

THIS IS A TRADITIONAL ASSIGNMENT. PRINT AND COMPLETE IN INK.

Name: _____ Class Period: _____ Due Date: ____/____/____

Period 7 Term Part 1 (Unit 6) Review:

America’s Rise to Power, the Progressive Era, and the Roaring Twenties, 1890-1929

Purpose:

This term review is not only an opportunity to review key concepts and themes, but it is also an exercise in historical *analysis*. This activity, **if completed *in its entirety* BOP (Beginning of Period) by the unit test date**, is worth 10 bonus points on the multiple choice test. ☺ 5 points may be earned by completing Section 1 and 5 points may be earned by completing Sections 2 & 3. **Mastery of the course and AP exam await all who choose to process the information as they read/receive.** This is an optional assignment. Complete it in **INK!**

Directions: Below are some key terms pulled from the College Board Concept Outline for Period 7. These include “Terms to Know,” “Important Examples,” and “Other Terms.” Complete the charts by **adding definitions** and **analysis of historical significance**. When considering significance, consider causes and effects, changes or turning points, or how the item illustrates a major theme or idea from the era. Some entries have been completed for you.

Key Concepts FOR PERIOD 7:

Key Concept 7.1: Growth expanded opportunity, while economic instability led to new efforts to reform U.S. society and its economic system.

Key Concept 7.2: Innovations in communications and technology contributed to the growth of mass culture, while significant changes occurred in internal and international migration patterns.

Key Concept 7.3: Participation in a series of global conflicts propelled the United States into a position of international power while renewing domestic debates over the nation’s proper role in the world.

SECTION 1

The **Terms to Know** are items you are *likely* to see on a quiz or test. They are explicit in the College Board framework for the class, and you will be expected to *thoroughly* understand them on the AP exam. Complete the chart by defining and analyzing each item. Prompts are included to help you focus your analysis on the most tested concepts, but also make sure you know simple definitions of each term. Two entries are completed for you as examples of “thorough explanation”. Some prompts say “briefly explain,” and these can be one or two sentences (as long as you ATFP). Others ask for examples and will require longer explanations.

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
consolidation	<i>How did business consolidation impact the United States? Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</i>
urbanization	<i>Consolidation is the combining of business to create a monopoly or trust. They worked by the stockholders placing stocks in the hands of trustees (Hence, “trust” which is a method of business consolidation. Trusts gave way to the holding company. Trusts, holding companies, and monopolies are essentially the same thing: BIG business corporations. The consolidation of businesses into large corporations led to the development of a mega-rich class of people and an increased gap between rich and poor. Consolidation impacted the market economy by reducing competition as trusts and monopolies developed such as Rockefeller’s Standard Oil. Unfair business practices also led to unfair prices and treatment of certain groups such as underpaid women and children, but consolidation also led to increased efficiency and rapid economic growth which created a record number of new jobs. These jobs attracted internal migrants moving from rural to urban cities like Chicago or New York and international migrants such as Polish, Italian, and other Eastern and Southern European groups (immigrants).</i>
corporations	
Rural/Urban	
Industrial society	
New Technologies	
Urban centers	
women	<i>Briefly explain how economic, social, technological, and cultural transformations within the U.S. during the late 19th century and early 20th century impact class identity and gender roles [women]?</i>
internal migrants	
international migrants	

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Progressive Era</p> <p>business cycle -- economic instability fluctuations</p> <p>political corruption</p> <p>social concerns</p> <p>immigrant populations</p>	<p>How did Progressive Era journalists and progressive reformers impact government intervention at the local, state, and federal levels? Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p>
<p>Progressives</p>	
<p>Progressive Era journalists</p>	<p>Compare the beliefs and strategies of movements advocating progressive reform. Evaluate their effectiveness. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p>
<p>Federal legislation</p>	
<p>Progressive Amendments</p>	
<p>Prohibition Moral reform</p>	<p>Explain the economic, political, and social motivations for each of the Progressive Amendments. Cite specific examples. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p>
<p>Woman Suffrage</p>	
<p>Preservationists</p>	
<p>Conservationists</p>	
<p>National parks</p>	<p>Explain how and why the role of the federal government in regulating economic life changed during the Progressive Era. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p>
<p>Southern Segregation</p>	
<p>Professional and technical experts</p>	
<p>Immigration restriction</p>	<p>Briefly explain how and why debates about and policies concerning the use of natural resources and the environment generally changed from the late 19th century to the early 20th century. Include preservation, conservation, and national parks in your analysis.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>U.S. territorial ambitions</p> <p>Territorial acquisitions</p> <p>Western frontier</p> <p>Western Hemisphere</p> <p>Pacific</p> <p>Caribbean</p> <p>Latin America</p> <p>Philippines</p> <p>Asia</p> <p>racial theories</p> <p>Spanish-American War</p> <p>America's role in the world</p> <p>imperialists</p> <p>anti-imperialists</p>	<p>Analyze the major aspects of domestic <u>debates over U.S. expansionism</u> in the 19th century and the early 20th century. Compare the goals, beliefs, and actions of <u>imperialists and anti-imperialists</u>. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p> <p>Analyze the goals of U.S. policymakers in major international conflicts, such as the <u>Spanish-American War</u> and explain how U.S. involvement in this conflict altered the U.S. role in world affairs as well as American identity. Include acquisition of the <u>Philippines</u> in your analysis.</p> <p>Explain the results <u>U.S. territorial ambitions</u>, <u>diplomatic actions</u>, <u>economic interventions</u>, and <u>military initiatives</u> overseas. Analyze their significance. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>World War I</p> <p>national security</p> <p>American interests</p> <p>neutrality</p> <p>Woodrow Wilson</p> <p>American Expeditionary Force</p> <p>freedom of speech</p> <p>war production</p> <p>“Great Migration”</p> <p>Red Scare</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>League of Nations</p> <p>isolationism</p>	<p>Explain how U.S. involvement in World War I influenced public debates about American national identity. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p> <p>Explain and evaluate the results of the military efforts, diplomatic efforts, wartime policies, and political debate within the U.S. [regarding WWI.] Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt. Include key terms from the left hand column!</p>
<p>Communicants technology</p> <p>Transportation technology</p> <p>Modernization</p> <p>Radio, cinema, mass media</p> <p>Modern values</p> <p>Cultural conflicts</p> <p>Tradition vs innovation</p> <p>Urban vs rural</p>	<p>Explain how technology impacted American way of life and created cultural conflict during the 1920s. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</p> <p><i>The Roaring Twenties witness a dramatic change in lifestyle, especially in urban areas, as the <u>automobile</u> became available to the masses thanks to <u>Henry Ford</u> and the inexpensive <u>Model T</u>. Modern machine technology paired with the <u>assembly line</u> led to lower priced goods and mass consumer consumption in many areas, transforming the nation into the modern consumer society it is today. <u>Advertisements and installment plans</u> further fueled this change. The communication technology of <u>radio</u> and <u>Hollywood movies</u> (movie theaters) also impacted way of life by connecting Americans with a common culture of music, entertainment, and information. These innovations also created cultural conflict between <u>rural</u> America and the more modernizing <u>urban</u> areas, older generation conflicted with younger people who embraced the change and had more freedom (and distance). The automobile fueled economic growth and the standard of living increased except for the very poor who struggled to afford the bare essentials and the poor farmers who were increasingly going broke.</i></p> <p>Briefly explain how modernization impacted the American way of life and created cultural conflict in the 1920s.</p>

