

Ch.11

The reunion of the nation after the Civil War presented numerous challenges, particularly in the devastated southern states. The war had caused massive economic destruction, with cities reduced to _____ and infrastructure in ruins. Economic activity had come to a halt, factories were destroyed, and once-productive _____ lay fallow. The South's reliance on slave labor further complicated the recovery, as the _____ of four million slaves diminished the wealth of planters and disrupted the agricultural system.

The newly freed slaves found themselves in a disoriented state, lacking _____, land, literacy, and the necessary tools to participate in a free economy. Their prior condition as slaves had been a significant cause of the war, but their present plight seemed to be _____, even by abolitionists. The establishment of the _____ Bureau in 1865 aimed to address some of these challenges but fell short in adequately tackling the massive problems.

In contrast, the North had _____ economically during the war. With planters out of the political picture, the _____ community dominated Congress and passed legislation favorable to their interests. The Republican Party's objectives, such as protective _____, free land for settlers, and a uniform banking system, were easily realized. The North also secured the location of the first transcontinental _____, further solidifying its advantages over the South.

The significant inequality between the two regions led some historians to view the war as a "second American _____," with the North's capitalists, laborers, and farmers driving out the southern planting _____ from power. While economic factors played a role in these changes, other political, social, and cultural issues contributed to the transformation of post-war America.

The reunification process posed practical and _____ dilemmas. How should the Southern rebels be _____? What should be done with Confederate leaders and followers? How could the demolished southern economy be _____? These questions highlighted the opposing dispositions among victorious northerners. Some wanted a swift _____ with minimal complications, while others advocated for

Wastelands
Farmlands
business
prospered
Railroad
moral
Revolution
aristocracy
forgotten
Punished
Restructured
Reunification
Freedmen's
capital
emancipation
tariffs

severe punishment and a complete _____ of the South's social and political order. President Lincoln's _____ may have influenced the outcome, as he had a _____ position on reunification. He believed that since secession was illegal, the states had never left the Union. He proposed a generous plan that offered _____ to those who swore loyalty to the Union and accepted the abolition of slavery. States would be readmitted if 10 percent of the voters took the _____ oath. However, many Republicans in Congress deemed this plan too _____ and passed the _____ Bill, which required a majority of voters to swear loyalty. Lincoln _____ the bill and emphasized the need to restore practical relations between the states and the Union. His _____ days later darkened the national mood and complicated the reunification process. Andrew _____, Lincoln's successor, lacked his political skills and faced challenges in implementing a generous and mild _____ plan. Johnson, a War Democrat, shared the _____ against black people and held little objection to slavery. His presidency did not align with the Republicans' desire for _____-transformation and further complicated the nation's healing process. Andrew Johnson was ill-suited for the task at hand. He lacked the self-confidence and _____ needed to navigate the challenges of Reconstruction. Johnson was insecure and harbored hatred, with a narrow and petty _____ that stemmed from his wounded and fearful soul. He saw himself as an _____ constantly under attack from all of society's organized forces. Johnson's problems began early on when he presented a Reconstruction plan that was only slightly more _____ than Lincoln's. His plan excluded property owners with more than \$20,000 in taxable assets, reflecting his prejudice against the _____. However, all eleven ex-Confederate states met the criteria for reintegration by the time Congress reconvened in December. They had organized governments, ratified the _____ Amendment, and elected senators and representatives. Congress needed to accept and seat them, but _____ Republicans recoiled at the idea. The southern states had not extended _____ rights to black citizens in their new constitutions. Former Confederate leaders held	Johnson pocket-vetoed lenient pardons loyalty transformation well-considered Absence Wade-Davis assassination peace prejudices vision social Outsider voting Radical Thirteenth demanding wealthy Mindset
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positions in the new congressional delegations, and "_____ codes" were being implemented to restrict the rights and movements of former slaves. Republicans rejected Johnson's approach to the readmission of states, refusing to _____ the new senators and congressmen. Instead, they created a _____ Committee on Reconstruction to study the issue. The committee held public hearings that exposed _____ of blacks under the new state regimes. It concluded that _____, not the president, had the authority to determine the restoration of forfeited rights. Johnson made matters worse by vetoing bills to extend the _____ Bureau and the Civil Rights Act. His vetoes were _____, marking the first time major legislation was enacted over a president's veto. Johnson's swing around the circle campaign to denounce Radical opponents backfired, leading to Republican _____ victories in the congressional elections. Congress passed three Reconstruction Acts in early 1867, treating the South as a conquered province and placing it under _____ occupation. The states had to ratify the Fourteenth Amendment and incorporate measures to ensure _____ rights for all adult males regardless of race. Congress also passed the Tenure of Office Act, preventing the president from removing federal officials without Senate consent. Johnson fired Secretary of War Edwin _____, leading to his impeachment. Johnson's impeachment trial lasted for three months but resulted in his _____ by a narrow margin. He lost effectiveness as president and was passed over for the Democratic nomination in 1868. The Republicans chose General Ulysses S. _____ as their candidate, and he won the presidency by a modest margin. The election results emphasized the need to protect the voting rights of newly _____ African Americans, leading to the swift passage of the _____ Amendment. The Radicals succeeded in implementing their Reconstruction program in the South, with _____ governments and black enfranchisement. However, actual control of these governments was in the hands of white northerners labeled as "carpetbaggers" and white southerners who cooperated with them as _____. The governments achieved some accomplishments in civil rights, infrastructure, healthcare, and education, but corruption and lack of effective leadership hindered progress.	mistreatment overridden seat Joint Congress black military voting Landslide "scalawags." Grant enfranchised Stanton Fifteenth Republican survival
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For freed slaves, the promised "forty acres and a mule" did not materialize. Instead, they had to work for _____ landowners under systems like _____ and the crop-lien system. While these systems provided some relief from gang labor, they also trapped freedmen in cycles of _____ and resembled slavery in many ways. Despite progress in establishing community life, schools, and political participation for _____, rising hostility and violence from white supremacist groups like the _____ threatened their rights and safety. The Enforcement Acts were passed to combat these groups, but weak enforcement and growing pressure led to a decline in black political influence and the resurgence of _____ southern control. The North's enthusiasm for reform waned as _____ and distraction set in. The focus shifted to economic development, _____ expansion, and settling a new continent. Grant's administration was marred by _____, and the 1873 economic _____ further diverted attention away from the South. The presidential election of _____ was marred by corruption and controversy. Rutherford B. _____, a Republican, won through a compromise known as the Compromise of 1877. This marked the _____ of Reconstruction, and the South's white "redeemer" governments quickly regained power, erasing many of the _____ made during Reconstruction. The failure of Reconstruction left a bitter reality for African Americans in the South. White _____ control and the loss of civil rights _____ led to a deep bitterness and a feeling of being ruled over. While there were positive achievements during Reconstruction, the difficulties of the task and unintended consequences cannot be ignored. Despite differing perspectives, the concrete achievements of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution remained as _____ legacies of Reconstruction. However, much work remained undone, and _____ from this period would persist, compelling future generations to address them.	sharecropping debt white freedmen Ku Klux Klan end gains Hayes wounds Fatigue protections depression supremacist enduring 1876 westward corruption white
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Ch. 12

The Civil War had enormous effects on the nation as a whole, marking a transition from early America to modern America. It brought significant changes in economics, politics, social life, and culture, leading to the emergence of a larger, more unified, and more powerful nation-state. The war's impact can be seen as a historical watershed, transforming the decentralized _____ republic of the past into a consolidated and powerful nation.

