

7. How did the adoption of the gold standard in 1873 affect the money supply?

Why did policymakers at the time believe this was a desirable outcome?

Incorporating the West

8. What did the Homestead Act of 1862 do?

9. What was the purpose of the Morrill Act of 1862?

Mining Empires (p.516-518)

10. Give examples of how western mining created great economic opportunities but also perpetuated inequality.

Cattlemen on the Plains (p.518-519)

11. What happened to the great herds of bison that roamed the Great Plains?

12. What did cowboys do on the “Long Drive?”

What eventually led ranchers to abandon the Long Drive?

Homesteaders (p. 519-524)

13. What was the origin of the expression “rain follows the plow?”

14. Who were the “Exodusters?”

15. Describe the complex role Mormon women played in Utah.

16. “Clearly, 160-acre homesteads were the wrong size for the West.” Explain.

The First National Park (p. 524-525)

17. When & where was the first national park created?

A Harvest of Blood: Native Peoples Dispossessed

The Civil War and Indians on the Plains (p. 526-528)

18. How did the Civil War create conditions that led to atrocities like the Sand Creek massacre?

Grant’s Peace Policy (p. 528-532)

19. Give 2 examples of Indian policies advocated by “reformers” during the Grant administration.

20. What setbacks were Indians dealt by Supreme Court decisions from 1903?

21. What was the intent of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?

What was the actual result?

The End of Armed Resistance (p. 532-533)

22. The Battle of Little Bighorn was a victory for the Sioux over the U.S. Army; what role did it play in the final conquest of Native American peoples?

SUMMARY: Use the chapter summary on p. 536 to fill in the blanks.

Between 1861 and 1877, the United States completed its _____ of the _____. After the Civil War, expansion of _____ fostered integration of the national economy. Republican policymakers promoted this integration through _____, while federal court rulings facilitated economic growth and strengthened _____. To attract foreign investment, Congress placed the nation on the _____. Federal officials also pursued a vigorous foreign policy, acquiring _____ and asserting U.S. power indirectly through control of international trade in _____ and _____.

An important result of economic integration was incorporation of the _____. Cattlemen built an industry linked to the integrated economy, in the process nearly driving the native _____ to _____. _____ confronted harsh environmental conditions as they converted the grasslands for agriculture. Republicans championed homesteader families as representatives of _____, an ideal opposed to Mormon plural marriage in Utah. Homesteading accelerated the rapid, often violent, transformation of _____ environments. Perceiving this transformation, federal officials began setting aside _____ such as _____, often clashing with Native Americans who wished to hunt there.

Conflicts led to the _____ of _____. During the Civil War, whites clashed with the _____ and their allies. Grant's peace policy sought to end this conflict by forcing Native Americans to _____ to _____ - _____ practices. Indian _____ continued through the 1880s, ending with _____ surrender in 1886. Thereafter, Native Americans survived by _____ continuing their traditions and _____ adopting white ways. Due in part to the determined military conquest of this period, the United States claimed a _____ on the _____ stage. _____ shaped Americans' view of themselves as _____ with a unique national _____.

America’s History, Chapter 17, “Industrial America: Corporations and Conflicts, 1877–1911

Key Concept: Technological advances, large-scale production methods, and the opening of new markets encouraged the rise of industrial capitalism in the United States.

Key Concept: Many business leaders sought increased profits by consolidating corporations into large trusts and holding companies, which further concentrated wealth

Key Concept: Labor and management battled over wages and working conditions, with workers organizing local and national unions and/or directly confronting business leaders.

Introduction

1. What led to violence at the Homestead steel plant in 1892?

The Rise of Big Business

2. “[T]he poor enjoy what the rich could not before afford. What were the luxuries have become the necessities of life.”

Identify the source (author, title, & date) of the quote above.

Innovators in Enterprise (p. 546-549)

3. Use the table to list the innovations these founders & their companies introduced into the American economy.

Founder/Company	Innovation
Gustavus Swift/Swift & Co.	
John D. Rockefeller/Standard Oil	
F.W. Woolworth A&P	
John Wanamaker Macy’s	
Montgomery Ward Sears	

The Corporate Workplace (p. 549-550)

4. Why did secretarial work become a predominantly female occupation in large corporations?

5. Give one example of a new employment opportunity open to women thanks to new technology.

On the Shop Floor (p. 550-556)

6. Explain how these innovations reduced the independence of workers:

mass production -

scientific management -

7. List the 3 sharply defined economic classes that emerged as a result of industrialization.

8. Give 2 examples of health hazards posed by industrial development.

9. Which 3 groups of unskilled workers were at or near the bottom of the industrial pay scale?

[SKIP TO P. 564]

Labor Gets Organized

10. What strategies did labor advocates generally adopt during these two periods?

1870s to 1890s =

Early 20th century =

The Emergence of a Labor Movement (p.565-566)

11. What was the outcome of the Great Railroad Strike of 1877?

12. How did Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* (1879) challenge people's optimism about the impact of industrialization?

