* + 1. \*\*closing of the Frontier, 1890

The U.S. Census showed that so many pockets of settled area in the United States and its territories that a frontier line could no longer be said to exist. The closing of the frontier was one of the reasons some Americans felt they should expand their culture and norms to other nations. Frederick Jackson Turner

* + 1. \*\*Alfred Thayer Mahan

Naval officer who believed a strong navy was necessary for asserting global power and protecting overseas interests and. His ideas had an enormous impact on shaping U.S. military and foreign policy in the 1890s.

* + 1. Queen Liliuokalani

Last Queen of Hawaii, she surrendered "to the superior force of the United States" in 1893. After she was overthrown as Queen, Hawaii become a U.S. protectorate.

* + 1. Insular Cases, 1901

The Supreme Court ruled that people in island territories under U.S. control did not automatically receive the constitutional rights of U.S. citizens.

* + 1. Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, 1903

Treaty with Panama that made Panama a U.S. protectorate and granted U.S. sovereignty over a 10-mile wide Canal Zone.

* + 1. Roosevelt Corollary, 1904

President Theodore Roosevelt's extension of the Monroe Doctrine of 1823. Roosevelt proclaimed the right of the U.S. to be the "policeman" of the western hemisphere. Led to U.S. "gunboat" diplomacy.

* + 1. Dollar Diplomacy

President Taft's policy of using economic power to promote U.S. interest in Latin American and East Asia.

* + 1. Pancho Villa's raid, 1916

Mexican bandits and revolutionaries led by Pancho Villa raided Columbus, NM, prompting the

U.S. government to send troops into Mexico in an attempt to capture Villa. (In 1914 the U.S. had occupied the Mexican city of Veracruz for six months.)

1. \*\*Progressive Era, 1901-1917

An era of government reform in which the U.S. established a system of "regulated capitalism." The Progressive era began when Theodore Roosevelt became president after the assassination of William McKinley. The era ended after the U.S. entered World War I.

1. muckrakers

Progressive Era journalists who wrote articles exposing corruption in government and industry. Significant muckrakers included Jacob Riis (slum conditions), Ida Tarbell (standard oil), Lincoln Steffens (city government), and Upton Sinclair (meat packing).

1. Florence Kelly

Social and political reformer who campaigned for the minimum wage, eight-hour day, and children's rights. In 1909 she helped create the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

1. Square Deal

President Theodore Roosevelt's progressive program to be fair to all interests: business, labor, and consumers.

1. Northern Securities Company, 1904

Railroad monopoly dissolved by President Theodore Roosevelt, who used the the previously ineffective Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890 to empower the government to break up monopolies.

1. Pure Food and Drug Act, 1906

Legislation that made it illegal to sell impure or improperly labeled food and drugs.

1. Meat Inspection Act, 1906

Legislation that required federal inspection of meatpacking.

1. \*\*Election of 1912

Three-way presidential race between Taft (Republican), Roosevelt (Progressive Bull Moose), and Wilson (Democrat). Due to a split in the Republican Party (Taft vs. Roosevelt), Wilson won the election. The Socialist Party candidate, Eugene Debs, won over a million votes.

1. \*\*New Nationalism

Teddy Roosevelt's 1912 campaign proposal to empower big government to regulate big business.

1. \*\*New Freedom

Woodrow Wilson's 1912 campaign proposal to break up monopolies and restore competition as a way of regulating business.

1. Underwood Tariff, 1913

Law that substantially reduced tariffs and made up for lost revenue by providing for a graduated income tax.

1. Federal Reserve Act, 1913

Law that established a system of 12 federal banks and a Federal Reserve Board that would set interests rates and regulate the money supply.

1. Clayton Antitrust Act, 1914

Law that made business monopolies illegal. Labor unions and farmers' organizations were exempt from the law.

1. Federal Trade Commission, 1914

Commission appointed by the president to investigate illegal business practices.

1. \*\*Progressive Amendments

Constitutional amendments ratified between 1913 and 1920 providing for a federal income tax (16th), the direct election of U.S. senators (17th), prohibition of alcohol (18th), and women's suffrage (19th).

