

AP US History: Exam Review #5
Reconstruction through World War II

- 1866:** Ex Parte Milligan – Military courts can't try civilians when civil courts are open
-Civil Rights Act is passed over _____'s veto – gave blacks equal rights
-National Labor Union formed – short lived – attempted political involvement (women's rights, temperance, 8hr day, cooperatives)
-Fetterman Massacre – troops killed
- 1867:** _____ Purchased.
-Grange – organization formed by Kelly for social and educational reform for the farmer – Farmers face deflation, debt, drought, depression
- _____ Acts – divide South into 5 military units, protect black voting, est. new constitutions
- 1868:** _____ Act – Pres. Can't remove any appointed official without Senate consent
-declared unconstitutional – Congress can't take away powers of Pres.
- _____ th Amendment – All persons born/ naturalized within US are citizens – equal protection
-Ku Klux Klan begins.
-Washita River – Custer destroys Cheyenne village
-Carnegie Steel Company is formed.
-Election of 1868: _____ (Rep) defeats Seymore (Dem)
- 1869:** Transcontinental RR completed from _____ Pacific and _____ Pacific
-Knights of Labor formed - secret
- 1870:** _____ th Amendment is ratified – right to vote can't be determined by race, color, etc.
-Force Acts - to protect the constitutional rights guaranteed to blacks by the 14th and 15th Amendments
-Standard Oil Company is formed.
- 1872:** _____ Scandal – stock holders of RR construction company overcharge gov. for job
-Election 1872: _____ re-elected
- 1873:** Slaughterhouse Cases – 14th Am doesn't place fed gov't under obligation to protect basic rights concerning monopolies
- 1874:** Red River Wars – last attempt to resist reservations
-Farmers Alliances – anti-RR pools, rebates, pass Granger laws
- 1875:** Civil Rights Act – gave blacks equal rights
-Pearl Harbor acquired.
- 1876:** Battle of Little Bighorn. – Custer killed
-U.S. vs. _____ - allows voting qualifications – literacy test, poll tax, grandfather clause
- _____ invents the telephone.
-Election 1876: _____ (Rep) defeats Tilden (Dem)
- 1877:** Munn vs. Illinois – If in interest of public good, than states can regulate prices reasonably
- _____ of _____ – Hayes becomes president, troops withdraw from South
-symbolizes the end of _____, Southern _____ back in power
- 1878:** Hall vs. DeCuir – allowed segregation
-Bland – Allison Act – coined a limited number of silver
-Treaty of 1878 – get rights to Pago- Pago, Samoa
- 1879:** _____ invents the electric light.
-Knights of Labor go public – Pres. Powderly – no strike stand – both skilled and unskilled –too diverse
- ?**1880's:** Dust Bowl begins
- 1880:** Election of 1880: _____ (Rep) defeats Hancock (Dem); Garfield dies, VP _____ becomes pres