13. List 3 complaints voiced by farmers and rural people during this period.

14. How did the Grange movement attempt eliminate the "middlemen" who had been chipping away at farmers' profits?

15. What were the goals of the Greenback-Labor Party?

What successes did they achieve?

The Knights of Labor (p. 567-568)

16. "The Knights had a strong political bent." List 5 specific political demands this group made.

17. What 1886 event damaged the Knights and the American labor movement?

Farmers and Workers: The Cooperative Alliance (p. 568-569)

18. How do the following landmark federal laws from 1887 show the influence of the Alliance movement?

Hatch Act -

Interstate Commerce Act -

Another Path: The American Federation of Labor (p. 569-571)

19. Explain the AFL's doctrine of "pure-and-simple unionism."

20. In what sense was the AFL less inclusive than earlier labor organizations like the Knights of Labor?

SUMMARY: Use the chapter summary on p. 571 to fill in the blanks.

The end of the Civil War ushered in the era of American _____. Exploiting the continent's vast resources, vertically integrated _____ emerged as the dominant business form, and giant companies built near _____ in some sectors of the economy. Corporations devised new modes of _____, _____, and _____, extending their reach through the _____, the mail-order _____, and the new _____ industry. These developments laid the groundwork for mass _____. They also offered emerging jobs in management, sales, and office work. Rapid industrialization drew _____ from around the world. Until the _____, most _____ and Latin American immigrants were welcome to enter the United States, though they often endured harsh conditions after they arrived. _____ immigrants, by contrast, faced severe _____. The _____ blocked all Chinese laborers from coming to the United States; it was later extended to other Asians, and it built the legal framework for broader forms of exclusion.

Nationwide movements for _____ arose in response to industrialization. During the 1870s and 1880s, coalitions of workers and farmers, notably the _____ and the _____, sought political solutions to what they saw as large corporations' exploitation of _____ people. Pressure from such movements led to the first major attempts to _____ corporations, such as the federal _____. Radical protest movements were weakened, however, after public condemnation of _____ in 1886 at Chicago's _____ Square. Meanwhile, _____ such as the _____ of _____ organized _____ and negotiated directly with employers, becoming the most popular form of labor organization in the early twentieth century.

America's History, Chapters 18-20, The "Progressive Era"

Key Concept: New cultural and intellectual movements both buttressed and challenged the social order of the Gilded Age.

Key Concept: In an urban atmosphere where the access to power was unequally distributed, political machines thrived, in part by providing immigrants and the poor with social services.

CHAPTER 18: p. 584-594**Women, Men, and the Solitude of Self**

Changes in Family Life (p. 585-586)

1. List 3 factors limiting *childbearing* in the middle class:

2. What did the *Comstock Act* prohibit?

Education (p.586-588)

3. What did *Booker T. Washington* believe should be prioritized in the education of African Americans?

4. Give 3 examples of increasing *educational opportunities for young women* during this period.

From Domesticity to Women's Rights (p. 589-592)

5. What was the goal of the *Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU)*?

6. What accounts for the successes of the *women's suffrage movement* starting in the 1890s?

Science and Faith

Darwinism and Its Critics (p. 593-594)

7. How did these intellectual movements attempt to apply evolutionary theory to human society?

Social Darwinists -

eugenicists -

CHAPTER 19: p. 619-632

Governing the Great City

Urban Machines (p. 619-623)

8. Identify several examples of the positive contributions as well as negative aspects of *political machines*.

Positive contributions	Negative aspects

The Limits of Machine Government (p.623-624)

9. Give 3 examples of *reforms carried out by urban mayors* during this period.

Crucibles of Progressive Reform

Fighting Dirt and Vice (p. 625-627)

10. List 3 *epidemic diseases* that American city governments were able to more effectively control.

11. What did advocates of the “*City Beautiful*” movement support?

The Movement for Social Settlements (p. 627-628)

