**Unit 1 - The Gilded Age** *(New South, Great West, Gilded Age, Progressive Era)*

Time Period: 1870-1920, Textbook Chapters: 13-17

Vocabulary

Americanization

Arbitration

Blacklisting

Bonanza farm

Civil service

Collective bargaining

Conservation

Consolidation

Corruption

Debt peonage

Ethnic communities

Fraud

Gilded

Graft

Integration

Lynching

Massacre

Migration

Monopoly

Patronage

Prohibition

Settlement house

Suffrage

Tariff

Tenement

Trust

Yellow dog contract

Events/Changes

Destruction of buffalo

Sand Creek massacre

Little Bighorn

Wounded Knee

Oklahoma land rush

Transcontinental railroad

Barbed wire

Crédit Mobilier

Panic of 1893

Election of 1896

Industrialization

Urbanization

Triangle Shirtwaist Fire

Haymarket Affair

Pullman: Town, Strike

Garfield assassination

*The Jungle*

Election of 1912

Government

Poll taxes

Literacy tests

Grandfather clause

Jim Crow laws

*Plessy v. Ferguson*

Homestead Act

Dawes Act

Morrill Act

*Munn v. Illinois*

Interstate Commerce act

Sherman Anti-trust Act

Initiative/Referendum

Chinese Exclusion Act

Gentlemen’s Agreement

Pendleton Act

Child labor laws

Square Deal

Meat Inspection Act

Pure Food and Drug Act

New Freedom

Clayton Antitrust Act

Federal Reserve System

16th Amendment

17th Amendment

18th Amendment

19th Amendment

People/Groups

AFL

Andrew Carnegie

Booker T. Washington

Bull Moose Party

Carrie Chapman Catt

Cowboys

Exoduster

Eugene V. Debs

Goldbugs

Grangers

Helen Hunt Jackson

Ida B. Wells

Immigrants

IWW/Wobblies

Jacob Riis

Jane Addams

John D. Rockefeller

KKK

Knights of Labor

Miners

Muckraker

NAACP

NAWSA

Political machines

Scabs

Silverites

Sioux

Sitting Bull

Southern Democrats

Susan B. Anthony

Tammany Hall

Teddy Roosevelt

Thomas Nast

W.E.B. Du Bois

WASPs

William H. Taft

William J. Bryan

William McKinley

Woodrow Wilson

Beliefs/Debates

Nativism

Populism

Omaha Platform

Progressivism

Social Darwinism

Social Gospel

Socialism

Captains of Industry/Robber Barons

Bimetallism/Gold standard

Reservations/Assimilation

Laissez faire/Regulation

Objectives/Review Questions:

1. Explain how Americans' settlement of the Great Plains led to the destruction of the Plains Indians.
2. What contributed to the rise of the railroad industry, and what were its affects?
3. Identify the common grievances farmers had toward industries like mining, railroads, and banks. What steps did farmers take to gain more rights?
4. Evaluate how the Populist Party went from a regional political group to a national political party.
5. What were the causes and effects of the industrial boom of the late 19th century? How did it change the relationship between business, worker, and consumer?
6. Explain the causes and effects of immigration and urbanization at the turn of the 20th century
7. What was different about the new waves of immigration that occurred during this time?
8. Describe the urban and political problems that were in need of reform during the Gilded Age.
9. What conditions led to a successful reform movement in the early 1900s?
10. Explain how industrialization was a primary driving force behind Progressive Reforms.
11. Analyze how reforms of the western Populist movement translated into eastern Progressive reforms.
12. How did prejudice and discrimination prevent progress on civil rights?