Terms to Know	Definitions, Examples, Context, and Historical Significance to a changing nation
<p>Popular Culture</p> <p>National and regional cultures</p> <p>Migration</p> <p>Harlem Renaissance</p> <p>Cultural and political controversies</p> <p>Gender roles</p> <p>Modernism</p> <p>Science</p> <p>Religion</p> <p>Race</p> <p>immigration</p> <p>Urban vs rural</p>	<p><i>Explain how World War I impacted the American way of life and created cultural conflict in the 1920s. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how religious groups and ideas impacted the American way of life and created cultural conflict in the 1920s. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how artistic, philosophical, and scientific ideas shaped society cultural conflict in the 1920s. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</i></p> <p><i>In what ways did the Harlem Renaissance illustrate migration, innovation, and artistic developments of the 1920s? Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</i></p> <p><i>Explain how different group identities, including racial, ethnic, class, and regional identities, remained the same and changed from the Gilded Age through the 1920s. Cite specific examples in your analysis. Underline your specific evidence, and be sure to address the full prompt.</i></p>
<p>First Red Scare</p> <p>Immigration Quotas</p>	<p><i>Briefly explain the causes of the restrictive immigration quotas of the 1920s? How did they impact American identity?</i></p>

Part 2: Important Examples

These are simply examples provided on the original College Board concept outline that *could be* used to illustrate key themes, BUT will *not* show up explicitly on the AP exam (although they may show up on class quizzes and tests); they are excellent choices for outside information on short answer or essay questions. Complete the chart by **defining** and **analyzing** these terms using the **thematic learning objectives** (MAGPIES). Some entries have been completed for you. They are not in chronological order. Consider era and chronology as you review them!

Important Examples / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Clayton Anti-Trust Act (1914) reformed the ineffective Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 by defining trusts more explicitly and providing benefits to labor unions. It remedied the problems in the Sherman Act which had resulted in labor unions being targeted for “busting” more than trusts/monopolies.</p>	<p><i>The government during the <u>Progressive Era</u> took a more active role in the <u>economy</u> by increasing regulations and challenging the <u>power</u> of big business.</i></p>
<p>Florence Kelly (1899) became the state of Illinois’s first chief factory inspector and advocated imposing factory conditions. She took control of the National Consumers League, which mobilized female consumers to pressure for laws safeguarding women and children in the workplace.</p>	
<p>Federal Reserve Bank was established in 1913 with the Federal Reserve Act. Wilson had hoped to reform the national banking system, supporting the passage of this act which created the new Federal Reserve Board. This committee developed twelve separate regional reserve districts, each of which has own central bank and the power to issue paper money. This is our current banking system and our current currency, Federal Reserve Notes.</p>	
<p>Dollar Diplomacy was William Taft’s foreign policy which encouraged Wall Street bankers to send their surplus dollars into foreign areas of strategic significance, especially regions in the Far East and areas crucial to the Panama Canal’s security. Manchuria was the object of much effort. Secretary of State Philander Knox offered that American and foreign banks buy the Manchurian railroads and sell them back to China, but Russia and Japan, who controlled railroads in this province, rejected the offer.</p>	
<p>Mexican Intervention refers to Wilson’s attempt to influence politics in Mexico when they went through a revolution (moral diplomacy). Wilson supported Carranza. “Pancho” Villa was a bravado-filled Mexican ‘Robin Hood’ who sought to challenge President Carranza’s authority, break Carranza’s alliance with Woodrow Wilson, and fight social abuses for the impoverished masses.. General John Pershing, a veteran of the Cuban and Philippine campaigns was ordered to break up Villa’s bandit band, and he and his several thousand troops went into Mexico. They clashed with Carranza’s forces and mauled Villa’s forces, but they failed to capture Villa himself. WWI caused Wilson’s attention to shift from Mexico to Europe.</p>	
<p>Washington Naval Conference was a military conference called by President Warren G. Harding and held in Washington from 12 November 1921 to 6 February 1922. Conducted outside the auspice of the League of Nations, it was attended by nine nations regarding interests in the Pacific Ocean and East Asia. Soviet Russia was not invited to the conference. It was the first international conference held in the United States and the first arms control conference in history, and as Kaufman, 1990 shows, it is studied by political scientists as a model for a successful disarmament movement... resulted in three major treaties: Four-Power Treaty, Five-Power Treaty (more commonly known as the Washington Naval Treaty), the Nine-Power Treaty, and a number of smaller agreements. These treaties preserved peace during the 1920s but are also credited with enabling the rise of the Japanese Empire as a naval power leading up to World War II.</p>	
<p>Radio is a nifty machine that transmits sound. Early 20th century radio systems transmitted messages in Morse code only. Early attempts at developing a system of amplitude modulation for voice and music were demonstrated in 1900 and 1906, but had little success. World War I accelerated the development of radio for military purposes, and in this era the first vacuum tubes were applied to radio transmitters and receivers. Electronic amplification was a key development in changing radio from an experimental practice by experts into a home appliance. After the war, commercial radio broadcasting began in the 1920s and became an important mass medium for entertainment and news.</p>	