12. What kind of services were offered at settlement houses like *Hull House* in Chicago?

Cities and National Politics (p. 629-632)

13. How did the novel *The Jungle* help lead to new federal legislation?

14. How did the tragic *Triangle Shirtwaist Company fire* of 1911 lead to reforms by the state government of New York?

CHAPTER 20: p. 638-656

Reform Visions, 1880-1892

Electoral Politics After Reconstruction (p. 638-642)

15. What did the expression “*waving the bloody shirt*” refer to?

16. What was the connection between the *assassination of President Garfield* and passage of the *Pendleton Act*?

17. What was the intent of the *Sherman Antitrust Act* of 1890?

18. Explain why the most significant civil rights legislation of the era - the *Lodge Bill* - failed to pass.

The Populist Program (p.642-644)

19. What was the attitude of the *People’s Party* (or “*Populists*”) toward government?

The Political Earthquakes of the 1890s

Depression and Reaction (p. 644-645)

20. What was the purpose and plan of *Coxey’s Army*?

Did they succeed?

21. Why did “*free silver*” advocates want federal coinage expanded?

Democrats and the “Solid South” (p. 645-646)

22. Explain how each tactic was used to prevent black citizens from voting in the South:

“*understanding clause*”

“*grandfather clause*”

poll taxes & literacy tests

New National Realities (p. 646-650)

23. Who delivered a speech at the 1896 Democratic convention that ended with “**You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold**”?

What was the outcome of the **1896 election**?

Reform Reshaped, 1901-1912

Theodore Roosevelt as President (p. 650-652)

24. Describe how **President Theodore Roosevelt** pursued a progressive agenda in these instances:

1902 coal strike -

Elkins Act -

Bureau of Corporations -

Environmental conservation -

Diverse Progressive Goals (p. 652-656)

25. List 2 specific reforms introduced in Wisconsin during **Robert La Follette**'s time as governor.

26. What reforms were introduced to benefit these classes of worker?

child laborers -

working women -

injured workers -

27. What was the significance of the Supreme Court's **Plessy v. Ferguson** case? [see p. 577 & 580]

28. How did the civil rights approach advocated by **W.E.B. Du Bois** differ from that of **Booker T. Washington**?
(see question 3)

29. What new **radical labor group** emerged in the first decades of the 20th century?

America’s History, Chapter 21, “An Emerging World Power”, 1890-1918

Key Concept: 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.

Key Concept: 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.

Introduction

1. How do the authors define “*imperialism*?”

From Expansion to Imperialism

Foundations of Empire (p. 674)

2. How did each of these perspectives argue in favor of *American imperialism*?

Perspective	Argument for imperialism
Economic necessity (Seward)	
American exceptionalism (Strong)	
Racialized Social Darwinism (Mahan)	

The War of 1898 (p. 674-676)

3. Name 2 events that “*yellow journalists*” used to stir up anti-Spanish feeling during Cuba’s rebellion.

4. What did the *Teller Amendment* pledge that the U.S. would not do?

5. Where did *Commodore George Dewey* win the first major battle against Spain in May 1898?

6. What *territory* was seized by American sugar planters and Marines in 1892 then *annexed in 1898*?

Spoils of War (p. 677-678)

7. Which *territory* did McKinley decide to annex in 1898 because its people were “*unfit for self-rule*”?

8. “Annexation [*of the Philippines*] was not as simple as U.S. policymakers had expected.” **Explain.**

9. In 1901 the Supreme Court issued a set of decisions declaring that *people in acquired territories* like Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines were **not American citizens**; what were these decisions called?

10. After the war, Cuba became officially independent, but the U.S. insisted that its new constitution include the **Platt Amendment**. What did this provision state?

A Power Among Powers

11. What unexpected development made **Theodore Roosevelt President** in 1901?

The Open Door in Asia (p. 678-682)

12. What was the main goal of America’s “**open door**” policy with regard to China?

The United States and Latin America (p. 682-684)

13. Colombia rejected President Theodore Roosevelt’s proposal to buy a strip of land in the province of Panama to build a **canal** connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. So how did the U.S. obtain the land?

14. In 1904 **Roosevelt** asserted that the **U.S. would intervene in the affairs of Latin American nations** if they were unstable or acted against American interests. What was this policy statement called?

