

APUSH Period 7 (1898-1945)  
The Transformation of America

Imperialism, Progressive Reforms, World War I, 1920s Society and Politics, The Great Depression, The New Deal, and World War II

**Directions:** This is your study resource to use as we progress through our unit. It lists concepts, terms, and an outline of items that may appear on the unit exam or the AP Exam. Use this guide as you wish; it will not be collected. However, all material on this guide (and from class) is subject to being tested.

**Readings:** Kennedy, et al, Chapters 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35  
Miscellaneous primary source documents

**Unit Dates:** November 28—December 15, 2016

**Anticipated Test:** December 16, 2016

NEW: Bolded Terms  
Terms in bold are meant to help you prepare for your quiz. This is subject matter that may be included in quiz questions. **This does not mean this is all students need to know for their test. This is just to help you focus for quiz preparation.**

**Chapter 27: Empire and Expansion, 1890—1909**

**Review Questions:**

1. What were the causes and signs of America's sudden shift toward international involvement at the end of the nineteenth century?
2. What were the forces pushing for American overseas expansion?
3. What were the reasons the United States became involved with Venezuela?
4. How was it that the United States government became involved with Hawaii, eventually leading to its annexation?
5. What were the causes of the Spanish-American War?
6. How did the United States get into the Spanish-American War over the initial objections of President McKinley?
7. What role did the press and public opinion play in the origin, conduct, and results of the Spanish-American War?
8. Why did McKinley eventually support the annexation of the Philippines? What were the arguments of the Anti-Imperialists against annexation?
9. What were the key arguments for and against U.S. imperialism?
10. What were some of the short-term and long-term results of American acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico? What results were unintended or unexpected?
11. What were the effects of America's new East Asian involvement in both the Philippines and in China in 1899-1901?
12. What were the essential principles of Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy, and how did he apply them to specific situations?
13. What were, and how did Roosevelt's policies in Latin America demonstrate American power in the region, and why did they arouse opposition from Latin Americans?
14. What is the American "Open Door" policy toward China?
15. What were the central issues in America's relations with China and Japan? How did Roosevelt handle tense relations with Japan?
16. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Theodore Roosevelt's aggressive foreign policy? What were the benefits of TR's activism and what were its drawbacks?
17. What are the circumstances and the purposes of the Monroe Doctrine (Chapter 10) and the Roosevelt Corollary?
18. The text states that the Roosevelt Corollary distorted the original statement of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823. How?

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of American Imperialism, and the content of Chapter 27. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.** If the information in the book is basic, then look up the information from another source—even Wikipedia.

**Alfred Thayer Mahan**  
Dupuy de Lôme

James G. Blaine  
**Theodore Roosevelt**

Richard Olney  
George Dewey

Valeriano Weyler  
Emilio Aguinaldo

Reconcentration	<b>Jingoism</b>	<b>Platt Amendment</b>	<b>Imperialism</b>
<b>Maine</b>	Teller Amendment	Rough Riders	<b>Treaty of Paris (1899)</b>
<b>Anti-Imperialist League</b>	Foraker Act	<b>Insular Cases</b>	Pan-American Conference
<b>Queen Liliuokalani</b>	<b>Albert Beveridge</b>	Grover Cleveland	<b>Philippine Insurrection</b>
<b>Open Door notes</b>	Boxer Rebellion	<b>Big-Stick Diplomacy</b>	<b>Clayton-Bulwer Treaty</b>
<b>Hay-Poncefote Greaty</b>	<b>Panama Canal</b>	<b>Roosevelt Corollary</b>	<b>Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty</b>
Russo-Japanese War	Great White Fleet	<b>Gentlemen’s Agreement</b>	Portsmouth Conference
<b>Spheres of Influence</b>	<b>Yellow Journalism</b>	Guerrilla Warfare	“Yellow Peril”
<b>“Virtual Right of Intervention”</b>		<b>“Benevolent Assimilation”</b>	Root-Takahira Agreement

