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

**Midterm Review**

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| **Unit** | **Key Terms** | **Important People** | **Important Events/Policies** | **Main Ideas/Concepts** |
| **Immigrants and Urbanization** | MonopoliesLabor UnionsRobber BaronsNativismXenophobiaUrbanizationMelting PotSocial DarwinismCapitalismPolitical Party BossPolitical Machines | John D. RockefellerAndrew CarnegieJ. Pierpont Morgan | Chinese Exclusion ActThe Gentleman’s AgreementThe National Origins ActSherman Anti-Trust ActClayton 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
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| **Life at the Turn of the Century** | Niagara Movement SegregationGrandfather ClausePoll taxAshcan SchoolRural Free Delivery | Daniel BurnhamFrederick Law OlmsteadOrville & Wilbur WrightWEB DuboisBooker T WashingtonJoseph PulitzerWilliam Randolph HearstMark Twain | Jim Crow lawsPlessy 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
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| **The Progressive Era** | Progressive MovementConservationMuckrakersScientific ManagementInitiative, referendum & recallSuffrage Bull Moose Party | Theodore Roosevelt Florence Kelley Robert M LaFolletteSusan B AnthonyNAACPUpton SinclairWilliam Howard TaftWoodrow Wilson | United States Forest ServiceMeat Inspection ActPure 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.
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| **Unit** | **Key Terms** | **Important People** | **Important Events/Policies** | **Key Concepts** |
| **America Claims an Empire** | ImperialismExpansionismYellow JournalismSensationalism Open Door PolicyForaker ActPlatt AmendmentDollar DiplomacyWhite Man’s Burden | Queen LilluokalaniAlfred T MahanWilliam SewardSanford DoleJose MartiEmilio Aguinaldo | Spanish American WarPurchase of AlaskaAcquisition of HawaiiSinking of the USS MaineThe DeLome LetterThe Treaty of ParisBoxer RebellionBuilding of the Panama CanalRoosevelt 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
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| **The First World War** | NationalismMilitarismAlliancesImperialismNo Man’s LandTrench WarfareConvoy SystemConscientious objectorArmistice PropagandaReparationsWar-guilt clause | Archduke Franz FerdinandBernard BaruchGeorge Creel | Sinking of the LusitaniaThe Zimmerman NoteSelective Service ActEspionage and Sedition ActsThe Great MigrationThe Fourteen PointsThe League of NationsThe 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
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| **Politics of the Roaring Twenties** | NativismIsolationismCommunismAnarchistsQuota SystemInstallment PlanUrban SprawlRoaring ‘20’s  | Sacco and VanzettiKKKAlbert FallThe Ohio GangWarren HardingCalvin Coolidge | Red ScareReturn To NormalcyTeapot Dome ScandalFordney-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
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| **Unit** | **Key Terms** | **Important People** | **Important Events/Policies** | **Key Concepts** |
| **The Roaring Life of the Twenties** | SpeakeasyBootleggerFundamentalismFlapperDouble StandardOrganized Crime | Clarence Darrow Charles LindberghMarcus GarveyLangston HughesPaul Robeson | ProhibitionScopes TrialHarlem 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
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| **The Great Depression Begins** | Price supportsCreditSpeculationBuying on MarginShantytown/HoovervilleSoup kitchenBread lineDirect relief | Alfred SmithHerbert HooverBonus Army | Black TuesdayGreat DepressionHawley-Smoot Tariff ActDust BowlBoulder DamReconstruction 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
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| **The New Deal** | Alphabet Soup AgenciesDeficit spendingParity  | Franklin D. RooseveltBrain TrustEleanor RooseveltNew Deal coalition | Glass-Steagall ActNew DealBank HolidayAAACCCFireside ChatsWPAFDICSEC | * 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.
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