor union originally established as a secret fraternal order and noted as the first union of all workers. It was founded in 1869.

- **American Federation of Labor** - Began in 1886 with about 140,000 members; by 1917 it had 2.5 million members. It is a federation of different unions.

#### ➤ Labor Practices

- **Collective Bargaining** - Discussions held between workers and their employers over wages, hours, and conditions.

#### ➤ Tactics of Labor - *Strike*

- This is a work stoppage intended to force an employer to respond to workers demands.

#### ➤ Tactics of Labor - *Boycott*

- Here workers encourage citizens to not buy or use a company product until that company gives into the worker's demands.

#### ➤ Tactics of Management - *Lockouts*

- Here the owners of the factory lock the workers out of the factory building until the workers give in or compromise with the factory owners demands.

#### ➤ Great Strike 1877

- This was a railroad strike over cuts in worker's wages. This strike set the scene for violent strikes to come.

#### ➤ Pullman Strike 1894

- Workers of the Pullman rail car company went on strike over wage cuts & layoffs. The strike grew violent. 12,000 federal troops were called in to end the strike.
- The factory owners used the federal courts to limit the power of the unions. This led to a decrease in union membership.

#### ➤ Interstate Commerce Act

- A law, enacted by Congress in 1887, which created the (ICC) Interstate Commerce Commission that attempted to supervise and regulate railroad companies and activities.

#### ➤ Sherman Anti-trust Act

- A law, enacted by Congress in 1890, that was intended to prevent the creation of monopolies by making it illegal to establish trusts that interfered with free trade.

### ❖ Gilded age and populism

#### ➤ Ellis Island

- Located in New York Harbor, it served as an immigration station for millions of immigrants arriving in the U.S. from Europe between 1892 and 1954.

#### ➤ Angel Island

- Asians-primarily Chinese, arriving on the U.S. West Coast were processed at this immigration station in San Francisco Bay, California between 1910 and 1940.

#### ➤ Chinese Exclusion Act

- A law, enacted in 1892, that prohibited All Chinese except students, teachers, merchants, tourists, and government officials from entering the U.S. The law was not repealed until 1943.

#### ➤ Gentlemen's Agreement

- In San Francisco the Board of Education in 1906 took all Asian school children and placed them special Asian Schools. As a result Anti-American riots broke out in Japan. In 1907-1908 an agreement was reached in which Japan agreed to limit Japanese emigration to the U.S. and in return San Francisco withdrew its segregation orders.

#### ➤ Nativism

- An anti-foreign feeling that arose in the 1840's and 1850's in response to the influx of Irish and German Catholics.

#### ➤ Americanization Movement

- This movement took shape in many cities where volunteers ran programs to help newcomer learn English and adopt American dress and diet.

#### ➤ Social Gospel

- A 19<sup>th</sup>-century reform movement based on the belief that Christians have a responsibility to help improve working conditions and alleviate poverty. They believed that by following Bible teachings about charity and justice, people could make society "the Kingdom of God".

#### ➤ Settlement Houses

- A community center providing assistance to residents-particularly immigrants- in slum neighborhoods.

