

Mr. Peters' Cray-Cray Test Review Packet

Historical Period 7 – Imperialism to World War II (1890-1945)

An increasingly pluralistic United States faced profound domestic and global challenges, debated the proper degree of government activism, and sought to define its international role.

Key Concepts 7.1., 7.2, and 7.3

- ✓ Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.
- ✓ The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an urban, industrial economy led by large companies.
- ✓ In the Progressive Era of the early 20th century, Progressives responded to political corruption, economic instability, and social concerns by calling for greater government action and other political and social measures.
- ✓ During the 1930s, policymakers responded to the mass unemployment and social upheavals of the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state, redefining the goals and ideas of modern American liberalism.
- ✓ Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.
- ✓ Popular culture grew in influence in U.S. society, even as debates increased over the effects of culture on public values, morals, and American national identity.
- ✓ Economic pressures, global events, and political developments caused sharp variations in the numbers, sources, and experiences of both international and internal migrants.
- ✓ Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation's proper role in the world.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.
- ✓ 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.

Economic Developments during the Early 1900s

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. By 1920, a majority of the U.S. population lived in urban centers, which offered new economic opportunities for women, international migrants, and internal migrants. Episodes of credit and market instability in the early 20th century, in particular the Great Depression, led to calls for a stronger financial regulatory system.

Wright Brothers, 1903 - Inventors who built and flew the first successful airplane.

Model T Ford introduced, 1908 - The Model T was a popular and inexpensive automobile sold by Henry Ford from 1908 to 1927. Ford's mass production of the Model T brought dramatic changes to the American culture and economy.

Charles Lindbergh, 1927 - American aviator whose solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927 showed the possibilities of the airplane and made him an international hero.

Assembly Line - An assembly line is a manufacturing process (most of the time called a progressive assembly) in which parts (usually interchangeable parts) are added as the semi-finished assembly moves from workstation to workstation where the parts are added in sequence until the final assembly is produced

The Progressive Era, 1901-1917

Some Progressive Era journalists attacked what they saw as political corruption, social injustice, and economic inequality, while reformers, often from the middle and upper classes and including many women, worked to effect social changes in cities and among immigrant populations. On the national level, Progressives sought federal legislation that they believed would effectively regulate the economy, expand democracy, and generate moral reform. Progressive amendments to the Constitution dealt with issues such as prohibition and woman suffrage. Preservationists and conservationists both supported the establishment of national parks while advocating different government responses to the overuse of natural resources. The Progressives were

divided over many issues. Some Progressives supported Southern segregation, while others ignored its presence. Some Progressives advocated expanding popular participation in government, while others called for greater reliance on professional and technical experts to make government more efficient. Progressives also disagreed about immigration restriction.

Northern Securities Company, 1904 - Railroad monopoly dissolved by President Theodore Roosevelt, who used the previously ineffective Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 to empower the government to break up monopolies.

Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906 - Law that made it illegal to sell impure or improperly labeled food and drugs.

Meat Inspection Act, 1906 - Law that required federal inspection of meatpacking.

Election of 1912 - Three-way presidential race between Taft (Republican), Roosevelt (Progressive Bull Moose), and Wilson (Democrat). Due to a split in the Republican Party (Taft vs. Roosevelt), Wilson won the election. The Socialist Party candidate, Eugene Debs, won over a million votes.

Underwood Tariff, 1913 - Law that substantially reduced tariffs and made up for lost revenue by providing for a graduated income tax.

Federal Reserve Act, 1913 - Law that established a system of 12 federal banks and a Federal Reserve Board that would set interest rates and regulate the money supply.

Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914 - Law that made business monopolies illegal. Labor unions and farmers' organizations were exempt from the law.

Progressive Era, 1901-1917 - An era of government reform in which the U.S. established a system of "regulated capitalism." The Progressive era began when Theodore Roosevelt became president after the assassination of William McKinley. The era ended after the U.S. entered World War I.

Muckrakers - Progressive Era journalists who wrote articles exposing corruption in government and industry. Significant muckrakers included Jacob Riis (slum conditions), Ida Tarbell (standard oil), Lincoln Steffens (city government), and Upton Sinclair (meat packing).

Square Deal - President Theodore Roosevelt's progressive program to be fair to all interests: business, labor, and consumers

New Nationalism - Teddy Roosevelt's 1912 campaign proposal to empower big government to regulate big business.

New Freedom - Woodrow Wilson's 1912 campaign proposal to break up monopolies and restore competition as a way of regulating business.

Progressive Amendments - Constitutional amendments ratified between 1913 and 1920 providing for a federal income tax (16th), the direct election of U.S. senators (17th), prohibition of alcohol (18th), and women's suffrage (19th).

U.S. Foreign Policy during the Late 1800s and Early 1900s

Imperialists cited economic opportunities, racial theories, competition with European empires, and the perception in the 1890s that the Western frontier was "closed" to argue that Americans were destined to expand their culture and institutions to peoples around the globe. Anti-imperialists cited principles of self-determination and invoked both racial theories and the U.S. foreign policy tradition of isolationism to argue that the U.S. should not extend its territory overseas. The American victory in the Spanish–American War led to the U.S. acquisition of island territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific, an increase in involvement in Asia, and the suppression of a nationalist movement in the Philippines.

Closing of the Frontier, 1890 - The U.S. Census showed that so many pockets of settled area in the United States and its territories that a frontier line could no longer be said to exist. The closing of the frontier was one of the reasons some Americans felt they should expand their culture and norms to other nations.

Filipino Rebellion, 1899-1902 - Unsuccessful rebellion for the independence of the Philippines from U.S. control.

Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903 - Treaty with Panama that made Panama a U.S. protectorate and granted U.S. sovereignty

over a 10-mile wide Canal Zone.

Roosevelt Corollary, 1904 - President Theodore Roosevelt's extension of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. Roosevelt proclaimed the right of the U.S. to be the "policeman" of the western hemisphere. Led to U.S. "gunboat" diplomacy.

Pancho Villa's Raid, 1916 - Mexican bandits and revolutionaries led by Pancho Villa raided Columbus, NM, prompting the U.S. government to send troops into Mexico in an attempt to capture Villa. (In 1914 the U.S. had occupied the Mexican city of Veracruz for six months.)

Alfred Thayer Mahan - Naval officer who believed a strong navy was necessary for asserting global power and protecting overseas interests and. His ideas had an enormous impact on shaping U.S. military and foreign policy in the 1890s.

Queen Liliuokalani - Last Queen of Hawaii, she surrendered "to the superior force of the United States" in 1893. After she was overthrown as Queen, Hawaii became a U.S. protectorate.

Yellow Journalism - Newspaper practice of sensationalizing the news to sell more papers. Associated with the newspapers of Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, newspapers that helped push the United States into war with Spain.

U.S.S. Maine - U.S. Navy ship that sank in Havana Harbor in 1898. The American newspapers blamed the sinking of the Maine on the Spanish, leading to war with Spain.

Dollar Diplomacy - of the United States—particularly during President William Howard Taft's term— was a form of American foreign policy to further its aims in Latin America and East Asia through use of its economic power by guaranteeing loans made to foreign countries.

World War I, 1914-1918

After initial neutrality in World War I, the nation entered the conflict, departing from the U.S. foreign policy tradition of noninvolvement in European affairs, in response to Woodrow Wilson's call for the defense of humanitarian and democratic principles. Although the American Expeditionary Forces played a relatively limited role in combat, the U.S.'s entry helped to tip the balance of the conflict in favor of the Allies. Despite Wilson's deep involvement in postwar negotiations, the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Treaty of Versailles or join the League of Nations.

