Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Class # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Midterm Review**

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| **Unit** | **Key Terms** | **Important People** | **Important Events/Policies** | **Main Ideas/Concepts** |
| **Immigrants and Urbanization** | Monopolies  Labor Unions  Robber Barons  Nativism  Xenophobia  Urbanization  Melting Pot  Social Darwinism  Capitalism  Political Party Boss  Political Machines | John D. Rockefeller  Andrew Carnegie  J. Pierpont Morgan | Chinese Exclusion Act  The Gentleman’s Agreement  The National Origins Act  Sherman Anti-Trust Act  Clayton Anti-Trust Act | * At the end of the 19th century, natural resources, creative ideas and growing markets fueled an industrial boom * The growth and consolidation of railroads benefitted the nation but also led to corruption and required government regulation * Expansion of industry resulted in the growth of big business and prompted laborers to form unions to better their lives * Immigration from Europe, Asia, the Caribbean and Mexico reached a new high in the late 19th and early 20th centuries * Rapid growth of cities forced people to contend with problems of housing, transportation, water and sanitation * Local and national political corruption in the 19th century led to calls for reform |
| **Life at the Turn of the Century** | Niagara Movement  Segregation  Grandfather Clause  Poll tax  Ashcan School  Rural Free Delivery | Daniel Burnham  Frederick Law Olmstead  Orville & Wilbur Wright  WEB Dubois  Booker T Washington  Joseph Pulitzer  William Randolph Hearst  Mark Twain | Jim Crow laws  Plessy v Ferguson | * Advances in science and technology helped solve urban problems including overcrowding * Reforms in public education led to a rise in national literacy * There was a disagreement among African-American leaders about the best way to education African American youth * Americans had more time for leisure and a modern mass culture emerged |
| **The Progressive Era** | Progressive Movement  Conservation  Muckrakers  Scientific Management  Initiative, referendum & recall  Suffrage  Bull Moose Party | Theodore Roosevelt  Florence Kelley  Robert M LaFollette  Susan B Anthony  NAACP  Upton Sinclair  William Howard Taft  Woodrow Wilson | United States Forest Service  Meat Inspection Act  Pure Food and Drug Act  Payne-Aldrich Tariff | * Political, social and economic change in late 19th century America led to broad progressive reforms * As a result of social and economic change, many women entered public life as workers and reformers * As president, Theodore Roosevelt worked to give citizens a Square Deal through Progressive reforms * Taft’s ambivalent approach to progressive reform led to a split in the Republican party and the loss of the presidency to the Democrats * Woodrow Wilson established a strong reform agenda as a progressive leader. |
| **Unit** | **Key Terms** | **Important People** | **Important Events/Policies** | **Key Concepts** |
| **America Claims an Empire** | Imperialism  Expansionism  Yellow Journalism  Sensationalism  Open Door Policy  Foraker Act  Platt Amendment  Dollar Diplomacy  White Man’s Burden | Queen Lilluokalani  Alfred T Mahan  William Seward  Sanford Dole  Jose Marti  Emilio Aguinaldo | Spanish American War  Purchase of Alaska  Acquisition of Hawaii  Sinking of the USS Maine  The DeLome Letter  The Treaty of Paris  Boxer Rebellion  Building of the Panama Canal  Roosevelt Corollary | * Beginning in 1867 and continuing through the century, global competition caused the United States to expand. * In 1898 the United States went to war to help Cuba win independence from Spain * In the early 1900’s the United States engaged in conflicts in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines * The Russo-Japanese war, the Panama Canal, and the Mexican revolution added to America’s military and economic power |
| **The First World War** | Nationalism  Militarism  Alliances  Imperialism  No Man’s Land  Trench Warfare  Convoy System  Conscientious objector  Armistice  Propaganda  Reparations  War-guilt clause | Archduke Franz Ferdinand  Bernard Baruch  George Creel | Sinking of the Lusitania  The Zimmerman Note  Selective Service Act  Espionage and Sedition Acts  The Great Migration  The Fourteen Points  The League of Nations  The Treaty of Versailles | * As World War I intensified, the United States was forced to abandon its neutrality * The United States mobilized a large army and navy to help the Allies achieve victory * World War I spurred social, political and economic change in the United States * European leaders opposed most of Wilson’s peace plan and the US Senate failed to ratify the peace treaty |
| **Politics of the Roaring Twenties** | Nativism  Isolationism  Communism  Anarchists  Quota System  Installment Plan  Urban Sprawl  Roaring ‘20’s | Sacco and Vanzetti  KKK  Albert Fall  The Ohio Gang  Warren Harding  Calvin Coolidge | Red Scare  Return To Normalcy  Teapot Dome Scandal  Fordney-McCumber Tariff | * A desire for normality after the war and a fear of communism and “foreigners” led to postwar isolationism * The Harding administration appealed to America’s Desire for calm and peace after the war, but resulted in scandal * Consumer goods fueled the business boom of the 1920’s as America’s standard of living soared |
| **Unit** | **Key Terms** | **Important People** | **Important Events/Policies** | **Key Concepts** |
| **The Roaring Life of the Twenties** | Speakeasy  Bootlegger  Fundamentalism  Flapper  Double Standard  Organized Crime | Clarence Darrow Charles Lindbergh  Marcus Garvey  Langston Hughes Paul Robeson | Prohibition  Scopes Trial  Harlem Renaissance | * Americans experienced cultural conflicts as customs and values changed in the 1920’s * American women pursued new lifestyles and assumed new jobs and different roles in society during the 1920’s * Mass media, movies and spectator sports played important roles in creating the popular culture of the 1920’s – a culture that many artists and writers criticized * African American ideas, politics, art, literature and music flourished in Harlem and elsewhere in the United States |
| **The Great Depression Begins** | Price supports  Credit  Speculation  Buying on Margin  Shantytown/Hooverville  Soup kitchen  Bread line  Direct relief | Alfred Smith  Herbert Hoover  Bonus Army | Black Tuesday  Great Depression  Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act  Dust Bowl  Boulder Dam  Reconstruction Finance Corp.  Federal Home Loan Bank Act | * As the prosperity of the 1920’s ended, severe economic problems gripped the nation * During the Great Depression Americans did what they had to do to survive * President Hoover’s conservative response to the Great Depression drew criticism from many Americans |
| **The New Deal** | Alphabet Soup Agencies  Deficit spending  Parity | Franklin D. Roosevelt  Brain Trust  Eleanor Roosevelt  New Deal coalition | Glass-Steagall Act  New Deal  Bank Holiday  AAA CCC  Fireside Chats  WPA  FDIC  SEC | * After becoming President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt used government programs to combat the depression * The Second New Deal included new programs to extend federal aid and stimulate the nation’s economy * New Deal policies and actions affected various social and ethnic groups * Motion pictures, radio, art and literature blossomed during the New Deal * The New Deal affected American society not only in the 1930’s but the decades that followed. |