#### ➤ Dawes Act, 1887

- It tried to dissolve Indian tribes by redistributing the land. Designed to forestall growing Indian poverty, it resulted in many Indians losing their lands to speculators.
- William M. Tweed
  - Political Boss that was the head of the New York City Political Democratic Machine called Tammany Hall. He ran the machine in the late 1860's and early 1870's. Under his leadership, the "Tweed Ring" stole as much as \$200 million dollars from the city.
- Tammany Hall
  - Name of New York City's powerful Democratic political machine in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century
- W.E.B. DuBois
  - DuBois believed that black Americans had to demand their social and civil rights or else become permanent victims of racism. Helped found the NAACP. He disagreed with Booker T. Washington's theories.
- Booker T. Washington
  - Washington believed that African Americans had to achieve economic independence before civil rights. In 1881, he founded the first formal school for blacks, the Tuskegee Institute.
- Ida B. Wells
  - African-American woman who campaigned against lynchings in the South
  - As a black teacher, she helped to block the establishment of segregated schools in Chicago
  - She was a founder of the NACW – National Association of Colored Women
- Populist Party
  - Also known as the "People's Party", this political party was formed in 1891 – 1892 by farmers to give them a bigger voice in government
  - This party advocated a larger money supply and other economic reforms
- William Jennings Bryan
  - 1896 Democratic candidate for President of the U.S., who was backed by both the Democrats and the Populists
  - Bryan favored using both gold and silver as the nation's currency
  - Best known for his "Cross of Gold" speech.
  - He lost the election.
- Cross of Gold Speech, 1896
  - Given by William Jennings Bryan, he said people must not be "crucified on a cross of gold", referring to the Republican proposal to eliminate silver coinage and adopt a strict gold standard.
- ❖ Progressive Movement
  - Causes of Progressivism
    - Ineffectiveness of government
    - Poor working conditions
    - Emergence of Social Gospel
    - Unequal distribution of wealth
    - Immigration
    - Urban poor
    - Corruption
  - Muckrakers
    - Journalists who searched for and publicized real or alleged acts of corruption of public officials, businessmen.
  - *The Jungle*
    - Book written by Muckraker Upton Sinclair in 1906, that portrayed the disgusting conditions of the Chicago meatpacking industry which led the passage of the 1906 Meat Inspection Act.
  - Jacob Riis
    - Early 1900's writer who exposed social and political evils in the U.S. Muckraker novel.
  - Ida Tarbell
    - Muckraker and journalist who wrote for *McClure's Magazine*
    - She wrote a scathing article that exposed the corruption and cut-throat business practices of John D. Rockefeller and his Standard Oil Company.
  - Robert LaFollette
    - Political leader who believed in libertarian reforms, he was a major leader of the Progressive movement from Wisconsin.

- Recall
  - A procedure for removing a public official from office by a vote of the people.
- Initiative
  - A procedure by which a legislative measure can be originated by the people rather than by lawmakers.
- Referendum
  - A procedure by which a proposed legislative measure can be submitted to a vote of the people.
- Direct Primary
  - Election in which citizens themselves vote to select nominees for upcoming elections.
- Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896
  - The Supreme Court ruled against Plessy, saying that segregated facilities for whites and blacks were legal as long as the facilities were of equal quality.
- Disenfranchisement
  - The Mississippi supreme court ruled that poll taxes and literacy tests, which took away blacks' right to vote (a practice known as "disenfranchisement"), were legal.
- Jane Addams' Hull House, 1889
  - Social reformer who worked to improve the lives of the working class. She founded Hull House in Chicago, the first private social welfare agency in the U.S., to assist the poor, combat juvenile delinquency and help immigrants learn to speak English.
- Triangle Shirtwaist Fire, 1911
  - A fire in New York's Triangle Shirtwaist Company killed 146 people, mostly women. The doors were locked and the windows were too high for them to get to the ground. Highlighted the poor working conditions and led to federal regulations to protect workers.
- Spoils System
  - A practice of winning candidates' rewarding their supporters with government jobs and appointments
- Gerrymandering
  - The act of dividing a voting area so as to give one political party a majority in that district
- Thomas Nast
  - Newspaper cartoonist who produced satirical cartoons, he invented "Uncle Sam" and came up with the elephant and the donkey for the political parties. He nearly brought down Boss Tweed.
- Progressive Party Platform
  - The platform called for women's suffrage, recall of judicial decisions, easier amendment of the U.S. Constitution, social welfare legislation for women and children, workers' compensation, limited injunctions in strikes, farm relief, revision of banking to assure an elastic currency.
- Triple-Threat of Privilege
  - President Woodrow Wilson called for an all-out-war on what he named the "Triple Wall of Privilege" — the tariff, the banks, and the trusts.
- Federal Reserve Act, 1913
  - Regulated banking to help small banks stay in business. A move away from laissez-faire policies, it was passed by Wilson.
- Women's Christian Temperance Union
  - Founded in Chicago in 1873, it promoted the goal of prohibition
  - Members advanced their cause by entering saloons singing, praying, and encouraging saloon-keepers to quit selling alcohol
- Prohibition
  - The banning of manufacture, sale, and possession of alcoholic beverages
- 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - This addition to the U.S. Constitution, known as "Prohibition", banned the making, selling, or transporting of alcoholic beverages in the U.S.
- National Women's Suffrage Association
  - Group founded in 1890, that worked both the State and National levels to earn women the right to vote.
- 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment
  - This addition to the U.S. Constitution states that the Federal government nor State governments can deny the right to vote on account of sex
  - Thus this amendment gave the franchise to women starting in 1920