The United States in World War I

From Neutrality to War (p. 684-686)

15. List 3 groups of Americans who initially **opposed U.S. involvement** in the **Great War**.

16. While the U.S. goal was to remain neutral and **trade with both sides**, who did Americans do more business with?

Why?

17. What **new weapon** did Germany launch to try & challenge the British navy?

Why was its use controversial?

“Over There” (p. 686-688)

18. What 2 developments in early 1917 led **President Woodrow Wilson** to ask Congress for a **declaration of war**?

19. What series of events allowed **Germany to launch a major offensive** on the Western Front in early 1918?

How did **American troops** play a decisive role in the outcome?

War on the Home Front (p. 688-696)

20. Describe 2 examples of the federal government’s unprecedented **intervention in the economy** during the war.

21. How did the federal government attempt to **shape public opinion** during the war?

22. During the war, over **400,000 African Americans moved from the South to the North** to take jobs in war industries. What is this movement called?

23. Explain how **women’s suffrage organizations** adopted different strategies during the war in trying to win the vote.

National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) -

National Woman’s Party (NWP) -

What was the result of their efforts?

Catastrophe at Versailles

The Fate of Wilson's Ideas (p. 697-698)

24. What “**blueprint for peace**” did Wilson offer that included proposals for freedom of navigation on the seas, national self-determination, and creation of a League of Nations?

25. Which parts of the *Treaty of Versailles* imposed **harsh punishments** on Germany?

26. Besides its treatment of Germany, give one example of a provision in the Treaty that “created conditions for **horrific future bloodshed.**”

Congress Rejects the Treaty (p. 698-699)

27. List 2 reasons Republicans in the Senate **opposed ratification** of the Treaty of Versailles.

SUMMARY: Use the chapter summary on p. 699 to fill in the blanks.

Between 1877 and 1918, the United States rose as a major _____ and _____ power. Justifications for overseas expansion emphasized access to _____, the importance of _____, and the need to police international misconduct and trade. These justifications shaped U.S. policy toward European powers in Latin America, and victory in the _____ enabled the United States to take control of _____ in the Caribbean and Pacific. Victory, however, also led to bloody conflict in the _____ as the United States struggled to suppress Filipino _____ to American rule.

After 1899, the United States aggressively asserted its interests in _____ and _____. In China, the United States used the so-called Boxer Rebellion to make good its claim to an “_____” to Chinese markets. Later, President _____ strengthened relations with _____, and his successor, William Howard Taft, supported U.S. _____ interests in _____. In the Caribbean, the United States constructed the _____ and regularly exercised the right, claimed under the _____, to _____ in the affairs of states in the region. President _____ publicly disparaged the imperialism of his predecessors but repeatedly used the U.S. military to “police” _____.

At the outbreak of _____, the United States asserted _____, but its economic ties to the _____ rapidly undercut that claim. In 1917, _____ drew the United States into the war on the side of Britain and France. Involvement in the war profoundly transformed the economy, politics, and society of the nation, resulting in an _____, mass _____ of workers to industrial centers, and the achievement of national _____. At the Paris Peace Conference, _____ attempted to implement his _____. However, the designs of the Allies in Europe undermined the _____, while Republican resistance at home _____ of the treaty. Although Wilson’s dream of a just international order failed, the United States had taken its place as a _____.

America's History, Chapter 22, "Cultural Conflict, Bubble, and Bust, 1919–1932"

Key Concept: 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.

Key Concept: 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.

Conflicted Legacies of World War I

Racial Strife (p. 706-707)

1. How were post-World War I *racial tensions* manifested in the *South*?

In the *North*?

Erosion of labor Rights (p. 707-708)

2. Give an example of the *labor strikes* that were widespread after the war.

3. How did *Henry Ford's* policies represent the system of *welfare capitalism*?

The Red Scare (p. 708-709)

4. Who was targeted in the *Palmer raids*?

Politics in the 1920s

Women in Politics (p. 709-710)

5. Identify one *political success* achieved by *women* in the 1920s.

Identify one *failure* in the same period.

Republicans and Business (p. 710-711)

6. What **scandal** was associated with the presidency of **Warren G. Harding**?

7. List 3 of the **pro-business policies** advocated by **President Calvin Coolidge**.

Dollar Diplomacy (p. 711-712)

8. Why were **U.S. Marines** sent to **occupy Nicaragua**, the **Dominican Republic**, and **Haiti** for periods during the 1910s-1930s?

