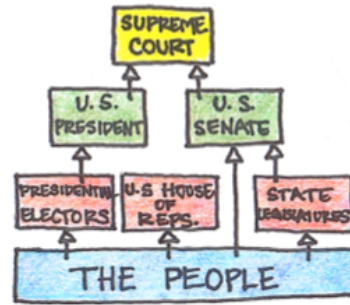


16th Amendment



1913-gave Congress the power to tax personal income

17th Amendment



1913- established direct election of United States Senators by popular vote

18TH Amendment



1919- banned the sale of alcohol

1920 – established that no state could a citizen the right to vote based on gender

19th Amendment



AEF

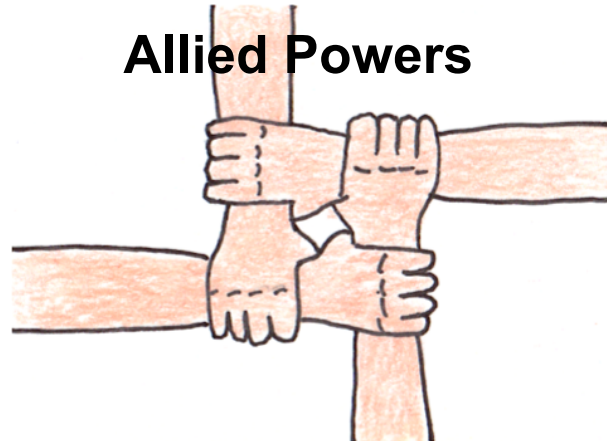


American Expeditionary Force sent to Europe

President Wilson placed Gen. Pershing in command of AEF

By 1918, AEF numbered over a million men

Allied Powers



Great Britain, France, Soviet Union; U.S. joined in 1941 after bombing of Pearl Harbor

Nations allied in opposition to the Axis Powers during WWII

American Expansionism



Belief that a world power requires colonies supported expansion

Industrial U. S. needed markets & raw materials

Missionaries spread "Anglo-Saxon" supremacy

Showed other nations the U. S. was powerful

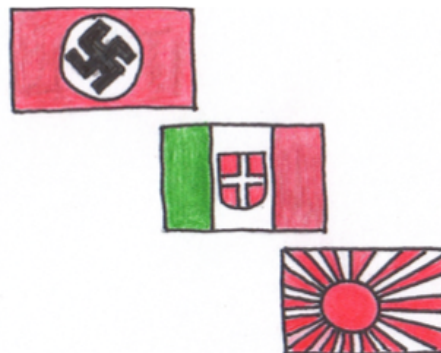
Promoted strong navy

Germany, Italy, Japan

Opposed the Allied Powers in World War II

Grew out of a German-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact

Axis Powers



Bataan Death March



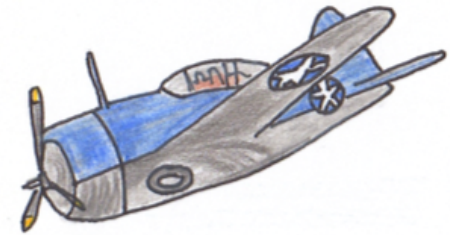
1942 - forced march of prisoners through the jungle
5000 Americans, almost 1/2) of prisoners died from starvation, disease, exposure and no water; many were shot, beheaded or left to die

Battle of Argonne Forrest



1918 - AEF shattered well-constructed defense to defeat Germany
117,000 American killed or wounded
York received Medal of Honor for his brave actions

Battle of Midway



Turning point of the war in the Pacific
U. S. defeated Japanese Navy
Admiral Chester Nimitz commanded Pacific Fleet

1882 - first federal law restricting immigration to the U.S.

Reflected prejudices of the time against Asians

Californian politicians blamed unemployment and a decline in wages on Chinese workers

Chinese Exclusion Act



Eugenics



Belief that the human race could be improved by breeding

Supposed that superior parents would birth even better children

Impacted immigration policy – reduce “inferior races” in U.S.

Executive Order 9066



1942-Permitted military to require Japanese Americans to relocate to interior internment camps

Led to loss of Japanese property and businesses

Supreme Court ruled that constitutional liberties may be limited in wartime

Federal Reserve Act



1913 - Created the Federal Reserve Board

Purpose is to reduce swings in the economy by controlling the ability of banks to lend money

Regulates the amount of money in circulation and sets interest rates

Volunteer American fighter pilots to send supplies to China

Engaged in combat with Japanese pilots

Destroyed over 300 Japanese planes

Flying Tigers



Fourteen Points



1918 - President Wilson's WW I war "aims" for the U.S.