- 1881:** _____ Institute is founded.
-Helen Hunt Jackson writes *A Century of Dishonor*
- 1882:** _____ Exclusion Act
-European Restriction Act
- 1883:** _____ Bridge is completed.
-Civil Rights Cases: allowed individual discrimination
-More Jim Crow laws passed
- 1884:** Election of 1884: _____ (Dem) defeats Blaine (Rep)
- 1886:** The American Federation of Labor is founded by _____ – for skilled only (no women/ blacks) – dealt only with labor – used strikes
-Interstate Commerce Act – regulate RR and private businesses
- _____ Incident – 1886, Chicago – strike turned violent
– people think unions are radical
- 1887:** Interstate Commerce Commission - forbid long haul / short haul practices
-American Protective Association – Anti-Catholic
-Dawes Severalty Act – government break up land individually –break up farms - failed
- 1888:** Election of 1888- _____ (Rep) defeats Cleveland (Dem)
- 1889:** _____ founds Hull House
-Berlin Conference – US, Britain and Germany agree to joint protection of Samoa – doesn't work
-1st Pan American Conference – trade agreement
-Bering Sea Controversy – over seals
- 1890:** North American Women's Suffrage Association is founded.
-The Sherman Antitrust Act. – “Trusts in restraint of trade are illegal”
-1890-1900: Blacks are deprived of the vote in the South.
- _____ – Indians revolt to outlawing the sacred ghost dance – Last Indian war
-Sherman Silver Purchase Act – gov't buys silver but doesn't coin – curb inflation
- _____ Tariff Act – raises tariffs
- 1892:** The _____ Strike –at Carnegie Steel – Pinkerton guards and troops put down strike
-Miners strike - Idaho
-General Electric Company formed.
- _____ Omaha Platform – 8hr work day, nationalization of RR, inflation, coinage of silver, anti-rich capitalist, decrease tariff
-Election of 1892: _____ (Dem) defeats Harrison (Rep) and Weaver (Populist)
- 1893:** Depression (Panic)
-Sherman Silver Purchase Act repealed – devalued gold
- 1894:** The _____ strike – Pullman Co. controls prices but fires workers – Am Railway Union strikes
- _____ 's Army marches on Wash. for unemployment relief
- 1895:** U.S. vs. E. C. Knight Company. – difference between manufacturing and commerce – manufacturing doesn't fall under anti – Trust Act
-Pollack vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. – income tax is unconstitutional
- _____ 's Atlanta Compromise Speech – both races must accept and help each other – blacks have to earn rights
- 1896:** _____ v. _____ – “Separate but Equal”
-Election of 1896: _____ (Rep) defeats Bryan (Dem)
- _____ Speech by Bryan
- 1897:** Dingley Tariff – raises tax on duties

- 1898:** _____ War – because of election year and yellow journalism (Pulitzer and Hearst)
- Maine explodes – “_____”
 - DeLome Letter – criticizes _____
 - Williams vs. Miss. Upheld literacy test
 - Get Hawaii
 - Peace of Paris: Gives _____ Independence and US gets _____, _____, and _____
- 1899:** Samoa divided between US and Germany
- _____ Amendment – gave Cuba freedom
 - Open Door Notes – Hay – agree to territorial integrity of _____
- 1900:** National Negro Business League founded by Booker T. Washington
- Gold Standard Act – gold standard unit of value
 - _____ Era – cure corruption, anti-monopolies, temperance, help immigrants and labor, building codes, public utilities
 - _____ Rebellion – Chinese nationalist rebel – foreign nations unite to put down rebellion
- 1901:** US Steel Corporation formed.
- _____ assassinated, VP _____ becomes pres
 - _____ Amendment – gave US a base in Cuba and permission for troops to intervene and consent to treaties
 - Insular Cases – Constitution does not follow the flag
- 1902:** Coal Strike
- 1903:** Department of Commerce and Labor created
- Hay-Herran Treaty – for Panama canal – rejected by Columbia
 - Hay – Buena Varilla Treaty – gives US land in Panama
 - Elkins Act – dealt with RR rebates – part of TR’s “_____”
- 1904:** Panama Canal Zone acquired.
- The National Child Labor Committee is formed.
 - _____ Corollary: addition to Monroe Doctrine – made US a police force
 - Take over Dominican customs duty
 - Arbitrates in Venezuela dispute with Germany
- 1905:** Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) is formed.
- 1906:** Upton Sinclair writes _____ – meat packing reform – resulted in _____ Act
- _____’s Agreement – Japanese can return to school if Japan limits immigration
 - T. Roosevelt negotiates Treaty of _____ of Russo-Japanese War – receives _____ Prize
 - Hepburn Act - strengthened the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission
 - _____ Act - Established Food and Drug Administration
- 1907:** Drago Doctrine – Invest in Latin America at own risk
- Bank Panic
- 1908:** Muller v. Oregon – limited number of hours for women
- Root-Takahira Agreement – Japan will honor Open Door Notes
- 1909:** _____ (organization) is founded by WEB DuBois
- Taft begins implementation of _____ Diplomacy (Haiti, Nicaragua)
 - Payne-Aldrich Tariff – lowered tariffs
 - Ballinger - Pinchot Controversy – Ballinger, Sec. of Interior, dismissed – charged with not following nation’s conservation policy

