

AP United States History Unit Seven Study Guide

Directions: In the space provided, identify each of the following with a detailed description

Significant Term, Person, or Event	Text Page	Description
<i>U.S.S. Maine</i>	560 566	
Spanish-American War	560 565-572	
U.S. territorial gains from Spain	560 571-572	
supporter of Imperialism (aka jingoists)	564 573-574	
Alfred Mahan & <i>The Influence of Sea Power Upon History</i>	564	
Hearst's <i>Journal</i> , Pulitzer's <i>World</i> , and "yellow journalism"	565 567	
Teller Amendment	568	
Annexation of Hawaii	568-569	
Platt Amendment	572	
Anti-Imperialist League	574-575	
Philippine Independence against U.S.	575-578	
Open Door policy	579-580	

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Boxer Rebellion	580-581	
Gentlemen's Agreement	581	
"picture brides" and "paper sons"	581	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
Angel Island	581-582	
Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty & Panama Canal	584-585	
Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine	587	
Roosevelt's "big stick" diplomacy	587	
Taft's "dollar" diplomacy	588	
Wilson's "moral" diplomacy	588-589	
<i>Lusitania</i>	592 597-598	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria	594	
Attempted neutrality	596-97	
<i>Arabic Pledge</i> and <i>Sussex Pledge</i>	598	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • <i>Sussex</i>, French passenger ship, bombed by Germans as part of unrestricted sub-warfare; Pledge not to target <u>merchant</u> ships without warning

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Election of 1916	598-599	
Pancho Villa and General Pershing	599	
Zimmerman telegram	600	
Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare	600	
Jeannette Rankin	600	
Wilson's Fourteen Points & "peace without victory"	601	
War Industries Board	602	
WWI's impact on African Americans	603-604	
WWI's impact on women	604-605	
19 th Amendment	605	
Committee on Public Information/Safety & propaganda	605	
Espionage Act and Sedition Act	606	
<i>Schenck v. United States</i>	606	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schenck, socialist leader, arrested for mailing pamphlets to discourage eligible aged med to avoid WWI's draft; appealed claiming 1st Amendment "free speech" •

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WWI era draft	609	
The Western Front & American Expeditionary Forces	611-614 615	
influenza pandemic	614	
Treaty of Versailles	616-618	
League of Nations	616	
Henry Cabot Lodge & Senate Republicans fight against WWI's Treaty	618-621	
Wilson's stroke & Edith Wilson as a "shadow president"	619-621	
Warren Harding & "return to normalcy"	627	
Tea Pot Dome scandal	627	
Andrew Mellon & tax policies	---	Sec. of Treasury under Harding, Coolidge, & Hoover; believed a reduction in tax rates, esp. for wealthy, encouraged business investment; developed policies to help European allies repay war debts & Germany pay war reparations; policies spurred economic development and innovations and an increase in federal revenue
labor unions/movement in 1920s	628	
Consumer Culture (aka Mass Culture)	628-630	
Charles Lindbergh and <i>Spirit of Saint Louis</i>	630-631	

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Lost Generation (includes Sinclair Lewis & F.Scott Fitzgerald)	632	
Prohibition's failure	632-634	
18 th Amendment	633	
21 st Amendment	634	
post-WWI nativism & xenophobia	634-636	
Immigration Act of 1924 "National Origins Act"	634	
First Red Scare and Palmer Raids	634-635	
Sacco & Vanzetti	635	
Hispanic migrant workers	---	During WWI as many farmers left fields in California to help fight, Congress authorized a guest worker program for Mexicans (primarily) to temporarily enter the USA to work on the farms; many returned home at the end of the program while others did not
Fundamentalism v. Modernism	636	
Scopes "Monkey" Trial	636-637	
Harlem Renaissance	638 642-643	
KKK resurgence of 1920s	638-639	

