

APUSH Period 7 Study Guide

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Periodization (1890-1945)

- Period 7 begins with the start of the Progressive movement supported by the government and ends with the finish of World War II. Why is this important?
 - The Progressive era deals with the social problems and social gap created from Period 6, while the end of the period signals the start of true government activism to better protect democracy both inside and outside the United States. Hence, the key ideas (located below)

Key Ideas

- **Progressive Movement:** what problems it dealt with, Progressive successes, government involvement
- **American Expansionism:** its causes, the American ideologies behind it
- **Increased Government Influence in Society:** the changing expectations for government, important presidential figures
- **Important Period 7 Events:** WWI, Modern Era, the Great Depression, WWII

***Note: The organization in this guide follows the decades in Period 7, which have unique aspects and events that are best reviewed chronologically.

Early 1900s → Progressivism and Latin American Affairs

- Clearly inspired by Period 6's problems created by the Gilded Age
 - Progressives were made of farmers and urban middle class people
 - Usually the victims of industrialization or people who saw the horrors of the urban area first hand
- **Muckrakers:** harsh, critical writers who used the press to publicly expose corruption
 - Big role in waking up society to the horrors of industrialization
- **Organizations and Successes**
 - **Feminist Movement**
 - Contraceptive debate
 - **NAACP:** National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - Led by Du Bois
 - Started the whispers for the Civil Rights Movement in Period 8
 - **17th Amendment:** direct election of political offices
 - **Government Interference in the Workplace:**
 - Length of work day limits established
 - Minimum wage
 - Child labor laws
 - **16th Amendment:** Progressive income tax (higher taxes for the rich)
- **President Theodore Roosevelt (1901-1908)**
 - Heavily involved in Progressivism and foreign policy
 - Known as a Progressivist and Conservationist
 - Advocated for **New Nationalism**
 - Improve welfare of society through the government
 - Famous Internal Actions
 - Used the Sherman Antitrust Act to **go against monopolies**
 - Tightened food/drug safety laws with the **Meat Inspection Act**
 - Helped protect National Parks
 - Broadened government power
 - **Latin American Affairs**

- Roosevelt dealt with the lands received from the victory of the Spanish American War
- **Cuban Platt Amendment:** Roosevelt allowed Cuba to form its own Constitution after gaining independence, but he made sure they incorporated the Platt Amendment, allowing the US to control Cuban economic affairs. Whether or not it was for the true purpose of protecting Cuban independence or expanding US control in the West is unknown.
- **Panama Canal:** Columbian-controlled Panama rejected the US proposal to build a canal near the tip of North America. TDR purposely helped Panamanian rebels to overthrow Columbian rule in exchange for the canal's construction.
- **Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine**
 - America would intervene in any of the Western-hemisphere-nations if it meant protecting democracy in that region.
- **Anti-Imperialist League:** Formed as a result of Roosevelt's close dealings with independent nations received from the Spanish-American War
 - Members were against the Philippines' annexation
- **Insular Cases:** Court ruling that dictated how those in the annexed territories were not under the power of the US Constitution

- **Causes for America's Expansionism (increasing affairs with Latin America)**

Causes	Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Industrialism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need for more raw materials and their sources - Found outside of the nation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Close of the Frontier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Looked outside for new economic opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● European Competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Nationalism - Maintaining America as a national power
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● White Man's Burden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ideology stating that it was America's duty to civilize the world and spread their democratic ideals.

- **President William Taft (1909-1912)**

- 16th Amendment: graduated income tax
- 17th Amendment: direct election of Senators
- **Dollar Diplomacy:** good relations with Latin America through loans
 - Increase commercial relations → American political power

- **President Woodrow Wilson (1913-1920)**

- Promoted **New Freedom**
 - Protect individual liberty through government
- Promoted government regulation of businesses and banks
 - **Federal Trade Commission:** Prevented unfair competition tactics within businesses (helped prevent the formation of monopolies)
 - **Federal Reserve System:** created a National Bank to help with the frequent Panics

***Note: notice the increasing government involvement in reform/daily life.

1910s → World War I Era (The Great War)

