

7 Reminder Questions:

1. A commission (AKA agency, administration, and a few other terms) is: _____

2. Name one commission created by Congress **before** 1900: _____
3. Name one commission created by Congress **between** 1901 and **1912**: _____
4. Name one commission created by Congress **between** 1912 and **1916**: _____
Tip: Think about what the major issue at each time.
5. A muckraker is _____
6. Name a muckraker and his/her issue: _____
7. What amendment in the Bill of Rights is most associated with muckrakers? _____
8. What do city manager, commission (similar but not the same meaning as above), initiative, referendum all have in common? _____

1 Questions not in the Video:

What is sovereign debt? _____

Questions based on the video *The Question of Empire* and about US Foreign Policy

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- a 1. During McKinley's term, the U.S. gained control of which 3 areas:
c f a. Cuba b. Dominican Republic c. Hawaii d. Japan e. Panama f. Philippines
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- d 2. During Theodore Roosevelt's term, he sent the Great White Fleet to intimidate what country? (This and the next question are not test questions directly but to help you have understand World War II.)
a. Cuba b. Dominican Republic c. Hawaii d. Japan e. Panama f. Philippines
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- c 3. According to the video, Theodore Roosevelt realized that the U.S. could not defend the Philippines and instead considered what area as the limits of American control in the Pacific?
a. Cuba b. Dominican Republic c. Hawaii d. Japan e. Panama f. Philippines
-
- e 4. During Theodore Roosevelt's term, what acquisition gave us cheaper access to Asian markets?
a. Cuba b. Dominican Republic c. Hawaii d. Japan e. Panama f. Philippines
-
- 5. Name 2 other changes that occurred from this acquisition? _____

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- b 6. During Theodore Roosevelt's term, the need to protect the canal meant that the U.S. could not have foreign powers with a foothold in the Caribbean—including by their lending money to a Caribbean country. Expressing this position in the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, TR intervened in:
a. Cuba b. Dominican Republic c. Hawaii d. Japan e. Panama f. Philippines

Questions about Presidencies, Basic Traits, and Foreign Policy through the start of World War I

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- d 7. Which President had these traits? Democrat. Ordered the U.S. Army to invade Mexican towns in pursuit of the bandit/hero (depending upon your view) Pancho Villa
a. William McKinley b. Theodore Roosevelt c. William Howard Taft d. Woodrow Wilson
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- c 8. Which President had these traits? Republican. Administrator who calmed down the Philippines. As President, tried to reduce US military actions in Latin America and in Far East by using the policy called Dollar Diplomacy which encouraged U.S. banks to lend money to foreign countries. The policy is best explained by his Secretary of State's phrase "The borrower is the servant of the lender."
a. William McKinley b. Theodore Roosevelt c. William Howard Taft d. Woodrow Wilson

Questions about Presidencies and Domestic Policy through the start of World War I

d	9.	Which President matches these events? Believed that big businesses must get permission from the federal government before they can merge if they might become monopolies (horizontal or vertical). For the first time in the United States since Reconstruction, as president supported segregation in federal jobs and in the South. a. William McKinley b. Theodore Roosevelt c. William Howard Taft d. Woodrow Wilson
b	10	Which President matches these events? Mine owners who thought a President could do nothing about their power and striking coal miners who found out that the President would support a “square deal” for all parties, including workers. Did the first successful break up a trust, but believed that big businesses should be allowed to be big as they wished as long as they acted in the public interest, not special interests. Looked like he was willing to help African Americans, but changed in hopes of winning the 1912 election. a. William McKinley b. Theodore Roosevelt c. William Howard Taft d. Woodrow Wilson
c	11	Which President matches these events? He was caught between typical big business Republicans and those who followed his predecessor. Also unlike his predecessor, he had trouble with the press and with speeches and on issues with conservation and tariffs. a. William McKinley b. Theodore Roosevelt c. William Howard Taft d. Woodrow Wilson

Comparison of Groups Across 1900 to WWI and 1920 to WWII – Put an X in the time period when this occurred.

Group/Event	Progressive Era	WWI	Roaring Twenties	Great Depression	WWII
Adolescents attend high school					
African Americans & A. Phillip Randolph					
African Americans & Harlem Renaissance					
African Americans & the Great Migration					
African Americans as Tuskegee Airmen					
Car as a “portable bedchamber”					
Farmers @ ½ of per capital income					
Women as flappers					
Women as Rosie the Riveter					
Women as suffragettes push to vote					
Women get the vote					

In the answers, I provide the table in group and time order.

