Review For Exam #3

Chapter 20

What sort of effects did WWI have on the US economy, society, politics, technology, labor and agriculture? What stance did these Republican presidents have toward business? Know the characteristics of the Republican Presidents of the 1920’s (Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover). Know the why the American Economy saw growth in the 1920’s. Know the causes of the Great Depression. What was the Harding administration like and what were some of the important issues and or controversies experienced during his presidency? Same for the Coolidge and Hoover administrations.

Things to know:

Election of 1920

Warren G. Harding

Harding’s “Return to Normalcy”

Corruption under Harding’s administration

Teapot Dome Scandal

Harding’s Death (Evaluations of Harding)

Nan Britton

Calvin Coolidge

Election of 1924

“New Era”

Technologies

Henry Ford

Mass Production

Hoover’s presidency

Chapter 21

What were the major social effects of the Great Depression? What did Roosevelt do to fix the problems (what were the strategies and characteristics the New Deal)? What sort of relief measures, reforms, and recovery efforts did he attempt? In what ways did the New Deal expand the power of the Federal Government, especially the Executive Branch? What were some of the major cultural changes in the 1930’s? What were the characteristics of the “New Deal”?

Terms to know:

Speculative mania (go over the section that talks about this)

The Crash of 1929 (what led to it? What affects did it have?)

Black Tuesday

The Great Depression

Human Costs of the Depression under Hoover

Hoover and the Depression

Election of 1932

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

The 20th Amendment

The “New Deal”

General policies of the of FDR’s administration

Banking (FDIC, Emergency Banking Act, Refinancing home and farm mortgages)

Relief measures (CCC, WPA)

Brain Trust

Aid for Agriculture (AAA, what did the government do about surpluses)

Efforts to help recover industry (National Industrial Recovery Act, PWA, NRA)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Human cost of the Depression under Roosevelt

Dust Bowl (western migration, “Okies”, )

Minorities during “New Deal”

Second New Deal

Social Security Act

Election of 1936

Roosevelt’s Second Term

Eleanor Roosevelt

Legacy of the New Deal (enlarged govt., restoration of hope, increased govt., and responsibility, revolutionary and conservative)

Chapter 22: Part I

What impact did isolationism have on the US between the two world wars? What efforts were made to disarm the world after WWI? How did the US/Japanese relationship get strained in the early 1930’s? How did the military dictatorships in Europe gain their power during the 30’s? What events led to the Pearl Harbor attack in 1941?

Terms to know:

Isolationism

US relations with League of Nations

War Debts

Washington Armament Conference

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Good Neighbor Policy

Japanese incursion in China and world response

Benito Mussolini

Fascism

Adolf Hitler

National Socialist German Workers Party (NAZI)

Aggression in Africa, Asia and Europe that led to war (I gave you seven examples in class)

Blitzkrieg

US relationship with Britain

Winston Churchill

Battle of Britain

Election of 1940

Lend-Lease Program

German gains in Europe prior to 1940

Axis gains in 1940-1941

Russian Invasion

Pearl Harbor

Declaration of War

Chapter 22 Part II

How did the war effort shape American society? What impact did it have on the economy and labor? How did it affect the American West, Women, African-American, Mexicans, Native Americans and Japanese Americans? Know the events leading up to Pearl Harbor and the attack itself? What were Japanese failures at Pearl Harbor? What steps did the Allied powers take in order to win the war? What was their strategy? What role did Churchill and Roosevelt play in the Allied war effort? What events led to the decision to drop the atomic bomb? What was the final ledger on the war and what impact did it have on the world and more importantly the US?

Terms to know:

General Douglas MacArthur and the Philippines

Japanese strategy in the Pacific

Battle of Midway

Chester Nimitz

Mobilization at Home (armed forces, economic and industrial conversion)

War Production Board

Conservation and Technology

Financing the War

Development of the West

Women during the War

Internment Camps

Allied drive toward Berlin

North African Campaign

Italian Campaign

Dwight D. Eisenhower

 D-Day Invasion (When, what was the strategy, how many troops, success?)

German reaction to D-Day

Liberation of Paris

Continued War in Pacific

MacArthur

Leapfrogging

Election of 1944

The end of the War

German Counteroffensive in winter of 1944

Russian offensive

Yalta Conference

German Occupation

Eastern Europe

Collapse of Third Reich

FDR’s Death

Fall of Germany (dates, events, surrender)

V-E Day

Discovery of Holocaust

Continued Japanese resistance (Iwo Jima, Okinawa, Fanaticism, Kamikaze, suicides)

The Atomic Bomb (Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Enola Gay, Little Boy)