Important Examples / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Motion pictures... aka movies... Thomas Edison invented the Kinetoscope during the Gilded Age and the age of cinema had been developing ever since. In the 1920s movies could "talk" and Hollywood production skyrocketed as demand for movies increased (urban, modern culture). Movie stars like Charlie Chaplin and Al Jolson replaced presidents and dignitaries as cultural icons, and motion pictures united American urban dwellers with common culture and eventually began to export culture abroad through this influential and popular medium.</p>	
<p>Automobiles were invented in the Gilded Age but remained a toy for the mega-wealthy until Henry Ford used mass production and assembly line techniques to lower the cost. You could "have one in any color you like, as long as it's black." The Model T jumpstarted a massive cultural shift into the automotive age.</p>	
<p>Yiddish theater is a Jewish art that experienced an explosion of creativity during the 1920s in the U.S. and abroad. Jews had experienced persecution and their art was largely overlooked but their cultural renaissance gained attention in their Manhattan (ethnic) neighborhood similar to how Harlem had. Following the Holocaust, there were very few Yiddish theaters left. In New York, one of the original theaters is now a national landmark.</p>	
<p>Jazz music developed within the African American community, mainly in New Orleans, and is influenced by multiple cultures such as African, American Indian, European, and Black Churches. Jazz flowed north with the Great Migration and ethnic neighborhoods like Harlem saw concentrations of African American culture blossom. During the 1920s jazz music was an important part of the Harlem Renaissance.</p>	

Section 3: Other Terms are simply additional facts to support your reading and review, and they MAY show up on the test. They are also valuable evidence for historical analysis (evidence for defending a thesis).