US. Enters World War I, 1917 - After war broke out in Europe in 1914, the U.S. proclaimed neutrality. With neutrality becoming increasingly difficult, especially after Germany began sinking U.S. ships, the U.S. declared war on Germany in April 1917. The war ended in November 1918.

Fourteen Points, 1918 - In a program for maintaining peace after World War I, President Wilson introduced his Fourteen Points to Congress calling for arms reduction, national self-determination, and a League of Nations (a world organization that would promote peace and international cooperation).

Treaty of Versailles, 1919 - Although the Treaty of Versailles, signed after World War I, imposed harsh treatment on Germany, it also included President Wilson's idea for a League of Nations. The U.S. Senate twice rejected the Treaty of Versailles and U.S. entry into the League of Nations.

American Expeditionary Force (AEF) - United States Armed Forces sent to Europe during World War I. Led by General John J. Pershing.

Postwar Red Scare

Official restrictions on freedom of speech grew during World War I, as increased anxiety about radicalism led to a Red Scare and attacks on labor activism and immigrant culture.

Espionage Act of 1917 and Sedition Act of 1918 - Made it illegal to encourage disloyalty to the U.S. or to criticize the government in writing.

Schenck v. United States, 1919 - Supreme Court case that declared First Amendment rights could be suspended under the Espionage Act of 1917, as long as there was a "clear and present danger" to the United States.

Palmer Raids, 1919-1920 - In raids led by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, the U.S. government searched for political radicals and deported foreign born political activists.

Sacco and Vanzetti, 1927 - Two Italian anarchists convicted in 1921 of a murder and theft in Braintree, Massachusetts. In spite of public protests about their innocence, Sacco and Vanzetti were executed in 1927.

Immigration and Domestic Migration during the Early 1900s

Immigration from Europe reached its peak in the years before World War I. During and after World War I, nativist campaigns against some ethnic groups led to the passage of quotas that restricted immigration, particularly from southern and eastern Europe, and increased barriers to Asian immigration. The increased demand for war production and labor during World War I and World War II and the economic difficulties of the 1930s led many Americans to migrate to urban centers in search of economic opportunities. In a Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.

Gentleman's Agreement, 1907 - was an informal agreement between the United States and the Empire of Japan whereby the United States of America would not impose restriction on Japanese immigration, and Japan would not allow further immigration to the U.S. The goal was to reduce tensions between the two powerful Pacific nations. The agreement was never ratified by Congress, and was ended by the Immigration Act of 1924.

National Origins Act, 1924 - Law establishing quotas based on nationality for immigration to the U.S. The law limited immigration from southern and eastern Europe, permitting larger numbers of immigrants from northern and western Europe.

Great Migration of African Americans - was the movement of 6 million African-Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1910 and 1970.

Immigration from Mexico and Latin America

Migration to the United States from Mexico and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased, in spite of contradictory government policies toward Mexican immigration.

Mexican Repatriation, 1929-1939 - At a time when more Americans emigrated from the U.S. than to it, the U.S. government sponsored a Mexican Repatriation program encouraging Mexicans to voluntarily move to Mexico. Thousands were deported against their will.

Bracero Program, 1942 - Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico allowing importation of temporary contract workers from Mexico to the United States.

Luisa Moreno - Social activist who unionized workers, led strikes, and created the first national Latino civil rights assembly in 1939. In 1950 she was deported to Guatemala, the nation of her birth.

American Culture during the Early 1900s

New forms of mass media, such as radio and cinema, contributed to the spread of national culture as well as greater awareness of regional cultures. Migration gave rise to new forms of art and literature that expressed ethnic and regional identities, such the Harlem Renaissance movement.

KDKA in Pittsburgh, 1920 - It is considered the world's first commercial radio station

The Jazz Singer, 1927 - is a 1927 American musical film. The first feature-length motion picture with synchronized dialogue sequences, its release heralded the commercial ascendance of the "talkies" and the decline of the silent film era.

Harlem Renaissance -Literary & artistic movement in the 1920s, which black writers & artists described African American life.

Jazz - Uniquely American style of music developed in the early 1900s. As a product of primarily African American communities, jazz was characterized by improvisation and syncopation.

Jelly Roll Morton - Jazz piano player who began his career in New Orleans. Sometimes called the "Father of Jazz."

Louis Armstrong - Jazz trumpet player and singer from New Orleans who played a pivotal role in popularizing jazz.

Ashcan School- New York artists of the early 1900s who focused on urban life.

Edward Hopper - Painter whose depiction of urban scenes showed life in modern America.

Political and Cultural Conflict during the 1920s

In the 1920s, cultural and political controversies emerged as Americans debated gender roles, modernism, science, religion, and issues related to race and immigration.

Ku Klan Klan's March on Washington, 1925 - The KKK, claiming 5 million members, led a march of over 50,000 people in Washington, D.C., demanding laws against immigration. (The Klan also opposed Catholics, blacks, and Jews).

The Scopes Trial (Fundamentalism vs Modernism) - formally known as *The State of Tennessee v. John Thomas Scopes* and commonly referred to as the *Scopes Monkey Trial*, was an American legal case in 1925 in which a substitute high school teacher, John Scopes, was accused of violating Tennessee's Butler Act, which made it unlawful to teach human evolution in any state-funded school.

Prohibition - Nationwide ban on the sale, production, and importation of alcohol that remained in place from 1920 to 1933. Prohibition caused deep division in the United States between those who supported the ban (drys) and those who opposed the ban (wets).

The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1945

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. Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive efforts to change the American economic system, while conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal's scope. 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.

Stock Market Crash, 1929 - A plummeting of stock prices on Wall Street that signaled the beginning of a ten-year depression affecting all industrial societies in the western world.

Great Depression, 1929-1941 - Period of high unemployment and widespread business failure. The Depression was caused by an economic system that was out of balance with too much supply and not enough demand.

Smoot-Hawley Tariff, 1930 - The highest U.S. tariff rates in 100 years. The high rates led to a tariff war with other nations that worsened the international depression and cut American exports and imports by more than half.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932 - President Herbert Hoover's plan for economic recovery through emergency financing for banks, life insurance companies, and railroads.

Bonus March, 1932 - Unemployed veterans from World War I marched to Washington, DC, demanding the payment of bonuses promised to them at a later date (1945). Congress didn't pass the Bonus Bill, and President Hoover ordered the U.S. army to break up their encampment. Tanks and tear gas were used to destroy the veterans' camps.

Glass-Steagall Act, 1933 - Law that forbade commercial banks from engaging in excessive speculation. Established the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 1933 - Government agency created by President Roosevelt that regulates banks and insures bank deposits

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), 1934 - Agency of the federal government that regulates financial markets and investment companies

Wagner Act, 1935 - Also known as the National Labor Relations Act, this law protected workers' rights to organize into labor unions and engage in collective bargaining. The law also created the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), providing for government investigation of unfair labor practices.

Social Security Act, 1935 - Provided federal financial assistance to the problems of old age and unemployment. Social Security

also provided benefits to widows and fatherless children.

Court-Packing Plan, 1937 - After the Supreme Court declared New Deal programs unconstitutional in such cases as *Schechter v. United States (1935)* and *Butler v. United States (1936)*, President Roosevelt unsuccessfully attempted to add new members to the Supreme Court.

Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1938 - Labor organization led by John L. Lewis that was created from a group of powerful unions that left the American Federation of Labor in an attempt to unionize unskilled industrial.

Roosevelt's New Deal, 1933-1945 - Franklin Roosevelt's plan for getting out of the Depression, involving increased federal action to provide economic relief, recovery, and reform.