9. Why was “**dollar diplomacy**” widely seen as a **failure** by the late 1920s?

Culture Wars (p. 712-718)

10. How did **World War I** help establish the **prohibition** of alcohol?

11. What **1925 case** brought attention to the controversy between **fundamentalist Protestants** and the advocates of the theory of **evolution**?

12. What was the impact of **nativist** legislation like the **National Origins Act (1924)** and the **1929 immigration cap**?

13. What **popular film** helped revive the **Ku Klux Klan**?

How did the **Klan of the 1920s** differ from the original post-Civil War version?

14. In the **presidential election of 1928**, what was the greatest handicap of Democratic nominee **Al Smith**?

Intellectual Modernism

Harlem in Vogue (p. 718-720)

15. Name 2 important **African American** figures who **influenced American culture** in the 1920s.

16. What was the goal of **Marcus Garvey's "black separatism?"**

Critiquing American Life (p. 720-721)

17. Name 2 of the writers who were part of the **"Lost Generation."**

From Boom to Bust

The Postwar Economy (p. 721)

18. Cite a statistic that shows the level of **business consolidation** that had occurred by 1929.

19. Which sector of the economy never fully recovered from the postwar recession?

Consumer Culture (p. 721-726)

20. Name 2 ways the expansion of the auto industry sparked economic development in the 1920s.

21. By 1920, where were nearly 90% of all American films produced?

The Coming of the Great Depression

22. How did **"buying on margin"** increase the **risk** for stock market investors?

23. List 4 statistics that illustrate the **impact of the Great Depression** on the American economy.

SUMMARY: Use the chapter summary on p. 729 to fill in the blanks.

Although involvement in _____ strengthened the United States economically and diplomatically, it left the nation profoundly unsettled. Racial tensions exploded after the war as _____ pursued new opportunities and asserted their rights. Meanwhile, _____ grew as employers cut wages and sought to break unions. Labor's power declined sharply in the war's aftermath, while anxieties over _____ and _____ prompted a nationwide _____.

The politics of the 1920s brought a _____ against prewar _____. The agenda of _____ reformers met very limited success. Republican administrations pursued _____ "_____ " at home and "_____ " abroad. _____ and the _____ demonstrated the influence religion could exert on public policy, while rising _____ fueled a resurgent _____ and led to sweeping new restrictions on immigration.

Postwar alienation found artistic expression in new forms of _____, which denounced the dehumanizing effects of war and criticized American _____ and hypocrisy. Spreading throughout the nation from New Orleans, _____ appealed to elite and popular audiences alike. Black artists and intellectuals of the _____, including many inspired by pan-African ideas, explored the complexities of African American life.

Business thrived and a booming _____, exemplified by the _____, the _____, and Hollywood films, created new forms of leisure, influencing daily life and challenging older sexual norms. However, the _____ and easy _____ of the 1920s undermined the foundations of the economy. After the _____, these factors, along with a range of interconnected global conditions, plunged the United States into the _____.

America's History, Chapter 23, "Managing the Great Depression, Forging the New Deal - 1929–1939"

Key Concept: 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.

Key Concept: 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.

Early Responses to the Depression, 1929–1932

1. List 3 *statistics* that illustrate the *severity of the Great Depression*.

Enter Herbert Hoover (p. 736-738)

2. How did passage of the *Smoot-Hawley Tariff* make the global economic situation worse?

Rising Discontent (p. 738-739)

3. What were "*Hoovervilles*?"

"Hoover blankets?"

4. What was the goal of the *Bonus Army*?

Why did this incident hurt Hoover's popularity?

The 1932 Election (p. 739-740)

5. Who won the election based on his pledge of "*bold, persistent experimentation*?"

The New Deal Arrives, 1933–1935

Roosevelt and the First Hundred Days (p. 740-745)

6. How did FDR make himself an "*intimate presence in people's lives*?"

7. What was accomplished in the "*Hundred Days*" after FDR took office?

7. What did FDR do on March 5, 1933, to deal with *widespread bank failures*?

8. What were the two key provisions of the *Glass-Steagall Act*?

9. Identify these elements of the New Deal:

- The piece of *legislation* that attempted to raise agricultural prices by providing *cash subsidies to farmers* who cut production of seven major commodities:
- The new *government agency* that set up separate *self-governing private associations* in six hundred industries to agree on prices and production quotas:
- The *agency* that put Americans to work *repairing bridges, building highways, and constructing public buildings*:
- The *program* that mobilized 250,000 young men to do *reforestation and conservation* work:

The New Deal Under Attack (p. 745-747)

10. What powers were given to the new *Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)*?

11. Identify one *right wing critic* of the New Deal:

Identify one *left wing critic* of the New Deal:

The Second New Deal and the Redefining of Liberalism, 1935–1938

The Welfare State Comes into Being (p. 747-749)

12. How did the *Wagner Act* help industrial workers?

13. List the 3 main provisions of the *Social Security Act*.

From Reform to Stalemate (p. 749-751)

14. What *new agency* provided *employment for 8.5 million Americans* between 1935 and 1943?

15. List the states that did NOT vote for FDR in his *landslide victory* in the *1932* election.

16. Why did Roosevelt attempt to “*pack*” the *Supreme Court* in 1937?

17. What did FDR do that helped cause the “*Roosevelt Recession*” of 1937-1938?

18. According to the theories of **Keynesian economics**, how could a government “smooth out” the highs and lows in the nation’s business cycle?

The New Deal’s Impact on Society

A People’s Democracy (p. 751-759)

19. What impact did the **Wagner Act** have on labor **union membership**?

20. Name **2 women** who played prominent roles in the **Roosevelt administration**.

21. How did the **New Deal** impact the **political allegiance** of **African Americans**?

22. Why didn’t **FDR** do more to support **black civil rights**?

23. How did the “**Indian New Deal**” reform the federal government’s policy toward Native Americans?

24. How did the **Tydings-McDuffie Act** of 1934 change the status of the **Philippines** and of Filipinos in America?

Reshaping the Environment (p. 759-761)

25. What was the cause of the **Dust Bowl** of 1930-1941?

26. What benefits did the **Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)** bring to the area residents?

27. What **agency** was responsible for **extending electricity to 90% of the nation’s farms** by 1940?

28. Name 2 important **dams** constructed in the West by the **PWA**.

The New Deal and the Arts (p. 761)

29. Give 2 examples of **New Deal programs** that supported **writers and artists**.

The Legacies of the New Deal (p. 761-762)

30. Identify the **major criticisms** of the *New Deal*.

Criticism by conservatives	Criticism by liberals

SUMMARY: Use the chapter summary on p. 763 to fill in the blanks.

We have seen how Franklin Delano Roosevelt’s First _____ focused on stimulating _____, providing _____ to the unemployed, and _____ banks and other financial institutions. The Second New Deal was different. Influenced by the persistence of the depression and the growing popularity of _____ Share Our Wealth proposals, Roosevelt promoted social-welfare legislation that provided Americans with _____.

We also explored the impact of the New Deal on various groups of citizens, especially African Americans, women, and _____. Our survey paid particular attention to the lives of the Mexicans, Asians, and _____ who worked in the farms and factories of _____. Because of New Deal assistance, the members of those groups gravitated toward the _____. The party’s _____ of ethnic workers, African Americans, farmers, parts of the middle classes, and white southerners gave _____ and other Democrats a _____ victory in 1936.

Finally, we examined the accomplishments of the New Deal. In 1933, New Deal programs resolved the _____ while preserving _____ institutions. Subsequently, these programs expanded the federal government and, through the _____ system, farm subsidy programs, and _____ projects, launched federal policies that were important to nearly every American. Great _____ and _____ projects sponsored by the _____, the _____ in the West, and the _____ permanently improved the quality of life for the nation’s citizens.

America’s History, Chapter 24, “The World at War, 1937–1945”

Key Concept: 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.

The Road to War

The Rise of Fascism (p. 768-769)

1. List at least 5 characteristics of *fascist governments* such as Germany’s.

2. What similar international actions did *Japan and Italy* take in the 1930s?

3. What 2 actions did *Hitler* take in 1936 in *violation of the Treaty of Versailles*?

War Approaches (p. 769-772)

4. What *legislation* passed by Congress in 1935 imposed an *embargo on selling arms to warring countries* and discouraged Americans from traveling on ships of belligerents?