**CHAPTER 28: Progressivism and the Republican Revolt, 1901—1912**

**Chapter Review Questions:**

1. What caused the Progressive Movement? What was it, and how did it get underway? (Be sure to look to key people or terms below; who were the people who made up the group we know as “Progressives?”)
2. How and why did the early Progressive Movement develop its roots at the city and state level? (Another way to think of this question: How was progressivism a response to the development of the new urban and industrial order in America?)
3. What were the reforms that the Progressives wanted?
4. What did the movement accomplish at the local, state, and national levels?
5. Women were central forces in the Progressive crusades. What specific backgrounds and ideologies did they bring to the public arena (like, what are the various roots of these women’s movements)? What were the strengths and limitations of the Progressive emphasis on providing special protection to women and children?
6. Explain the way in which President Theodore Roosevelt supported conservation and consumer protection. What were the successes for Roosevelt’s progressivism, and why were these the most successful progressive achievements?
7. What caused the Taft-Roosevelt split, and how did it reflect the growing division between the “Old Guard” and “progressive” Republicans?
8. Explain why Taft’s policies offended progressives, including Roosevelt. Specifically, how did Taft mishandle tariff and conservation policies?
9. Describe how Roosevelt led a progressive revolt (a break into a third party) against Taft that openly divided the Republican party.

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of Progressivism, and the content of Chapter 28. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above. If the information in the book is basic, then look up the information from another source—even Wikipedia.**

Henry Demarest Lloyd	Thorstein Veblen	<b>Jacob Riis</b>	<b>Lincoln Steffens</b>
Theodore Dreiser	Frances Willard	Florence Kelley	<b>John Muir</b>
<b>Ida Tarbell</b>	David G. Phillips	<b>Robert M. LaFollette</b>	Hiram Johnson
Gifford Pinchot	<b>Eugene V. Debs</b>	Nelson W. Aldrich	<b>preservationism</b>
Charles Evans Hughes	<b>Upton Sinclair</b>	William Howard Taft	<b>Initiative</b>
<b>Referendum</b>	<b>Recall</b>	<b>Conservation</b>	“Rule of Reason”
<b>Muckrakers</b>	<b>17<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	<b>Elkins Act</b>
Hepburn Act	Northern Securities Case	<b>Meat Inspection Act (1906)</b>	Desert Land Act
<b>Pure Food and Drug Act</b>	<b>Forest Reserve Act</b>	Carey Act	Newlands Act
Dollar Diplomacy	<b>Payne-Aldrich Act</b>	Ballinger-Pinchot affair	Old Guard
<b>Women’s Trade Union League</b>	<b>Muller v. Oregon</b>	<b>Lochner v. New York</b>	<b>Triangle Shirtwaist Fire</b>
<b>The Jungle</b>	<b>Sierra Club</b>	<b>Yosemite National Park</b>	“New Nationalism”
<b>Anthracite Coal Strike</b>	Conspicuous Consumption	<b>Direct Primary</b>	<b>City Manager</b>

**CHAPTER 29: Wilsonian Progressivism at Home and Abroad, 1912—1916**

### Chapter Review Questions:

1. What were the key issues in the pivotal presidential campaign of 1912?
2. What were the differences between Roosevelt's "New Nationalism" and the basic principles of Wilson's "New Freedom?"
3. What are the issues in the presidential elections of 1912 and 1916?
4. What does the book state are the reasons Wilson won the elections of 1912 and 1916?
5. What were the results of Wilson's great reform assault on the "triple wall of privilege"—the tariff, the banks, and the trusts?
6. Regarding the banks, what were the key features of the Federal Reserve Act (1913)? What did the Federal Reserve Board have the authority to do?
7. Some say Wilson was expanding idealistic Progressive principles from the domestic to the international stage. How?
8. Why did Wilson's Progressive democratic idealism lead to the kind of U.S. interventions he professed to dislike?
9. State the basic features of Wilson's foreign policy and explain how they drew him into intervention in Latin America.
10. What were the causes and consequences of U.S. entanglement with Mexico in the wake of the Mexican Revolution?
11. Describe America's response to World War I and explain the increasingly sharp conflict over America's policies toward Germany.
12. Why was it difficult for Wilson to maintain American neutrality from 1914—1916?
13. Explain how domestic and foreign controversies played into Wilson's narrow victory over Hughes in the 1916 Presidential Election.

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of American Imperialism, and the content of Chapter 29. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.** If the information in the book is basic, then look up the information from another source—even Wikipedia.