New Deal Programs to Stimulate Economic Activity - AAA, CCC, NIRA, REA, SEC, TVA, PWA, WPA, NRA, Federal Writer's Project

Roosevelt Recession, 1938

A period in which the American economy stalled after several years of recovery. The recession was most likely caused by cuts in government spending introduced by Roosevelt in 1937.

New Deal Democratic Coalition - The alignment of interest groups and voting blocs that supported the New Deal and voted for Democratic presidential candidates from 1932 until approximately 1968, making the Democratic Party the majority party during that period.

Huey Long - Louisiana governor and U.S. senator who supported a redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor. Long, whom FDR feared politically, was assassinated in 1935.

Charles Coughlin - Roman Catholic priest who used his radio program to attack FDR. Known for his antisemitism and support of fascism.

U.S. Foreign Policy during the 1920s and 1930s

In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism. In the 1930s, while many Americans were concerned about the rise of fascism and totalitarianism, most opposed taking military action against the aggression of Nazi Germany and Japan until the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor drew the United States into World War II.

Washington Naval Conference, 1921-1922 - International conference held in Washington, D.C., that produced agreements limiting naval armaments for the nations of the world.

Stimson Doctrine, 1932 - Policy of the U.S. government toward Japan that stated the U.S. government would not recognize territorial changes made through force. (Japan had seized Manchuria from China.)

Neutrality Acts, 1935-1939 - A series of laws making it illegal for Americans to get involved with nations at war. The laws, making no distinction aggressors and victims, were repealed after Germany invaded Poland in 1939, beginning World War II.

Atlantic Charter, 1941 - Joint statement issued by Roosevelt and Churchill stating American and British postwar aims of international economic and political cooperation.

Pearl Harbor, 1941 - U.S. naval base in Hawaii that was attacked by the Japanese bringing the U.S. into World War II.

Good Neighbor Policy - Foreign policy of the Franklin Roosevelt administration stating that the U.S. would not intervene in Latin American nor interfere in the domestic affairs of Latin American nations. This policy intended to end Theodore Roosevelt's dollar diplomacy and William H. Taft's dollar diplomacy.

World War II, 1939-1945

Americans viewed World War II as a fight for the survival of freedom and democracy against fascist and militarist ideologies. This

perspective was later reinforced by revelations about Japanese wartime atrocities, Nazi concentration camps, and the Holocaust. The mass mobilization of American society helped end the Great Depression, and the country's strong industrial base played a pivotal role in winning the war. The United States and its allies achieved military victory through Allied cooperation, technological and scientific advances, the contributions of servicemen and women, and campaigns such as Pacific "island-hopping" and the D-Day invasion. The use of atomic bombs hastened the end of the war and sparked debates about the morality of using atomic weapons.

Manhattan Project, 1942 - Top-secret program of the U.S. government to develop an atomic bomb.

Invasion of Normandy (D-Day), 1944 - Allied invasion of Europe led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Over a million troops (the largest invasion force in history) stormed the beaches at Normandy and began the process of re-taking France. The turning point of World War II.

Yalta Conference, 1945 - Meeting between Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin to discuss the final defeat of the Axis powers and the problems of postwar occupation. Stalin agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe after the war. Stalin also agreed to assist the U.S. in its war against Japan.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945 - Japanese cities hit with atomic bombs dropped by the U.S., ending World War II.

Women and Minorities during World War II

Mobilization and military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war's duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation. Wartime experiences also generated challenges to civil liberties, such as the internment of Japanese Americans.

Congress of Racial Equality, 1942 - Civil Rights Organization created in World War II that committed itself to using nonviolent techniques to end racial segregation.

Japanese-American Internment, 1942 - Under Executive Order #9066, FDR authorized the removal of "enemy aliens" from military areas. Over 110,000 Japanese Americans living in the western U.S. were moved to internment camps, although those living in Hawaii were not put into camps.

Zoot Suit Riots, 1943 - Several thousand off-duty Mexican American soldiers and sailors, joined by hundreds of local white civilians, rampaged through downtown Los Angeles streets, assaulting Hispanics, blacks, and Filipinos

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World War II and American Power

The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and postwar peace settlements, allowed the United States to emerge from the war as the most powerful nation on earth.

Historical Period 8: Imperialism to World War II (1890-1945)

Progressivism: An Overview

- In 1912, a new party emerged on the political scene, calling themselves the **Progressives**. The formation of the party was actually the culmination of a series of reform movements that began in the 1890s.
- Some general **CAUSES** of Progressivism:
 - *The 1890s* – In the 1890s, all the tensions built up during industrialization broke loose in the **Panic of 1893** with a series of labor problems, political issues, and foreign entanglements.
 - *Capitalism OUT OF CONTROL* – Partially b/c of the depression, many people started to realize that capitalism needed just a bit of restraint because of its monopolistic tendencies and rampant destruction of natural resources
 - *Cities* – Disease, poverty and crime were often rampant.
 - *Immigration and the rise of a new socio-economic elite* – This made people nervous.
- The bottom line of Progressivism was this: **SOCIETY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INDIVIDUALS AND SHOULD HELP THEM** (as opposed to Gilded Age and the idea for every-man-for-himself Social Darwinism). This manifested itself through a desire to:

- *End Abuses of Power* – Trust-busting, consumers' rights, good government.
- *Build New Institutions* – Schools, hospitals
- *Be Efficient*
- *Achieve Perfection*

Politics in the Progressive Era

- Party loyalty and voter turnout declined as politics opened to new interest groups, each of which had their own agendas. These organizations included: professional groups, women's organizations, issue-oriented groups, civic clubs, and minority groups. So, politics became more fragmented and issue-driven.
- Politics became more open to foreign models/ideas and reform took on a far more urban orientation, as opposed to the Populist movement that culminated in the 1896 election. This was partially due to the leadership of the new middle class [professionals], who lived in the cities.
- Another novelty was **Muckraking Journalism**. Books to know: **Steffen's** *The Shame of the Cities* (1904), **Upton Sinclair's** *The Jungle* (1906), **Ida Tarbell** [Standard Oil], **Thomas Nast's** political cartoons, etc.
- Then there was the movement towards more direct participation in government, which, it was hoped, would control corruption. Progressives wanted: the **initiative**, the **referendum**, and the **recall**.
- One thing to remember – not everyone in the PE was actually a Progressive. Plenty of people opposed them, such as Socialists, business leaders, and anti-government interference people.

Governmental and Legislative Reform

- Progressives especially saw the government as a tool that would ensure social justice and act against inefficiency and exploitation, but first they felt they had to eliminate corruption.
- City reformation began in **1901**, when a **hurricane** ripped through Texas destroying many cities including **Galveston**. The city formed commissions systems to rebuild the town and elected honest reform mayors to head them, kicking out the old bosses. This led to the elimination of almost all of the city bosses.
- State reformation began in Wisconsin. Governor **Robert La Follette** installed a major reform program with direct primaries, fairer taxes, RRD regulation, and commissions staffed by experts. This crusade worked to some extent throughout the country – by 1916, all but 3 states had the initiative, referendum and recall.
- When it came to labor regulation legislation was much more effective because both reformers and bosses supported it. States passed laws protecting public health and safety (police), supporting factory inspection, requiring accident compensation, and banning child labor.
- Reforms were also being made at the national level at this time. The **16th Amendment** started the poll tax; the **17th Amendment** gave the people direct election of senators; the **19th Amendment** gave women the right to vote. More controversial reforms included drinking habits [Anti-Saloon League (1893)], which resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment outlawing the sale of liquor, and prostitution ("white slavery"), which resulted in the passage of the Mann Act (1910), which prohibited transportation of a woman for immoral purposes across state lines.