One significant moment that symbolized this transformation was the Grand Review of the _____ armies in 1865. The procession of soldiers through Washington, D.C. showcased the new primacy of the American nation and its _____ power. The spectacle of hundreds of thousands of men marching in unity represented the integration of _____ individuals into a modern, nationalized military organization.

The Grand Review contrasted with the _____ uniforms and regional loyalties of the early regiments at the beginning of the war. It demonstrated the consolidation of power and the emergence of a more _____ nation. However, some individuals may have quietly worried about the implications of this concentration of force and the departure from the _____ America of the Founding.

The Civil War also paved the way for the United States to become a major _____ power. The country's industrial expansion, which began before the war, accelerated during and after it. In just thirty-five years, from the end of the war to the end of the nineteenth century, the United States surpassed major _____ powers to become the world's leading industrial power. Favorable conditions such as abundant natural _____, a growing population, access to capital, a robust transportation system, _____ advancements, and a business-friendly legal and political structure fueled this rapid economic growth.

_____ played a crucial role in American economic development during this period. They were the first big _____ and attracted significant investments from around the world. The expansion of railroad networks was staggering, with the number of miles of railroad _____ growing from 35,000 in 1865 to 193,000 in 1900. Railroads became symbols of economic power and social status, and their development required substantial capital and complex infrastructure.

Union

military
diverse
agrarian
centralized
disorderly
technological
businesses
Railroads
track

industrial
simpler
European
Resources

Overall, the Civil War transformed the United States into a _____ nation-state with a powerful industrial economy. It brought about significant changes in the country's structure, culture, and self-perception. The war marked a turning point in American history, setting the stage for the rapid _____ and industrialization that characterized the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The development of railroads led to the adoption of the modern business _____ as the preferred form of ownership due to the size, complexity, and financial needs of the industry. The corporate form provided advantages such as _____ after the death of individual owners and limited _____ for investors. It also allowed for the establishment of large _____ bureaucracies to efficiently operate and coordinate the various aspects of running a railroad. While the railroads themselves were managed by bureaucracies, their development and success were primarily driven by _____. Cornelius _____ played a key role in consolidating and operating the New York Central rail line, connecting major cities. Railroads stimulated the economy by purchasing goods from other industries, such as _____ and coal, and creating a national-scale market for goods. They also facilitated economic specialization and growth in previously undeveloped areas. The development of a national transportation system required _____. Standard track gauges and the synchronization of _____ zones were essential for the efficient operation of the railroads. Technological advances such as the air brake, _____ sleeping car, and _____ further facilitated the growth of the industry. The railroads were part of a larger period of technological innovation and economic growth in the late 19th century. The _____ industry experienced a revolution with the invention of the _____ process, leading to significant steel production and the rise of industrial cities like _____. The petroleum industry, spearheaded by John D. _____, saw exponential growth due to the refinement of oil products and the establishment of _____ Oil. The rise of giant corporations and investment banking, exemplified by J. Pierpont _____, raised concerns about the concentration of _____ and power. Consolidation and vertical integration	liability management modern growth standardization steel Vanderbilt corporation steel Rockefeller Morgan Standard telegraph continuity time entrepreneurs Pullman Pittsburgh Bessemer wealth
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became common practices, leading to worries about the subversion of _____government. However, the benefits of prosperity and access to a wide array of goods outweighed these concerns for many. The mail-order retail business, pioneered by Montgomery _____and Sears, Roebuck and Company, transformed rural lives by providing access to goods through _____and efficient shipping. While this raised living standards and connected the country, it also posed challenges for _____businesses. Overall, the period of rapid industrialization and the growth of big business brought significant changes to the American economy and society. It generated prosperity and economic opportunities but also raised questions about the balance between centralized power and local autonomy. The introduction of railroads into rural communities brought both benefits and costs. While farmers gained access to larger _____for their goods, they also faced increased competition from distant and anonymous_____. Standard time, implemented for the sake of _____efficiency, imposed a national standard on lives that were previously measured by local rhythms and church bells, limiting autonomy and choice. The period saw significant changes in the conditions of industrial _____laborers. The number of industrial workers grew, and they experienced a rise in living standards and upward mobility. However, they also faced deteriorating work environments, with _____hours, dangerous conditions, and _____tasks. Workplace fatalities and injuries were prevalent, and _____labor was common. Workers had limited means to resist these conditions. _____provided a collective voice and allowed for organized bargaining and_____. Craft unions associated with the American Federation of Labor, led by Samuel_____, focused on skilled workers and specific objectives like higher _____and shorter hours. _____workers, who desired more significant changes, lacked effective organization and representation. The labor movement faced significant challenges and encountered violent conflicts during this period. The _____Maguires, the Great Railroad Strike, the _____riot, the _____steel strike, and the Pullman strike were all instances of labor unrest. Despite setbacks, the Socialist Party, led by Eugene V._____, gained support from	Strikes Molly Homestead Haymarket Debs Unskilled Gompers wages repetitive catalogs Ward local markets Democratic Unions child competitors railroad wage long
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discontented workers and farmers, demonstrating the potential for a socialist movement. The rapid growth of cities, known as _____, brought further disruptions. Americans had difficulty reconciling urban life with their ideals of individualism, self-reliance, and closeness to _____. Early Americans favored agriculture and had negative views of cities. However, urbanization accelerated, with cities experiencing exponential population growth. The nature of cities changed, with compact urban cores giving way to segmented cities with inner _____ and surrounding affluence. Mechanized _____ facilitated commuting and led to socioeconomic segregation. Living conditions in urban cores deteriorated rapidly, with crowded _____, disease outbreaks, crime, and poor _____. The withdrawal of wealthier individuals from these conditions exacerbated the problems. The introduction of railroads, industrialization, and urbanization brought significant changes to American society and labor. While there were economic benefits, such as expanded markets and improved living standards for some, there were also costs, including intensified competition, _____ working conditions, and social challenges associated with urbanization. Workers faced difficulties in organizing and resisting these changes, but the labor movement and _____ ideals gained traction, offering hope for better conditions and a more equitable society. In the context of disoriented urban dwellers, urban politics changed with the emergence of political _____ and machines. These powerful networks, often tied to the Democratic Party, operated through _____, patronage, and graft, providing services to constituents in exchange for _____. While corrupt, they addressed urgent needs and provided some order in the chaotic urban environment. Many of those seeking assistance were recent immigrants, contributing to the story of industrialization and urbanization. The period after 1870 witnessed massive immigration to America, primarily from Eastern and Southern _____ and Asia. The unprecedented numbers and diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds of these immigrants posed challenges for assimilation and raised concerns among _____ Americans. The immigrants were drawn to America by its promise of _____ wages and opportunities for upward mobility. Many	poverty nature urbanization sanitation tenements streetcars socialist native-born bribery Europe favors deteriorating higher bosses
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immigrants followed relatives who had found _____ in America, and companies actively recruited them for industries in need of labor. The influx of immigrants coincided with the forces of industrialization and urbanization, contributing to the reshaping of the country.