<b>Woodrow Wilson</b>	Herbert Coly	<b>Eugene V. Debs</b>	Arsene Pujo
Louis D. Brandeis	Victoriano Huerta	Venustiano Carranza	Pancho Villa
<b>John J. Pershing</b>	<b>Kaiser Wilhelm II</b>	<b>Charles Evans Hughes</b>	<b>New Nationalism</b>
<b>New Freedom</b>	Underwood Tariff Bill	<b>16<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	<b>Federal Reserve Act</b>
<b>Clayton Anti-Trust Act</b>	Federal Farm Loan Act	La Follette Seaman's Act	Adamson Act
<del>Jones Act</del>	ABC Powers	<b>Central Powers</b>	Sarajevo
Allies	<i>Lusitania</i>	<i>Arabic</i>	<i>Sussex</i>
Workingmen's Compensation Act		<b>Federal Trade Commission Act</b>	

### Chapter 30 The War to End War, 1917—1918

#### Chapter Review Questions:

1. Why did President Wilson finally decide the United States needed to enter World War I?
2. What was the impact of American participation in World War I on:
  - a. The national economy.
  - b. Civil liberties.
  - c. Public attitudes.
3. What are the ways in which "Wilsonian Idealism" causes "inspired fervor?"
4. How did United States domestic policies during World War I reflect traditional American values?
5. Which domestic policies might have violated American values?
6. How could you summarize President Wilson's Fourteen Points?
7. Why did President Wilson have such difficulty getting his own allies at the Paris Peace Conference to accept the principles of the Fourteen Points?
8. Which part(s) of the Treaty of Versailles embody the principles of the Fourteen Points?
9. What were the differences between Henry Cabot Lodge and Woodrow Wilson about the Treaty of Versailles?
10. What is believed to be the ultimate reason for the Senate's rejection of the Treaty of Versailles?

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of American Imperialism, and the content of Chapter 30. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.** If the information in the book is basic, then look up the information from another source—even Wikipedia.

George Creel	<b>Eugene V. Debs</b> (in this chapter)	Bernard Baruch	Herbert Hoover
Alice Paul	<b>Henry Cabot Lodge</b>	Warren G. Harding	James M. Cox
<b>Self-determination</b>	<b>Collective security</b>	Conscription	“Normalcy”
Zimmerman Note	<b>Fourteen Points</b>	<b>League of Nations</b>	War Industries Board
<b>Espionage Act</b>	<b>Sedition Act</b>	<b>19<sup>th</sup> Amendment</b>	<b><i>Schenck v. United States</i></b>
Food Administration	18 <sup>th</sup> Amendment	Bolsheviks	Doughboys
<b>“Big Four”</b>	<b>Irreconcilables</b>	<b>Treaty of Versailles</b>	<b>Reservationists</b>
<b>Committee on Public Information</b>		Industrial Workers of the World	

## CHAPTER 31: American Life in the “Roaring Twenties,” 1919—1929

### Chapter Review Questions:

1. Why is the 1920s considered a time of “heroes?”
2. Why were Charles Lindbergh, Babe Ruth, and Henry Ford all so greatly admired in this decade? What were the similarities and differences in their appeal?
3. What are the dominant themes in American Literature during the 1920s? Why did these themes prevail?
4. What accounts for all of the anxiety and intolerance of the 1920s?
5. What are the innovations of the 1920s?
6. Despite anxiety and intolerance of the 1920s, what is the reason for a sense of liberation?
7. What are the forces attempting to shape American culture in this period?
8. What were the positives and negatives of Prohibition?
9. What are the major economic/technological developments of the 1920s?
10. What explains the rise of Marcus Garvey’s United Negro Improvement Association movement?
11. What leads to the restrictions on immigration in the 1920s?
12. What part do African-American artists, writers, and musicians play in the new culture of the 1920s?
13. What accounts for developments like “The Harlem Renaissance” at a time of great racism?
14. What are the Palmer Raids, and why is there a “Red Scare” at this time?
15. What is the goal of fundamentalist movements at this time?

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of American Imperialism, and the content of Chapter 31. Determine where these terms belong in the questions listed above.** If the information in the book is basic, then look up the information from another source—even Wikipedia.