New Philosophies in the Progressive Era

- Changes in society prompted a multitude of new ideas during the Progressive Era, including:
 - *Education* – For the first time, educators were faced w/ masses of children going to school full time. Schools began to expand their curriculums – still, women/blacks were left out of educational opportunities. Person to know: philosopher **John Dewey** [*The School and Society* (1899), *Democracy and Education* (1916)]
 - *Law* – A new legal philosophy, led by **Roscoe Pound**, held that social reality should influence legal thinking – i.e. the law should reflect society's needs and work from experience [gathering scientific data]. Of course, this methodology met opposition in the old *laissez-faire* judges, who struck down public safety regulations in cases like *Lochner v. NY* (1905). But some were also upheld, like the decision in *Holden v. Hardy* (1898).
 - *Social Science* – Similar to changes in law, new scholars began to argue that economic relationships depended on social conditions. Progressive historians [**Frederick Jackson Turner**, **Charles A. Beard**] also emphasized the flexibility of the Constitution – it has to serve each age in its own way.
 - *Public Health* – New organizations, like the **National Consumers League** joined scientists to combat workplace hazards, help female workers, and urge for food safety regulations.
 - *Eugenics* – Because of Darwin, some people [**Francis Galton**] came up w/the idea that society had an obligation to prevent "defective" people from reproducing. This resulted in laws in some states allowing sterilization of criminals and the mentally ill. This thinking received a boost in *The Passing of the Great Race* (1916) by Madison Grant, which held that immigrants were threatening the superior Nordic race.
- MOST IMPORTANTLY, though, was the **Social Gospel** – Underlying all Progressive actions was the idea that people have an obligation to help improve society. This idea was rooted in religion, and in the previous evangelical reform movement philosophies.

Challenges to Racial/Sexual Discrimination

- Progressives ignored most minorities, but they found their own leaders willing to challenge inequality. By 1900, blacks in the South faced constant segregation via Jim Crow laws, discrimination, and violence. This held true, to a lesser degree, even when they moved north.
- There were two main leaders/responses to the problem faced by blacks:
 - **Booker T. Washington** [rural] – Through “Self-Help” [hard work leading to economic success], Washington felt that blacks could *eventually* acquire social and political rights. For the time being, however, he felt that they should compromise with whites – though he did not feel blacks were inferior, he still endorsed a separate-but-equal policy. But his views, as presented in the **Atlanta Exposition** (1895), encountered opposition from more radical elements.
 - **WEB Du Bois** [urban] – In response to Washington, Du Bois felt that blacks should not have to tolerate white domination and should immediately fight for their social and political rights. Du Bois met with supporters at the **Niagara Conference** and, in 1909, he joined white liberals to form the NAACP, which advocated an end to discrimination.
- American Indians attempted to form the Society of American Indians (SAI), but it didn’t work out as a governing body because racial pride gave way to tribal pride, not unity.
- The Woman’s Movement heralded an important shift in ideas to the new idea that women needed equality and independence. The latter idea, which arose around 1910, was known as *feminism*. With feminism came the idea of sex rights and birth control as proposed by leader **Margaret Sanger**, who formed the American Birth Control League and managed to make the issue part of public debate. Suffrage, led by **Harriot Blatch**, was the most widely known movement. Feminists argued that women needed the vote as political leverage to get better working conditions [all women worked, she argued, whether paid/unpaid]. They also argued that their voting would bring better ethics to politics. The suffragists achieved successes through writing letters, NAWSA articles, marches of the **National Woman’s Party [Alice Paul]** and, most of all, women’s roles in WWI. As a result, the **19th Amendment** was finally passed in 1920.

Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt and the Revival of the Presidency

- After the assassination of McKinley in **September 1901**, young **Theodore Roosevelt** was sent into the White House. Roosevelt supported regulatory legislation, obsessed over “manliness,” and was a brilliant rhetorician and publicity monger.
- Issues addressed by TR:
 - *Trust-Busting* – TR agreed w/Progressives that the new era needed a bigger, stronger national government that would act as an umpire in the big business game, deciding which business were okay and which weren’t. TR wasn’t as big a “trust-buster” as he claimed and only attacked “bad” trusts [he even instructed his **Bureau of Corporations** to assist in some forms of expansion], he did use the Justice Dept. to prosecute trusts that were exploiting the public, like the *Northern Securities* case (1904).
 - *Regulatory Legislation* – TR also supported regulatory legislation, like the **Hepburn Act** (1906), which gave the ICC more authority to set railroad rates. Also, TR investigated the meat industry [**Upton Sinclair’s The Jungle**] and subsequently supported the **Meat Inspection Act** (1906) and the **Food and Drug Act** (1906). In both areas, however, TR compromised rather than risk not gaining anything.
 - *Labor* – With regards to labor, TR generally favored investigation and arbitration. In the **United Mine Workers Strike** (1902), he raised public opinion in favor of the miners and threatened to use troops to reopen the mines to force arbitration by a commission, which eventually raised wages, reduced hours and required dealing with grievances [but didn’t require recognition of the union]. With labor, TR felt only some organizations were legitimate, and wished to keep control.
 - *Conservation* – TR made huge changes in federal policy towards resources by keeping land in the public domain and supporting the **Newlands Reclamation Act** (1902), which controlled sales of irrigated land in the West. He increased national forests and created the **US Forest Service** with **Gifford Pinchot**, who advocated scientific management to prevent overuse.
- Then came the **Panic of 1907**, which forced TR into a compromise with JP Morgan – in return for convincing financiers to stop dropping stocks, TR approved a deal for US steel to get a smaller company. But, during his last year in office, TR went against business again, and supported heavier taxation of the rich and stronger business regulation.

The Election of 1908 and Taft’s Presidency

- Instead of running again, Teddy supported **William Howard Taft** for the **Presidential Election of 1908**. Because of TR’s popularity, Taft won, but landed in a difficult situation.
- First, Taft moved to cut tariffs, but was blocked by Progressives, who felt the tariff benefited special interests. So, the

- cuts were restored in the **Payne-Aldrich Tariff** (1909), which *also* angered Progressives.
- Then, when a group of Progressives challenged the conservative speaker who controlled the legislative progress, Taft first supported, and later abandoned, them. He did, however, enlarge the Rules Committee, and therefore help the Progressives – but he angered them even more by firing conservationist Pinchot.
- Taft busted more trusts, signed the **Mann-Elkins Act** (1910), which helped the ICC powers and supported labor reforms, and had the **Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments** passed. But because he was cautious and wasn't good at sucking up to people and the press, he didn't get a good reputation.