1. \*\*US. enters World War I, 1917

After after war broke out in Europe in 1914, the U.S. proclaimed neutrality. With neutrality becoming increasingly difficult, especially after Germany began sinking U.S. ships, the U.S. declared war on Germany in April 1917. The war ended in November 1918.

1. American Expeditionary Force (AEF)

United States Armed Forces sent to Europe during World War I. Led by General John J. Pershing.

1. \*\*Fourteen Points, 1918

In a program for maintaining peace after World War I, President Wilson introduced his Fourteen Points to Congress calling for arms reduction, national self-determination, and a League of Nations (a world organization that would promote peace and international cooperation).

1. \*\*Treaty of Versailles, 1919

Although the Treaty of Versailles, signed after World War I, imposed harsh treatment on Germany, it also included President Wilson's idea for a League of Nations. The U.S. Senate twice rejected the Treaty of Versailles and U.S. entry into the League of Nations.

1. \*\*League of Nations

International organization designed to enforce international law and prevent war.

* 1. Espionage Act of 1917 and Sedition Act of 1918

Legislation that made it illegal to encourage disloyalty to the U.S. or to criticize the government in writing.

* 1. *Schenck v. United States,* 1919

Supreme Court case that declared First Amendment rights could be suspended under the Espionage Act of 1917, as long as there was a "clear and present danger" to the United States.

* 1. Palmer Raids, 1919-1920

In raids led by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, the U.S. government searched for political radicals and deported foreign born political activists.

* 1. *\*\**Great Migration of African Americans

A mass movement of African American out of the rural South to urban areas of the North, Midwest, and West. The migration continued from 191Oto 1970 with the bulk of the migration occurring during World War I and World War I.

* 1. National Origins Act, 1924

Law establishing quotas based on nationality for immigration to the U.S. The law limited immigration from southern and eastern Europe, permitting larger numbers of immigrants from northern and western Europe.

* 1. Sacco and Vanzetti, 1927

Two Italian anarchists convicted in 1921 of a murder and theft in Braintree, Massachusetts. In spite of public protests about their innocence, Sacco and Vanzetti were executed in 1927.

* + 1. Wright Brothers, 1903

Inventors who built and flew the first successful airplane.

* + 1. Model T Ford introduced, 1908

The Model Twas a popular and inexpensive automobile sold by Henry Ford from 1908 to 1927. Ford's mass production of the Model T brought dramatic changes to the American culture and economy.

* + 1. assembly line

Method of mass production using interchangeable parts pioneered by Henry Ford in the production of automobiles.

1. Charles Lindbergh, 1927

American aviator whose solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927 showed the possibilities of the airplane and made him an international hero.

1. KDKA in Pittsburgh, 1920

The world's first commercial radio station. In November 1920, KDKA broadcast the returns of the

U.S. presidential election, beginning a decade in which radio became pervasive in U.S. culture. By 1933, two-thirds of American homes had a radio, twice as many as those with telephones.

1. Ku Klux Klan March on Washington, 1925

The KKK, claiming 5 million members, led a march of over 50,000 people in Washington, D.C., demanding laws against immigration. (The Klan also opposed Catholics, blacks, and Jews.)

1. Immigration Act, 1924

Limited the number of immigrants allowed entry into the U.S. through a national origins quota. The quota provided immigration visas to 2% of the total number of people of each nationality in the US as of the 1890 national census

1. \*\*Fundamentalism vs Modernism

Fundamentalists emphasized the literal truth of the Bible and opposed the modernists who tried to reconcile the Bible with scientific knowledge. The division reached its peak in 1925 when a high school biology teacher, John Scopes, was put on trial for teaching evolution.

1. Prohibition

Nationwide ban on the sale, production, and importation of alcohol that remained in place from 1920 to 1933. Prohibition caused deep division in the United States between those who supported the ban (drys) and those who opposed the ban (wets).

1. \*\*Harlem Renaissance

Literary and artistic movement in the 1920s in which black writers and artists described African American life.

1. jazz

Uniquely American style of music developed in the early 1900s. As a product of primarily African American communities, jazz was characterized by improvisation and syncopation.

1. Jelly Roll Morton

Jazz piano player who began his career in New Orleans. Sometimes called the "father of jazz."