## ❖ Imperialism & World War I -- Imperialism/Spanish American War

### ➤ Seward's Folly, 1867

- An eager expansionist, Seward was the energetic supporter of the Alaskan purchase and negotiator of the deal often called "Seward's Folly" because Alaska was not fit for settlement or farming.

### ➤ Annexation of Hawaii, 1898

- By the late 1800s, U.S. had exclusive use of Pearl Harbor. In July 1898, Congress made Hawaii a U.S. territory, for the use of the islands as naval ports.

### ➤ Alfred Mahan

- As Americans increased business overseas it became necessary to protect those investments. In order to protect those investments America built the "great white fleet" that had been requested by Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan.

### ➤ Josiah Strong

- One of the leading proponents of imperialism was Minister Josiah Strong.
- Strong claimed that America as the leading nation in the world it was our destiny to acquire new lands. This idea sounds a lot like Manifest Destiny because it is the same idea.

### ➤ Yellow Journalism a.k.a. Yellow Press

- One of the reasons/causes for the start of the Spanish American War in 1898. This is the use of sensationalized and exaggerated reporting by newspapers to attract readers.

### ➤ DeLome Letter

- A private letter written in February 1898 by Enrique de Lome, who was the Spanish Minister to the U.S.
- A Cuban rebel stole the letter from the Havana Post Office and turned it over the New York Word Newspaper which published it.
- It criticized President McKinley calling him "weak".

### ➤ U.S.S. Maine

- A U.S. warship that mysteriously exploded and sank in the harbor of Havana, Cuba on February 15, 1898 killing 260 men.
- This is the main event that forced the U.S. to declare war with Spain!

### ➤ Monroe Doctrine, 1823

- Declared that Europe should not interfere in the Western Hemisphere and any interference by a European power would be seen as a threat to the U.S.
- Mostly just a show of nationalism, the doctrine had no major impact until the late 1800s.

### ➤ Roosevelt Corollary, 1904

- U.S. would act as international policemen. An addition to the Monroe Doctrine.

### ➤ "Big Stick" Policy

- President Theodore Roosevelt's policy of creating and using, when necessary, a strong military to achieve America's goals.

### ➤ Open Door Policy, 1899

- Hay sent imperialist nations a note asking them to offer assurance that they would respect the principle of equal trade opportunities, specifically in the China market.

### ➤ Boxer Rebellion

- A 1900 rebellion in which members of a Chinese secret society sought to free their country of Western influence.
- The governments of Europe & the U.S. sent in troops to end the rebellion.

### ➤ Panama Canal

- An artificial waterway cut through the Isthmus of Panama to provide a shortcut between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Built by the U.S. it opened in 1914.

## ❖ World War I

### ➤ 4-MAIN Causes of W.W.I

- MILITARISM-The policy of building up armed forces in aggressive preparedness for war.
- ALLIANCES- This is were two or more nations form an agreement for a common objective. It could be a military alliance or a trade alliance.
- IMPERIALISM - The policy of extending a nation's authority over other countries by economic, political, or military means.