The Election of 1912 and Wilson's Presidency

- When TR got back from Africa, he realized that his party had split into the **National Progressive Republican League** [La Follette] and the side that stayed loyal to Taft. Disappointed, he began speaking out, and eventually organized the **Bull Moose Party** [from the Progressives] when La Follette got sick.
- Given that the Republicans had split, the Democrats knew they had a sure win, so they took their time and finally picked **Woodrow Wilson**, who won the election. Wilson and TR had two competing visions for the country, as follows:
 - TR [New Nationalism] - a new era where the government coordinates and regulates the economy. Big business can stay, but they must protect people through commissions of experts that will serve the interests of consumers.
 - Wilson [New Freedom] – concentrated economic power replaced with competition. We won't go back to *laissez-faire*, though; we'll keep regulating it with no cooperation between business and government. (Based on **Louis Brandeis**)
- Actually, though, the philosophies were very similar: both supported equality of opportunity, conservation, fair wages, social improvement for all, and a strong involved government.
- So how was Wilson as President? Issues he dealt with included...
 - *Anti-Trust Continued* – Well, given that mergers had proceeded so far, he ended up settling with expanding government regulation w/the **Clayton Anti-Trust Act** (1914), which outlawed monopolistic practices, and a bill creating the **Federal Trade Commission** (1914), which could investigate companies and order them to stop unfair trade tactics.
 - *Banking Regulation* – The **Federal Reserve Act** (1913) established another national bank and district banks [regulated by the **Federal Reserve Board**] that would lend \$ to member banks at rates that could be adjusted to increase/decrease the \$ in circulation – loosen/tighten credit. Right before the war he also passed the **Federal Farm Loan Act**, which allowed \$ to be lent at moderate interest to farmers.
 - *Tariffs* – The **Underwood Tariff** (1913) encouraged imports [to help consumers] and instituted a graduated income tax on residents.
- *Labor* – The **Adamson Act** mandated an eight-hour-workday and overtime pay for railroad workers; Wilson also regulated child labor and provided workers' compensation.

World War I

Missionary Diplomacy – Wilson denounced Dollar Diplomacy as a foreign policy. Insisted that the U.S. deal with Latin American countries "upon terms of equality and honor." Mexico was a prime example.

- Francisco Madero, a progressive advocate of Democracy, was violently overthrown by Huerta.
- Wilson would not recognize the new government. Mexico-US relations deteriorate.

The Outbreak of War and American Neutrality

Start of war contributed to the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by the Black Hand, June 28, 1914. Due to his assassination, defensive alliances were invoked, which brought the countries of Europe to war. **Triple Alliance (The Central Powers)** -- Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy **Triple Entente (The Allies)** -- Great Britain, France, Russia; the US entered the war later

- Wilson began by issuing a proclamation of neutrality. But the country was not neutral for several reasons:
 - People took sides according to their origins
 - The US and Britain had trading/banking links
 - Wilson also favored Britain because of a similarity of principles. **Wilsonianism** consisted of traditional American ideals [democracy, Open Door], internationalism, and American exceptionalism

Wilson's Decision for War

- Incidents involving the US as the result of the war:
 - German policy of unrestricted submarine warfare; u-boats would attack any ship approaching Britain
 - **Lusitania incident** – In May 1915 the British passenger liner *Lusitania* was sunk by a German u-boat, killing 128 Americans.
 - **Sussex incident** – Another U-boat attack against the French freighter led Wilson to threaten Germany with the

- severance of diplomatic relations. Germany decreed the **Sussex Pledge**, which stated that U-boats would not sink ships without warning
- the **Zimmerman Note**, a telegram from Germany that asked Mexico to join an alliance against the US in exchange for help recovering territories lost in the Mexican-American war.
- Anti-war groups included the: **Woman's Peace Party** and the Socialist party, led by **Eugene Debs**.
- **Election of 1916** – Wilson promised to keep out of the conflict; he won the election. But with the accumulating atrocities, Wilson considered taking action.
- Wilson first asked for “armed neutrality,” but it failed in Congress. After naming US grievances:
 - violation of freedom of the seas
 - disruption of commerce
 - the Mexico deal Wilson finally got his declaration of war passed. The US entered WWI on **April 6**.

Winning the War

- War Acts -- **National Defense Act of 1916**, **Navy Act of 1916** (provided for the largest naval expansion in US history), the **Selective Service Act** (required all males between 21 and 30 to register)
- Most draftees were white; some African Americans signed up, but were assigned to segregated units. Native Americans joined as well. The US army, also known as the **AEF**, or **American Expeditionary Force**, was led by General **John J. Pershing**.
- Americans managed to turn the tide against the Germans after the Allied victory in July 1918 at the **Second Battle of the Marne**, which was followed by an Allied offense that forced Germany into an armistice on **November 11, 1918**.

America on the Home Front: Economic Change

- Several important economic developments resulted from WWI war production, as followed:
 - **War Industries Board**, worked closely with corporations, business grew due to the suspension of antitrust laws; headed by **Bernard Baruch**, the WIB coordinated the national economy by making purchases, allocating supplies, and fixing prices. It also ordered the standardization of goods.
 - **Food Administration** – Led by **Herbert Hoover**, it had voluntary programs like the “victory gardens,” and set prices and regulated distribution.
 - **RRD Administration & Fuel Administration** – Regulated their respective industries; fuel administration rationed gasoline.
- Farmers and Industry – War production allowed farmers to get mechanized (due to high demand and high prices), which led to growth.
- Inflation – Increased buying, liberal credit policies, and the setting of prices on raw materials rather than on finished products led to skyrocketing prices.
- New Tax Policies – To pay for the war, the government issued some new policies:
 - **1) Revenue Act of 1916** -- raised tax on high incomes and corporate profits, added tax on large estates, and increased the tax on munitions manufacturers
 - **2) War Revenue Act of 1917** -- more income and corporate taxes.
 - **3) Liberty Bonds** – mandatory bonds purchased by Americans to aid the war effort.
- Unemployment vanished/wages increased; people rushed into the cities & into manufacturing jobs. Strikes were strongly discouraged, & the **National War Labor Board** was established in 1918 to coordinate management & unions.
- The Time of Opportunity -- Women temporarily took over many male-dominated professions. After the war, however, women were displaced back into the home. Opportunities also appeared for blacks, and blacks rushed into the cities to take advantage of them; resulted in race riots through the “Red Summer” of 1919.

America on the Home Front: Civil Liberties

- The government also instituted control on speech, and the limiting of civil liberties. Anyone who refused to support the war faced repression from the government:
 - **Committee on Public Information** – Headed by Progressive journalist **George Creel**; made war propaganda through posters, films, pamphlets, speeches.
 - **Espionage Act of 1917** – forbade “false statements” against the draft or the military, and banned anti-war mail.
 - **Sedition Act of 1918** – made it illegal to obstruct the sale of war bonds and to use negative language towards the government, Constitution, flag, or uniform.
 - **Imprisonment of Socialists** – As a result of the new acts, IWW members and Socialists faced problems. **Eugene V. Debs**, the leader of the Socialist Party, was arrested for speaking about the freedom to criticize the government.
- Fighting for free speech –
 - **Roger Baldwin** founded the **Civil Liberties Bureau** to defend people accused under the acts and redefined free

- speech as something separate from the identity of the speaker.
- *Schenck v. US (1919)* -- **Holmes** upheld the Espionage Act by using the “clear and present” danger clause; during times of war/national security, free speech should be restricted

The American Reaction to the Bolshevik Revolution: Labor Strikes and the Red Scare

- Americans oppressed radicals following the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917; they worried about Bolshevism in the country, and resented Russia.
- At home, unemployment and the post-war recession contributed to anti-radical sentiment as well. In 1919, a series of labor strikes and an incident with mail bombs on May 1 led to the **Red Scare**. Hurt labor unions.
- **Palmer Raids** - Attorney general **A. Mitchell Palmer**, who was appointed as head of the Radical Division of the Dept. of Justice and founder of the **American Legion**, in chasing down communists. Government agents broke in to meeting halls and homes without warrants and arrested lots of people.