<p>Reverend Josiah Strong wrote the book Our Country: Its Possible Future and its Present Crisis. His book, in the vein of Kipling's "White Man's Burden," boasted of the superiority of Anglo-Saxon America, encouraging citizens to convert lesser peoples to a more worthy way of life. It inspired missionaries to travel to foreign nations and do just this, set against a publicly upheld backdrop of Social Darwinism. It also contributed to America's imperialistic attitude.</p>	
<p>Captain Alfred Thayer Mahan wrote The Influence of Sea Power Upon History. He argued that control of the sea was the key to world dominance.</p>	
<p>The "Big Sister" Policy was aimed at rallying Latin American nations behind Uncle Sam's leadership and opening Latin American markets to Yankee traders. This helped in the first Pan-American Conference in 1889.</p>	
<p>Britain initially brushed off America's objection and proclamation of Western Hemisphere supremacy in a boundary dispute between the US and Britain in Venezuela. However, when the U.S. seemed serious about war and Britain was faced with other problems involving the Boers and Germany, Britain agreed to arbitration. This was called the Great Rapprochement, and it started a long period of good Anglo-American relations.</p>	
<p>Newspaper tycoons like Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst started the trend toward sensational, rumor-filled, war-mongering journalism dubbed "yellow journalism."</p>	
<p>Dupuy de Lôme was a Spanish minister in Washington. He had written a private letter that described then President McKinley in quite negative and unflattering terms. This letter was sensationalized by William Randolph Hearst, and it further infuriated the American people and led to Hearst's resignation. It is known as the de Lome Letter. It was instrumental in changing McKinley's mind on imperialism.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The Maine was an American battleship that was sent to Cuba during an uprising in case Americans needed to be evacuated. It blew up mysteriously in Havana harbor on February 15, 1898, killing 260 Americans. Politicians used the event to stir up support for and start the Spanish-American War. "Remember the Maine!" became a battle cry.</p>	
<p>Hawaii's last reigning queen, Queen Liliuokalani insisted that natives control the islands. A minority of whites organized a revolt in early 1893 with the help of U.S. troops, who in turn were helped by the expansionist American minister in Honolulu. The revolt led to her nonviolent dethronement and the move toward Hawaii's annexation, which was postponed by Cleveland until it was passed in 1898.</p>	
<p>The Teller Amendment came with the declaration of the Spanish-American War. It said that when America defeated Spain we would free Cuba from Spanish misrule. As it turned out, we upheld this amendment with lots of economic and political strings attached.</p>	
<p>Roosevelt, without permission from Washington, ordered Commodore George Dewey to invade Manila Harbor (in the Philippines). Dewey took 6 ships in on May 1, 1898 and destroyed the Spanish fleet of 10 old, rotting ships, killing or wounding almost 400 Spaniards.</p>	
<p>The "Rough Riders" were a group of western cowboys turned soldiers, organized by Teddy Roosevelt and led by Colonel Leonard Wood into victory in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Guam.</p>	
<p>The Anti-Imperialist League formed to protest William McKinley's policy of expansionism. They felt that he was betraying the "consent of the governed" clause of the declaration of independence.</p>	
<p>The "White Man's Burden" is a poem by Rudyard Kipling expounding the duty of the Western world to colonize and civilize "barbarians" in Africa and other non-white places by forcing upon them religion and Anglo-Saxon values. This was mostly used as an excuse to exploit their underprivileged lessers under the guise of helping them.</p>	
<p>With little hope of eventual independence and an anomalous status, Puerto Rico was neither a state nor a territory. However, the Foraker Act of 1900 granted a limited degree of popular government to the Puerto Ricans. It also outlawed cockfighting (the fighting of trained roosters), a favorite pastime on the island. The act was like completing the first step of a complicated multi step word problem. 😊</p>	
<p>In the Insular cases a badly divided Supreme Court argued about whether or not newly annexed/adopted countries have the Constitution apply to them. The Court ruled that <i>Constitution did not follow the flag</i>.</p>	
<p>When the United States won the Spanish-American War and freed Cuba, the US required that Cuba include the Platt Amendment in its new constitution, written in 1901. The amendment required that Cuba not make treaties that might compromise independence or take on a debt beyond its resources. Violations were to be judged by the United States. It also said that the US could intervene with the Army if its leaders perceived Cuba to be in danger and Cuba promised to sell or lease coaling or naval stations to the US. We still maintain the Guantanamo Bay base there.</p>	
<p>John Philip Sousa wrote rousing military marching band music that boosted patriotism and support for the Spanish-American War. New patriotism helped pull the nation together and decrease 19th century sectionalism.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>The Filipino Rebellion was three years after the United States' annexation of the territory. It was a savage war that left 600,000 Filipinos dead. It was ironic because the United States was supposed to be liberating the Filipino people, but instead many died in the cause for opposition. It was, however, in their best interest. Right?</p> <p>The Fourth of July, 1946 marked the day when the Philippines gained independence from America. Following independence, many Filipino people immigrated to America. Although sentiment in modern historiography is critical of intervention in the Philippines, sentiment in the Philippines is more favorable. Japan seized the islands in WWII, and Japan is the "bad guy" more than the U.S.</p>	
<p>In the summer of 1899, John Hay urged trading powers to announce their leaseholds or spheres of influence in China with the Open Door Note. This note also promoted the respect of certain Chinese rights and the ideal of fair competition, but Hay did not consult the Chinese. All trading powers agreed except for Russia. (Open Door Policy)</p>	
<p>The "Boxers" were uber patriotic Chinese who did not approve of the Open Door Policy. Their war cry was to "Kill foreign devils!" They killed 200 whites. In the Boxer Rebellion.</p>	
<p>In 1901 the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty gave the United States the free hand to build the Panama Canal and the right to fortify it. Great Britain had the rights to build it prior to this era, but they were unable to make it happen.</p> <p>The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty stated that the strip that the Panama Canal would be built could be widened from 6 miles to 10 miles, but the price to build the canal (\$40 million) would remain the same. This is known as the Panama Canal Zone, which was American territory until the end of the 20th century.</p>	
<p>The Roosevelt Corollary, which was tacked on to the Monroe Doctrine, said that if any Latin American countries faced financial trouble, then the US would assume their debts and protect them from threat from European imperial powers mainly.</p>	
<p>The Nobel Peace Prize of 1906 went to Teddy Roosevelt for organizing an international conference between Japan and Russia settling conflict in Russo-Japanese War.</p>	
<p>San Francisco's school board segregated Chinese, Japanese and Korean students in special schools so that there would be more free space for white students. Japan as a nation felt much discriminated and insulted. The "Gentlemen's Agreement" was a secret understanding between Japan and the US, worked out during 1907-1908. Under this concurrence, Tokyo agreed to stop the flow of laborers to the American mainland by withholding passports while California would reduce racial discrimination in return.</p>	
<p>In hopes of impressing Japan (and others) with the heft of his "big stick", Theodore Roosevelt decided to send an entire battleship fleet on a voyage around the world. This Great White Fleet received overwhelming receptions in Latin America, Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, and eventually Japan.</p>	
<p>In the friendly and diplomatic atmosphere created by the Great White Fleet, the U.S. signed the Root-Takahira agreement with Japan in 1906. It pledged both powers to respect each others territorial possessions in the Pacific and to uphold the Open Door in China.</p>	
<p>Written in 1899 by Thorstein Veblen, Theory of the Leisure Class was a savage attack on "predatory wealth" and "conspicuous consumption." In Veblen's view the parasitic leisure class engaged in wasteful "business" rather than productive "industry." The book thus criticized this aspect of consumerism, social order, and economic status.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>In 1890, Jacob Riis shocked middle-class Americans with <i>How the Other Half Lives</i>. It was a damning indictment of the dirt, disease, vice, and misery or the rat-gnawed human rookeries known as New York slums.</p>	
<p>Enterprising editors financed extensive research and encouraged pugnacious writing by their bright young reporters, whom President Roosevelt branded as “muckrakers” in 1906. Despite presidential scolding, these muckrakers boomed circulation and some of their most scandalous exposures were published as best-selling books.</p>	
<p>In 1902, a brilliant New York reporter, Lincoln Steffens, launched a series of articles titled “The Shame of the Cities”. He fearlessly unmasked the alliances between big business and municipal government.</p>	
<p>The most eminent woman in the muckraking movement, Ida Tarbell earned a national reputation for publishing a scathing <i>History of the Standard Oil Company</i>. With this publication, she criticized Rockefeller over monopolizing the economy through his oil company. Two years later she teamed up with other muckrakers in purchasing the American magazine, which became a journalistic podium for honest government and an end to business abuses .</p>	
<p>One of the first goals of the progressives was to regain the power that had slipped from the hands of the people into those of the “interests”. They favored the “initiative” so that voters could directly propose legislation themselves. They also agitated for the “referendum.” This device would place laws on the ballot for final approval by the people, especially laws that had been railroaded through a compliant legislature by free-spending agents of big business. The “recall” would enable the voters to remove faithless elected officials, particularly those who had been bribed by bosses or lobbyists.</p>	
<p>The Wright brothers—Orville and Wilbur—performed “the miracle at Kitty Hawk,” North Carolina on an historic day, December 17, 1903. Orville took aloft a feebly engineered plane that stayed airborne for 12 seconds and 120 feet.</p>	
<p>The 1896 Supreme Court case, Plessy v Ferguson, made racial segregation legal. (separate but equal)</p>	
<p>One of the first full-length movies was D. W. Griffith’s Birth of a Nation (1915). It glorified the Ku Klux Klan and defamed both blacks and Northern carpetbaggers while also causing upset from white southerners during an attempted “rape” scene. Griffith’s movie launched a new movie industry and Hollywood of Southern California became the movie capital of the world.</p>	
<p>W.E.B. Dubois was a leader for civil rights reform who supported his Talented Tenth plan for action, organized the Niagara Movement, and founded the NAACP in 1908. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People set out to fight segregation and racial discrimination in the courts, seeking legal change and solution.</p> <p>The Talented Tenth was a concept that the top 10% of African Americans should become highly educated in order to lead the movement for civil rights. This plan differed from Booker T. Washington’s Atlanta Compromise which accepted segregation in exchange for white help in economic enfranchisement of African Americans, mainly through vocational training. Washington founded the Tuskegee Institute.</p>	
<p>The National Urban League (1911) helped African Americans seeking to leave the South resettle in the North. This group was a proponent of rugged individualism and encouraged hard work and determination instead of expecting a hand out.</p>	
<p>Ida B. Wells-Barnett was an African American reformer who documented lynching and rallied for anti-lynching laws. She also supported the women’s movement (suffrage). She was a skilled writer and journalist who theorized that blacks were increasingly lynched, because whites saw them as threats.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>Along with his fellow muckrakers of the time, Ray Stannard Baker entered the industry of American publishers who sought to expose the country's evils. In his book, <i>Following the Color Line</i>, published in 1908, Baker described the social evil of the subjugation of America's 9 million blacks. One third of the black population was illiterate and 90 percent lived in the south.</p>	
<p>Carrie Chapman Catt became the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA) (1900). She continued the state-by-state strategy of getting suffrage for women.</p> <p>Alice Paul formed the National Woman's Party which used more militant – in-your-face tactics to fight for suffrage at the federal level. She organized parades and strikes, was imprisoned, force fed after going on hunger strike, and eventually gained enough public support for suffrage that the 19th Amendment was passed in 1920.</p>	
<p>Margaret Sanger organized efforts to remove laws banning birth control literature from being mailed. Birth control information was considered “obscene” material. Success for her efforts came later, however, as Progressive reform did not include birth control rights. (her movement eventually becomes Planned Parenthood)</p>	
<p>Although Jane Addams founded Hull House and the Settlement House movement in the Gilded Age, 1890, the movement continued to grow in the Progressive Era. She was also outspoken supporter of women's suffrage, writing an article “If Men Were Seeking the Franchise” which called for an end of gender discrimination.</p>	
<p>To counteract boss rule, the Australian Ballot was being introduced more widely in different states. The ballot encouraged political privacy because it allowed voters to cast their votes in privacy. It was one of the sought after reforms on the Populist Platform of the Gilded Age. All states secured this secret ballot by the Progressive Era.</p>	
<p>While other regions and cities dealt with their corrupt and inefficient machine-oiled city governments, Galveston, Texas instead chose to appoint expert-staffed commissions (Commission System) to manage their urban affairs. This system was designed to take politics out of municipal administration.</p>	
<p>The Governor of Wisconsin at the turn of the century, Robert “Fighting Bob” La Follette, was an undersized but overbearing crusader who emerged as the most militant of the progressive Republican leaders. He wrested considerable control from the crooked corporations, returning it to the people and setting an example for states, the Wisconsin Example.</p>	
<p>Muller v. Oregon (1908) was the case where attorney Louis D. Brandeis persuaded the Supreme Court to accept constitutionality of laws protecting women workers by presenting evidence of harmful factory labor effects on women's weaker bodies.</p>	
<p>Lochner v. New York (1905) was a case that invalidated a New York law establishing a ten-hour day for bakers. In 1917, World War One held up a ten-hour law for factory workers.</p>	
<p>The Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire involved a company that did not follow the fire code and locked its doors. As a result, 146 workers, mostly immigrant women, died in the fire or jumped from windows. It led to more restrictive, protective laws. This tragic event sparked more intense workplace reforms and strict building codes in order to prevent hazards after people saw how many deaths were caused by this fire.</p>	
<p>Founder Frances E. Willard built the militant organization, the WCTU (Woman's Christian Temperance Union) to support antiliquor campaigns. Willard supposedly would fall to her knees in prayer on salon floors and mobilized almost 1 million women to “make the world more homelike.” Ultimately, the WCTU became the largest organization of women in the world.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>“Square Deal” (1903) was where Roosevelt’s instincts made him spur this policy for capital, labor, and the public at large. His program embraced the three C’s: control of corporations, consumer-protection, and conservation of national resources.</p>	
<p>The Anthracite Coal Strike of 1902 occurred when a crippling strike broke out in the anthracite coalmines of Pennsylvania. Many of the immigrant miners, who had been exploited and accident-plagued, demanded an increase in pay and a reduction in work hours. Though the wealthy mine owners initially refused to meet these demands, they reluctantly complied after President Roosevelt threatened to operate the mines with federal troops. (forced arbitration)</p>	
<p>The Elkins Act (1903) was a curb aimed at rebate evil. Heavy fines could now be imposed both on railroads that gave rebates and on the shippers that accepted them. The Hepburn Act (1906) made free passes, with a hint of bribery, severely restricted. The Interstate Commerce Commission (created by the Interstate Commerce Act in the Gilded Age) was expanded to express companies, steering in companies and pipelines. It nullified existing rates and stipulated new rates.</p>	
<p>Northern Securities decision (1904) was a case where railroad promoters appealed to the Supreme Court, which upheld Roosevelt’s antitrust suit and ordered the Northern Securities Company to be dissolved. It angered Wall Street and big businesses, but enhanced Roosevelt’s reputation as a trust buster.</p>	
<p>The Jungle (1906) was a sensational novel written by Upton Sinclair. He intended his revolting tract to focus attention on the plight of the workers in the big canning factories, but instead it appalled the public with his descriptions of disgustingly unsanitary foods. By publishing this novel, he informed the public on the horrible conditions of the factories.</p> <p>In response to the revolting descriptions and unsanitary environment depicted in Upton Sinclair’s book, The Jungle (1906), Theodore Roosevelt passed the Meat Inspection Act (1906). This measure benefited both corporations and consumers, subjecting meat shipped over state lines to federal inspection. The public greatly supported this measure, since foreign governments were threatening to ban all American meat imports.</p> <p>The Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) was part of Roosevelt’s plans for a “Square Deal” improving the conditions of goods produced in factories. It prevented the adulteration and mislabeling of food and pharmaceuticals.</p>	
<p>The Desert Land Act (1877) was the first feeble attempt to preserve America’s dwindling resources. Leaders foresaw the danger of squandering the soil. This federal government act sold arid land cheaply on the condition that the purchaser irrigate the land within three years.</p> <p>Forest Reserve Act (1891) authorized the president to set aside public forests as national works and other reserves. Some 46 million acres of trees were rescued from the lumberman’s saw in the 1890’s and preserved for posterity.</p> <p>Roosevelt passed the Newlands Act (1902), authorizing Washington to collect money from the sale of public lands in the arid western states, subsequently using these funds for the development of irrigation projects. Settlers repaid the cost of reclamation with their resulting productive soil. The money would then be part of a revolving fund to finance more enterprises of the like. Roosevelt even dedicated the Roosevelt Dam (1911) to further the cause.</p>	
<p>Founded in 1892, the Sierra Club strove to preserve the wilderness of the West. This environmental organization consisted of many dedicated preservationists, such as John Muir, the club’s founder.</p> <p>Founder of the Sierra Club, John Muir was a dedicated preservationist. Opposing the damming of the Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park, Muir vehemently urged Roosevelt to preserve the sacred wilderness. This controversy separated the preservationists from the conservationists.</p>	