 **Unit 2 – Imperialism to Isolationism** *(Imperialism, World War I, Isolationism)*

Time Period: 1890-1930, Textbook Chapters: 18-20

Vocabulary

Alliance system

Armistice

Bond

Convoy system

Diplomacy

*De facto* segregation

Imperialism

Mandate system

Militarism

Mobilization

Propaganda

Protectorate

Raw materials

Reparations

Shell shock

Stalemate

Trench warfare

Yellow journalism

Events/Changes

Alaska

Hawaii

Cuban Revolution

De Lôme letter

*U.S.S. Maine*

Spanish-American War

Puerto Rico

Philippine-American War

Filipino internment

Great White Fleet Panama Canal

Mexican Revolution

Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand

World War I

Unrestricted submarine warfare

Luisitania

Zimmerman note

Great Migration

Russian Revolution

Treaty of Versailles

Flu epidemic

Red Scare

Sacco and Vanzetti

U.S. Steel Strike

Washington Naval Conference

Government

Open Door Notes

Treaty of Paris

Teller/Platt Amendments

Foraker Act

Big Stick Diplomacy

Monroe Doctrine/

Roosevelt Corollary

Dollar Diplomacy

Missionary Diplomacy

Espionage and Sedition Acts

*Schenck v. U.S.*

Selective Service Act

War Industries Board

Labor Relations Board

Food Administration

Fuel Administration

Committee on Public Information

Liberty loans

19th Amendment

Fordney –McCumber Tariff

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Emergency Quota Act

Palmer Raids

Dawes Plan

People/Groups

Alfred Mahan

Allied Powers

Central Powers

Conscientious objectors

Doughboys

Emilio Aguinaldo

George Creel

Henry Cabot Lodge

John Hay

KKK

Pancho Villa

Queen Liliuokalani

Rough Riders

Sanford Dole

Teddy Roosevelt

Warren G. Harding

William H. Taft

William McKinley

Woodrow Wilson

Beliefs/Debates

Anti-imperialism

Communism

Manifest Destiny

Nationalism

Nativism

Neutrality

Self-determination League of Nations

Return to Normalcy

White Man’s Burden

National security/Civil liberties

Fourteen Points/Treaty of Versailles

Isolationism/Intervention

Conservative/Progressive

Objectives/Review Questions:

1. Identify the reasons why the United States wanted to expand its territory and influence.
2. Explain the three types of foreign policy in the early 20th century.
3. Explain the causes and effects of the Spanish-American War.
4. Explain how becoming a world power impacted the United States.
5. Analyze the causes of World War I.
6. Explain why America entered the war.
7. Examine the Treaty of Versailles.
8. Contrast capitalism, socialism, and communism.
9. Analyze isolationism, nativism, and racism after World War I.

 **Unit 3 – Speakeasies and Hoovervilles** *(Roaring Twenties, Great Depression, New Deal)*

Time Period: 1920-1940, Textbook Chapters: 20-23

Vocabulary

Bootlegging

Bread line

Buying on margin

Collective bargaining

Deflation

Double standard

Foreclosures

Hooverville

Installment plans

Laissez-faire

Overproduction

Shantytowns

Soup kitchen

Speakeasies

Speculation

Standard of living

Suburban

Superficial prosperity

Events/Changes

World War I

Global Depression

Red Scare

Jazz Age

Teapot Dome

Scopes Trial

Urban sprawl

Harlem Renaissance

Black Tuesday

Crash of 1929

Bank failures

Dust Bowl

Bonus Army

Election of 1932

First Hundred Days

Fireside Chats

World War II

Government

Hoover Dam

First New Deal

Bank Holiday

Deficit spending

Agricultural Adjustment Act

Works Progress Administration

Fair Labor Standards Act

Federal Emergency Relief Administration

Wagner Act

National Industrial Recovery Act

Court Packing Plan

*NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel*

Second New Deal

Social Security Act

Glass-Steagall Act
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Security Exchange Commission

21st Amendment

People/Groups

A. Phillip Randolph

ACLU

Black Cabinet

Brain Trust

Calvin Coolidge

Clarence Darrow

Charles Lindbergh

Civilian Conservation Corps

Conservative

Consumers

Dorothea Lange

Eleanor Roosevelt

Ella Fitzgerald

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Farmers

Father Coughlin

Flappers

Frances Perkins

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Fundamentalists

Herbert Hoover

Huey Long

Investors

John Collier

Marcus Garvey

Mary McLeod Bethune

Migrants

NAACP

New Deal Coalition

Producers

W.E.B. Du Bois

Warren G. Harding

William J. Bryan

Woody Guthrie

Beliefs/Debates

Communism

Isolationism

Anti-Lynching Laws

Three Rs

Rugged individualism/Direct relief

Rural/Urban

Traditional/Modern

Regulation/Revolution

Liberal/Conservative

Objectives/Review Questions:

1. Explain the lasting impact of traditional vs. modern clashes during the 1920s.
2. Analyze how 1920s culture has impacted today's culture.
3. Interpret how the culture of the 1920s affected the pursuit of the American Dream for the middle class.
4. Analyze the causes of the Great Depression.
5. Compare and contrast how Hoover and Roosevelt responded to the Great Depression.
6. Examine the impact of the Great Depression on various groups of Americans.
7. How did African Americans and women gain more voice during the 1920s and 1930s?
8. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the New Deal.
9. How did the Great Depression affect the platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties?