

APUSH PERIOD 7: 1890-1945 REVIEWED!

Period 7: 1890-1945		
FOREIGN AFFAIRS	1890	DOMESTIC
1890s-1917: U.S. Expansion abroad	1898: Spanish American War	1890s-1917: Progressive Era Reforms
1917-1919: WWI	1914: WWI Begins	1917-1919: WWI
1919-1941: Interwar Years: U.S. somewhat isolationist	1917: U.S. Entry into WW I	1920-1929: "Roaring Twenties"
1941-1945: U.S. in WW2	1919: U.S. Rejects League of Nations	1933-1938: New Deal
	1930s: Neutrality Acts passed by Congress	1941-1945: U.S. in WW2
	1939: World War II Begins	
	1941: Pearl Harbor attacked	
	1945: Bombing of Hiroshima & Nagasaki 1945	
	1901: TR becomes President	
	1909: NAACP founded	
	1913: Wilson takes office	
	1919-1920: Red Scare	
	1920: 19 th Amendment	
	1929: Great Depression begins	
	1935: Social Security & Wagner Act passed	
	1942-45: Japanese American Internment	

In the late 19th century some began to advocate for overseas expansion

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FRONTIER is closed: (1890 census Frederick Jackson Turner • ECONOMIC: open up markets abroad, access to cheap raw materials • POLITICAL: Desire to compete with other nations • STRATEGIC / MILITARY: Acquire naval bases (Alfred T. Mahan) • IDEOLOGICAL motives: we had to "civilize" non American / European people 	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. annexation of Hawaii (Queen Liliuokalani) • Open Door Policy in China (McKinley) • Spanish American War caused by Maine explosion, yellow journalism, economic motives, De Lome letter • End of war is a turning point: U.S. acquires Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, & Guam • U.S. fight guerilla war in the Philippines (Emilio Aguinaldo)- very controversial • Roosevelt's Big Stick policy & Panama canal, Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, Wilson's "Moral Diplomacy" (Mexico)
---	--

Debates Over America's Role in the World

Post 1898	Pre & Post WWI	Pre WW2 (1920-1941)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperialists supported U.S. policies in Cuba, Philippines, etc. American Anti-Imperialist League opposed annexation of the Philippines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. neutral at start of WWI But Lusitania, Zimmerman Telegram, etc. cause U.S. entry into WWI in 1917 Wilson plays an active role in postwar negotiations at Versailles with his 14 Points proposal (only gets League of Nations) U.S. Senate (led by Henry Cabot Lodge) rejected membership to the League Preserve tradition of non-involvement in European affairs and permanent alliances (Washington Farewell warning 1796) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 1920's U.S. will pursue a somewhat isolationist policy (Washington Naval Arms deal, Kellogg Briand Pact, \$\$\$) Neutrality Acts (1930s) passed to keep U.S. out of potential war (supported by America 1st Committee) Attack on Pearl Harbor 12/7/1941 will lead to U.S. entry into WW2

Large scale economic transformation during the Gilded Age: From Laissez Faire to Increased Government Intervention: **PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive reformers responded to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) economic instability 2) social inequality 3) political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy Progressive reformers were mainly focused on urban areas, were middle class, & large participation by women in the movement Muckrakers exposed problems to the American public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressives attempted to regulate the economy, environment, and expand democracy: Jane Addams Hull House in Chicago & Florence Kelley in the National Consumer League (food safety, child labor, etc.) John Muir (Sierra Club) & TR advocated for protection of natural resources Robert La Follette's Wisconsin Idea lead to democratization (recall, referendum, initiative) 17th Amendment = direct election of Senators Theodore Roosevelt's use of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up monopolies. Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) gave more power to govt. to regulate trusts Federal Reserve Bank: create a central bank to control the money supply
---	---

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United States continued to evolve into a increasingly industrialized and urban nation. These changes dramatically changed American society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise of large corporations By 1920 – more Americans live in cities than rural regions New technology and consumer goods (by the 1920s- radio, vacuum, Model T, movie industry, etc.) changed life for many Americans and increased the standard of living NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW GROUPS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “New Immigrants”: Large scale immigration (especially from Southern & Eastern Europe) to work in industrial jobs. (1890's-1924) Women got jobs during World War I & 2. Expected to leave when the men returned, but new technology such as telephone, vacuums, washing machines, etc. created new job opportunities and more leisure time for some women. African Americans: Mass migration out of the Jim Crow south to northern cities (especially during WWI).

Cultural, political, and social tension emerged as a result of changing demographics, modernization, and a variety of other factors.