<b>A. Mitchell Palmer</b>	Al Capone	John Dewey	<b>John T. Scopes</b>
William Jennings Bryan	Clarence Darrow	Andrew Mellon	Bruce Barton
<b>Henry Ford</b>	Frederick W. Taylor	Charles Lindbergh	<b>Margaret Sanger</b>
Sigmund Freud	<b>H.L. Mencken</b>	F. Scott Fitzgerald	Ernest Hemingway
<b>Sinclair Lewis</b>	William Faulkner	Marcus Garvey	<b>Nativist</b>
<b>Cultural Pluralism</b>	Progressive Education	<b>“Buying on margin”</b>	<b>Red Scare</b>
<b>Sacco and Vanzetti Case</b>	<b>Ku Klux Klan</b>	<i>The Birth of a Nation</i>	<b>Emergency Quota Act</b>
<b>Immigration Quota Act</b>	<b>Volstead Act</b>	<b>Fundamentalists</b>	Modernists
<b>“Flappers”</b>	<b>“The Lost Generation”</b>	United Negro Improvement Association	

## CHAPTER 32: The Politics of Boom and Bust, 1920—1932

[Watch this chapter reviewed by DHT](#) [View the Detailed Outline for this chapter](#)

### Chapter Questions:

1. What basic economic and political policies were pursued by the conservative Republican administrations of the 1920s (Harding, Coolidge, Hoover)?
2. Why did the Republican administrations' pursue policies of isolationism, disarmament, and high-tariff protectionism?
3. What were the features of the easygoing Harding administration compared with that of the more straight-laced Coolidge administration?
4. In what way were economics of loans, war debts, and reparations internationally interconnected?
5. How did the United States deal with those international economic influences?
6. How did Hoover go from being a symbol of 1920s business success to a symbol of Depression failure?
7. How did the stock-market crash set off the deep and prolonged Great Depression?
8. How was Hoover's response to the depression a combination of old-time individualism and the new view of federal responsibility for the economy?
9. What are the reasons for the domestic political conservatism and economic prosperity of the 1920s?
10. What are the reasons behind Republican administrations' policies of isolationism, disarmament, and high-tariff protectionism?

### Vocabulary:

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of the content of Chapter 32. Determine where these terms belong in the answers to the questions listed above.**

Warren G. Harding	Charles Evans Hughes	Andrew Mellon	Herbert Hoover
Albert B. Fall	Harry M. Daugherty	Calvin Coolidge	Robert La Follette (in this chapter)
Al Smith	Black Tuesday	Charles Dawes	Henry Stimson
"Ohio Gang"	Trade associations	American Legion	Kellogg-Briand Pact
Washington Conference	Teapot Dome Scandal	McNary-Haugen Bill	Dawes Plan
"Hoovercrats"	Hawley-Smoot Tariff	Muscle Shoals Bill	Reconstruction Finance Corporation
Bonus Army	Stimson Doctrine	Fordney-McCumber Tariff	

## CHAPTER 33: The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1933—1939

[Watch this chapter reviewed by DHT](#) [View the detailed outline for this chapter](#)

### Chapter Review Questions:

1. What accounts for the rise of Franklin Roosevelt to the presidency in 1932?
2. In what ways did the early New Deal pursue the "three Rs" of relief, recovery, and reform?
3. What was the New Deal's effect on labor and labor organizations?
4. What were the early efforts to organize business and agriculture in the NRA and the AAA? Why were those programs declared unconstitutional?
5. Why did the Supreme Court seem so hostile to many New Deal Programs?
6. Why did President Roosevelt's "court packing" plan fail?
7. How did Roosevelt mobilize a "political coalition" (which included the South, Catholics, Jews, African Americans, and women) in order to get support for the New Deal?
8. What changes did the New Deal programs encounter in the late 1930s? Why was there growing opposition to these programs?
9. What are the arguments that were presented by both the critics and the defenders of the New Deal?

### Vocabulary:

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of the content of Chapter 33. Determine where these terms belong in the answers to the questions listed above.**

Franklin D. Roosevelt	Eleanor Roosevelt	Harry Hopkins	Frances Perkins
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Father Coughlin	Huey Long	Harold Ickes	Mary McLeod Bethune
George W. Norris	John L. Lewis	Alfred M. Landon	Boondoggling
Parity	New Deal	Brain Trust	Hundred Days
the “three Rs”	Glass-Steagall Act	Civilian Conservation Corps	Works Progress Admin.
<i>Schechter</i> case	Public Works Admin.	National Recovery Act	Agricultural Adjustment Act
Dust Bowl	Tenn. Valley Authority	Federal Housing Authority	Social Security Act
Wagner Act	Liberty League	Roosevelt Coalitiion	20 <sup>th</sup> Amendment
21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment	Keynesianism	Court-packing scheme	Civilian Conservation Corps
Securities and Adjustment Act		Tennessee Valley Authority	National Labor Relations Board
Congress of Industrial Organizations		Securities and Exchange Commission	