The immigrants faced significant adjustments, transitioning from Old World _____ life to New World city life. _____ Island in New York served as a reception center for the millions of immigrants, who often settled in _____ neighborhoods where they could preserve their language, customs, and religion. These neighborhoods acted as _____ zones, helping immigrants navigate the unfamiliar and fast-paced American cities.

The assimilation of immigrants into American society did not happen immediately, as distinct ethnic identities persisted. The sheer numbers of immigrants and their perceived _____ to assimilate raised suspicion among native-born Americans. There was a growing sentiment in favor of immigration _____, driven by concerns about job _____, cultural differences, and fears of genetic inferiority or _____ behavior. While some of these attitudes may be seen as objectionable today, it is crucial to understand the broader historical context and reserve moral judgment.

The _____, often associated with notions of individualism and personal freedom, also experienced the impact of immigration, industrialization, and urbanization. The romanticized era of the _____ was brief, and federal government involvement and policies played a significant role in shaping the region, particularly in Indian policy. The _____ Indians faced encroachment on their lands, resulting in their eventual surrender and loss of their way of life.

The belief in the freedom and opportunity of the Western frontier remained ingrained in the American imagination, making the 1890 _____ declaration that there was no longer a frontier line shocking. The implications of this assertion for America's identity and future were profound and raised questions about the country's ability to endure without a _____.

Frederick Jackson _____, a historian from Wisconsin, wrote an influential essay in 1893 titled "The Significance of the Frontier in American History." He argued that the availability of _____ land on the Western frontier had played a crucial role in American development. Turner connected his ideas to the image of _____ as an explorer,

rural
ethnic
success
Plains
Turner
free
frontier

Census's
cowboy
West
Columbus
restriction
reluctance
mediating
competition
Ellis

emphasizing that America had always represented _____. As a native of Wisconsin, Turner's perspective was shaped by his understanding of the West as a _____ and democratic region that contributed to the nation's development. According to Turner, the West was responsible for national consolidation, producing democratic _____ and contributing to America's unique national identity. He believed that the frontier had a transformative effect on American culture, refreshing and _____ the country's outlook and morals. The West was seen as a source of individualism, practicality, and _____, distinct from the constraints and traditions of European society. Turner's view of the West's cultural impact was exhilarating, describing it as the place where _____ confronted civilization, breaking the bonds of custom and creating new possibilities for life. However, as the _____ closed, Turner acknowledged that the factors that had shaped American development were disappearing. This raised questions about the future of American _____ and whether the nation would turn towards consolidation and centralization. The essay's ending left readers contemplating the next phase of American history. Would American individualism fade without the frontier, or would new _____ outside the continent need to be conquered to preserve the Republic? Turner's work reflected the tensions between the traditional vision of America's boundless possibilities and the emerging sense of a closed and consolidated nation.	progressive inventiveness statesmen purifying opportunity frontier wilderness individualism frontiers
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Ch. 13

American foreign policy did not play a significant role in the early history of the United States. After the War of _____, the country enjoyed a long period of relative _____ from the affairs of the rest of the world. This allowed the nation to focus on internal matters such as _____ from the Civil War and developing the acquired territories into a cohesive nation-state.

While the United States was not completely cut off from the world during this time, _____ was not an accurate characterization. The nation engaged in commerce and trade, actively seeking new _____ for its goods and maintaining ties with other countries. The intellectual and cultural life of America remained connected to European societies. However, there were no major foreign _____ or significant international controversies during this period, giving a sense of apartness.

Many believed that this isolationist period was the _____ state of America. The country was seen as a continental republic protected by _____, possessing abundant natural resources that made it _____. This perception was rooted in the idea of being a model and inspiration for the rest of the world. George Washington's Farewell Address emphasized the avoidance of permanent _____ and entanglements in the affairs of other nations, reflecting a disposition towards apartness that was considered part of the American character and mission.

John Quincy _____, in his address celebrating the Declaration of Independence, expressed the belief that America spoke the language of equal liberty, justice, and rights to the world. However, he warned against involving the country in the _____ and affairs of other nations, asserting that America should not go abroad in search of _____ to destroy. While America would support freedom and independence, it would champion and vindicate its own _____ primarily.

These views were in tension with the _____ Doctrine, which declared the United States as the dominant power in the Western Hemisphere and opposed further European colonization. The challenge was to reconcile the desire for _____ with the belief in America's mission to spread republican principles globally.

The concept of _____ was gaining prominence worldwide, as European nations sought new territories for resources, markets, and

1812
isolationism
healing
wars
markets

conflicts
monsters
Adams
natural
isolation
self-sufficient
alliances
imperialism
oceans
noninterference
Monroe
interests

prestige. American imperialism had its own unique character, often driven by the idea of a _____mission. Some saw it as a divine commission to _____and civilize the world, while others emphasized the role of _____peoples in uplifting other cultures. These ideas made imperial expansion more acceptable to the public.

A group of influential thinkers and officials, including Alfred Thayer Mahan, Henry Cabot_____, Theodore_____, and Albert Beveridge, advocated for American expansionism. Mahan argued that a strong _____was vital for national prosperity and power, which influenced naval expansion efforts. The pro-imperialist case combined religious, strategic,_____, commercial, and notions of national greatness, envisioning _____trading posts, a robust merchant marine, and self-governing colonies flying the American flag.

As the United States transitioned from _____to a more active role on the world stage, questions arose regarding the compatibility of American principles with _____ambitions. The ideas and tensions of this period would shape future American _____policy and its engagement with the world.

The expansionist ambitions of the United States initially focused on_____, with Alaska being acquired from _____through diplomatic efforts led by William Seward. The purchase of Alaska, though initially mocked as "Seward's_____" proved to be a wise decision.

The United States also acquired the islands of Samoa and_____. While Samoa readily accepted an American naval base, Hawaii presented challenges due to tensions between native Hawaiians and American settlers involved in the _____production trade. Eventually, President McKinley, citing "Manifest Destiny" and concerns over Japanese interest in Hawaii, _____the islands in 1898.

Cuba, still a _____colony, attracted American interest due to its strategic importance, commercial ties, and sympathy for the cause of Cuban independence. The brutal Spanish response to the Cuban insurrection, widely publicized by sensationalistic _____journalism, outraged the American public. President_____, initially cautious, faced mounting pressure for intervention.