Tensions: World War I & “Roaring” Twenties

- **Espionage & Sedition Act (1918):** limited freedom of speech and other perceived anti-war attitudes during WWI. (ruled constitutional in *Schenk v. U.S.*)
 - security vs. liberty
- **Red Scare / Palmer Raids:** led to mass arrest of socialist, anarchist, union organizers, or other suspected radicals. **Sacco & Vanzetti** trial
 - security vs. liberty, native vs. immigrant, capitalist vs. radical
- **Immigration Act of 1924:** design to keep out “new” immigrants by establishing a quota of 2%. Supported by KKK & other nativist organizations.
 - native vs. immigrant
- **Scopes Trial:** Teacher in Dayton arrested for teaching evolution.
 - fundamentalism vs. science, rural vs. urban
- **Prohibition (18th Amendment):** effort to ban the sale of alcohol led to widespread lawlessness and rise of organized crime.
- **African American:** Great Migration to northern cities increase racial tensions & contributed to race riots & resurgence of KKK

Economic upheavals, the problems associated with laissez-faire capitalism, and ultimately the Great Depression led to:

NEW DEAL: 1933-1938

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Deal focused on the 3 R's:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Relief– Recovery– Reform• The New Deal reformed American society by creating a limited welfare state while increasing the size of the federal government. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured bank deposits• Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) regulated the stock market• Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) sought to stop overproduction by paying farmers subsidies not to produce crops• Works Progress Administration (WPA) & Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) paid the unemployed to do public works projects• Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act) protected the rights of workers to join a union• Society Security: Established the safety net (elderly, disabled, women with dependent children) |
|---|--|



Evaluating the New Deal



- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Created a limited welfare state and dramatically increased the size of the federal government• Some New Deal programs are still popular today (Social Security & FDIC)• Continued reforms of Progressive Era and reforms of the New Deal will be followed up by other reform efforts such as the Fair Deal (Truman) and Great Society (LBJ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Although the New Deal did not take up the cause of Civil Rights, African Americans began to vote in large numbers for the Democratic party.• Critics:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• New Deal did not do enough. Huey Long proposed “Share Our Wealth” program• Conservatives thought the New Deal increased the size of the federal govt too much and worried about deficit spending.• Supreme Court ruled some programs unconstitutional (NRA & AAA)– Did not completely end the Great Depression (shifting to war production for World War II did) |
|---|--|

- World War 2 led a shift to war production and contributed to the end of the Great Depression.
- Jobs in war industries led to new opportunities for women (“Rosie the Riveter”) and other minority groups.
- Although deported during the Great Depression (“repatriation”), the need for labor in the agricultural sector led to the Bracero program which allowed Mexican immigrants to come into the United States.
- Tensions on the Home Front: “Double V Campaign”, fight for Executive Order 8802, Japanese Internment (upheld by Korematsu v. US), Zoot Suit Riots
- Scientific and technological advances such as the atomic bomb (Manhattan Project) and the development of sonar will aid the allied cause.

WORLD WAR II

- U.S. industrial power will be a major reason for the Allied victory (along with Soviet manpower)
- The decision to drop the atomic bomb will remain a source of controversy
- The “Big Three” will struggle to maintain their alliance of convenience as they debate wartime strategy (Tehran conference) and the post war world (Atlantic Conference, Yalta conference)
- Following WW2 the U.S. will emerge as a dominant superpower and end its tradition of avoiding foreign organizations (join the United Nations)

<p>APUSH 1890-1909 EMPIRE & EXPANSION U.S. Imperialism REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 27 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 19 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 21</small></p>	<p>APUSH 1890-1912 PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 28 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 20 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 19-20</small></p>	<p>APUSH 1912-1916 PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT (Part 2) & WILSON'S FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 29 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 20, 21 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 20, 21</small></p>
<p>APUSH 1914-1919 WORLD WAR I REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 30 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 21 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 21</small></p>	<p>APUSH 1919-1929 ROARING TWENTIES REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 31 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 22 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 22</small></p>	<p>APUSH 1920-1932 POLITICS OF THE TWENTIES & START OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 32 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 22-23 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 22-23</small></p>
<p>APUSH 1932-1941 GREAT DEPRESSION & NEW DEAL REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 33 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 23-24 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 23</small></p>	<p>APUSH 1930's-1941 ROAD TO WORLD WAR II REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 34 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 25-26 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 24</small></p>	<p>APUSH 1941-1945 WORLD WAR II REVIEWED!</p> <p><small>American Pageant (Kennedy) Chapter 35 American History (Brinkley) Chapter 25-26 America's History (Henretta) Chapter 24</small></p>

Click “Like” & Subscribe

Tell your friends about the channel & Get a 5 in May!

YOUTUBE APUSH REVIEW VIDEOS

@JOCZ PRODUCTIONS

YOUTUBE JOCZ PRODUCTIONS



THEY HATE US CAUSE THEY AIN'T US!