## CHAPTER 34: Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Shadow of War, 1933—1941

[Watch this chapter reviewed by DHT](#) [View the detailed outline for this chapter](#)

### Chapter Review Questions:

1. How and why did the United States attempt to isolate itself from foreign troubles in the early and mid-1930s?
2. Discuss the effects of the U.S. neutrality laws of the 1930s on both American foreign policy and the international situation in Europe and East Asia.
3. How did the Fascist dictators’ continually expanding aggression gradually erode the U.S. commitment to neutrality and isolationism?
4. How did Roosevelt manage to move the United States toward providing effective aid to Britain while slowly undercutting isolationist opposition?
1. How did the process of American entry into World War II compare with the way the country entered into World War I?
5. In what way were the Neutrality Acts aimed at the conditions of 1914—1917, and why were there ineffective under the conditions of the 1930s?
2. What were the events and diplomatic issues in the Japanese-American conflict that led up to Pearl Harbor?

### Vocabulary:

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of the content of Chapter 34. Determine where these terms belong in the answers to the questions listed above.**

Cordell Hull	Joseph Stalin	Benito Mussolini	Adolf Hitler
Francisco Franco	Winston Churchill	Charles Lindbergh	Wendell Willkie
Reciprocity	Totalitarianism	Isolationism	Nazi Party
London Economic Conf.	Good Neighbor Policy	Reciprocal Trade Agreement	Rome-Berlin Axis
“Merchants of Death”	Nye Committee	Neutrality Acts	Spanish Civil War
China Incident	“Quarantine” Speech	Hitler-Stalin Nonaggression Pact	“Cash-and-Carry”
“Phony War”	America First	Lend-Lease	Atlantic Charter
Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies			

## CHAPTER 35: America in World War II, 1941—1945

[Watch this chapter reviewed by DHT](#) [View the detailed outline for this chapter](#)

### Chapter Review Questions:

1. How did the United States mobilize for war?
2. What effects did World War II have on the American economy?
3. What role did American industry and agriculture play in the war?
4. What were the effects of World War II on women and on racial and ethnic minorities?
5. Is it accurate to see the war as a key turning point in the involvement toward equality for some or all of these groups from #4?
6. Ever since World War II, historians and other scholars have commonly spoken of “postwar American society.” How was American society different after the war than before? Were these changes all direct or indirect results of the war, or would many have occurred without it?

7. Explain how FDR was able to get a fourth-term victory in 1944.
8. What were the costs of World War II, and what were its effects on America's role in the world?
9. Compare America's role in World War I—domestically, militarily, and diplomatically—with its role in World War II. What accounts for differences in America's participation in the two wars?
10. What were the final military efforts that brought Allied victory in Europe and in Asia?
11. What are the reasons that the United States cited as why atomic bombs were dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
12. What is the significance of the use of the atomic bomb?

**Vocabulary:**

**Identify, define, describe and state the historical significance of the following when considering the context of the content of Chapter 35. Determine where these terms belong in the answers to the questions listed above.**

Henry J. Kaiser	A. Philip Randolph	Douglas MacArthur	Chester W. Nimitz
Dwight D. Eisenhower	Joseph Stalin	George S. Patton	Thomas E. Dewey
Harry S. Truman	Albert Einstein	War Production Board	<i>braceros</i>
Office of Price Admin.	War Labor Board	Smith-Connally Act	Casablanca Conf.
Second Front	Teheran Conference	Potsdam Conference	V-J Day
D Day	V-E Day	Fair Employment Practices Commission	
Rationing			

**SUPREME COURT CASES TO KNOW:**

***Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S. (1935)***

*U.S. v. Butler (1936)*

***NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. (1937)***

*West Coast Hotel v. Parrish (1937)*

*U.S. v. Darby Lumber Co. (1941)*

*U.S. v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp. (1936)*

***Korematsu v. U.S. (1944)***

*Smith v. Allwright (1944)*

*West Virginia State Board of Education v. Barnette (1943)*