The End of World War I

- The **Treaty of Versailles of 1919**, a treaty signed between Germany and the Allies, officially ended the Great War. Determined by the **Big Four** (Vittorio Orlando of Italy, David L. George of England, Georges Clemenceau of France, and Woodrow Wilson), they blamed Germany for causing the war, stripped of her colonies, and forced them to pay **reparations** (payment of damages sustained by the victorious nation). It also created the **League of Nations**, a group of nations that would gather to discuss international relations and conflicts, arbitrate conflicts, and prevent wars, though it had no power to enforce their decisions. The League of Nations was one of the four points of Wilson’s **Fourteen Points** that was included in the treaty; another point allowed for **self-determination** in countries, a policy where the people choose their own government.
- Some of the US senators did not approve the Treaty, or the League of Nations. The **Reservationists**, led by **Henry C. Lodge**, had qualms about the treaty, but otherwise supported it. On the other hand, the **Irreconcilables**, led by Senators William Borah, Hiram Johnson, Robert LaFollette, hated the treaty and opposed every aspect of it.

Roaring Twenties & Economic Trends

- The economy is perhaps the most important aspect of the 1920s. Here are some of the economic characteristics of the era:
 - Initial Recession Followed by Recovery – Following the end of the war, as demand dropped and soldiers returned looking for jobs, the economy faltered. Farmers were hit especially hard. Recovery was rapid with new inventions
 - A Retreat From Regulation – After the war, the regulatory institutions were quickly dismantled and presidents went pro- business again. However, workers saw this as a time to protest, and engaged in **sit-down strikes**. *Coronado Coal Co. v. United Mine Workers* (1922) – Striking unions were deemed in restraint of trade. Awarded half the pay increase they asked for. Regulations on child labor and a minimum wage law for women were also overturned.
 - Corporate Consolidation
 - **Rampant Materialism** – New products, with the help of advertising, became readily available to the populous and more affordable.
 - Hard Times For Labor – Public opinion turned against strikers, and corporations caught onto “welfare capitalism” (pensions, profit sharing, company events).

The Presidents and Political Trends

- **Warren G. Harding** (1920 – 1923) – “Return to Normalcy”; his administration favored *laissez-faire* and assisted farms through liberalizing credit. His administration was corrupted; the **1923 Teapot Dome** scandal, which revealed that the Secretary of Interior had accepted bribes to give government property to oil companies.
- **Calvin Coolidge** (1923 – 1928) – Reduced debt, cut taxes, built roads, and stopped the government from interfering with business.
- **Herbert Hoover** (1928 – 1932) – Kept the cooperation between business and government strong.
- Citizenship was finally granted to Indians in 1924, and the **Bureau of Indian Affairs** was reorganized.
- **Nineteenth Amendment** (1920) – Gave women suffrage
- **Progressive Party** (1924) – a party of Liberals and Socialists who wanted government ownership of railroads, relief for farmers, the dismantling of monopolies, and other progressive reforms; nominated Robert LaFollete for president

Social Trends

- 1) **Urbanization** – With consumerism and modernization there came a migration to the cities, where manufacturing jobs were more readily available.

- 2) Great Migration and Discrimination – African Americans moved into the cities, but still discrimination. This led to movements glorifying black racial pride/independence, like the **UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association)** led by **Marcus Garvey**.
- 3) The **Model-T**, made popular by **Henry Ford's** mass production system, allowed Americans take to the roads, and to the suburbs.
- 4) Increasing Life Expectancy/Decreasing Birth
- 5) New Appliances
- 6) Women continued to go into the work force, but sex segregation continued.
- 7) Smoking, drinking, swearing, and openness about sex began to become fashionable in the cities. The **flapper**, the new more assertive woman, cut their hair short and wore shorter dresses.

Cultural Trends: Life and Leisure

- Movies – The silent film came first, then sound with **The Jazz Singer**. Movie stars like Clara Bow, Charlie Chaplin, Rudolph Valentino, and Greta Garbo became popular in American films.
- Sports – **Babe Ruth**, Ty Cobb, Jack Dempsey were the first professional athletes who became celebrities; their presence began an era of hero and idol worshipping.
- **Charles Lindbergh** – crossed the Atlantic in the 'Spirit of St. Louis' and became a hero the American public
- Prohibition – Although the Eighteenth Amendment banned alcohol, speakeasies and alcohol smuggling flourished, giving gangsters like **Al Capone** tremendous power in the underworld.
- **The Lost Generation** – Authors like **F. Scott Fitzgerald**, **Sinclair Lewis**, and **Hemingway** criticized society, materialism and conformity, and wrote about the disillusionment of America; **The Great Gatsby**, **The Sun Also Rises**, **Farewell to Arms**.
- **Harlem Renaissance** – Blacks flocked to Harlem, where they established a vibrant artistic community that celebrated black culture. **Langston Hughes**, a celebrated black poet, expressed the despair of blacks and demanded social justice in his work, **The Weary Blues**. A major part of the Harlem Renaissance was jazz, with artists like **Louis Armstrong**, **Ella Fitzgerald**, **Duke Ellington**, **Bessie Smith**; a huge hit in the cities.
- Art – Many artists attempted new styles, like **Georgia O'Keefe** in painting, **Aaron Copland** and **George Gershwin** in music, and **Frank Lloyd Wright** in architecture.

The Conservative Reaction

- The new ideas created great unrest in the older generations, and caused many conservative reactions.
 - Return of the KKK – In 1915, the KKK was reestablished as an organization that not only targeted blacks, but also Catholics, Jews, and immigrants; "Native white Protestant supremacy"; used terror and violence (movie **Birth of a Nation**, promoted the resurrection of the KKK); declined due to internal corruption
 - Immigration
 - **Emergency Quota Act (1921)** – Immigration of a given nationality couldn't exceed 3% per year of the immigrants in the nation from that nationality in 1910.
 - **Johnson Immigration Act (1924)** – 2% of each nationality from 1890, and a total limit for all nationalities.
 - **National Origins Act (1929)** – New quotas in proportion to the origins of American people in 1920.
 - **Sacco-Vanzetti Case** -- Two Italian immigrants (and anarchists) were convicted of murder without real evidence. This case exemplified the American fears of radicalism and new immigrants.
 - **Fundamentalism vs. Modernism** – Modernism, a contemporary way of thinking that supported reason and the scientific creation of the world, and fundamentalism, the widely held belief of the religious creation of the world and the Bible, was a clash of science versus religion. In the **Scopes Trial**, teacher John Scopes was tried for teaching evolution to students, which was illegal in his state. **William Jennings Bryan** took the prosecution, and civil liberties lawyers led by **Clarence Darrow** took the defense. Scopes was convicted, but fundamentalism had come to an end.
 - Revivalism -- Using advertising and the radio, preachers spread emotional religious messages across the country

The Great Depression

- **October 24, 1929 "Black Thursday"** – initial panic, saved by a bunch of bankers who bought stocks to bring the prices back up.
- **October 29 "Black Tuesday"** - the stock market crashed. Many lost their life savings. Business houses closed the doors factories shut down and banks failed. Farm income fell some 50 percent.
- **Causes of the Great Depression:**
 - **Overproduction, Under-consumption** – companies had to keep producing and cutting wages to get a profit. However, by cutting wages, they reduced purchasing power and limited the amount of goods they sold

- **Corporate Debt**
- **Speculation** – people were buying on margin
- **Lack of Recovery in Farming** – Farmers never recovered from the post-war recession, as they faced a return of foreign competition and were often unable to repay their debts.
- **International Problems** – Following the war the US increased tariffs, which stopped foreign trade
- **Government Policies** – The government followed *lassiez-faire*
- **Hooverilles** – slum cities formed in major cities. Families left their homes in search of work. By 1932 approximately 1 out of every 4 Americans were unemployed.