The explosion of the USS _____in Havana harbor intensified calls for war against Spain, fueled by public opinion influenced by the yellow press. While responsibility for the blast was unclear, McKinley found himself

Anglo-Saxon
American
Christianize
humanitarian
Lodge
Hawaii
Folly
Spanish

McKinley

Maine

yellow

sugar
Russia
civilizing
imperialistic
navy
isolationism
Asia
Roosevelt
annexed
foreign

pressured to act. Spain's attempts to mollify the Americans came too late, as the Cubans demanded full independence. _____ recognized Cuban independence and authorized the use of the armed forces. A _____ of Cuba's coast prompted Spain to declare war. The conflict, known as the _____ War, was short-lived and disastrous for Spain. The war marked the end of Spain's _____ and the beginning of American imperialism. The war's first action took place in the _____, where Commodore George _____ squadron quickly defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. American troops were sent to secure the islands. The second theater of operations was in Cuba, where the U.S. Navy blockaded _____ Harbor and American troops secured the heights surrounding Santiago. The Spanish navy attempted to run the blockade but was destroyed by the pursuing American forces. In the end, Spain was defeated, and the United States emerged as a dominant power. The Spanish-American War had significant implications for American foreign policy and marked the beginning of a complex era of American _____. The aftermath of the Spanish-American War brought significant challenges for the United States. An armistice was reached, with Spain relinquishing control of Cuba, while the United States would annex Puerto Rico and _____, and occupy Manila until the fate of the _____ could be decided in Paris. Although the war was short and produced a wave of _____ sentiment in the United States, the peace that followed presented unexpected difficulties. The Philippines posed a particularly complex problem, as the United States had to establish stable and humane _____ in the absence of Spanish rule. The idea of annexing the Philippines began to appeal to expansionists as a gateway to _____ markets, but _____ vehemently opposed such a move, fearing it would undermine American _____. Anti-imperialists came from diverse backgrounds and held varied motives for opposing annexation. Idealistic arguments centered around the belief that it was against American principles to _____ over another people and deny them self-government. Racial and ethnic prejudices also played a role, with concerns about the cultural makeup of the Philippines and potential _____ from foreign workers.	Spanish-American blockade Santiago Dewey's anti-imperialists imperialism Congress Philippines Guam governance patriotic competition rule empire Asian Philippines democracy
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President McKinley agonized over the decision but ultimately concluded that _____ was necessary. He believed the Philippines could not be left to their own devices, fearing prolonged _____ and bloodshed. As a result, tensions erupted into a brutal war between the United States and the indigenous anti-Spanish _____ movement led by Emilio Aguinaldo. The conflict lasted from February 1899 to spring 1902, characterized by _____ warfare, atrocities, and a high cost in American _____. William Howard _____, appointed as civil governor of the Philippines, worked to improve conditions and treated the Filipinos as _____. By 1917, Congress passed the _____ Act, affirming the intention to grant the Philippines eventual independence, which was achieved on July 4, 1946. The United States also faced challenges in its approach to other territories acquired from Spain. Puerto Rico had an indeterminate status between colonial dependency and full _____, while Cuba, the original cause for the war, had a temporary American military occupation government. The _____ Amendment limited Cuba's independence and granted the United States the right to _____ when necessary. American policies in the Caribbean, including the _____ Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, caused resentments and strained relations with Latin America. Despite these challenges, the United States' imperial record was relatively _____ compared to other European powers. In _____, the United States advocated for an "open door" policy, promoting free _____ and preserving China's territorial integrity. The American approach to imperialism reflected a divided _____, with a desire to uphold American principles while recognizing the responsibilities that came with increased power and wealth. Elihu _____, Secretary of War under Theodore Roosevelt, expressed the complex nature of helping other nations: "We do not want to take them for ourselves. We do not want any _____ nations to take them for themselves. We want to help them." However, the act of providing assistance has always proven more challenging than it initially appears.	insurrectionary annexation Taft Lives intervene chaos Platt statehood Partners China foreign Root trade benign Jones guerilla heart Roosevelt
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Ch.14

The period between the Spanish-American War and the American entry into World War I is known as the _____ Era. However, this label can be misleading as there were reform efforts both before and after this time frame, and their scope was often just as sweeping as those during the Progressive Era.

The Progressive Era was a concentrated phase within a larger response to the disruptions caused by _____, urbanization, national consolidation, and concentrated _____ and power. Reformers gained political _____ during this phase and enacted significant reforms, but the quest for a new order or a new way of thinking about American _____ under these changing conditions continued.

Before the Progressive Era, scattered visionaries proposed radical solutions to the nation's problems. Henry George suggested a single land value _____ to address wealth inequalities, while utopian novels like Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" offered alternative visions of a _____ cooperative society. Christian leaders like Washington Gladden and Walter Rauschenbusch advocated for the _____ Gospel, emphasizing social and economic reform.

Urban reformers like Jane _____ and Ellen Starr established settlement _____ in troubled neighborhoods to improve the lives of _____ dwellers. Meanwhile, farmers faced their own crisis due to _____ crop prices and struggles with middlemen and _____. The agrarian protest movement emerged, culminating in the People's Party or _____, who advocated for significant reforms such as a _____ income tax and nationalization of railroads.

In the _____ presidential election, Populist candidate William Jennings _____ captured the nomination of a major political party and received a substantial number of votes. Although he lost to William _____, Bryan's campaign resonated with the poor and _____. His support for free coinage of _____, symbolizing class divisions, struck a chord with many Americans. Bryan's campaign energized _____ but ultimately fell short.

The Progressive movement that followed inherited the mantle of reform from the _____. Progressives supported similar measures but tended to come from _____ and middle-class backgrounds. They sought to

wealth
industrialization
socialist
democracy
tax
Progressive

power
slum
creditors
Populists
urban
graduated
Addams
Depressed
Populists
houses
Social
Bryan
McKinley
disenfranchised
reformers
silver
1896