5. What was the attitude of *American isolationists* about the war that Europe seemed to be heading toward?

6. What *communist-led coalition* advocated American action against fascism in the 1930s?

7. Name the British and French leaders’ failed *strategy of capitulating to Hitler’s demands* in hopes of avoiding war.

8. Summarize the dispute between American *isolationists* and *interventionists* by filling in the table below.

	Isolationism	Interventionism
Point of view / argument		
Main organization		
Prominent individuals		

9. Explain how **FDR helped supply the Allies** in 1939 and in 1941, although the U.S. was still officially neutral.

1939 -

1941 -

The Attack on Pearl Harbor (p. 772-773)

10. What actions did **Roosevelt** order in July 1941 in **response to Japan's aggressive expansion** in Asia?

11. What impact did the **Pearl Harbor** attack have on **American public opinion**?

Organizing for Victory

Financing the War (p. 773-776)

12. By 1943, what fraction of the **American economy** was directly involved in the **war effort**?

How was the **cost** of the war split between **taxes and government borrowing**?

13. How did the practices of the **War Production Board** help create huge, profitable **industrial corporations**?

Mobilizing the American Fighting Force (p. 776-777)

14. To what extent was the **U.S. military segregated** during World War II?

15. List 3 ways **women could serve** in the military during the war.

Workers and the War Effort (p. 777-781)

16. How did joining the **wartime workforce** bring both benefits and limitations for **women**?

17. What was the **"Double V"** campaign?

18. What did FDR's **Executive Order 8802** do?

Politics in Wartime (p. 781)

19. What benefits were provided for veterans by the “*GI Bill of Rights*” passed in 1944?

Life on the Home Front

“For the Duration” (p. 782-783)

20. List 5 *consumer items* that were being *rationed* by 1943.

Migration and the Wartime City (p. 783-787)

21. Approximately how many Americans *moved to another state* during the war years?

Which *state* saw its *population grow by 53%* during the war?

22. Name the episode of *racial conflict in Los Angeles* in June 1943 that pitted white servicemen against Hispanic teenagers.

23. How did the war offer new opportunities for some *gay and lesbian Americans*?

Japanese Removal (p. 787-788)

24. What did FDR’s *Executive Order 9066* do?

Fighting and Winning the War

Wartime Aims and Tensions (p. 788-789)

25. Who were the *Big Three*?

Why was the planned *invasion of Nazi-occupied France* by the British and Americans a source of *tensions* between these leaders?

The War in Europe (p. 789-792)

26. Identify 3 significant *battles* in the *European* theater of the war.

27. What was the *American response* when *Jews* had begun fleeing Europe in the late 1930s?

The War in the Pacific (p. 792-793)

28. Name the 2 *battles in 1942* in which American victories were made possible because American *aircraft carriers* were left unscathed by the Pearl Harbor attack.

The Atomic Bomb and the End of the War (p. 793-795)

29. Summarize President **Truman's rationale** for ordering the **atomic bombing** of Japan.

The Toll of the War (p. 795-797)

30. What were the **total American casualties** (killed and wounded) in World War II?

SUMMARY: Use the chapter summary on p. 797 to fill in the blanks.

The rise of _____ in Germany, Italy, and Japan led to the outbreak of World War II. Initially, the American public _____ U.S. intervention. But by 1940, President _____ was mobilizing support for the military and preparing the country for war. The Japanese attack on _____ in December 1941 brought the nation fully into the conflict. War _____ dramatically expanded the federal government and led to substantial economic growth. It also boosted geographical and _____ as women, rural whites, and southern blacks found employment in new _____ across the country. Government rules assisted both the _____ movement and the African American campaign for _____. However, religious and racial animosity caused the _____ of _____ and the _____ of 112,000 _____.

By 1942, Germany and Japan seemed to be winning the war. But in _____, the _____ took the offensive — with advances by the _____ in _____ and the _____ in the _____ — and by the end of 1944, Allied victory was all but certain. Germany finally surrendered in _____, and Japan surrendered in _____, after the _____ of the Japanese cities _____ and _____. The United States emerged from the war with an undamaged homeland, sole possession of the atomic bomb, and a set of unresolved diplomatic disputes with the Soviet Union that would soon lead to the four-decade-long _____. Federal laws and practices established during the war — the universal _____, a huge _____, and multibillion-dollar budgets, to name but a few — became part of American life. So, too, did the active participation of the United States in international politics and _____, an engagement intensified by the unresolved issues of the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union and the postwar fate of _____ nations.

America's History, Chapter 25, "Cold War America, 1945-1963"

Key Concept: United States policymakers engaged in a Cold War with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.

Key Concept: Cold War policies led to public debates over the power of the federal government and acceptable means for pursuing international and domestic goals while protecting civil liberties.