- NATIONALISM- A devotion to the interest and culture of one's nation. The belief that people should be loyal mainly to their nation-that is to the people with whom they share a culture and history. They share the same language, food, religion, dress, ideas, customs and land.
- U.S. - Neutrality to Involvement
  - May 1915 – U-boats sink the *Lusitania*
  - Sept. 1915 – Germany promises not to sink unarmed ships
  - March 1916 – Germany sinks the *Sussex*
  - May 1916 – Germany promises not to sink unarmed ships
  - Jan. 1917 – Zimmerman note is intercepted
  - Feb. 1917 – Germany resumes unrestricted submarine warfare
  - April 1917 – U.S. declares war on Germany
- World War I Allies
  - Great Britain
  - France
  - Russia
  - United States (1917)
- World War I Central Powers
  - Germany
  - Bulgaria
  - Ottoman Empire
  - Austria-Hungary
- Propaganda
  - Britain claimed that the Germans destroyed cathedrals, libraries, and even hospitals. They accused the Germans of leveling towns and killing women and children. Some of these atrocity stories- distributed by the British later proved to be false. But enough proved to be true. American sympathy grew for the Allies.
- Unrestricted Submarine Warfare
  - Type of warfare in which the Germans used U-boats to sink any ships heading to Great Britain that were believed to be carrying war contraband.
  - Germany also stated that it would not be possible to warn crews or passengers in advance of the attack.
- Lusitania
  - A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-boat off the coast of Ireland in May 1915 killing 1,198 people, including 128 Americans. The German's defended their action on the grounds that the ship carried ammunitions for the Allies.
- Zimmerman Note
  - A message sent in 1917 by the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico, proposing a German-Mexican alliance and promising to help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if the United States entered World War I.
- Selective Service Act
  - A law, enacted in 1917, that required men to register for military service.
- Eugene V. Debs
  - Debs repeatedly ran for president as a socialist, he was imprisoned after he gave a speech protesting WWI in violation of the Sedition Act.
- Great Migration
  - The large-scale movement of African-Americans from the South to Northern cities in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
  - They did this to escape the "Jim Crow" laws of the South.
  - Good paying factory jobs in the North with less discrimination.
- Fourteen Points, 1918
  - Wilson's idea that he wanted included in the WWI peace treaty, including freedom of the seas and the League of Nations.
- League of Nations, 1919
  - Devised by President Wilson, it comprised of delegates from many countries, the U.S. did not join. It was designed to be run by a council of the five largest countries. It also included a provision for a world court.
- Treaty of Versailles
  - The 1919 treaty that ended World War I.



- It contained Article 231, the War Guilt Clause, that blamed the entire war on Germany.
- Schenck v. U.S., 1919
  - United States Supreme Court decision concerning the question of whether the defendant possessed a First Amendment right to free speech against the draft during World War I. During wartime, utterances tolerable in peacetime can be punished.
- ❖ The 1920's & 1930's
  - The 1920's
  - Russian Revolution, 1917
    - Instituted a Communist government lead by the Bolshevik party under Lenin. Lenin pulled Russia out of WWI.
  - Communism & Anarchism
    - Communism-A form of government characterized by a classless society in which the equal distribution of economic goods is achieved by revolutionary or dictatorial means. The one party state owns and controlled all of the factors of production.
    - Anarchism- The theory that all forms of government interfere unjustly with individual liberty and should be replaced by the voluntary association of cooperative groups.
  - Red Scare
    - The fear that communists were working to destroy the American way of life during the decade of the 1920's.
  - Palmer Raids
    - The series of raids in the early 1920's initiated by U.S. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, against suspected radicals and communists.
  - Sacco and Vanzetti
    - Sacco and Vanzetti were Italian immigrants charged with murdering a guard and robbing a shoe factory.
    - Convicted on circumstantial evidence, many believed they had been framed for the crime because of their anarchist and pro-union activities.
  - Lost Generation
    - Writer Gertrude Stein told Hemingway, "You are all a lost generation," referring to the many restless young writers who gathered in Paris after WW I.
    - They thought the U.S. was materialistic and they criticized conformity.
  - 1920's Immigration Quotas
    - Quotas limiting the number of immigrants were pushed by Americans because of World War I, the Russian Revolution, and the Red Scare. Nativism led to the passage of the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 and the National Origins Act of 1924.
  - National Origins Act 1924
    - This law enacted in 1924 set up a formula for establishing immigration quotas in the U.S.: The number of immigrants of a given nationality each year could not exceed 2% of the number of people of that nationality living in the U.S. in 1890.
  - 1920's Immigration
    - Groups that were excluded included:
      - Southern & Eastern Europeans
      - 1. (Italy, Russia, Yugoslavia, Hungary..)
      - 2. Jews and Catholics
      - 3. Japanese
  - Ku Klux Klan
    - A secret organization that used terrorist tactics in an attempt to restore white supremacy in Southern states after the Civil War. This group promoted hatred and discrimination against specific ethnic and religious groups.
  - Impact of Mass Media
    - Radio
    - Marketing
    - Advertising
    - Jazz
    - Silent & "talkie" films
    - "The Jazz Singer"
    - "Fireside Chats"

