

U.S. HISTORY SINCE 1865, SUMMER 2021

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Review Sheet for Test Two

The test will be made available on Blackboard at 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 27, in a tab on the main menu clearly marked as being Test Two. It will not be time-limited, but you will be asked to try to finish it the same day, and the test will not be designed to take you more than two hours. There will be seven questions of which you'll be asked to select four and answer each one with a paragraph that fully explains what is being asked. (If you take the Special Combined Edition, there will be eight questions and you'll choose five. Students preparing for the Special Combined Edition need to use the first two review sheets to study.) You're free to look up information while taking the test, but there can be no copying from sources and no collaboration between students.

Please also be clear that although the test is open-book, you need to have studied for it in order to do well, because the questions will be worded in such a way that requires you to understand material that has been taught in order to understand what is being asked. And you need to focus directly on what is being asked, rather than circle around the general topic.

The following questions are not exactly the questions that will appear on the test. However, if you know the answers to these questions, you should be well prepared for the questions that will be on the test. You should use these questions to guide you in studying expansively, rather than reductively; that is, you should go for comprehension of the big picture, not memorization of bits and pieces.

THE PROGRESSIVE ERA

In the 1912 election, the New Nationalism of Teddy Roosevelt and the New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson represented two different varieties of progressivism. What were they?

How did Woodrow Wilson's positions shift after he took office, and what were the main innovations of policy associated with his first term?

AMERICA IN WORLD WAR I

What were the main countries involved in World War I, and how did a local war become a world war in the summer of 1914?

In what ways did the United States become entangled in the war in 1915 and 1916, even as President Wilson declared the United States to be neutral?

How did the U-boat crisis come about, and how did Wilson respond to it? What, in particular, was significant about the sinking of the Lusitania?

In his response to the sinking of the Lusitania, what conflicting criticisms did Wilson get from Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan and former president Theodore Roosevelt?

When the United States entered World War I, what were the main temporary wartime bureaucracies that were created to facilitate the war effort?

While the United States was engaged in World War I, what civil liberties issues arose in relation to antiwar dissent?

How did the war affect African Americans, both on the war front and the home front? Note in particular the Great Migration and how it played itself out, and note the anti-black riots that occurred in a number of cities.

What were Woodrow Wilson's goals for the end of the war, and how did they compare with the desires of European leaders and the concerns of the Republicans in Congress?

Although more than two-thirds of the Senate favored ratifying the Versailles Treaty and joining the League of Nations, why did this not happen?

How did the Red Scare of 1919–20 play itself out, and what were the Palmer Raids?

THE 1920s

What was the nature of the prosperity of the 1920s, and what groups did not fully share in it?

How did economic and cultural change interact with each other in the lives of the white middle class during the 1920s?

What concerns did the elders have about the behavior of the youth in the 1920s?

What was the Scopes Monkey Trial of 1925 all about, and how did it fit in with public debates about cultural change? Note the role of William Jennings Bryan.

What was the nature of the ideological conflict between W. E. B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey?

What was Prohibition, and what actual effects did it have on American society?

What was the essence of the Harlem Renaissance?

How did the second Ku Klux Klan arise during these years, and how was it different from the original Klan? What ideological vision did the Klan represent?

What laws did Congress pass in the 1920s in relation to immigrants, and how did racial theory affect those laws?

THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL

How did the precarious nature of the 1920s prosperity lead to the crash and the Great Depression?

How did President Herbert Hoover respond to the onset of the Great Depression?

What was the Bonus Army, and what was President Hoover's response to it?

What were the goals of the American Communist Party, and what sectors of the population did it try to recruit into its support base?

What was the Scottsboro case all about, and what factors brought it to public attention and made the outcome somewhat less horrible than it might otherwise have been?

What were the different categories of New Deal legislation in response to the Depression, both temporary and permanent? Be aware in particular of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Social Security Act, the Works Progress Administration, the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act.

How did the Depression and the New Deal affect labor unionism? Note in particular the rise of the CIO. What role did the Communist Party play?

Who were the leading demagogues who arose and developed support bases in the early years of the New Deal?

What was FDR's court packing plan of 1937 all about, and what effect did the proposal have on his presidency?

Although the New Deal did not involve any strong stands for civil rights, how was FDR able to win over the votes of so many African Americans from the Republican to the Democratic Party?

What was the Indian Reorganization Act, and how did it compare with earlier federal policies toward American Indians?