change the system that perpetuated social and economic issues, aiming to restore and improve democratic values. Journalists known as "_____ " played a significant role in exposing _____, monopolistic behavior, and urban slum conditions. The Progressive Era was a time of active reform and critical _____, with individuals like Theodore Roosevelt acknowledging the importance of muckrakers in addressing _____ problems. The Progressive movement built upon earlier reform efforts and continued to shape American society. The Progressive movement gained a national audience, but it originated at the _____ level, with a focus on concrete structural reforms. Leaders like Samuel "Golden Rule" _____ in Toledo and Tom Johnson in _____ implemented popular reforms such as free kindergartens, parks, an _____-hour workday, and municipal ownership of utilities. The control of utilities by the public was seen as a way to combat corruption and serve the broader _____ interest. Progressives believed in the existence of a distinct public interest, separate from the self-interests of specific parties or business combinations. They viewed the pursuit of the public interest as the primary concern of _____. The concept of "disinterestedness" guided their decision-making, emphasizing decisions made with the public interest in mind rather than _____ gain. Progressives wanted to correct social and economic issues caused by _____ through enlightened policies based on the science of governance. The Progressive movement also impacted the structure of government. Progressives were skeptical of traditional politics and favored entrusting governance to experts with professional knowledge. The city-manager system of governance, where a _____ city manager oversaw various city departments, gained popularity. State-level reforms focused on challenging _____ interests and introducing initiatives like initiative, referendum, and the party _____ system to increase citizen participation. Wisconsin became a showcase for Progressive reforms under Governor Robert La _____. His "Wisconsin idea" combined various Progressive innovations, emphasizing good governance based on scientific _____. Progressives supported reforms like the outlawing of child _____ and protection of women in the workforce. However, the issue of _____ revealed divisions between urban and rural	investigations local Jones Cleveland corporate Follette industrialization Muckrakers societal public primary Government Research labor Corruption personal temperance professional Eight
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Progressives. While big-city Progressives distrusted _____, rural reformers, like members of the Anti-Saloon League, viewed _____ as a pervasive enemy and sought its prohibition. Progressive thinking was influenced by middle-class values and Protestant ethics. They believed humans were fundamentally _____, and societal problems were caused by corrupt _____ rather than inherent flaws in individuals. Progressives had faith in scientific intelligence and the ability of _____ to reorder society for the better. _____ played a central role in incorporating scientific findings into the lives of individuals and families. However, Progressives had blind spots. They exhibited _____ and condescension towards the common people, believing they knew what was best for them. They also had limited understanding of racial and religious _____ and supported practices like _____ restriction, racial segregation, and even _____ in the name of social improvement. Despite its flaws, the Progressive movement left a lasting impact on American society and government, with many reforms continuing to shape the nation's trajectory. Eugenics, while not universally embraced, had significant support within the Progressive movement. Leading scientists, organizations, and prominent figures like Margaret Sanger, W.E.B. Du Bois, and Alexander Graham Bell endorsed eugenics. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Institute actively supported it. The conflict between the scientific roots of Progressivism and its religious foundation became evident, as eugenics conflicted with Christian beliefs in the _____ of all human life. Progressives did not seek to overthrow _____ or seize private property. They aimed to make capitalism more _____, reduce its negative impacts, and distribute its benefits more fairly. The key task was proper _____. Progressives proposed two approaches: the _____ method and the consolidation method. The antitrust method sought to break up large concentrations of corporate power and prevent _____, while the consolidation method accepted bigness but aimed to regulate large corporations in the _____ interest. The Progressive era saw debates on the status of the _____. Some questioned if it was outdated and unable to address the needs of the	good alcohol systems immigration eugenics Saloons Education minorities experts public humane paternalism Constitution monopolies antitrust regulation capitalism sanctity
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twentieth century. President Theodore Roosevelt endorsed an _____ view of the presidency, seeking to set the legislative agenda and using independent executive power. He interpreted the Constitution as a charter of prohibitions rather than _____ powers, known as the _____ theory of the presidency. Roosevelt, with his "_____ deal" philosophy, aimed to treat capital and labor equally. He demonstrated his activism during the anthracite _____ workers' strike and threatened to send the army to operate the mines. He favored the consolidationist approach to regulation over breaking up trusts. Roosevelt pushed for railroad regulation with the _____ Act, granting the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to set just and reasonable rates. He also focused on consumer protection with the _____ Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act, influenced by Upton Sinclair's exposé of the meat-packing industry in "The _____." _____ of natural resources became a significant concern for Roosevelt. Inspired by his love for the outdoors and the open spaces of the American _____, he believed in preserving the nation's natural beauty. Conservation became a moral imperative, and Roosevelt emphasized the scientific management of resources to prevent wastefulness and protect the environment. Overall, the Progressive movement encompassed diverse viewpoints and tackled various issues, from eugenics to regulation, _____ protection, and conservation. _____ presidency played a pivotal role in advancing Progressive ideals and expanding the power of the executive branch. Roosevelt's commitment to conservation led to the establishment of the U.S. _____ Service, national parks, national monuments, bird reserves, game preserves, and _____ forests, totaling approximately 230 million acres. He and Gifford Pinchot emphasized careful _____ of the land for future generations, making them conservationists rather than _____. However, their disagreement with John _____ over the Hetch Hetchy Valley reservoir showcased differing perspectives on prioritizing human needs over pristine nature. By the end of 1907, Roosevelt became more reform-oriented, calling for income and inheritance _____, stock market controls, and stricter	enumerated Hepburn expansive Jungle Square consumer West Pure Conservation stewardship Forest preservationists Muir coal national Roosevelt's taxes stewardship
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regulation of corporations. His rhetoric against the "_____ of great wealth" antagonized conservative_____, and the last months of his administration were unproductive. Roosevelt's successor, William Howard_____, tried to continue his policies but lacked his _____and leadership, eventually leading to a rift between them. The Republican Party split between the Old Guard and_____, with Roosevelt delivering a speech in Osawatimie, Kansas, outlining the New Nationalism, a comprehensive plan for social legislation._____, the Democratic candidate, advocated for breaking up trusts and establishing business conduct rules under the New Freedom platform. The election resulted in _____victory, with a significant number of votes going to reformist candidates. As president, Wilson swiftly enacted his reform agenda. He lowered tariffs, introduced a _____income tax, proposed the Federal Reserve Act, and strengthened _____-busting through the Federal Trade Commission. Other achievements included advances in labor organizing, federal farmland banks, highway construction, _____labor laws, and an eight-hour workday for rail workers. The ratification of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments indicated a move toward a more efficient and _____era. However, two concerns persisted. Progressivism generally overlooked the plight of_____, and Wilson's racial views and support for segregation demonstrated hostility toward black Americans. Additionally, Progressives showed a growing tendency to _____the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, favoring radical changes in their structure. This departure from the rule of law raised questions about the enduring success of their reform efforts. While Progressivism experienced a moment of triumph, Wilson's success with domestic reforms was about to be tested in the realm of _____politics. Ch. 15 The First World War erupted in Europe in_____, catching Americans off guard. The conflict seemed distant and strictly European, reinforcing the desire for America to remain_____. Europeans also struggled to understand the war's causes and the disproportionate _____it unleashed. The unification of _____in 1871 disrupted the	Taft Republicans Wilson's Progressives child trust malefactors Wilson vigor federal 1914 separate violence Germany minorities nationalized disregard world
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balance of power in Europe, leading to a complex web of _____ among the major nations. The crumbling _____ Empire in southeastern Europe added to the tension, with Serbia and Austria-Hungary clashing over _____. The _____ of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary by a _____ nationalist triggered a chain reaction of declarations of war.

Despite the escalating war, President Woodrow Wilson issued a Declaration of _____, instructing the nation to remain impartial. The United States wanted to _____ with all parties, maintaining the principle of "freedom of the seas." However, the policy favored _____ and sparked conflicts of interest with Britain. As the war intensified, Germany unleashed its _____ to target Allied shipping, including neutral vessels. The sinking of the British liner _____, resulting in the deaths of American _____, provoked outrage. Wilson demanded that Germany disavow such actions and indemnify the victims.

Wilson skillfully maneuvered through these challenges, avoiding war while asserting American interests. This strategy paid off during his reelection campaign in _____, as he faced a united Republican Party. Wilson championed military _____ and emphasized his success in keeping the United States out of the war. The slogan "He kept us out of war!" resonated with voters, reflecting their deep concerns.