Demanded-

- creation of states for each nationality
- an independent Poland
- creation of a League of Nations

DEPRESSION

Great Depression

1932-39 – devastating economic downturn that saw stock prices fall, businesses fail & large scale unemployment in Europe & U.S.

In United States, FDR implemented a "New Deal" plan to put many back to work

Great Migration



1910-1930 – over two million African American left the South to go to the "Promised Land" of the Northeast and Midwest looking for jobs in the industrial cities to escape sharecropping
African Americans still faced racism and unfair treatment

1887-prohibited unfair practices by railroads such as charging higher rates for shorter routes

1st time Congress attempted to regular business in U.S.

Interstate Commerce Act



Japanese Internment



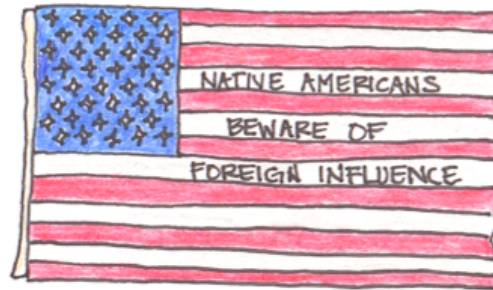
After bombing of Pearl Harbor, FDR issued Executive Order 9066

Required Japanese Americans to relocate to internment camps away from the West coast

Conditions were primitive and crowded

50 years later, U.S. government apologized and paid compensation to Japanese

Nativism



Those born in the U. S. identified themselves as natives

Believe that white Protestants were superior

Other races, religions and nationalities were inferior

Led to dislike of foreigners

Navajo Code Talkers



Played a key role in the Pacific campaign

Used their Navajo language to transmit messages

Japanese never figured out the code (language)

FDR's programs for national recovery from the Great Depression

Reforms – measures to remedy problems: FDIC, SEC, Social Security Act

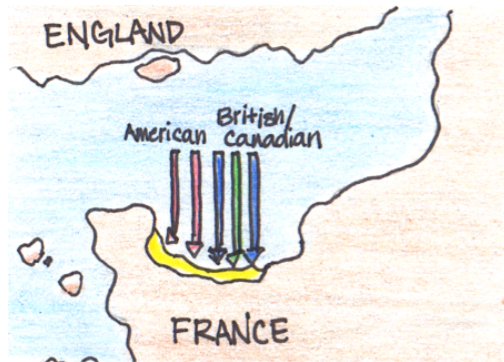
Relief – short-term actions to assist people: CCC, WPA, PWA

Recovery – restore incentives to produce: NRA, AAA

New Deal



Normandy Invasion



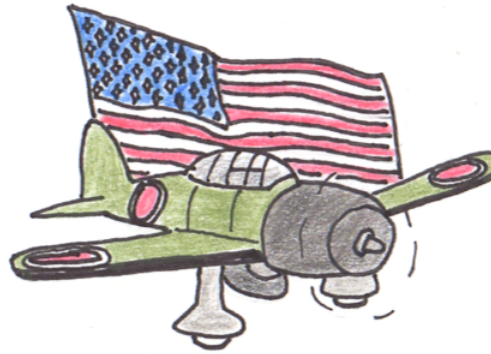
June 6, 1944 - "D-Day" invasion

Allied troops landed in Normandy, France

Largest amphibious assault in history

Turned war in favor of allies

Pearl Harbor



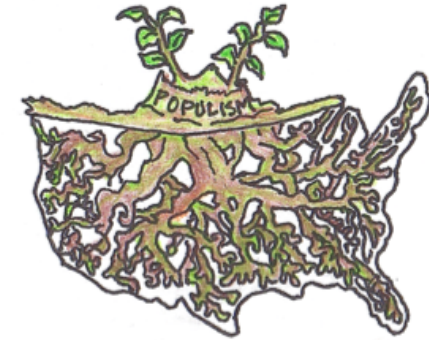
Dec. 7, 1941 – surprise attack by the Japanese on the U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor

Brought U.S. into WWII

"A date which will live in infamy..."

-Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Populism



1891-1896 – 3rd Party "common man" movement: workers & farmers against big business

Women had an important voice

Established importance of 3rd parties in American politics: special issues & new ideas; puts pressure on major parties

1900-1920 – goal was to correct injustices caused by industrialization

Ideas grew from Social Gospel Movement; called on Christians to help their fellow man

Led to many social reforms

Progressive Era



Prohibition

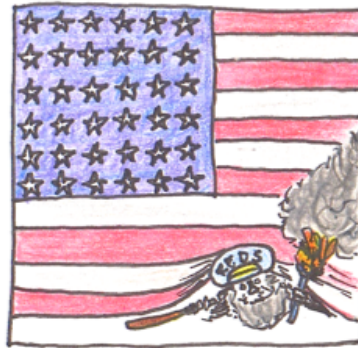


1919-18th amendment banned alcoholic drinks

Temperance Movement led by Frances Willard fought for ban on alcohol

Ban failed; prohibition repealed by 21st amendment

Red Scare



Fear of spread of communism
Series of strikes in U. S. in 1919 caused fear that this was the start of a Communist revolution

Created an atmosphere of panic

Return to Normalcy



Warren Harding campaign slogan for 1920 election

Called for a return to the way things were before WWI

Less ambitious foreign policy; greater emphasis on prosperity at home

Belief that different human races compete for survival just as plants and animals do in nature

Allowed some groups to be seen as "inferior races"

Social Darwinism



Social Gospel



Late 1800's – Protestant leaders challenged their followers to help their fellow man

Crusaded for abolition of child labor & improved working conditions for all

Supported the Temperance Movement

Spanish American War



1898 - Turning point in history: emergence of U.S. as world power; ended Spain's colonial empire

Causes: Sinking of the *U.S.S. Maine*, Need to protect U. S. interests in Cuba. Humanitarian concerns, Yellow Journalism, acquisitions that McKinley was "weak"

U. S. gains Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam; Cuba becomes a U.S. protectorate

Teapot Dome



Oil-rich government lands at Teapot Dome, Wyoming leased in exchange for bribes paid to Secretary of Interior

Harding had appointed personal friends, "Ohio Gang" to government positions

Left a stain on Harding's presidency

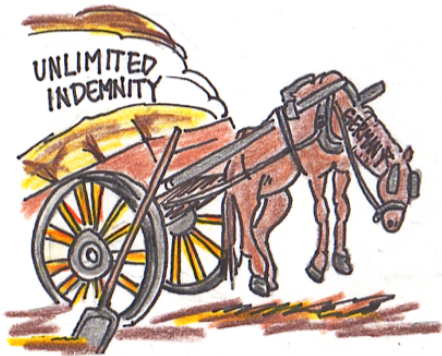
African American fighter group in the Air Corps

Performed so well in combat that bomber groups often requested their support

Tuskegee Airmen



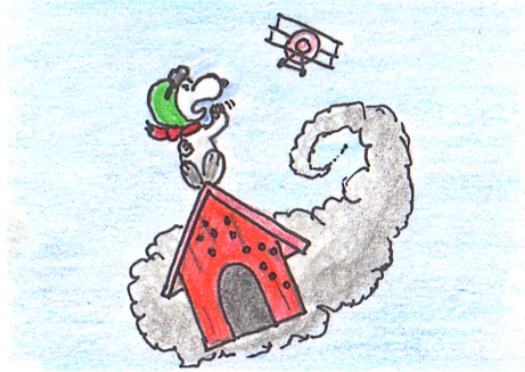
Treaty of Versailles



1919 – Treaty between Allied Powers & Germany ending WWI

**Dealt harshly with Germany (some say this harsh treatment directly contributed to WWII)
Germany lost all of its colonies**

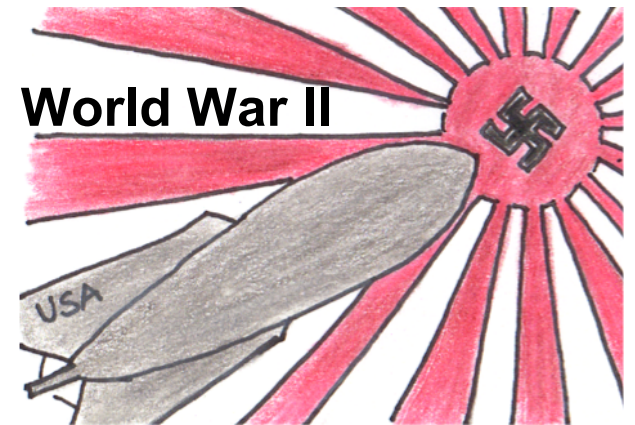
World War I



1914-1918 – Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand ignited the war

Nationalism, Imperialism, the system of Alliances & Militarism were contributing factors

U.S. at 1st remained neutral but entered war after sinking of the Lusitania by a German U-boat



World War II

1939-1945, world wide conflict between Axis (Italy, Germany, Japan) & Allied Powers (Britain, U.S., Russia), launched when Hitler invaded Poland

U.S. entered after bombing of Pearl harbor

Most destructive conflict in history

Home front effort to grow vegetables

More of the food raised by farmers available to ship to troops

Victory Gardens