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Marcus Garvey & Universal Negro Improvement Association	640	
Flappers & “New Woman”	644	
Sheppard-Towner Act	644	
Margaret Sanger and birth control	646	
Washington Naval Arms Conference	647-648	
Calvin Coolidge	648 651	
Kellogg-Briand Pact	648-649	
Herbert Hoover	656	
“rugged individualism” from <i>American Individualism</i>	656	
causes of stock market crash	656-657	
Stock market crash	657	
Black Thursday & Black Tuesday	658	
Hoover’s vision to solve financial crisis	659-660	

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Reconstruction Finance Corporation	660	
Bonus Expeditionary Force (aka Bonus Army)	660	
New Deal	662-664	
relief, recovery, reform	---	slogan of the New Deal: immediately provide relief from the Depression's impact, help the people/economy to recover, and reform our institutions to prevent something similar in future
Brain Trust	662	
Eleanor Roosevelt	663	
Frances Perkins	663	
Franklin Roosevelt's background	663-664	
"Hundred Days"	---	Name given to the first three or so months of FDR's administration in which there was a large amount of legislation proposed (some by the White House), debated, and passed through Congress which focused almost exclusively on the new President's agenda; became a pattern which later Presidents tried to copy
bank holiday	666	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)	666	
Father Coughlin	666-667	
John Maynard Keynes & deficit spending	---	British economist who proposed that during economic depressions governments can spark economic recovery by using deficit spending (spending more money than brought in by revenue); while it may spark economic activity it leads to large deficits that could add years of long-term debt

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National Recovery Administration (NRA)	667	
National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)	667 677	
Federal Emergency Relief Act/Administration	668	
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	668	
Public Works Administration (PWA)	668	
Works Progress Administration	668-669	
Agricultural Adjustment Act/Administration (AAA)	670	
Dust Bowl	670-671	
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	671	
Indian Reorganization Act	671	
"Okie" migrants	671-672	
John Steinbeck & <i>The Grapes of Wrath</i>	---	Classic novel about the Toad's, a migrant family from Oklahoma who migrated to California to find work
Dorothea Lange	672 673	

Huey Long & “Share Our Wealth”	674	
Francis Townsend & Social Security	674-676	
National Labor Relations Act (aka Wagner Act)	677	
Fair Labor Standards Act	677	
Congress of Industrial Organization	678	
sit-down strikes	679	
FDR’s new Democratic Coalition”	679	
“last to be hired, first to be fired”		phrase associated with hiring policies of blacks within industrial jobs; when cutbacks had to be made the most recently hired would be fired first...blacks were often the last ones hired
Scottsboro Boys	---	1931, 8 black young men were convicted by an all-white jury of rape; evidence was questionable & Supreme Court agree to hear case; in 1934 Court ordered new trial because men had been denied right to counsel and jury did not represent “peers”; 5 were re-convicted in a new trial
Supreme Court packing scheme	680	
Good Neighbor Policy	---	FDR’s first major foreign policy which sought to develop better relationships with Latin American countries in the aftermath of the era of imperialism; vowed a non-interventionist policy
Benito Mussolini		
Adolf Hitler & German fascism	686	

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Neutrality Acts	687	
Cash-and-Carry policy	687	
Munich Pact of 1938 & “appeasement”	687	
isolation turns to involvement	688-689	
“arsenal of democracy”	689	
Lend-Lease policy	689	
Winston Churchill	---	Prime Minister of Great Britain who would work closely with FDR prior to and after USA joining the war effort; one of the strongest allies of FDR during war
Tripartite Pact	---	September 1940: agreement to formalize an alliance among Germany, Italy, and Japan which they referred to as the “Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis”
Atlantic Charter	---	August 1941: meeting between FDR and Churchill on a warship off the coast of Newfoundland; created a list of goals for the post-war era: free trade, self-determination, disarmament, collective security; list was similar to Wilson’s 14 Points from WWI
America First	689-690	
Attack at Pearl Harbor	691 692	
invasion of Manchuria and “Rape of Nanking”	691	
war mobilization	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War Production Board and Office of Price Administration created • Private sector factories re-tool to begin creating items for war (weapons/ammo) • Office of War Information (propaganda) created to share USA’s war message