- 1911:** Standard Oil Co. vs. US – court determines what’s a reasonable trust – Standard Oil Co. broken up
- 1913:** _____ th Amendment – authorized income taxes
- The Seventeenth Amendment – direct popular election of Senate
 - Underwood Tariff – lowered duties
 - Federal Reserve Act – created federal reserve system
- 1914:** The Federal Trade Commission is established.
- The _____ Antitrust Act – amendment to Sherman Anti-Trust Act – strengthens anti-monopolistic reform
 - Federal Trade Bill.
 - United States invades Veracruz in Mexico – US soldiers arrested
- 1915:** The USS _____ is sunk by a German submarine
- troops sent to Haiti
- 1916:** Adamson Act – allowed government to take over RR - administered by McAdoo
- troops sent to Dominican Republic
 - War Industries Board – coordinate production and mobilize – headed by Beruch
 - Food Administration – headed by Hoover
 - Levier Act – set prices for agricultural products
 - Fuel Administration – headed by Garfield – control fuel prices
- 1917:** US enters _____
- _____ – blacks move from South to North – causes race riots – Harlem Renaissance – Garvey back to Africa movement
 - _____ Committee: Public Info. – spread propaganda – formed Liberty Leagues
- 1918:** National War Labor Board – Under Taft – prevented strikes
- Armistice Day
 - _____ – Germany accepts full blame, demilitarize Rhineland, Ger. - loses all colonies
- 1918:** Wilson's Fourteen Points
- _____ and _____ Act.- suppress criticism, can't interfere with draft
- 1919:** The Palmer Raids.
- Schenk v. US – “ _____ and _____ ” – open opposition to war will undermine war effort
 - Abrahams v.US – upheld Sedition Act
 - American Protective League – pro-war activists, prosecuted and censored
 - Senate rejects _____ Treaty and does not join the _____
 - Irreconcilables – Borah – disagree with Article X = involvement in foreign affair
 - Reservationist – Lodge – accept treaty if Article X is clarified – only Congress can commit troops
 - _____ th Amendment is ratified prohibiting alcoholic beverages.
 - Race riots - Chicago
 - _____ Act – enforced 18th Amendment
- 1920:** _____ th Amendment grants Women’s Suffrage.
- Women vote 1st time
 - Election of 1920: _____ (Rep) defeats James Cox (Dem)
 - KDKA – 1st radio station
 - Sinclair Lewis writes Main Street
 - First Commercial radio broadcast.
- 1921:** Margaret _____ founds the American Birth Control League.
- Revenue Act – decreases taxes
 - _____ – limit naval arms

