

America 1900-1940s

- a. This amendment prohibited the sale and use of alcoholic beverages.
- b. This law was enacted in 1933 and sought to raise crop prices by encouraging farmers to lower production; farmers were paid by the government to leave a certain amount of land unplanted.
- c. These were the nations united against the Axis during World War II.
- d. This was a WWII naval battle in the Pacific Theater in June of 1942. It was a clear defensive victory for the US against the attacking Japanese and permanently weakened the Japanese Navy.
- e. This is the name given to the World War II battle between US and German forces in Belgium in late 1944 and early 1945. It was the last attempt by Hitler to break through Allied lines.
- f. During the Great Depression (specifically 1932), this group of veterans protested in Washington, D.C., to receive their 'bonus' for fighting in World War I, though payment was not required until the next decade.
- g. This term refers to the practice of buying stocks or securities with cash borrowed from a stock broker, in the hopes of paying back the borrowed money with profits from the purchased stocks.
- h. This is an economic system proposed by Karl Marx in which all means of production are owned by the proletariat, but are controlled by the government when practiced by countries such as the Soviet Union and China.
- i. An extremely dry period where water is far below typical levels.
- j. This was the term given to the area of the Great Plains that was most greatly affected during the Great Drought of the 1930's.
- k. This former first lady helped her husband during the Great Depression and served in the United Nations following the end of World War II.
- l. This was a federally sponsored corporation which insures deposits in national banks and certain other qualifying financial institutions up to a stated amount.
- m. This was a series of radio talk shows featuring President Franklin Roosevelt between 1933 and 1944.
- n. This term refers to initial reforms and changes made by Franklin Roosevelt upon becoming the President and beginning his "New Deal" programs.
- o. This was the content of a speech given by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson describing his plan for European reconstruction after WWI.
- p. This was the large movement of African Americans from the Southern U.S. to the Northern U.S. in the early-20th century.
- q. This was the period during 1920s of outstanding creativity centered in New York's black ghetto.
- r. This 1930 tariff was passed with the goal of protecting the American economy, but in reality it reduced U.S. imports and exports by as much as 50%.
- s. This is the name given to the Depression-era villages, comprised of shacks built with leftover wood, crates, and sheet metal. They were usually havens for disease and represented the desperation of the masses after the collapse of the stock market.
- t. This was a fierce battle on a small Pacific Island in February-March of 1945 that took place against Japanese forces. The US gained a key military airstrip as a result.
- u. This was a program of the U.S. government during WWII which provided allies with war material while keeping the U.S. from actively engaging in combat.
- v. The sinking of this ship by German submarines heightened tensions between the US and Germany prior to World War I.
- w. This was the effort during WWII to develop the first nuclear weapons of the United States in collaboration with the U.K. and Canada.
- x. This was one of the earliest and most popular automobiles in the United States, manufactured by Ford Motor Company from 1908 to 1927.
- y. These were the programs and policies to promote economic recovery and social reform introduced during the 1930's by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

- z. This is another name for Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of western Europe that began on June 6, 1944.
- aa. This is the U.S. Naval base attacked by the Japanese in 1941 that brought the U.S. into WW II.
- bb. This was the outlawing of the sale, production, or transportation of alcoholic beverages.
- cc. This was the period after each world war which saw massive upheaval in the U.S. and fear of many foreigners. It was characterized by widespread fears of Communist influence on U.S. society and Communist infiltration of the U.S. government.
- dd. This term describes the 3 goals of FDR's New Deal programs: relief, recovery, and reform.
- ee. This was a fictional woman that represented all the women that took manufacturing jobs during WWII to support the war effort.
- ff. This was a murder trial in Massachusetts in 1920 which stirred national emotion about the death of two Italian immigrants. Some feel they were victims of the Red Scare of 1919 and 1920. They were known to the authorities as radical militants who had been widely involved in the anarchist movement, labor strikes, political agitation, and anti-war propaganda. They believed themselves to be victims of social and political prejudice.
- gg. This is the international legal principle that nations have a right to freely choose their political leaders and sovereignty without any outside influence or pressure.
- hh. This is a federal government program that provides income support to people who are unemployed, disabled, or over the age of 65.
- ii. These facilities were organized and sponsored by churches or charities during the Great Depression in an effort to feed the homeless and needy.
- jj. This is a buying a commodity such as land or stock with the intention of selling it later when the price goes up.
- kk. This was a famous dramatic loss of value in the shares of stock in corporations that hit the U.S. in 1929.
- ll. This is the right to vote.
- mm. This was the name of the New York City music publishers and songwriters who influenced popular music in the late 19th and early 20th century.
- nn. This is a naval tactic where submarines sink merchant ships without warning.
- oo. This is the name given to the end of World War II in Europe in May of 1945. It stands for "Victory in Europe" Day.
- pp. This was a movement to give females the right to vote.

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| 1. Manhattan Project | _____ | 24. Tin Pan Alley | _____ |
| 2. Great Migration | _____ | 25. Harlem Renaissance | _____ |
| 3. 18th Amendment | _____ | 26. Hawley Smoot Tariff | _____ |
| 4. Red Scare | _____ | 27. Iwo Jima | _____ |
| 5. Roosevelt's Three Rs | _____ | 28. Battle Of The Bulge | _____ |
| 6. Agricultural Adjustment Act | _____ | 29. Model T | _____ |
| 7. Allied Powers | _____ | 30. New Deal | _____ |
| 8. Battle Of Midway | _____ | 31. Pearl Harbor | _____ |
| 9. Normandy Invasion | _____ | 32. Prohibition | _____ |
| 10. Eleanor Roosevelt | _____ | 33. Self Determination | _____ |
| 11. FDIC | _____ | 34. Social Security | _____ |
| 12. VE Day | _____ | 35. Soup Kitchens | _____ |
| 13. Rosie The Riveter | _____ | 36. Speculation | _____ |
| 14. Sacco And Vanzetti Case | _____ | 37. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare | _____ |
| 15. Hooverilles | _____ | 38. Stock Market Crash | _____ |
| 16. Women's Suffrage | _____ | 39. Lend Lease | _____ |
| 17. Bonus Army | _____ | 40. Lusitania | _____ |
| 18. Buying On Margin | _____ | 41. Fireside Chats | _____ |
| 19. Communism | _____ | 42. First Hundred Days | _____ |
| 20. Drought | _____ | | |
| 21. Dust Bowl | _____ | | |
| 22. Fourteen Points | _____ | | |
| 23. Suffrage | _____ | | |