1. Louis Armstrong

Jazz trumpet player and singer from New Orleans who played a pivotal role in popularizing jazz.

1. Ashcan School

New York artists of the early 1900s who focused on urban life. Included such artists as Robert Henry and John Sloan.

1. Edward Hopper

Painter whose depiction of urban scenes showed life in modern America.

1. *The Jazz Singer,* 1927

The first motion picture with sound.

1. Yiddish Theater

Political and artistic plays performed Yiddish in New York during the 1920s.

1. \*\*Great Depression, 1929-1941

Period of high unemployment and widespread business failure. The Depression was caused by an economic system that was out of balance with too much supply and not enough demand.

1. \*\*Stock Market Crash, 1929

A plummeting of stock prices on Wall Street that signaled the beginning of a ten-year depression affecting all industrial societies in the western world.

1. Smoot-Hawley Tariff, 1930

The highest U.S. tariff rates in 100 years. The high rates led to a tariff war with other nations that worsened the international depression and cut American exports and imports by more than half.

1. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932

President Herbert Hoover's plan for economic recovery through emergency financing for banks, life insurance companies, and railroads.

1. Bonus March, 1932

Unemployed veterans from World War I marched to Washington, DC, demanding the payment of bonuses promised to them at a later date (1945). Congress didn't pass the Bonus Bill, and President Hoover ordered the U.S. army to break up their encampment. Tanks and tear gas were used to destroy the veterans' camps.

1. Smoot-Hawley Tariff, 1930

The highest U.S. tariff rates in 100 years. The high rates led to a tariff war with other nations that worsened the international depression and cut American exports and imports by more than half.

1. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 1932

President Herbert Hoover's plan for economic recovery through emergency financing for banks, life insurance companies, and railroads.

1. Bonus March, 1932

Unemployed veterans from World War I marched to Washington, DC, demanding the payment of bonuses promised to them at a later date (1945). Congress didn't pass the Bonus Bill, and President Hoover ordered the U.S. army to break up their encampment. Tanks and tear gas were used to destroy the veterans' camps.

1. \*\*Roosevelt's New Deal, 1933-1945

Franklin Roosevelt's plan for getting out of the Depression, involving increased federal action to provide economic relief, recovery, and reform.

1. New Deal Programs to Stimulate Economic Activity

AAA, CCC, NIRA, REA, SEC, TVA, PWA, WPA, NRA, Federal Writer's Project

1. Glass-Steagall Act, 1933

Law that forbade commercial banks from engaging in excessive speculation. Established th.e Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

1. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), 1933

Government agency created by President Roosevelt that regulates banks and insures bank deposits.

1. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), 1934

Agency of the federal government that regulates financial markets and investment companies.

1. Wagner Act, 1935

Also know as the National Labor Relations Act, this law protected workers' rights to organize into labor unions and engage in collective bargaining. The law also created the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB), providing for government investigation of unfair labor practices.

* + 1. Social Security Act, 1935

Provided federal financial assistance to the problems of old age and unemployment. Social Security also provided benefits to widows and fatherless children.

1. Court-Packing Plan, 1937

After the Supreme Court declared New Deal programs unconstitutional in such cases as *Schecter v .United States* (1935) and *Butler v. United States* (1936), President Roosevelt unsuccessfully attempted to add new members to the Supreme Court.

1. Roosevelt Recession, 1938

A period in which the American economy stalled after several years of recovery. The recessions was most likely caused by cuts in government spending introduced by Roosevelt in 1937.

1. Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1938

Labor organization led by John L. Lewis that was created from a group of powerful unions that left the American Federation of Labor in an attempt to unionize unskilled industrial.

1. New Deal Democratic Coalition

The alignment of interest groups and voting blocs that supported the New Deal and voted for Democratic presidential candidates from 1932 until approximately 1968, making the Democratic Party the majority party during that period.

1. Huey Long

Louisiana governor and U.S. senator who was a critic of the New Deal. Long supported a redistribution of wealth from the rich to the poor. Long, whom FDR feared politically, was assassinated in 1935.

1. Charles Coughlin

Roman Catholic priest who was a critic of the New Deal. Coughlin used a his na1ional radio program to attack FDR. Known for his antisemitism and support of fascism.