In the 1916 election, Wilson narrowly won against _____ Charles Evans Hughes, although his victory was not overwhelming. Wilson, undeterred, immediately sought to mediate a settlement to the war in Europe, taking a more _____ approach. He sent a note to the belligerents, asking for the terms necessary for a _____-fire. However, when the response was underwhelming, Wilson took a bold step. In a speech directed to the people of the countries at war, he called for a "peace without _____" based on democratic principles and a community of power.

Despite Wilson's efforts, Germany decided to undertake _____ submarine warfare. This gamble risked drawing the United States into the war. When _____ unarmed U.S. merchant vessels were sunk, Wilson asked Congress for a declaration of war. On April 6, _____, the United States entered the war with the goal of making the world safe for democracy. Mobilization became the priority, as the nation needed to _____ quickly. The economy had to be coordinated,

Serbian
Germany
alliances
Neutrality
Ottoman
submarines
1916
Bosnia
Lusitania
citizens
Assassination

1917
preparedness
Republican
personal
trade
unrestricted
cease
prepare
victory
five

_____ was implemented, and women and African Americans were recruited for war industries. To maintain _____ and shape public opinion, the Wilson administration formed the Committee on Public Information, which organized a _____ campaign. The goal was to rally support for the war effort and encourage citizen participation. However, _____ against the war and war-related policies was not tolerated. Legislation such as the Espionage Act and the _____ Act restricted free _____ and punished those who obstructed recruitment or criticized the government. Progressive intellectuals and politicians initially resisted the war but eventually embraced it as a means to _____ the nation and achieve social progress. They saw war as a way to foster a sense of community and purpose. Influential thinkers like William _____ explored the possibility of directing the willingness to sacrifice and discipline seen in military conflict toward _____ objectives. Wilson's impatience with dissent and reluctance to consider opposing views led to controversial decisions and the suppression of civil _____. However, the war also brought significant social changes, including increased opportunities for _____ and African Americans in the workforce. Overall, the United States was now fully engaged in the global conflict, with Wilson at the helm leading the nation through the challenges of war _____ and propaganda efforts. The link between war imagery and social reform has been a recurring theme for Progressives. It highlights a fundamental challenge for a liberal political culture grounded in individual consent while also requiring collective action. The question arises of how pluralistic societies can unite and mobilize their resources in times of need. The use of war as a metaphor for social _____ raises concerns about the dangers and limitations of such comparisons. Germany's unrestricted _____ warfare had a significant impact, sinking a substantial amount of Allied shipping in April 1917. The German fortunes improved further when the Bolshevik Communists took power in _____, leading to a separate peace with Germany and freeing up German military resources for the _____ front. Time was running out for the American rescue effort.	morale Speech women Russia Western peaceful unite liberties mobilization James conscription Sedition dissent propaganda submarine organization
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On the Allied side, progress was being made. Warships were built to escort _____ vessels, reducing losses by the end of 1917. American troops arriving in Paris in July 1917 provided a much-needed boost to _____ morale. The American Expeditionary Force, under General _____, insisted on maintaining _____ command, reflecting Wilson's approach of associating with rather than allying with other nations.

The Americans saw their first significant action in spring _____, successfully countering German offensives. Their involvement grew, culminating in a massive _____ in late September. The Americans, along with the French and British, pushed the Germans back, ultimately leading to their surrender and the signing of an _____ on November 11, 1918.

The aftermath of the war was devastating. The losses and destruction were immense, with _____ of lives lost and widespread instability. The collapse of empires and the rise of _____ brought further uncertainty and radical alternatives to the existing order.

Wilson recognized the gravity of the moment and sought to shape the postwar settlement. His _____ Points outlined an ambitious vision for a new international order, emphasizing open diplomacy, freedom of the _____, reduced armaments, self-determination, and the creation of a general association of _____. While the Fourteen Points inspired hope, they also contained internal tensions and challenges, including the practical difficulties of national self-determination _____ populations and the potential for fueling nationalism.

In the end, the war concluded with immense losses and a changed world. Wilson's vision for a new _____ order faced significant obstacles, and the postwar era was marked by complex negotiations and challenges in rebuilding and reshaping _____.

Wilson's plans for peace faced skepticism from his Allied associates, but he believed his forceful _____ could overcome resistance. He made the unprecedented decision to personally lead the American _____ delegation in Paris. However, his absence allowed political _____ to brew at home, with labor and farmers discontented and Republicans gaining control of Congress.

Arriving in Europe to a _____ welcome, Wilson found it difficult to make progress at the peace conference. The Big _____ dominated the

1918
merchant
Pershing
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Fourteen
Seas
Four
peace
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armistice
independent
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Europe
personality
turmoil
hero's
intermingled

negotiations, and there was little appetite for the _____ reforms of Wilson's Fourteen Points. The conference settled on heavy _____ payments from Germany and the War _____ Clause, which infuriated the Germans. Wilson compromised on the principle of self-determination, accepting the incorporation of _____-speaking areas into Poland and Czechoslovakia. His ultimate goal was the establishment of the League of _____, and he was willing to sacrifice other points for it. But his proposed structure for the League faced strong opposition from Republicans, led by Senator Henry Cabot _____. A prolonged battle ensued in the _____, with various factions opposing or seeking changes to the League. Wilson refused to _____ and launched a nationwide speaking tour, but public opinion turned against him and the treaty. In the midst of his campaign, Wilson suffered a massive _____ and was incapacitated for two months. Ultimately, the treaty and the League were _____, and the 1920 presidential election resulted in a resounding victory for Republican candidate Warren G. _____. Harding's win signaled a repudiation of Wilson and Progressivism. Voters sought a return to _____ and rejected Wilson's perceived heroics and radicalism. America was ready for a change after Wilson's presidency and two decades of _____ rule. Ch. 16 Warren G. Harding's call for a "return to normalcy" has been criticized by historians, but it resonated with the public due to the _____ situation in Europe. The Treaty of _____ was widely seen as a mistake, with demands for German reparations that could lead to further catastrophes. Economist John Maynard _____ predicted that these burdens would result in another devastating war. Europe and America were disillusioned after the war. Americans had lost lives and experienced economic disruption for a cause that now seemed _____. Some suspected that American intervention in the war had benefited financial interests rather than noble war aims. The postwar economy faced instability, with regulation giving way to disorder,	Senate Lodge German Reparation Progressive negotiate Keynes Versailles stroke Harding dubious Guilt rejected Nations postwar idealistic normalcy
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demobilization causing _____, and a shortage of housing and consumer goods leading to price spikes. Race riots erupted, reflecting tensions in a competitive labor and housing market. Additionally, the 1918 _____ influenza epidemic took many lives, causing further disruption. The _____ Revolution in Russia raised concerns about potential revolutionary violence in America. The Palmer raids were initiated to deport radical aliens suspected of _____, but objections to their constitutionality emerged over time. The fears of a Communist uprising gradually diminished as the potential for revolutions in Europe subsided. Harding's call for a "return to normalcy" offered _____ from the tumultuous postwar period. It marked a shift from presidential politics to a focus on the _____ and changing culture. Republican leaders aimed to make America safe for _____ rather than making the world safe for democracy. Despite facing economic challenges at the beginning of his presidency, Harding pursued conservative policies, such as higher tariffs, lower _____, reduced federal spending, and assistance for disabled soldiers and farmers. Overall, Harding's message resonated with the public's desire to move away from the complexities of the postwar era and return to a sense of stability and normalcy. Andrew W. Mellon, Harding's secretary of the _____, advocated for immediate reductions in wartime taxes to stimulate economic growth and attract capital investment. Tax _____ were significant for high incomes and even more substantial percentage-wise for low incomes. Mellon argued that excessive taxes _____ investment and reduced government revenues. Harding aimed to reverse Wilson's regulatory agencies by appointing business-_____ individuals to key positions. He also opposed the exclusion of African Americans from _____ positions and spoke out against lynching. Harding's policies, guided by Mellon, proved successful in revitalizing the economy. Real gross national product (GNP) began to rise by the end of 1922 and continued to increase throughout the decade. The 1920s saw remarkable economic growth, with the economy expanding by _____ % and the national debt halving. The American economy became a global colossus, producing nearly _____ the world's output and possessing significant wealth. Low	sedition enterprise unemployment Spanish cuts deterred 42 half federal friendly Treasury respite economy taxes Bolshevik
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interest rates set by the Federal _____ facilitated credit markets and economic growth. The _____ industry played a central role in the economy, leading to subsidiary industries, additional businesses, and extensive highway construction. Henry _____ Model T revolutionized the industry, with Ford's relentless cost-cutting and high wages driving productivity gains and creating a _____ market for automobiles.

