

Exam #2 Study Guide for Friday, March 15 (Chapters 21-23)

**Terms** – Be able to identify each of these terms, people or events. You might see these on the exam as a definition or identification, matching, timeline, using the term in a sentence, or true/false.

Monroe Doctrine + Roosevelt  
Corollary

Social Darwinism

Philippine-American War

Treaty of Paris, 1898

Open Door Policy

Insular Cases

*Lusitania*

Zimmerman Telegram

Treaty of Versailles, 1919

Welfare capitalism

Sacco and Vanzetti

Red Scare / Palmer Raids

National Origins Act

Prohibition

Stock buying on margin

Bonus Army

Hooverilles

John Maynard Keynes

Eleanor Roosevelt

First Hundred Days

Welfare state

Court-packing plan

**Short Answer or Essay Questions** – there will probably be several of these on the exam, either as short-answer (1 well-constructed paragraph) or as an essay (a 3-5 paragraph well-organized essay).

What does “imperialism” mean in the American context of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century? Who were the imperialists? Who were the anti-imperialists? What forms did imperialism take (and not take) in the period 1890-1930?

Why did the United States become involved in the War of 1898? What were some of that war’s consequences for citizens of the United States, and for citizens of the nations involved?

Woodrow Wilson told Congress that the United States was joining the Great War in Europe in 1917 to “make the world safe for democracy.” In what ways did his statement come true? In what ways did it not come true, either on the homefront or elsewhere around the globe?

How did the neighborhood of Harlem change in the 1920s and why did it become so important in American culture? What lasting legacies can you identify of the “Harlem Renaissance”?

Corporate growth and consumer spending had seemed to raise the country to a “new plateau of prosperity” in the 1920s. During the election of 1928, Republican candidate Herbert Hoover claimed “We in America today are nearer to the final triumph over poverty than ever before in the history of this land... We shall soon with the help of God be in sight of the day when poverty will be banished from this land.” How do you explain that the prosperity during the 1920s was, in fact, the trigger of a great economic depression?

How did Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt disagree on the causes and solutions of the Great Depression?

What did Roosevelt mean in his inaugural address when he said “the only thing we have to fear is fear itself”? Do you think that really was the only thing that Americans had to fear or be concerned about in 1933?

Characterize the overall goals of the First New Deal (1933-1935) versus the Second New Deal (1935-1937) using *specific examples* of several policies, laws, agencies, strategies, or events from each time period.

Not everyone liked the New Deal and its policies. Discuss the critics of the New Deal and their different ideas about the direction the nation was going during the 1930s. What can we learn about the 1930s by paying attention to people who opposed the New Deal?

One thing that historians pay attention to is the shifting meaning of words themselves; when a word gains new definitions or loses old ones, this helps historians better understand cultural and political change. One word whose meaning changed significantly during the 1930s was “liberalism.” Explain.

### **General Exam Advice**

You may bring one 3x5 card to the exam, with anything you want on it. Other than the card, this will be a closed-book and closed-note written exam.

Be prepared to discuss *specific* insights on what you learned in the workshops during this unit (Harlem Renaissance, and Culture of the 1930s).