- Immigration Act – restricts immigration
- 1922:** Sinclair Lewis writes Babbitt
 - Fordney McCumber Tariff – high increase in duties
- 1923:** _____ Scandal – Sec. of Interior Fall sells oil reserves to private industry
 - _____ dies, VP _____ becomes pres
- 1924:** McNary – Haugen Bill – vetoed – help farmers by buying surplus
 - _____ Plan – helped Germany with reparation – provided loan
 - Peak of KKK
 - Election of 1924: Coolidge re-elected
- 1925:** The Scopes " _____ " Trial
 - _____ by Fitzgerald
- 1926:** Weary Blues by Hughes
- 1927:** Charles _____ flies from New York to Paris solo.
 - Immigration Law
 - _____ and _____ executed
 - “ _____ ” – 1st talkie
- 1929:** Kellogg – Briand Pact: Peace alliance
 - The great _____ crash
 - Agricultural Market Act – establish Federal Farm Board – assistance to farmers
 - Tax Cut
 - Young Plan – reduced reparation payments, no longer involved in German economy
- 1930:** The _____ - _____ Tariff – high protective tariff
 - London Naval Treaty – decrease number of ships
- 1931:** Japan invades _____
- 1932:** Stimpson Doctrine
 - Federal Home Loan Bank Act – assist with mortgages
 - Public Works Project
 - The Reconstruction Finance Corporation – part of trickle-down economics – lent money to banks
 - _____ Army – marches on DC to receive veterans bonus – Hoover sends in troops
 - _____ is elected President.
- 1933:** New Deal begins
 - WPA – _____ Administration – employed artists, writers, photographers
 - CCC – _____ Corps
 - NIRA- National Industrial Recovery Act – sets up NRA – business men make codes for min wages, hr.
 - _____ Banking Act – kept us on gold standard – and created FDIC – against bank runs
 - SEC – _____ Commission – watched market prices
 - AAA – Agricultural Adjustment Association – paid farmers not to overproduce
 - TVA – Tennessee Valley Authority – bring electricity – competes with private industry
 - CWA – Civil Works Administration
 - NYA – National Youth Administration
 - HOLC – Home Owners Loan Corp.
 - “Good Neighbor” Policy – Repudiated Roosevelt Corollary
 - Japan and Germany withdraw from League of Nations
 - _____ th Amendment –Presidential term starts on Jan. 20
- 1934:** _____ Investigation: determines cause of WWI
 - Indian Reorganization Act - restored tribal ownership of lands, recognized tribal constitutions

and government, and provided loans for economic development.

-Share the Wealth society founded by Huey Long – called for distribution of wealth

1935: Schechter Poultry Corporation vs. US – NRA unconstitutional – put legislative power under executive administration

-Wagner Act: set up National Labor Relations Board

-Fair Labor Standard Act – set _____

-CIO – Congress of Industrial Organization – labor union for skilled and semi-skilled

- _____ Act – provided benefits to old and unemployed

-Revenue Act – 1935 – tax the wealthy

-1st _____ Act – stop selling munitions to belligerents – Am. can't travel on belligerent ships

1936: Butler vs. US - AAA unconstitutional – put taxes on processing

-2nd London Conference on disarmament

-2nd Neutrality Act – no lending money to belligerent nations

1937: 3rd Neutrality Act: Cash n' Carry (pay for it and transport it yourself) – doesn't apply to Latin America and China

-Quarantine Speech – isolate belligerent nations

-Panay Incident- Japanese bomb Am. ship – U.S demands only apologies and reparations

-Japan moves into East China – US does nothing

1938: End of New Deal Reforms.

-John Steinbeck writes _____

1940: Selective Service – peace time draft

-Destroyers for Bases Deal

-Smith Act – finger printing of aliens

1941: Japanese attack _____

- _____ - lend materials for war

-US enters _____

-Relocation Camps for _____

1942: Congress of Racial Equality – prevent segregation and discrimination

-Revenue Act of 1942 - effort to increase tax revenues to cover the cost of WWII

1943: Office of Price Administration – seals prices, rations food

- _____ race riots - government does nothing

-Casablanca Conference - FDR and Churchill met in Morocco to settle the future strategy of the Allies

-Cairo Conference - conference of the Allied leaders to seek Japan's unconditional surrender.

-Tehran Conference - FDR, Stalin, Churchill to discuss strategy against Germany

1944: GI Bill - benefits for veterans – money for education, mortgage – creates middle class

- _____ – July 6, 1944

1945: Yalta Conference – Allies meet to decide on final war plans

-Battle of _____ – Last German offensive

- _____ – most deadly military campaign on Pacific island

-US joins the United Nations

-Nationwide strikes due to inflation – OPA disbanded

-A-Bomb dropped on _____ and _____

-Germany and Japan surrender ending World War II

- _____ dies –VP _____ becomes pres

- _____ Conference - _____, _____, and Stalin meet in Germany to set up zones