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<p>The Payne-Aldrich Bill was where Taft, true to his promises, called Congress into a special session in March 1909. The House passed a moderately reductive bill, but senatorial reactionaries, led by Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, tacked on hundreds of upward tariff revisions. Only items such as hides, sea moss, and canary seed were left on the duty-free list.</p>	
<p>In June of 1910, Roosevelt returned to New York and shocking the Old Guard, he took to the stump at Osawatomie, Kansas. In his flaming speech, Roosevelt proclaimed the idea of "New Nationalism," which urged the national government to increase its power to remedy economic and social abuses.</p>	
<p>Wilson's New Freedom favored small enterprise, entrepreneurship, and free functioning of unregulated and un-monopolized markets. Wilson shunned social welfare, wanted economic competition, and wanted to fragment big industrial combines by enforcing anti-trust laws. He also wanted an all-out assault on tariffs, banks, and trusts.</p>	
<p>Bull Moose Progressives (1912) were the political party backing up the campaign of Theodore Roosevelt. They entered the campaign with righteousness and enthusiasm, where after their pro-Roosevelt Progressive Convention, Roosevelt said, "I feel as strong as a bull-moose."</p>	
<p>When Wilson was elected president, he called for an attack on "the triple wall of privilege": meaning the tariff, the banks, and the trusts. To achieve this, Wilson first passed the Underwood Tariff Bill and later the Federal Reserve Act.</p> <p>The Underwood Tariff Bill was passed in 1913 and gave a substantial reduction of rates and a reduction of import fees. It was a landmark in tax legislation.</p> <p>Wilson had hoped to reform the national banking system, supporting the passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913 that created the new Federal Reserve Board. This committee developed twelve separate regional reserve districts, each of which had its own central bank and the power to issue paper money.</p>	
<p>The Federal Trade Commission Act of 1914 gave the president the power to investigate trusts and stop unfair trading activities. It allowed him to have more control over corporate monopolies.</p>	
<p>The Federal Farm Loan Act of 1916 made credit available to farmers at low rates of interest, which was one of the demands of the Populists.</p> <p>The Warehouse Act of 1916 authorized loans on the security of staple crops, which was another Populist idea. Other reform laws provided for highway construction and agricultural extension work.</p>	
<p>The La Follette Seamen's Act of 1915 required decent treatment of sailors and a living wage on American merchant ships. This crippled America's merchant marine because both crew's wages and freight rates went up.</p>	
<p>The Workingmen's Compensation Act of 1916 granted assistance to federal civil service employees during periods of disability.</p> <p>In 1916 the Adamson Act established an eight-hour day for all employees on trains involved in interstate commerce with extra pay for overtime.</p>	
<p>Louis D. Brandeis was nominated to the Supreme Court in 1916 by Wilson. He was a "progressivist" and a reformer, and he was the first Jew on the high bench.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>One could argue that Wilson's foreign policy officially ended the Age of Imperialism. In the Jones Act, signed in 1916, he granted the Philippines full territorial status and agreed to give the Filipinos independence as soon as they had established a stable government. (The Filipinos received their independence in 1946.)</p>	
<p>The Central Powers/Allies were the two opposing groups of countries during WWI. Each consisted of a number of nations dragged painfully into the rising conflict by the need to maintain alliances as well as their own yearning for a fight. On one side were Austria-Hungary, Germany, and later Turkey and Bulgaria (Ottoman Empire). On the other were France, Britain, and Russia, as well as Italy and Japan to a lesser extent. Italy changed sides during war and Russia dropped out.</p>	
<p>The Lusitania was a British passenger ship that was intentionally sunk by German U-Boats near Ireland on May 7, 1915. Of those on board, 1,198 perished, including 128 American passengers. Although Germany justified its actions with the fact that the ship had small-arms ammunition on board, the United States was nevertheless blown away by this act of "piracy" and "mass murder" against its people.</p> <p>The Sussex Pledge was the German agreement not to sink any more ships without warning if the Allies modified their blockade. Germany later repealed the pledge and returned to unrestricted submarine warfare.</p>	
<p>Charles Evans Hughes was a former Supreme Court Justice who the Old Guard of the Republican party selected as their candidate for the 1916 Presidential election despite clamor from Roosevelt supporters. The more radical Roosevelt scoffed at the whiskered Hughes, saying that the only difference between him and Democratic candidate Wilson was "a shave." On the other hand, the Democrats warned that electing the weak-minded Hughes was akin to electing Roosevelt, who would simply walk all over him. Hughes obviously did not get elected.</p>	
<p>Eventually published in American papers, the Zimmermann Note was an attempt by Germany on January 16, 1917 to form an alliance with Mexico against the United States with promises of restoring Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to Mexico after the war. Americans were furious.</p> <p>After aggressive German actions like the Zimmerman note and the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare, public approval flipped toward war. Following Wilson's call to keep the world, "safe for democracy," Congress declared war on the Central Powers on April 6, 1917.</p>	
<p>Jeannette Rankin was the first congresswoman of Montana, who was one of at least 6 senators and 50 representatives who voted against the war resolution, stating that "I want to stand by my country, but I cannot vote for war."</p>	
<p>On January 8, 1918 Woodrow Wilson presented his Fourteen Points Address that proposed (1) destruction of secret treaties (2) freedom of the seas (3) removal of economic barriers among nations (4) reduction of armament funds (5) adjustment of colonial claims (14) a society of nations (later the League of Nations) and hope for future independence of oppressed minority groups ("self-determination").</p>	
<p>In order to influence public opinion on the war in Europe, the Committee on Public information sent out volunteers to deliver speeches. These "Four-minute men" were the 75,000 long-winded individuals sent to deliver countless speeches that contained much "patriotic pop." Throughout only eighteen months, these speakers reached the ears of eleven million Americans.</p>	
<p>"Over There," a song by George M. Cohen, took its noteworthy place among all of the jingoistic propaganda of 1918 intended to ignite the American spirit and put the minds and hearts of the people behind the war with its spine-tingling words. It warned the Central Powers across the sea that the Yanks were on their way.</p>	
<p>An antiwar Socialist who delivered a speech at an Ohio antiwar rally, Eugene V. Debs was jailed under the 1917 Espionage Act. He ran for president and received over 1 million votes.</p> <p>The public accused the Espionage Act of 1917 and the Sedition Act of 1918 of being unconstitutional by breaking the First Amendment. However, in the Schenck v. United States (1919) case the Supreme Court deemed the laws constitutional arguing that freedom of speech could be revoked when such speech was dangerous to the nation.</p>	

