**Period 7: Imperialism, Progressivism, and the Roaring 20s (1890-1929) – Ch. 27-30**

**Study guide – AP U.S. History – Mr. Anderson**

**Main ideas / changes over time:**

**Chapter 27 – Empire and Expansion 1890-1909**

**Chapter 28 – Progressivism and the Republican Roosevelt 1901-1912**

**Chapter 29 – Wilson Progressivism in Peace and War 1913-9120**

**Chapter 30 – American Life in the Roaring 20s**

**SFI names and terms –** remember to make connections, understand significance, recognize cause and effect, and group with patterns and categories

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| 1. Progressivism 2. Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire 3. Muckraking 4. Upton Sinclair – The Jungle 5. Ida Tarbell 6. American Federation of Labor 7. Industrial Workers of the World 8. Socialism 9. Techniques to combat unions 10. “Old Guard” Republicans 11. State child labor laws 12. Margaret Sanger 13. Prohibition – 18th Amendment 14. Niagara Movement 15. Carrie Chapman Catt 16. National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) 17. 19th Amendment – woman suffrage 18. Initiative, referendum, and recall 19. 17th Amendment – direct election 20. Theodore “Teddy” Roosevelt 21. Coal Strike of 1902 22. “Square Deal” 23. Conservation | 1. Trust-busting 2. Northern Securities 3. Pure Food and Drug Act 4. William Howard Taft 5. 16th Amendment – income tax 6. Woodrow Wilson 7. Progressive “Bull Moose” Party 8. Eugene Debs 9. Federal Reserve Act 10. Keating-Owen Act 11. Imperialism 12. “Scramble for Africa” 13. Motives for imperialism 14. Anglo-Saxonism superiority /   White Man’s Burden   1. Alfred Mahan & Mahanism 2. Commodore Matthew Perry 3. Cuban Revolution 4. Yellow press/journalism 5. William Randolph Hearst 6. Joseph Pulitzer 7. U.S.S. Maine 8. Queen Liliuokalani | 1. Annexation of Hawaii 2. Teller Amendment 3. Spanish-American War 4. Rough Riders 5. Treaty of Paris 1898 6. Platt Amendment 7. Anti-Imperialist League 8. William McKinley 9. Filipino-American War 10. Open Door Policy 11. Sphere of influence 12. Panama Canal 13. Monroe Doctrine 14. Roosevelt Corollary 15. Big Stick Policy 16. Dollar Diplomacy 17. Pancho Villa 18. Causes of World War I 19. Franz Ferdinand 20. Central Powers 21. Allies (a.k.a. Entente) 22. American neutrality 23. Lusitania 24. Sussex Pledge |

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| 1. Unrestricted submarine warfare 2. Self-determination 3. Causes of U.S. entering war 4. Zimmerman telegram/note 5. Committee on Public Information   (Creel Committee)   1. Espionage and Sedition Acts | 1. “Doughboys” 2. American Expeditionary Force 3. Russian Revolution 4. Vladimir Lenin 5. Armistice Day/Veterans Day 6. Fourteen Points 7. League of Nations 8. Treaty of Versailles | 1. Irreconcilables &   Reservationists   1. Spanish Flu Pandemic 2. First Red Scare 3. Palmer Raids 4. F.B.I. – J. Edgar Hoover 5. Warren G. Harding 6. “Return to normalcy” |

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| 1. Bolshevik Revolution 2. Red scare 3. American Plan 4. Immigration Act 1924 5. Volstead Act 6. Racketeers 7. Modernism 8. “Lost Generation 9. Harlem Renaissance | 1. Mitchel Palmer 2. Nicola Sacco 3. Al Capone 4. John T. Scopes 5. Henry Ford 6. Charles Lindberg 7. Margaret Sanger 8. Sigmund Frued 9. F. Scott Fitzgerald | 1. Ernest Hemingway 2. TS Elliot 3. William Faulkner 4. Langston Hughes |

**Essay question possibilities/Themes (which means they might not and probably wont be the same) :**

1. Evaluate the effectiveness of Progressive Era reformers and the federal government in bringing about reform to the United States. Be sure to analyze the successes and limitations of these efforts in the period 1900-1920.
2. Analyze the motivations of the United States in its foreign-policy decisions in the period from 1898 to 1908. To what extent did the nation build consensus for its actions?
3. To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?

**Possible Short Answer Questions**

**Question #1**

a) The United States mobilized its armed forces to join the conflict in both World War I and World War II. Briefly explain ONE important similarity in the home front impact of these two conflicts.

b) Briefly explain ONE important difference in the home front impact of these two conflicts.

c) Briefly explain the long-term impact of ONE of these two conflicts, making sure to include at least ONE piece of evidence to support your explanation.

**Question # 2 - based on political cartoon title below (will use if used)**

**“He Can’t Let Go”, 1898: Uncle Sam and ‘The Philippines’ escape from ‘Spanish Misrule’ and ‘Aguinaldoism’**

Using the image above, answer parts a, b, and c.

a) Briefly explain the point of view of the cartoonist in the image above.

b) Provide and explain ONE piece of evidence from the period 1895 to 1910 that could be used to support the point of view expressed by the cartoonist.

c) Provide and explain ONE piece of evidence from the period 1895 to 1910 that could be used to challenge the point of view expressed by the cartoonist.

**Question # 3**

4. “The periods of World War I [and World War II] coincided with significant migration north from Mexico… [as] many Mexicans moved to the border…[and] easily found work in the United States since domestic mobilization for the war…greatly stimulated business… Although Mexican emigrants did not consider the United States a perfect destination, the economic boom of the 1920s at least presented the possibility of steady employment… However, consequences of the depression in 1929 and 1930 were immediate and unfortunate for the Mexican community living in the United States… The forced repatriations of the Great Depression, very close in time to World War II, painfully showed the Mexican government the truly precarious position of Mexican workers, legal and undocumented alike, in the U.S. economy.”

Barbara A. Driscoll, *The Tracks North: The Railroad Bracero Program of World War II*, 1999

Using the excerpt above, answer parts a, b, and c.

a) Briefly explain a cause OR effect of the migration described in the passage during the 1930s using ONE piece of evidence not directly mentioned in the excerpt.

b) Briefly explain a cause OR effect of the migration described in the passage during the 1940s using ONE piece of evidence not directly mentioned in the excerpt.

c) Briefly explain ONE government policy related to the migration described in the passage using ONE piece of evidence not directly mentioned in the excerpt.