Hoover's Response

- At first, Hoover did nothing, assuming it was just a natural boom-and-bust thing and that welfare would undermine American individualism.
- Hoover created some new institutions:
 - **POUR** (President's Organization on Unemployment Relief) – Asked for private donations for relief, but not very successful.
 - **Hoover/Grand Coulee Dams** – provided new jobs.
 - **Federal Farm Board** (created in 1929 under the **Agricultural Marketing Act**) – Loaned \$500 million to cooperatives
 - **Reconstruction Finance Corporation** – Theoretically, through lending money to groups at the top of the economy, the RFC was going to help people all over (filter-down system), but it didn't work.
- **Hawley-Smoot Tariff** (1930) – it raised tariffs and therefore totally killed off foreign trade.
- Hoover was too much of a traditionalist to give up the balanced budget idea (he vetoed a bunch of relief bills for this reason, and he also refused to repeal Prohibition). His beliefs made him unable to pass reforms to help the country.

The Presidential Election of 1932

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (Democrat) – supported direct relief payments for the unemployed and repealing prohibition.

FDR's First Term: The First Hundred Days and the New Deal

- “We have nothing to fear but fear its self.” FDR's inaugural address
- **Bank Holiday** – FDR closed the banks so they could stabilize and replenish their money supply.
- **Emergency Banking Relief Bill** – provided for the reopening of solvent banks, the reorganization of other banks, and prohibited the hoarding of gold.
- **Fireside Chats** – FDR talked to the public on the radio and let them know what he was doing.
- **Repeal of Prohibition** – FDR repealed the twenty-first amendment. By doing so, stills would be organized thus creating jobs.
- **Beer-Wine Revenue Act** – This deflationary measure imposed new taxes on the sale of wines/beers.
- **Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)** – the government pay farmers to reduce the amount of crops sold thus increasing prices. This act was meant to restore the farmers' purchasing power.
- **Farm Credit Act & Home Owners Refinancing Act** – The FCA provided short/medium loans to farmers so that they could keep their land, and the HORA helped home mortgages.
- **Public Works Administration (PWA)** – put people to work.
- **Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)** – put young men, aged 18 – 21, to work on conservation projects. The men were given food, clothes, shelter, tools, and income – a large majority of their income was sent to help their families.
- **Federal Emergency Relief Act** – This authorized a bunch of aid money to state/local governments.
- **National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)** – it established the **National Recovery Administration** (NRA), which regulated business by establishing fair production codes, limiting production and pricing, and guaranteeing the right of workers to unionize and bargain collectively.
- **Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)** – insured bank saving deposits. The US was also taken off the gold standard, so the Federal Reserve Board could expand the currency in circulation.

Opposition to the New Deal

- **The American Liberty League** – made of conservative Democrats and corporation leaders claimed the New Deal was destroying the American individualistic tradition.
- Some felt the NRA set prices too high (favored big business) and that the AAA was no good because it led to waste when people were starving and didn't encourage landlords to keep their tenant farmers.
- **Father Charles Coughlin**: “Radio Priest,” a Roman Catholic priest who specialized in anti-communism, anti-capitalism, and anti-Semitism – “conspiracy of Jewish bankers.”
- **Francis Townsend**: Old Age Revolving Pensions Plan, where the government would give old people \$ on the condition they

spend it fast (to pump \$ into the economy).

- **Huey Long:** “Every Man a King, but No One Wears a Crown.” He created the idea of a **Share Our Wealth Society** - a 100% tax rate on incomes over a million.
- The biggest threat to the New Deal was the Supreme Court, which felt the new legislation gave the President too much power.
 - **Schechter v. US (1935)** they ruled the NIRA (federal government has no right to regulate interstate business) unconstitutional
 - **US v. Butler** – the AAA was invalidated for the same reason.

The Second New Deal and Roosevelt’s Second Term

- **Second New Deal** – differed from the first because it focused on long-term changes.
- **National Youth Administration** – created student part-time jobs and helped continue their education.
- **Works Progress/Projects Administration (WPA)** – sponsored cultural programs that brought art to the people by employing artists.
- **Social Security Act** – established old-age insurance.
- **Presidential Election of 1936** – FDR won.
- Supreme Court wouldn’t cooperate with the New Deal measures, so he suggested they retire and if they didn’t he’d add new judges –
Court Reorganization Bill (1937) – allowed him to add judges when old ones failed to retire.
- “Relapse” of 1937 – 1939” – FDR tried to balance the budget.
- **-Fair Labor Standards Act (1938)** – set minimum wage at 40 cents per hour with a maximum work week of 40 hours. It also prohibited children under 16 from working.
- **Wagner Act** – gave workers the right organize unions and bargain collectively.

Racism during the Great Depression

- African Americans were pushed deeper into poverty and segregation (black unemployment rates were higher than whites).
- **Scottsboro Trial (1931)** – Nine black teens were arrested for throwing white hoboes off a train and were then accused and convicted (by a white jury) of rape.
- FDR had a “Black Cabinet,” as there had never been so many black advisers before.
- FDR was also afraid of alienating Southern voters, so New Deal welfare programs often ended up excluded blacks from working or receiving aid.
- **Executive Order No. 8802** – FDR established the **Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC)** which outlawed discrimination in war industries.
- **Indian Reorganization (Wheeler-Howard) Act 1934** – restored lands to tribal ownership & outlawed its future division. **John Collier** ran the Bureau of Indian Affairs during the New Deal, was the first to give Indians some real respect.
- **Farm Securities Administration (1937)** – set up migratory labor camps for Mexican-Americans.
- *Foreign Policy in the Interwar Years (1920 – 1941)*

1920 – 1930: Independent Internationalism and Idealism

- American foreign policy is usually describes as isolationist. Independent internationalism is a better description – we kept our independence (unilateralism) but did become involved around the world.
- **Washington Conference (1921-1922)** – delegates from several powers discussed naval disarmament. These three treaties establishing ratios of naval power **1) the Five-Power Treaty** -- battleships, 5:3:1.75 ratio **2) Nine-Power Treaty** – Open Door China **3) Four-Power Treaty** -- possessions in the Pacific
- **Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)** – a lot of countries signed a defensive treaty.
- **American Relief Administration** – delivered food to Europe to stimulate growth and hopefully stop radicalism.

1920 – 1930: Economic/Cultural Expansion and the Great Depression

- Following WWI, the US was a creditor nation and the financial capital of the world. In addition to giving us power internationally this made it easier for us to spread our culture.
- US bankers loaned money to Germany, which went to the Allies, and then back to the US. The **Dawes Plan (1924)** increased the cycle by providing more loans and reducing the yearly repayment.
- **The Young Plan (1928)** reduced Germany’s reparations but was too little too late.
- The Great Depression brought the world economy to a standstill, and when Hoover declared a moratorium on payments in 1931, hardly any of the money had been repaid. Annoyed, we passed the **Johnson Act (1934)** forbidding loans to government not paying back.