Other Terms / Definitions	Historical Significance... identify and explain broad trends using MAGPIES thematic learning objectives, highlight theme
<p>“Liberty cabbage” was what sauerkraut was renamed because the Americans wanted nothing to do with Germany or German products, so they Americanized it. This was like “freedom fries” because we did not like the French after they did not support us in Iraq, and we did not like the Germans for attacking our ships with U-boats.</p>	
<p>In the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act (1921) Congress affirmed its support for women in their traditional roles as mothers, providing federally financed instruction in maternal and infant health care.</p>	
<p>To help the war effort, Americans grew and ate food from their “victory gardens” to save other food for US troops and allies. This system of volunteer food conservancy was supported by Herbert C. Hoover.</p>	
<p>Liberty Loan drives were campaigns conducted by the Treasury Department in 1919 to raise money for the war. Enormous parades were hosted toward the effort, and duty-invoking slogans like “Halt the Hun” were the war cry of the campaign. Four drives were held over the course of several months, netting about \$21 billion, a colossal sum that proved to cover two thirds of the US’ current war costs.</p>	
<p>Gassed is a painting by John Singer Sargent that captures the horror of World War I trench warfare. He shows the abstract, unseen enemy and death by gas or artillery fire. America was not very exposed to this; new creative ways to die with modern technology.</p>	
<p>Under General John J. Pershing, the Meuse-Argonne Forrest Offensive was part of the last big allied assault. Lasting from September 26 1918 through November 11, 1918, it took 1.2 million Americans and sought to cut German railroad lines feeding the Western front. Casualties totaled 120,000—10 percent of the Americans involved.</p>	
<p>“Gold Star Mothers” were women who had lost their brave sons to the war. The government paid for their passage to France to visit the graves of their children in 1930. Even then, however, those blacks who fought or had sons who fought still felt the pangs of segregation. Separate boats, hotels, and even trains were supplied for African-American “Gold Star Mothers,” causing some of them to decide simply to preserve their self-respect by staying at home. The situation of the African American women was as <i>if</i>, in order to see the bodies of their sons who had died helping achieve a greater good, they were asked to first perform some prerequisite groveling at the feat of their ‘superiors.’</p>	
<p>The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations during peace negotiations in Paris to end World War One, Henry Cabot Lodge was the enemy “reservationist” of Wilson and not included in the negotiations. He led the Senate vote against Wilson’s proposed League of Nations.</p>	
<p>Wilson toured the nation (beginning in September 1919) to gain the public’s support of the recent peace treaty and the “Wilson League.” The “irreconcilables” (Senators Borah and Johnson) followed Wilson’s trail across the nation and preached against him.</p>	
<p>On September 26, 1919, at the end of Wilson’s nationwide trip, the President cried while giving a speech in Pueblo, Colorado in support of the League of Nations, an organization that would strive to prevent future wars. He collapsed that night, suffering a debilitating stroke that basically crippled the remaining years of his presidency. His wife protected him for the remaining days of his term, making many decisions for her husband. Our first woman president?</p>	
<p>“Wilsonianism” was the summary of Woodrow Wilson’s ideas towards foreign policy that have defined our foreign relations since his day to a great extent. It was comprised of three principles: A) the era of American isolationism had irrevocably come to an end; B) the United States must strive to infuse the rest of the world with its democratic ideals; and C) if America applied a steady hand in international affairs, its influence could eventually end rivalry and warfare around the world and move other nations toward a cooperative, peaceful system of relations. It was like the White Man’s Burden to a certain degree because part of it involved stating that the Americans were the world’s only hope to introduce (or interpose) democratic, ‘civilized’ principles that would ensure peace and prosperity for the countries thus interposed.</p>	