1. Washington Naval Conference, 1921-1922

International conference held in Washington, D.C., that produced agreements limiting naval armaments for the nations of the world.

1. Stimson Doctrine, 1932

Policy of the U.S. government toward Japan that stated the U.S. government would not recognize territorial changes made through force. (Japan had seized Manchuria from China.)

1. \*\*Good Neighbor Policy

Foreign policy of the Franklin Roosevelt administration stating that the U.S. would not intervene in Latin American nor interfere in the domestic affairs of Latin American nations. This policy intended to end Theodore Roosevelt's dollar diplomacy and William H. Taft's dollar diplomacy.

1. Neutrality Acts, 1935-1939

A series of laws making it illegal for Americans to get involved with nations at war. The laws, making no distinction aggressors and victims, were repealed after Germany invaded Poland in 1939, beginning World War II.

1. Lend-Lease Act, 1940

Law passed by Congress in 1941 providing that any country whose security was vital to U.S. interests could receive arms and equipment from the United States.

1. Atlantic Charter, 1941

Joint statement issued by Roosevelt and Churchill stating American and British postwar aims of international economic and political cooperation.

1. \*\*Pearl Harbor, **1941**

U.S. naval base in Hawaii that was attacked by the Japanese bringing the U.S. into World War II.

1. Mexican Repatriation, 1929-1939

At a time when more Americans emigrated from the U.S. than to it, the U.S. government sponsored a Mexican Repatriation program encouraging Mexicans to voluntarily move to Mexico. Thousands were deported against their will.

1. Bracero Program, 1942

Agreement between the U.S. and Mexico allowing importation of temporary contract workers from Mexico to the United States.

1. Luisa Moreno

Social activist who unionized workers, led strikes, and created the first national Latino civil rights assembly in 1939. In 1950 she was deported to Guatemala, the nation of her birth.

1. Gentleman's Agreement, 1907

Informal agreement between President Theodore Roosevelt and the Empire of Japan. Japan agreed to limit the immigration of its citizens to the United States. In turn, Roosevelt agreed to end discrimination against Japanese immigrants already living in the United States.

1. √Great Migration of African Americans

A mass movement of African American out of the rural South to urban areas of the North, Midwest, and West. The migration continued from 191Oto 1970 with the bulk of the migration occurring during World War I and World War I.

1. National Origins Act, 1924

Law establishing quotas based on nationality for immigration to the U.S. The law limited immigration from southern and eastern Europe, permitting larger numbers of immigrants from northern and western Europe.

1. Manhattan Project, 1942

Top-secret program of the U.S. government to develop an atomic bomb.

1. Invasion of Normandy (D-Day), 1944

Allied invasion of·Europe led by General Dwight D. Eisenhower. Over a million troops (the largest invasion force in history) stormed the beaches at Normandy and began the process of re-taking France. The turning point of World War II.

1. Yalta Conference, 1945

Meeting between Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin to discuss the final defeat of the Axis powers and the problems of postwar occupation. Stalin agreed to free elections in Eastern Europe after the war. Stalin also agreed to assist the U.S. in its war against Japan.

1. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 1945

Japanese cities hit with atomic bombs dropped by the U.S., ending World War II.

1. Rosie the Riveter

An iconic image of a woman dressed in overalls who became the symbol for the publicity campaign that was launched by the government to draw women into traditional male jobs.

1. A. Philip Randolph

African American leader who organized a march on Washington in 1941 to pressure FDR to issue an executive order banning discrimination in defense industries. (FDR the set up the Fair Employment Practices Commission to halt discrimination in war production and government.)

1. Congress of Racial Equality, 1942

Civil Rights Organization created in World War II that committed itself to using nonviolent techniques to end racial segregation.

1. √Japanese-American Internment, 1942

Under Executive Order #9066, FDR authorized the removal of "enemy aliens" from military areas. Over 110,00 Japanese Americans living in the western U.S. were moved to internment camps, although those living in Hawaii were not put into camps.

1. Zoot Suit Riots, 1943

Several thousand off-duty Mexican American soldiers and sailors, joined by hundreds of local white civilians, rampaged through downtown Los Angeles streets, assaulting Hispanics, blacks, and Filipinos