- World War II
- Important dates: Japan attacks Manchuria & crushes Chinese resistance in 1931. Hitler starts National Socialists Party in Germany & seizes control of the government in 1933. Italy attacks & enlarged its boundaries into Libya and invades Ethiopia in 1935. War in Europe brakes out in 1939 when Germany attacks Poland & takes the country over within two weeks.
- In 1939, most Americans wanted to remain at peace. There was an unusually high level of public interest, and more Americans than ever spoke out on foreign policy, mainly because of radio, and the ethnic affiliations of immigrants.
- Gradually, with the fall of France in June 1940, Americans began to change their minds (mainly liberals). FDR tried one last time to bring everyone to the peace table, but still waited for some incident to bring us in to the war. In 1940, he ran with promises of peace.
- In the meantime, he helped the Allies by selling surplus military equipment to them. He also passed the **Selective Training and Service Act**, the first peacetime draft. Mainly, though, he claimed that the US could stay out by helping Britain win.
- The **Lend-Lease Act** of 1941 further helped the British (and Soviets) by allowing them to borrow money to buy weapons, and the US Navy patrolled halfway to Britain to ensure delivery of the goods. In August Churchill and FDR met on a battleship and issued the **Atlantic Charter**, a Wilsonian set of war aims.
- The US entered into an undeclared naval war w/ Germany following the *Greer* Incident, in which a German sub shot at (but missed) the *Greer*. This gave FDR an excuse to get the US Navy to shoot on sight, and have American warships take British merchant ships across the ocean.
- Following the *Greer*, there was also the *Kerney* (they fired at our destroyer) and the *Reuben James* (they sank our destroyer) incidents. Consequently, Congress got rid of the cash-and-carry policy and allowed the US to ship munitions to Britain on armed merchant ships.

Pearl Harbor and US Entry into the War

- FDR actually hadn't wanted to get involved with Asia at all, though he did embargo shipments of fuel & metal to Japan after the **Tripartite Pact** (September 1940), and once Japan occupied French Indochina in 1941, trade was ended altogether with Japan.
- Tokyo proposed a meeting, but the US rejected the idea, instead simply demanding that the Japanese agree to keep the Open Door in China. FDR still saw Europe as more important, so he told his advisers to keep talks going to give him time to fortify the Philippines.
- Tokyo was getting impatient, though, and soon rejected demands to withdraw from Indochina. And though we had cracked their secret code, the Japanese found a way to completely surprise us on that day that will "live in infamy," **December 7, 1941 at Pearl Harbor**.
- FDR asked for and got a declaration of war, which, three days later, brought Germany and Italy in against the US. We signed allegiance to the Atlantic Charter, and joined the war...
- Japanese Americans-Executive Order #9066-moved all of them to camps in the Rocky MT's for security proposes.

World War II

The Course of the War

- **Pacific**
 - Doolittle raids
 - Fall of the Philippines-The Bataan Death March-crash of cultures
 - Coral Sea-Loss: one carrier
 - Military intelligence
 - Carrier groups
 - Midway-the Greatest Naval victory in American History
 - Guadalcanal-naval and land battles
 - Island Hopping-American strategy to take over Pacific islands by taking one at a time to create stops for the navy.
 - Battle of Leyte Gulf-Largest Sea fight in history-Japanese Navy destroyed
 - Kamikaze suicide pilots
 - Iwo Jima and Okinawa-Fanatical fighting-Japanese Air Force destroyed
 - "Little Boy" dropped on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945
 - Aug. 8, 1945, Russians declare war on Japan.
 - Aug. 9, 1945, "Fat Man" was dropped on Nagasaki
 - Aug. 15, 1945, Japan surrenders to MacArthur on the USS Missouri
- **Europe**
 - North Africa primary target first
 - Allied forces under Montgomery and Patton

- Sicily and Italy the larger target-Patton perfect Blitzkrieg
- Mussolini Assassinated
- Siege of Stalingrad-winter leads Soviets victory over Germans
- Normandy: D-Day and Operation Overload
- Battle of the Bulge-German winter counter offensive-Patton rescues American troops and Allied lines hold.
- Germany falls-Hitler commits suicide-Holocaust horror became known to the world

The Wartime (and Post-War) Conferences

- Now THIS is important. The key conferences are as follows:
 - *Teheran Conference* (December 1943) – FDR, Stalin & Churchill met. The main issues were:
 - The opening of a second front, which led to a decision to invade France in 1944.
 - The USSR also promised to help against Japan as soon as Germany lost.
 - *Dumbarton Oaks Conference* – The US, GB, the USSR, and China talked over the details of the UN here, finally deciding on the Security Council/General Assembly we all know and love today.
 - *Yalta Conference* (February 1945) – FDR, Stalin & Churchill once again. They discussed...
 - Poland: After letting the Germans wipe out an uprising, the USSR had installed its own government – but another one was still waiting in London. So it was decided that the USSR would get more territory but would (supposedly) use a coalition government there.
 - Germany: They decided upon its division into four zones, and a preliminary figure for reparations (most of which would go to the USSR).
 - Stalin also promised (again) to declare war on Japan soon after Hitler lost and sign a treaty with Chiang in China. In exchange, the USSR would get back some of the land it lost in the Russo-Japanese war.
 - Yalta was the high water mark of diplomatic relations between the three and then...
 - *Potsdam Conference* (July 1945) – Truman replaced FDR here. They discussed...
 - Germany: They agreed on disarmament, dismantling of war industries, de-nazification, and war crimes trials.
 - Japan: Unconditional surrender.
 - Not much else was actually settled, as the spirit of unity had been broken and there was much haggling about gaining/losing territory & spheres of influence and so on...

World War II: The Home Front

- In many ways, what occurred on the home front in WWII is very similar to what occurred during WWI, although there were also some significant differences. Here's what you should remember about the home front in WWII:
 - *Propaganda* – FDR started by getting everybody geared up with his Four Freedoms idea (speech, worship, want, fear) and telling people they had to go out and fight for the American Way of Life. To help get the idea around, he established the **Office of War Information** (1942) to take charge of the matter – Hollywood joined in too, of course (Capra's *Why We Fight*).
 - *Gov* – As follows...
 - **Office of Price Administration** (1942): The OPA quickly went to work controlling inflation through price ceilings on commodities and rents, as well as establishing rationing through local **War Price & Rationing Boards**. Many businesses protested, and blamed the OPA for scarcity, but tough luck for them.
 - **War Production Board** (1942): Following Pearl Harbor, the WPB was established to convert the economy from civilian to military production.
 - **War Manpower Commission** (1942): Recruited workers for the factories.
 - **Government Incentives in Business**: The government guaranteed profits (cost plus fixed fee contracts), lowered taxes, and excluded businesses from antitrust laws.
 - *Results of the Wartime Economy* – As always, unemployment basically vanished, and people started making more than ever. The government didn't even bother to overtax them, instead relying on deficit financing. Also, industry (and especially agriculture) experienced yet another period of consolidation.
 - *Federal Support of Science & Technology* – Like business, scientific enterprises all got bigger as the government poured \$ into big universities and military/science projects.
 - *Growth of Organized Labor* – A labor/management conference agreed (after PH) to a no strike/lockout pledge to guarantee war production. The NLRB was then created to oversee any disputes – unions were allowed, but workers couldn't be forced into them either. It wasn't all good, though, because when the NLRB tried to limit wage increases in 1943, workers struck big time, leading to the **War Labor (Smith-Connally) Act** (1943), which gave the president authority to seize and operate plants on strike if needed for national security, and gave the NLRB the authority to settle disputes for the duration of the war.
 - *Growth of the Federal Gov* – The government increased both its size and power during the war, esp. the executive branch, which now also had to manage the labor supply and control inflation.
 - *Japanese Internment* – Also as a result of the war, thousands of Japanese citizens were "relocated" to internment

camps.

- *Opportunities for African Americans* – Although blacks were able to find jobs in the military and in cities (**Executive Order No. 8802** outlawed discrimination in defense industries), they still faced major problems and race riots in the cities (1943). Membership in civil rights organizations increased as a result.

Opportunities for Women – In addition to being more involved in the actual army/navy action, women took new war production jobs.