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WWII's impact on Depression & unemployment	---	With factories re-tooling and being paid to produce LOTS of weapons/ammo many of the unemployed found jobs; with these jobs came more money being paid in taxes (supports war effort) and people having more "pocket-money" to buy other things; the economy begins to pick back up
rationing of goods	---	Office of Price Administration, to combat inflation and conserve scarce materials, began encouraging/requiring rationing of gasoline, coffee, sugar, butter, cheese, and meat; people planted victory gardens so crops from big farms could help feed troops; "use it up, wear it out, make it do, or do without"
U.S. home front during WWII	693-701	
Japanese Internment & relocation camps	694-695	
<i>Korematsu v. United States</i>	695 696	
Female experience during WWII	695-699	
"Rosie the Riveter" & women in factory work	697	
African-American experience during WWII	699-701	
NAACP during war era	---	Fought for legislation to end poll taxes and lynching; succeeded in getting Supreme Court to strike down Texas' white only primary elections
Congress on Racial Equality (CORE)	---	Created in 1942 and used Gandhi's nonviolent protest methods in quest of desegregating public facilities in northern cities
A. Philip Randolph	699-700	
"Double V" campaign	700	
Executive Order 8802	---	Issued by FDR in June 1941: prohibited racial discrimination in federal agencies and any company/union engaged in war-related work; Fair Employment Practices Commission created to monitor compliance

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Zoot-Suit riot	701	
American Indian “code-talkers”	701	
“Second Front”	703 705-707	
Battle of Britain	704	
Tehran Conference	704	
“island hopping” campaign in Pacific	704	
D-Day & invasion of Normandy	705-707	
Battle of the Bulge	707	
Yalta Conference	707-708	
<i>Kristallnacht</i>	---	November 1938: “Night of the Broken Glass” when Nazis unleashed a frenzy of arson, destruction, and looting of Jewish owned businesses and homes throughout Germany; preceded movement of Jews into ghettos and later camps
<i>St. Louis</i>	---	June 1939: ship with 900+ Jewish refugees attempted to land at Ft. Lauderdale, FL; immigration officials refused officially because migration quotas had already been met for the year; reality was that there was still a strong anti-Jewish feeling within the USA that would not significantly change until reality of Holocaust was truly known
Holocaust & America’s Response	708-710	
Nuremberg Trials	710	

Iwo Jima	711-712	
Manhattan Project & Robert Oppenheimer	712	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • Directory of the Manhattan Project (worked with Albert Einstein)
Hiroshima and Nagasaki	712	

Questions to consider: While it is not required to answer these questions, being familiar with these topics would be highly beneficial to you.

1. Why did expansionist pressures build in the late nineteenth century and how were such pressures expressed?
2. What domestic and international issues initially prompted American neutrality in World War I and what ultimately propelled America into the war?
3. How did America’s participation in the war affect the home-front climate during and after the war, especially for ethnic minorities?
4. To what extent was the Treaty of Versailles an expression of America’s objectives for its involvement in the war?
5. What economic developments underlay the prosperity of the 1920s and led to a “mass culture” or the consumer economy?
6. How did the social and political ideology of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover shape public life in the era of Republican ascendancy?
7. What developments in American society contributed to both cultural creativity and social tensions?
8. What factors contributed to the Stock Market Crash and the Great Depression, and what were the immediate social and political effects of these events?
9. What were the underlying economic, social, and political theories which supported FDR’s New Deal programs?
10. To what extent was the New Deal embraced by the traditional members of the Left, the new Left (African Americans, organized labor, farmers, etc), and by the Right?
11. How did FDR’s administration, and the American people as a whole, respond to the rise of fascism and militarism abroad in the 1930s?
12. What measures were taken by FDR and Congress to mobilize the nation’s military and economy for war?
13. What sequence of events led America from a policy of neutrality to active participation in a multi-front war?
14. What were the major effects of World War II on American society, including ethnic minorities, women, and various regions of the United States?
15. What steps did the federal government take to protect the home front from apparent internal and external threats?
16. As expressed in the various wartime conferences, what were the goals of the Allied powers and how did these goals affect the strategies for winning the war and the short-term and long-term consequences for postwar peace?