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<p>The “Realists” were down-to-earth political minds, including George F. Kennan and Henry Kissinger, who criticized their president as an impractical, utopian dreamer who failed to understand that the world’s fate was to always be inescapably anarchic, unruly, and only controllable by military force. They believed his policies were far too idealistic.</p>	
<p>The “zero-sum game” was the possibly foolish assumption by some leftist scholars who believed that Wilson was not a dreaming philanthropist, but in fact a crafty imperialist who sought to make America an invincible economic power behind the veil of his high-minded principles. The “zero-sum game” claimed that one nation’s gain would always be another nation’s loss and vice-versa.</p>	
<p>The Flyin’ Fool, Charles Lindbergh performed the first solo nonstop flight across the Atlantic from New York to Paris in 33 hours, 39 minutes for a prize of \$25,000. He popularized flying and became a hero.</p> <p>Following the kidnapping and murder of famous aviator Charles A. Lindbergh’s infant son, Congress passed the Lindbergh Law in 1932, which made interstate abduction a death-penalty offense in certain cases. The newly created FBI used fingerprint technology (new) and under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover crime fighting was strengthened.</p>	
<p>Professor John Dewey was a teacher at Columbia University from 1904 to 1930. He created the principles of “learning by doing” that led to the much more hands-on style of teaching we see today.</p>	
<p>In the “Monkey Trial” John T. Scopes was indicted for teaching evolution in Tennessee. Clarence Darrow defended Scopes with expertise against Bryan, who shortly after died of a stroke. Scopes was fined \$100, but it was set aside on a technicality. The theology versus biology fight was thus inconclusive, as are the ends of Superman comics, with lines such as “The world is safe . . . or is it?”</p>	
<p>In 1925, Bruce Barton published this best seller, The Man Nobody Knows, setting forth the provocative thesis that Jesus Christ was the greatest adman of all times. Barton preached that “Every advertising man ought to study the parables of Jesus, they are marvelously condensed, as all good advertising should be.”</p>	
<p>Jack Dempsey was the heavyweight champion who in 1921 knocked out the dapper French light heavyweight Georges Carpentier. The Jersey City crowd had paid more than a million dollars to see the fight take place, making this fight the first in a series of million dollar “gates” in the golden 1920s.</p>	
<p>Buying on credit was fostered with such slogans as “possess today and pay tomorrow.” People went deeper into debt by buying refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, and especially cars and radios. Prosperity now had an overhanging cloud of debt; the economy became more vulnerable to disruptions of the credit structure.</p>	
<p>An enormous industry grew in Detroit, as the city became the motorcar capital of America. The mechanized colossus in Michigan owed much to stopwatch efficiency techniques of Frederick W. Taylor, a prominent inventor, engineer, and tennis player, who sought to eliminate wasted motion. His epitaph reads “Father of Scientific Management.” Taylor was like a medical researcher.</p>	
<p>A red-letter day was posted in November of 1920 when the Pittsburgh radio station KDKA broadcast the news of the Harding landslide. The earliest radio programs only reached local audiences, but by 1920, technological improvements made long-distance broadcasting possible. The radio brought the nation together while families “tuned in” to listen to sports games, politicians, music and commercials.</p>	
<p>Programs sponsored by manufacturers and distributors of brand-name products, like the “A&P Gypsies” and the “Eveready Hour,” helped make radio-touted labels household words and purchases. With the advancement of mass communication came the birth of mass advertising.</p>	
<p>The real birth of the movie came in 1903 with the melodramatic The Great Train Robbery, featured in the 5 cent theaters, popularly called “nickelodeons.”</p>	