- WWI lasted from **1914-1918** (not the whole decade), but had profound effects
- **What about Progressivism?**
 - Unfortunately, it ends with the complications of WWI
 - Successes have been achieved in the movement already, so the US now focuses on the war effort
- **Entrance into the War**
 - The sinking of the Lusitania and Germans attacking US ships spurred sentiment to join the war, but neutrality was maintained.
 - **Zimmerman Telegram:** Britain intercepts a telegram from Germany headed to Mexico, stating that Germany intended for Mexico to join their side in return for Germany helping Mexico gain US lands. Britain hands this to the US, and the message is revealed to the public, inciting pro-war sentiment.
 - The US enters in 1917.
- **Government Expands Control**
 - **Espionage and Sedition Act 1917**
 - No criticism of the government
 - **War Industries Board**
 - Federal organization responsible for regulating business and their product prices → necessary to promote war effort
 - **Selective Service Draft**
- **Industry Booms Again**
 - Munitions Industry: receives skyrocketing growth during war
 - Other businesses also profiting
 - Unions are suppressed at the moment to help businesses promote the war effort
- **Russian Spy Paranoia → Red Scare**
 - Government forms the Federal Bureau of Investigation (**FBI**)
 - Communist speakers were under suspicion
 - Radical labor unions were suppressed or arrested due to suspected affiliation with Communism
- **Social Change due to WWI**

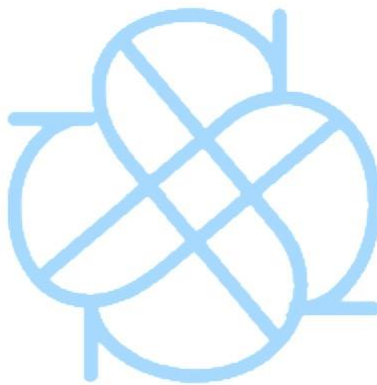
- German immigrants get even more prejudice directed towards them
- Women move into factory work to replace the men who went to the war as soldiers
- **Great Migration:** influx of African Americans into the cities with more opportunities and jobs (opened due to the war and businesses expanding)
- **Result of the War for the US?**
 - **Isolationism:** war-weary Americans expressed their tiredness concerning European affairs
 - US goes on to focus on their own self-growth
 - Wilson tries to create the League of Nations, but Congress rejects it

1920s → Modern Culture Era

- A short recession after the war occurs, with **prosperity** following
- **Government as Pro-Business**
 - Helped suppress strikers and labor unions
 - Strikers were believed to be associated with Communism
- **Welfare Capitalism**
 - Promoted by Ford and his automobile manufacturing factories
 - Take care of your workers to have better quality of work
 - Shorter work days, good working conditions, good pay, etc.
- **Major Societal/Cultural Changes**
 - **Automobile**
 - Cheaper due to Ford's fast assembly line production
 - More can now afford it
 - People can live outside the city and have a job in the city at the same time due to the ease of automobile travel → led to suburbs
 - **Suburbs** as a symbol for the middle class
 - **Radios**
 - Increased the reach of advertising industries
 - Resulted in consumerism

- **Consumerism:** consumer culture; the constant need to buy things you think you need, but don't really need
 - Resulted in installment plans and credit: buy now, pay later
 - Helped encourage consumers to buy
 - Home appliances a big consumer good
- **Women**
 - More in the workplace working **pink-collar jobs** (secretaries for example)
 - **Flapper Girl:** a new version of women
 - Shorter skirts
 - Smoked
 - Rode in cars
 - Heavy makeup
 - **Suffrage** in 1920 with the **19th Amendment**
- **Teenagers**
 - With both parents usually working, they were under less supervision
 - Had more **freedom** with the automobile's invention
 - Led to Flapper Girl culture
- **Keating-Owens Act:** outlawed child labor
- **Movies**
 - Idealized a national image
- **Harlem Renaissance:** influx of talent in African American communities
 - Named after the city of Harlem where lots of African American talent was concentrated
 - A symbol of **resistance**: blacks were often segregated into communities for only blacks. They embraced their heritage and community instead of viewing it as another symbol of oppression
 - Resulted in the famous **jazz** genre of music
 - Many famous black **poets** (Langston Hughes for example)
- **Conservative Backlash**
 - Ku Klux Klan (**KKK**): comprised of strong Nativism supporters
 - Result of weariness as people were now tired/afraid of outsiders

- Lynched many blacks
- Immigration Quotas
- **Alcohol Prohibition** (1917): still in effect in the 1920s due to 18th Amendment
 - Was a Progressive movement supported by many women



1930s → Great Depression Era

- **1929** → the stock market crashes with Hoover as president
- **Causes for the Great Depression (a few, not all) →**