The 1920s witnessed the emergence of a new national culture. Advancements in manufacturing and industrial production, such as the moving _____ line, increased productivity and efficiency. The widespread availability of _____ led to transformative changes in everyday life. The introduction of refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and radios alleviated burdens and provided new _____. Popular music, including jazz and country, gained popularity, and the film industry experienced significant growth.

Movies became a major form of entertainment, with _____ films evolving into talkies. Celebrities like Douglas Fairbanks, Greta Garbo, and Charlie _____ captivated the public's attention, and grand movie theaters known as "picture palaces" offered luxurious experiences for moviegoers.

Overall, the 1920s marked a period of economic prosperity, _____ advancements, and cultural transformations, shaping many aspects of American life that are still present today.

Professional _____ emerged as a significant cultural phenomenon in the 1920s, drawing large crowds and captivating Americans through baseball, football, boxing, and other sports. This era produced iconic athletes like Babe _____, Red Grange, Jack Dempsey, Bill Tilden, Helen Wills, Johnny Weissmuller, Gertrude Ederle, Bobby Jones, and the racehorse Man O'War. The rise of mass communications media played a crucial role in creating excitement, _____ status, and widespread attachment to these sports and athletes. Notably, Charles Lindbergh's solo _____ flight in 1927 exemplified the media's amplification and storytelling capabilities.

Lindbergh, a passionate aviator, pursued flight training after leaving college. Following years of practice and performing air stunts, he embarked on a daring flight from New York to _____, aiming to claim a prize offered to the first successful pilot. Despite the risks and the failure of previous attempts, Lindbergh triumphed, receiving a hero's welcome in Paris and New York. This historic event demonstrated how mass media could shape

Reserve
assembly
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Ford's
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celebrity
sports