Group/Event	Progressive Era	WWI	Roaring Twenties	Great Depression	WWII
Women as suffragettes push to vote	X				
Women get the vote		X			
Women as flappers			X		
Women as Rosie the Riveter				What for women?	X
Adolescents attend high school – 1 ST time			X		
Car as a “portable bedchamber”			X		
African Americans & the Great Migration to the North		X			
African Americans & Harlem Renaissance			X		
African Americans as Tuskegee Airmen				What for A.A.?	X
African Americans & A. Phillip Randolph and threatened March on Washington					X
Farmers @ ½ of per capital income			X		

Comparison of WORLD WAR I to WORLD WAR II – We will do all of WORLD WAR I first.

Trait	World War I (7/1914-6/1919)	World War II (9/1939-5/1945; Japan 9/1945)
Nations we join	Allies –France, Great Britain, Russia and more U.S. in 4/1917	Allies – France, Great Britain, USSR and more U.S. in December 7, 1941 France-a republic; Great Britain-constitutional monarchy; Russia-monarchy.
Nations we oppose	Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire	Axis – Germany, Italy, Japan (for a while the USSR) Germany and Japan-fascist dictatorships; Japan-fascist acting but does not have a cult dictatorship since the emperor was considered a god.
U.S. government’s initial position	Officially neutrality	U.S. neutrality required by laws from the 1930s
Assets of nations on the Allies side	Great Britain-navy; France-manpower but it lost a generation. (Problem: Russia poor and ill-equipped; its defeat to Germany led to 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.)	Great Britain-navy; Russia-manpower; US-“arsenal of democracy”
Assets of nations we oppose	Germany often compared to U.S. in 1890s. (Problems: Austria-Hungary, ethnically volatile. Ottoman Empire, very poor.)	(Problems: Italy, very poor.)
Technology	New technology: tanks, land mines, flame throwers, poison gas. Germany: submarine	New technology: atomic bomb, firebombing of cities, sonar, radar (plus all of the ones from WORLD WAR I)
Traits of war	Trench warfare, attrition, high death counts	Slave labor by Germany of Jews, Poles and by Japan of POWs and Chinese
Trade and U.S. banks	U.S. bankers made loans to France and Great Britain.	No bank loans permitted to belligerents (nations at war)
Trade with belligerents	Great Britain blockaded the Central Powers from being able to buy. Only Allies were able to reach the U.S. and buy. Germany eventually resorted to submarine warfare to stop the British supplies.	Congress and President resorted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroyers for Bases Agreement (9/1940) • Lend-Lease (3/1941)
Trigger event for war	Assassination of an archduke of Austria-Hungary when visiting a nationalist area	Attack on Poland 1939 by Germany and USSR
Trigger event for U.S.	Zimmerman Note	Pearl Harbor
Veterans when the war is over	Veterans return to no jobs for them and widespread unemployment and recession. Also terrorist bombings, race riots, strikes (20% of workers). Government & 1 st Red Scare.	1944 G.I. Bill <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment for 1 year • Loans for home/business • Medical care • Education, including college
Attempt to stop a repeat of this war	League of Nations (US does not join.)	United Nations

In WORLD WAR I, How High Is the Casualty Rate?

American forces are used on the Western front.

Date	Br	Fr	Ger	Ru	US
1914	-	900K	-	-	
1915	73K D 240K W	330K D 1M W	170K D 680K W	-	
Total				3.6M D	113K D 51K war 62K disease

Name one commission created by Congress in the 1930s about banks: _____

Name one commission created by Congress in the 1930s about stocks: _____

_____ 1.

:

- b. white males
- b. black males
- c. white females
- b. black females

_____ 1. :

- a. Articles of Confederation
- b. Bill of Rights
- c. Constitution
- d. *Federalist Papers*

_____ 1.

- a. Anti-Federalists
- b. Federalists
- c. Shaysites

_____ 1. :

- a. Articles of Confederation
- b. Bill of Rights
- c. Constitution
- d. *Federalist Papers*

_____ 1.

- a. Articles of Confederation
- b. Bill of Rights
- c. Constitution
- d. *Federalist Papers*