Cause	Effect
Bankers made impractical loans to both farmers and urban consumers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Created large debts that were not paid back - Banks lacked large sums of money
Supply > Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overproduction in manufacturing; no one buying - Prices dropped severely - Happened with agricultural goods too
Large corporations were irresponsible speculators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invested too much out of greed, lost everything and went bankrupt - Laid off the workers they had under them
Government relaxation on businesses let economic power settle in the few hands of elites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The failure of a few big corporations was EVERYONE'S failure.
Europe in a depression after the war.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greatly affected US imports. - Loans to Europe were great and had not been paid back

- **President Hoover**
 - Initially implemented no action, downplaying the severity of the situation
 - Then tried to help farmers and create public works projects
 - **Hawley Smoot Tariff:** meant to help money flow back into the economy, but it failed severely and worsened the Depression

- **President Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933-1940): his NEW DEAL →**
 - **Emergency Banking Act:** shut down all banks, and slowly reopened them with the supervision of the government. This helped secure banks so people would feel safe enough to deposit their money back into the bank. This way, money would be inserted into the stocks, and thus back into the economy.
 - **Created More Federal Agencies**
 - **AAA: Agricultural Adjustment Act**
 - Allowed government to regulate crop prices
 - **Public Works Administration (PWA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)**
 - Created public works projects to help the unemployed find work
 - **Social Security Administration:** established a social security system
 - **Federal Deposit Insurance:** secured a set amount of money to every person who deposits money into the bank in case of another stock market crash
 - Established Progressive taxes
 - Legalized unions with the **National Labor Relations Act (1935)**
 - Unions had the right to exist, inhibiting corporate power
- **1937 Recession:** occurred because FDR tried to balance the federal budget by removing funds that supported the New Deal federal agencies
- **Successes vs Failures of the New Deal**

Successes	Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Decreased unemployment ● Reformed banks ● Unions revived 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unemployment still going ● Minorities were left out! <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Especially from public works projects

- **What Really Fixed the Depression?:** World War 2 and the funding for it

****Note: Notice how true democracy came to mean more government activism, rather than less government. The Depression changed the vision for a democratic government.*

1940s → WWII Era

- American Policies leading to WWII
 - **Kellogg Briand Pact (from WWI):** decrease of armaments on all sides
 - **Good Neighbor Policy:** Platt Amendment repealed
 - Favored economic coercion
 - **Protectionism:** high protective import tariffs
 - **Reciprocal Trade Agreements:** low import tariffs for certain nations
- **Leading to America's Entrance to the War**
 - The Americans are war weary at first and do not want to get involved again
 - **Neutrality Act 1 and 2:** banned loans and armament sales to those nations involved in the war
 - **Neutrality Act 3:** FDR poised to help Allies with armaments
 - **Lend Lease Act:** lending of armaments to Allies at no cost (borrow and return in good condition)
 - **Atlantic Charter Conference:** Allies and the US meet up to discuss the Allies' aims in the war
 - **Pearl Harbor:** Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, incited pro-war sentiment
- **America in WWII**
 - Government control over industry increases again to promote the war effort
 - **Hollywood:** idealizes the war, creating movies that showed brave soldiers and heroism
 - **Prejudice**
 - **Segregated Military Units**
 - Banned with the **Executive Order of 1941**
 - **Japanese prison camps**
 - Suspicion surrounding Japanese spies led to the round up of ALL Japanese-Americans into prison camps
 - Result: America and the Allies win. But, the differences in America's view and the Soviet's view become clearer as they try to figure out what to do with the now-destroyed Germany.
- **America's New World Role**
 - A leading national power that defended global democracy and freedom

- No more isolationism from world's affairs

Other Groups to Consider

- Women
 - More involved in society, especially women in the middle and upper class
 - **Suffrage** given in 1920
 - **New Woman**: educated white woman that helped in the public sphere
 - **Education**: more women in college
 - Dominated professions involving **social work, public health, nursing, and teaching**
 - **Church Groups**: beginnings of women organizations and leadership
 - **Temperance Movement**: supported largely by the Women's Christian Temperance Movement
- African Americans
 - Often living in segregated communities
 - Great Migration
 - Segregation in the military was outlawed during WWII
 - Their participation in WWII leads to their activism for civil rights in Period 8
 - Harlem Renaissance helped bud a certain culture
- Native Americans
 - Continuously pushed into reservation lands
 - Some assimilated into white society and pursued their education

****Note: Understand how the social and economic affairs of Period 7 are closely related to foreign affairs and major internal events in each of the mentioned decades. While this guide does not include absolutely everything regarding the period, it is only a guide to better help form connections between the major events/ideas of this period. Good luck!*