- 1920's Innovation - New Consumer Goods
  - RADIO- This was the most powerful communication medium to emerge in the 1920's. American's listened to music, news, sports, westerns, dramas, and soap operas. They also heard commercials for a wide variety of consumer products.
  - AUTOMOBILE-The automobile literally changed the American landscape in the 1920's. It led to paved roads, gasoline stations, repair shops, public garages, motels, shopping centers, car dealerships, and traffic signals. It created drive-ins, family vacations, & urban sprawl.
  - ELECTRIC APPLIANCES- The 1920's saw an enormous increase in the number and kinds of goods available. Many small electric appliances such as
    - vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, and toasters flooded the market.
    - It made the lives of housewives easier, & freed them to do more community & leisure activities.
- New Marketing Techniques
  - Advertising
  - Mail order catalogs
  - Consumerism
- 1920's Prohibition
  - **Reformers believed that liquor led to crime, wife and child abuse, accidents on the job, and other serious social problems. Other Americans did not believe alcohol was sinful or dangerous in moderation. They believed that drinking was a personal decision and resisted any group including the government telling them how to live.**
- Bootleggers, Gangsters, Speakeasy Bars
  - Drinkers went underground to hidden saloons & nightclubs called speakeasies where liquor was sold. Most of this liquor was made by bootleggers and controlled by gangsters like Chicago's Al Capone.
- Flappers, 1920's
  - Women started wearing short skirts and bobbed hair, and had more sexual freedom. They began to abandon traditional female roles and take jobs usually reserved for men.
- Harlem Renaissance
  - A flowering of African-American artistic creativity during the 1920's centered in the Harlem community of New York City.
- Langston Hughes
  - Hughes was a gifted writer who wrote humorous poems, stories, essays and poetry. Harlem was a center for black writers, musicians, and intellectuals.
- Jazz Age
  - American music form developed by African-Americans, based on improvisation and blending blues, ragtime, and European-based popular music. The music was born in New Orleans in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and quickly spread to places like NYC where it was made popular by Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, & Cab Calloway.
- Marcus Garvey
  - A Jamaican immigrant who believed that African-Americans should build a separate society. He founded the UNIA. He also preached that African-Americans needed an independent nation. That they should return to Africa and build one. He was convicted of mail fraud and deported back to Jamaica.
- Teapot Dome Scandal 1921
  - President Warren G. Harding's Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall's secret leasing of oil-rich public lands in Teapot Dome, Wyoming to private companies in return for money and land. He got caught and was sent to jail.
- Fundamentalism
  - Movement or attitude stressing strict and literal adherence to a set of basic principles.
- Scopes Trial, 1925
  - Prosecution of school teacher, John Scopes, for violation of a Tennessee law forbidding public schools from teaching about evolution. Scopes was convicted and fined \$100, but the trial started a shift of public opinion away from Fundamentalism.
- Protective Tariffs
  - A tax on imported goods that is intended to protect a nation's businesses from foreign competition.
- Charles Lindbergh
  - In 1927 Charles Lindbergh makes the first solo transatlantic flight in his plane called the "Spirit of St. Louis"