Containment and a Divided Global Order

Origins of the Cold War (p. 806-807)

1. List the **major decisions** made by the Allied leaders at these **conferences**:

Yalta (Feb. 1945) -

Potsdam (July 1945) -

2. What **metaphor** did Winston Churchill use in a speech in 1946 to describe the **Soviet Union's** increasing **control over the governments of Eastern Europe**?

The Containment Strategy (p. 808-813)

3. What **American diplomat** first recommended a strategy of **containment** in his "**Long Telegram**" of 1946?
4. In announcing the **Truman Doctrine**, what immediate actions did President Truman propose?

What was the **overall principle** asserted in this doctrine?

5. How did the **Marshall Plan** fit into the U.S. strategy to limit communism's gains in Europe?

6. Which city did Stalin **blockade** in June 1948 in protest against the West's intention to create a republic in West Germany?

What was the **American and British response** to the blockade?

7. How did America's participation in *NATO* break a precedent that stretched back to the American Revolution?

What was the *Soviet Union's response* to the formation of NATO?

8. In what way was *NSC-68* a "decisive turning point" in the U.S. approach to the Cold War?

Containment in Asia (p. 813-818)

9. Who won *China's civil war* in 1949?

10. What prompted *American intervention in Korea* starting in 1950??

What was the outcome of the *Korean War*?

Cold War Liberalism

Truman and the End of Reform (p. 818-820)

11. What were the main policies associated with "*Cold War liberalism*?"

12. What *legislation weakening labor unions* was passed by the Republican majority in Congress in 1947?

13. Why was *Truman's victory in the 1948 election* so unexpected?

Red Scare: The Hunt for Communists (p. 820-825)

14. What *program* did Truman create to *investigate federal employees* for "subversive" activities?

15. Starting in 1947, what *industry* was targeted for alleged communist infiltration by the *House Un-American Activities Committee* (HUUAC)?

16. How many *actual communists* in government did *Senator Joseph McCarthy* identify?

The Politics of Cold War Liberalism (p. 825-826)

17. What was the “*New Look*” defense policy of **President Eisenhower**?

Containment in the Postcolonial World

The Cold War and Colonial Independence (p. 826-829)

18. What was meant by the term “*Third World*?”

19. Why did America’s focus on *anticommunism* often conflict with its support for *democracies*?

20. In what country did the *CIA* help *depose a democratically elected ruler* in **1953**?

In **1954**?

21. What was the “*domino theory*?”

In what country was the theory used to justify support for a *French war* to regain control of a *former colony*, then, after 1954, to justify *support* for a *fraudulently elected president*?

22. What *new nation* was established by vote of the UN General Assembly in **1947**?

John F. Kennedy and the Cold War (p. 829-832)

23. Why did voters differ about who won the *presidential debates* in **1960**?

24. What was the goal of the failed “*Bay of Pigs*” *invasion* of Cuba?

25. What structure was built in 1961 and became the “*supreme symbol of the Cold War*?”

26. What was the cause of the *Cuban Missile Crisis* of 1962?

27. List 2 *nonmilitary initiatives* launched by the **Kennedy** administration.

Making a Commitment in Vietnam (p. 832-833)28. What was the “*dilemma of American policy in Vietnam?*”

SUMMARY: Use the chapter summary on p. 833-834 to fill in the blanks.

The _____ began as a conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union over _____ and the fate of post-World War II _____. Early in the conflict, the United States adopted a strategy of _____, which quickly expanded to _____ after China became a communist state under _____. The first effect of that expansion was the _____, after which, under _____, containment of communism became America’s guiding principle across the developing world — often called the _____. Cold War tensions relaxed in the late 1950s but erupted again under _____ with the _____, the building of the _____, and major increases in American military assistance to _____. Cold War imperatives between 1945 and the early 1960s meant a major _____, a massive _____, and unprecedented entanglements across the globe.

On the domestic front, _____ started out with high hopes for an _____, only to be confounded by _____ and the competing demands of the Cold War. The greatest Cold War-inspired development was a climate of _____ over internal subversion by _____ that gave rise to _____. Truman’s successor, _____, brought the _____ back into power. Although personally conservative, Eisenhower actually proved a _____ in disguise. When Eisenhower left office and _____ became president, it seemed that a _____ prevailed, with old-fashioned, laissez-faire _____ mostly _____ in American political life.