## APUSH Period 7: 1890-1945 Reviewed!

### Period 7: 1890-1945

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOREIGN AFFAIRS</th>
<th>DOMESTIC</th>
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<td><strong>1890s-1917: U.S. Expansion abroad</strong></td>
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<td>1898: Spanish American War</td>
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<td>1917: U.S. Entry into WW I</td>
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<td>1919: U.S. Rejects League of Nations</td>
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<td><strong>1920-1929: Roaring Twenties</strong></td>
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<td>1930s: Neutrality Acts passed by Congress</td>
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<td>1941: Pearl Harbor attacked</td>
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<td>1945: Bombing of Hiroshima &amp; Nagasaki</td>
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<td><strong>1941-1945: U.S. in WW2</strong></td>
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<td><strong>1890s-1917: Progressive Era Reforms</strong></td>
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<td>1901: TR becomes President</td>
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<td>1909: NAACP founded</td>
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<td>1913: Wilson takes office</td>
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<td>1919-1920: Red Scare</td>
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<td>1920: 19th Amendment</td>
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<td>1929: Great Depression begins</td>
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<td>1935: Social Security &amp; Wagner Act passed</td>
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<td>1933-1938: New Deal</td>
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### In the late 19th century some began to advocate for overseas expansion

- **FRONTIER is closed:** (1890 census Frederick Jackson Turner)
- **ECONOMIC:** open up markets abroad, access to cheap raw materials
- **POLITICAL:** Desire to compete with other nations
- **STRATEGIC / MILITARY:** Acquire naval bases (Alfred T. Mahan)
- **IDEOLOGICAL** motives: we had to “civilize” non-American / European people

### Examples:

- U.S. annexation of Hawaii (Queen Liliuokalani)
- Open Door Policy in China (McKinley)
- Spanish American War caused by Maine explosion, yellow journalism, economic motives, De Lome letter
- End of war is a turning point: U.S. acquires Cuba, Puerto Rico, Philippines, & Guam
- U.S. fight guerilla war in the Philippines (Emilio Aguinaldo)- very controversial
- Roosevelt's Big Stick policy & Panama canal, Taft's Dollar Diplomacy, Wilson's “Moral Diplomacy” (Mexico)
### Debates Over America’s Role in the World

<table>
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<th>Post 1898</th>
<th>Pre &amp; Post WWI</th>
<th>Pre WW2 (1920-1941)</th>
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<td><em>Imperialists supported U.S. policies in Cuba, Philippines, etc.</em></td>
<td><em>U.S. neutral at start of WWI</em></td>
<td><em>In the 1920’s U.S. will pursue a somewhat isolationist policy (Washington Naval Arms deal, Kellogg Briand Pact, $$$)</em></td>
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<td><em>American Anti-Imperialist League opposed annexation of the Philippines</em></td>
<td><em>But Lusitania, Zimmerman Telegram, etc. cause U.S. entry into WWI in 1917</em></td>
<td><em>Neutrality Acts (1930s) passed to keep U.S. out of potential war (supported by America 1st Committee)</em></td>
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<td><em>Wilson plays an active role in postwar negotiations at Versailles with his 14 Points proposal (only gets League of Nations)</em></td>
<td><em>U.S. Senate (led by Henry Cabot Lodge) rejected membership to the League</em></td>
<td><em>Attack on Pearl Harbor 12/7/1941 will lead to U.S. entry into WW2</em></td>
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<td><em>Preserve tradition of non-involvement in European affairs and permanent alliances (Washington Farewell warning 1796)</em></td>
<td><em>Progressive reformers responded to: 1) economic instability 2) social inequality 3) political corruption by calling for government intervention in the economy</em></td>
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### Large scale economic transformation during the Gilded Age:

**From Laissez Faire to Increased Government Intervention:**

**PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT**

- Progressive reformers were mainly focused on urban areas, were middle class, & large participation by women in the movement
- Muckrakers exposed problems to the American public
- Progressives attempted to regulate the economy, environment, and expand democracy:
  - Jane Addams Hull House in Chicago & Florence Kelley in the National Consumer League (food safety, child labor, etc.)
  - John Muir (Sierra Club) & TR advocated for protection of natural resources
  - Robert La Follette's Wisconsin Idea lead to democratization (recall, referendum, initiative)
  - 17th Amendment = direct election of Senators
  - Theodore Roosevelt’s use of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to break up monopolies. Clayton Antitrust Act (1914) gave more power to govt. to regulate trusts
  - Federal Reserve Bank: create a central bank to control the money supply

### The United States continued to evolve into an increasingly industrialized and urban nation. These changes dramatically changed American society

- Rise of large corporations
- By 1920 – more Americans live in cities than rural regions
- New technology and consumer goods (by the 1920s- radio, vacuum, Model T, movie industry, etc.) changed life for many Americans and increased the standard of living

### NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW GROUPS:

- **“New Immigrants”:** Large scale immigration (especially from Southern & Eastern Europe) to work in industrial jobs. (1890's-1924)
- **Women** got jobs during World War I & 2. Expected to leave when the men returned, but new technology such as telephone, vacuums, washing machines, etc. created new job opportunities and more leisure time for some women.
- **African Americans:** Mass migration out of the Jim Crow south to northern cities (especially during WWI).
Cultural, political, and social tension emerged as a result of changing demographics, modernization, and a variety of other factors.

**Tensions: World War I & “Roaring” Twenties**

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

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

**NEW DEAL: 1933-1938**

- New Deal focused on the 3 R's:
  - Relief
  - Recovery
  - Reform
- The New Deal reformed American society by creating a limited welfare state while increasing the size of the federal government.
- Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured bank deposits
- Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC) regulated the stock market
- Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) sought to stop overproduction by paying farmers subsidies not to produce crops
- Works Progress Administration (WPA) & Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) paid the unemployed to do public works projects
- Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act) protected the rights of workers to join a union
- Society Security: Established the safety net (elderly, disabled, women with dependent children)

**Evaluating the New Deal**

- Created a limited welfare state and dramatically increased the size of the federal government
- Some New Deal programs are still popular today (Social Security & FDIC)
- Continued reforms of Progressive Era and reforms of the New Deal will be followed up by other reform efforts such as the Fair Deal (Truman) and Great Society (LBJ)
- Although the New Deal did not take up the cause of Civil Rights, African Americans began to vote in large numbers for the Democratic party.
- Critics:
  - New Deal did not do enough. Huey Long proposed “Share Our Wealth” program
  - Conservatives thought the New Deal increased the size of the federal govt too much and worried about deficit spending.
  - Supreme Court ruled some programs unconstitutional (NRA & AAA)
  - Did not completely end the Great Depression (shifting to war production for World War II did)
World War II

- World War II led a shift to war production and contributed to the end of the Great Depression.
- Jobs in war industries led to new opportunities for women (“Rosie the Riveter”) and other minority groups.
- Although deported during the Great Depression (“repatriation”), the need for labor in the agricultural sector led to the Bracero program which allowed Mexican immigrants to come into the United States.
- Scientific and technological advances such as the atomic bomb (Manhattan Project) and the development of sonar will aid the allied cause.

U.S. industrial power will be a major reason for the Allied victory (along with Soviet manpower)

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