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<p>A new era began in 1927 with the success of the first “talkie”—The Jazz Singer—starring the white performer, Al Jolson, in blackface.</p>	
<p>An ardent advocate for women’s freedom and independence, Margaret Sanger led an organized birth-control movement and openly championed the use of contraceptives. Margaret Sanger was like the black sheep of society; at the time, it was still taboo to talk about her methods but, nonetheless, society would eventually acknowledge her contribution and presence in society.</p>	
<p>Once modest women proclaimed their freedom as “flappers” by elevating hemlines and wearing makeup to symbolize their yearning for “devil may-care independence.” While their new sexual frankness upset many, one observer said the chimes “had struck sex o’clock in America” and elders were shocked by new one-pieces, taboos soon flew out the door as advertisers exploited sexual allure to sell products and teenagers pioneered the sexual frontiers.</p>	
<p>Marcus Garvey was a Jamaican-born politician from the “New Negro” hotspot of Harlem who founded the United Negro Improvement Association to promote the resettlement of American blacks in their “African homeland” and was convicted for mail fraud and deported by the government.</p>	
<p>Langston Hughes was a gifted poet from the Midwest who made Harlem the center of his prolific literary career and was often called the “Poet Laureate of Harlem.” Hughes was like a songbird among a flock of dull Midwestern geese; he wrote beautiful poems and verses while his neighbors toiled away on farms and he eventually flew away to the colorful community of Harlem.</p>	
<p>H.L. Mencken, the “Bad Boy of Baltimore” attacked marriage, patriotism, democracy, prohibition, Rotarians (people who serve their community and promote world peace), uneducated middle-class Americans, Puritans, and called the south “the Sahara of the Bozart” in his monthly <i>American Mercury</i>.</p>	
<p>F. Scott Fitzgerald, a Minnesotan Princeton graduate, stepped out of literary standards after the war and brought out a new code of morals with his first bestseller, <i>This Side of Paradise</i> when he was only 24. His <i>Great Gatsby</i> illustrated the downfall of society with modernization.</p> <p>Similar to F. Scott Fitzgerald’s <i>The Great Gatsby</i>, Theodore Dreiser’s <i>An American Tragedy</i> (1925) illustrated the downfalls of American society in the 1920s. The novel was about the murder of a pregnant working girl by her socially ambitious young lover.</p>	
<p>Babbitt was a book by Sinclair Lewis in which he mocks the American small-town life with a middle-class real estate broker who conforms to a life of Babbittism or materialism in order to impress his circle of acquisitive friends.</p>	
<p>Eugene O’Neill was a New York City playwright who laid the Freudian notions of sex (psychoanalytical views that health demanded sexual gratification and liberation) in his dozens of productions of the 1920’s, such as <i>Strange Interlude</i> (1928).</p>	
<p>The Harlem Renaissance was an explosion of creative expression in the 1920’s led by gifted writers like Hughes and jazz artists who proudly exulted in their black ethnicity and argued for a “New Negro” who was a full citizen and a social equal to whites.</p>	
<p>Frank Lloyd Wright helped produce an architectural boom with the new materialism of the 1920’s and advanced the theory that buildings should grow from their sites and not imitate Greek and Roman importations from Europe. He was an inspiration to the 102-story-high Empire State Building of NYC that ended up towering partially empty during the 1930’s since it was so enormous.</p>	
<p>In the 1920’s, many were purchasing “on margin,” meaning they paid a small down payment to afford to buy stock. Everyone was so busy looking for a quick profit that few acknowledged that this kind of prosperity could not last forever, and likely end in inflation and disaster.</p>	
<p>Andrew W. Mellon’s 1920’s tax reductions were a series of tax reductions that repealed the excess-profits tax and gift tax and reduced others like the excise, surtax, income, and estate tax and that shifted the tax burden from wealthy to middle-income citizens. Mellon wanted to help the “poor” rich since he believed high taxes forced the rich to invest in tax-exempt securities rather than factories and that high taxes actually discouraged business and also brought a smaller net return to the treasury than moderate taxes would.</p>	

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<p>Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer was nicknamed the "Fighting Quaker" because he rounded up about six thousand suspected communists in his Palmer Raids. After a bomb destroyed both his Washington house and his nerves in June of 1919, he earned the new nickname "Quaking Fighter." The bombing of his house marks the beginning of The First Red Scare which was prompted by fears of Red Russia after the Bolshevik revolution of 1917: a revolution that produced a tiny communist party in America and a series of strikes by frustrated union-organizers. The nationwide fear of communism or Red Scare between 1919 and 1920 resulted with a nationwide crusade against left-wingers whose Americanism was suspect.</p>	
<p>A shoe factory worker, Nicola Sacco, and a fish peddler, Bartolomeo Vanzetti, were convicted in 1921 of the murder of a Massachusetts paymaster and his guard. Because the two were Italians, atheists, anarchists, and draft-dodgers, it is likely that the jury's verdicts were biased and invalid.</p>	
<p>The new Ku Klux Klan was formed in the early 1920s. It was anti-Catholic, Jewish, black, foreign, pacifist, Communist, internationalist, revolutionist, bootlegger, gambling, adultery, and birth control. It was pro-Anglo-Saxon, "native" American, and Protestant. It spread very rapidly through the South and Midwest and had about 5 million members in the mid-twenties. It collapsed in the late 1920s.</p>	
<p>The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 restricted the immigration of any given nationality to 3 percent of the people of that nationality who had already been living in the U.S. in 1910. This was good for southern and eastern Europeans who, by 1910, had become a large percentage of the population. The Immigration Act of 1924 replaced the Emergency Quota Act. It lowered the rate of immigration to 2 percent and changed the year from 1910 to 1890. This was a problem for southern Europeans, as far fewer had been present in the U.S. in 1890 than in 1910.</p>	
<p>Prohibition, known as the "noble experiment," began in 1919 with the Eighteenth Amendment. Liquor was still available, thanks to bootleggers and the new "speakeasies." Overall, however, bank savings increased and absenteeism decreased, indicating that the experiment wasn't a complete failure. However it was reversed with the 21st Amendment in 1933.</p> <p>In Chicago, the most lawless city during Prohibition, "Scarface" Al Capone came to power. In 1925, he began a six-year period of gang warfare that netted him millions. He was eventually convicted of income-tax evasion, and he served 11 years in jail.</p>	