- Stock Market Crash, 1929
  - On October 24, 1929, panic selling occurred as investors realized the stock boom had been an over inflated bubble. Margin investors were being decimated as every stock holder tried to liquidate. Millionaire margin investors became bankrupt instantly, as the stock market crashed on October 28 and 29.
- ❖ The 1930's -- Great Depression
  - Buying on Margin
    - In the 1920's, many middle class people felt that they could make a fortune from the stock market. Many bought stocks on credit (margin). They would barrow cash from a broker.
  - Causes of Great Depression
    - Much debt, stock prices spiraling up, over-production and under-consuming, the stock market crashed. Germany's default on reparations caused European bank failures, which spread to the U.S.
  - Installment Plan
    - During the 1920's companies wanted to lure consumers to purchase goods. So they came up with easy credit. The Installment Plan as it was called, enabled people to buy goods over an extended period, without having to put down much money at the time of the purchase.
  - President Franklin D. Roosevelt
    - Born into a wealthy New York family, FDR entered politics in 1910. In 1928 he was elected the democratic governor of New York. FDR suffered from polio and was paralyzed. In 1933 he ran for president of the United States and won. He went on to be elected three more times leading the U.S. through the Great Depression and World War II.
  - New Deal
    - President Franklin D. Roosevelt's program to alleviate the problems of the Great Depression, focusing on relief for the needy, economic recovery, and financial reform.
  - Hundred Days
    - Upon taking office, FDR & the federal government launched into a period of intense activity, known as the "Hundred Days". Lasting from March 9 to June 16, 1933 it was during this period that Congress passed more than 15 major pieces of New Deal legislation. These laws expanded the federal governments roll in the nation's economy.
  - Bank Failures
    - During the first 10 months of 1930, 744 banks failed. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the decade of the 1930s. By 1933, depositors saw \$140 billion disappear through bank failures.
  - Bank Holiday
    - On March 5, 1933, one day after taking office, FDR declared a bank holiday and closed all banks to prevent further withdrawals. Then he persuaded Congress to pass the Emergency Banking Relief Act which ordered the inspection of the nation's banks. Those that were sound could reopen at once and those that were insolvent-would remain closed.
  - New Deal Agencies
    - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
    - Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)
    - Works Progress Administration (WPA)
    - Public Works Administration (PWA)
    - Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)
    - Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)
    - Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
  - Social Security Act
    - A law enacted in 1935 to provide aid to retirees, the unemployed, people with disabilities, and dependent mother's and children.
  - Fireside Chats
    - President FDR wanted to boost confidence and enlighten Americans on the programs of the New Deal. He did this through a series of radio talks called the "fireside chats". These talks made Americans feel as if the president was talking directly to them.
  - Bonus Army, 1932

- Facing the financial crisis of the Depression, WW I veterans asked Congress to pay their retirement bonuses early. Congress considered a bill, but it was not approved. Angry veterans marched on Washington, D.C., and Hoover called in the army.
- Black Cabinet
  - Group of African-American leaders who served as unofficial advisers to President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- 1934 Indian Reorganization Act
  - This law gave Native Americans greater control over their destiny. It mandated changes in three areas- economic, cultural, and political.
  - 1.Economic- There land would no longer be broken up into individual farms, but would belong to the entire tribe as a whole.
  - 2.Cutural- The number of boarding schools would be cut back, and children could attend day schools on the reservations.
  - 3.Political- Tribes could elect tribal councils to govern their reservations.
- Indian New Deal
  - 1930's legislation that gave Indians greater control over their affairs and provided funding for schools and hospitals.
- Dust Bowl, 1930s
  - A series of catastrophic dust storms caused major ecological and agricultural damage to American prairie lands in the 1930s, caused by decades of inappropriate farming techniques.
  - Hardest hit: Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, New Mexico.
    - ◆ Many people left the area for California to start a new life.
- Long Term Effects of New Deal Programs
  - Expansion of the role of federal government
  - Government responsibility for the welfare of its citizens
  - Expanding government role in the economy
  - Deficit spending