Ruth
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Paris
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Chaplin
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and capture the nation's attention, creating shared experiences and cultural unity. However, the power of mass communications also had its drawbacks. It had the potential to sensationalize and _____public opinion, turning events into "_____-events" and elevating individuals to fame solely based on their notoriety. This phenomenon required historians to carefully assess and weigh the value of different achievements, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the past. Furthermore, the 1920s witnessed a revolution in manners and_____, albeit with complexities influenced by factors like class, region, religion, and race. While some segments of society indulged in newfound _____and explorations, the moral and social changes were not uniform. The era saw both modernism and _____sentiment coexisting, with intellectual bohemias like Greenwich Village representing modernist ideals, while the revival of the Ku Klux Klan reflected _____forces. Similarly, the clash between fundamentalists and modernists in the Presbyterian Church and the _____trial showcased the tensions between traditional values and societal progress. The 1920s were also characterized by the advent of national_____, driving consumer spending and the growth of a consumer economy. Advertising proliferated through mass-circulation_____, magazines, radio broadcasts, and movies, influencing leisure activities, such as spectator sports and cinema attendance. Events, media, credit, and _____interconnected to form a tightly woven web. One notable policy of the 1920s was_____, which sought to ban the production, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages. While presented as a progressive measure aimed at improving society's moral fabric, Prohibition proved to be a failed_____. Enforcement was challenging, leading to the rise of an illicit alcohol culture, speakeasies, bootleggers, and _____crime. Prohibition undermined respect for the law and fueled a significant black market. The administration of President Warren G. Harding, while successful in lifting the postwar recession, was marred by _____involving corrupt officials. Harding's successor, Calvin Coolidge, restored confidence in the presidency, maintained a _____-government approach, and secured his own election in 1924. Coolidge's administration continued the	pseudo freedoms Morals scandals small advertising experiment newspapers consumption Prohibition organized reactionary manipulate Scopes nativist
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prosperity initiated by Harding, reducing income tax rates, retiring national_____, and emphasizing the importance of founding principles in his speeches. Following Coolidge, Herbert _____assumed the presidency in 1929 amid a booming stock market. However, the speculative _____eventually burst, leading to the stock market crash and the onset of the Great Depression. The 1920s had set the stage for a potential _____in American politics, with Al Smith's candidacy representing a nascent coalition of urban workers, farmers, and the South. As the nation entered the 1930s, the prospects for this coalition remained uncertain, contingent on _____stability. In summary, the 1920s witnessed the rise of professional sports, the power of mass communications media, societal changes in manners and morals, the growth of consumerism and advertising, the challenges and failures of Prohibition, and the contrasting presidencies of Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover. This transformative decade laid the foundation for future developments and highlighted the complexities of historical interpretation. In September_____, the stock market experienced a sudden decline after a period of steady rise. This decline continued slowly until October 24, known as "_____ Thursday," when prices began to fall rapidly. Influential bankers in New York decided to support the market by buying stocks at above-current prices, temporarily stabilizing the situation. However, on October 28, prices dropped again, and on the following day, Black Tuesday, stock prices _____as millions of shares were traded. The decline in stock prices persisted, with significant drops seen in companies like U.S._____, Montgomery Ward, and General Motors. It is important to note that while the stock market crash of 1929 marked the beginning of the Great_____, it was not the sole cause. Stock markets experience fluctuations over time, and the crash alone would not have led to the prolonged economic downturn. _____activity did not decline noticeably until the spring of 1930, and the Great Depression persisted until the start of World War II in_____. Even after decades of analysis, there is no consensus on the exact causes and persistence of the Great Depression. However, several generalizations can be made to understand the context. Firstly, the Great Depression was a _____phenomenon, partly caused by _____in the world economy resulting from World War I and its aftermath. Although it	realignment 1929 Business bubble economic Black imbalances global collapsed Steel Depression 1939 Hoover
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originated in the United States, the economic decline, _____, and deflation affected nearly every country. Two main schools of thought exist regarding the causes of the Great Depression. Some attribute it to _____, suggesting that wealth was concentrated in too _____ hands, leaving the majority unable to purchase the goods produced by the growing American economy. Unsold goods led to production pauses, _____ losses, reduced purchasing power, and a downward spiral. Others blame government policies for exacerbating the recession into a depression. According to this view, the Federal _____ monetary policies significantly reduced the money supply between 1929 and 1932, causing a "Great _____" with declining prices, income, and economic activity due to inadequate money circulation. Some argue that the Federal Reserve's liberal monetary policy throughout the 1920s led to a _____-driven boom that eventually collapsed. There may be elements of truth in various theories explaining the Great Depression. Factors such as global economic conditions, stock market _____, wealth distribution, credit overuse, overproduction of consumer goods, and the struggling _____ sector all likely played a role. Ultimately, the causes and complexities of the Great Depression, like those of the First World War, remain a significant historical event shrouded in mystery. Ch. 17 If Calvin Coolidge had still been President during the stock market crash of 1929, it is likely that he would have taken little or no _____ action to restore stock prices. Coolidge would have believed in allowing the economy to _____-correct, similar to the approach taken during the 1920-21 recession. He would have allowed wages and prices to _____ as necessary, allowing businesses to downsize or close until the economy found a new and healthier footing. However, Herbert _____, who succeeded Coolidge as President, had a different outlook and believed in taking an active role in addressing _____ challenges. Hoover's beliefs were influenced by his engineering background and his association with the _____ tradition. Hoover would likely have intervened to stabilize the economy once recessionary forces took hold. He would have called for	underconsumption job Reserve's Unemployment agricultural Contraction speculation credit governmental few self Progressive fall economic Hoover
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cooperation between businesses and unions, tax _____, public works projects to create jobs, and aid to struggling banks, corporations, and homeowners. The downward spiral of the economy proved to be _____, with devastating effects on industries, banks, and individuals. Automobile output plummeted, banks _____, and national income dropped significantly. Unemployment reached _____ million by the end of 1932, and many families faced dire poverty and homelessness. Hoover responded by giving speeches focused on restoring confidence in the economy and developed various programs to address the crisis. However, many of his measures, such as the Hawley-Smoot _____ of 1930, had little short-term benefit and triggered retaliatory tariffs from other countries, further damaging American _____. The creation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) aimed to stabilize key institutions but faced criticism for being favorable to the _____ and disconnected from the immediate needs of the suffering masses. Hoover was opposed to direct federal relief to _____, believing it violated constitutional limitations and encroached on the roles of state governments and private charitable organizations. This stance caused public _____ as millions faced unemployment and poverty. Although Hoover signed the Emergency _____ Act in 1932, providing relief loans to states and supporting public works, it did not include direct cash payments to _____. If Coolidge had still been President during the stock market crash, he would have likely taken a more hands-off approach, allowing the economy to correct itself. Hoover, on the other hand, believed in _____ government intervention but faced challenges and criticism in addressing the widespread suffering caused by the Great Depression. Despite Herbert Hoover's accomplishments and humanitarian efforts, his presidency was deeply _____ by the Great Depression, which led to a perception of him as indifferent to the suffering of fellow Americans. The Depression worsened in 1932, with unemployment reaching 25% and a surge in homelessness. The Bonus Army, consisting of World War I veterans and their families, marched on Washington to demand early redemption of their bonuses, but Hoover ordered their dispersal, leading to public outrage.	overwhelming Closed outrage Relief Exports individuals reductions Tariff individuals thirteen active wealthy marred
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The deep discontent and despair in the country gave rise to discussions of radical economic and political solutions. The _____ Party gained popularity, particularly among _____, and the labor leaders warned of potential rebellion if the employment situation did not improve. The _____ election approached, and Hoover and the Republicans seemed resigned to defeat. Franklin D. _____, the Democratic candidate and governor of New York, emerged as a charismatic leader, buoyed by his optimistic disposition and his promise of a "new _____" for the American people. Roosevelt's campaign captured the public's desire for _____, and he won the election by a wide margin, carrying all but six states. In the months leading up to his inauguration in March 1933, the Depression deepened further, with numerous _____ failures and a drastic decline in industrial production. By the time Roosevelt took office, the situation was dire, with the majority of banks closed and _____ at an alarming rate. Roosevelt delivered an inaugural address that acknowledged the extent of the nation's problems while instilling _____. He called for a rejection of fear and emphasized the enduring spiritual strength of the country. He also expressed his willingness to request broad _____ power from Congress to address the national emergency and compared the crisis to a _____ that required a united effort. Roosevelt's inaugural address resonated with the public, and he successfully conveyed a message of hope and determination. However, questions arose about whether his depiction of the _____ of the economic downturn was accurate or if he was pandering to the people's need for a _____. His reference to executive power and the war-like approach drew on Progressive rhetoric but raised concerns about the potential consequences. Hoover's presidency was overshadowed by the Great Depression, leading to widespread suffering and a perception of his _____. Roosevelt's _____ and optimistic outlook resonated with the public, and his promise of a new deal offered hope in a time of deep despair. The nation awaited to see whether Roosevelt's proposed measures and executive power would effectively address the national emergency and bring about economic recovery. Roosevelt's presidency began with a sense of urgency, and in the first "_____ Days," Congress eagerly supported his initiatives. However, there was a lack of clarity regarding his program. With the help of	1932 intellectuals Roosevelt Change charisma indifference scapegoat war causes executive Hundred Deal hope bank unemployment Communist
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his _____ trust, Roosevelt gathered experts with different and sometimes conflicting ideas. Some advocated for stricter enforcement of antitrust laws, while others wanted collaboration between the _____ sector and the government. There were also calls for _____ redistribution through social-welfare programs. Roosevelt's program appeared disjointed, reflecting the diverse priorities of his coalition, which included the solid South, urban ethnics, farmers, and progressive types. Political considerations played a role in maintaining this coalition, particularly with the influence of _____ politicians in Congress. Roosevelt's own unsystematic and episodic approach further contributed to the lack of _____. Immediate issues needed attention, such as the _____ system on the verge of collapse. Roosevelt declared a bank holiday and passed laws to increase his control over the Federal _____. He effectively communicated his actions through radio "_____ chats," establishing a direct connection with the public. The banking-related actions included the creation of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to reassure depositors and prevent bank _____. Roosevelt also focused on relieving individual and familial distress through various relief programs. The Civilian _____ Corps provided jobs to unemployed young men in conservation projects, while the _____ Progress Administration employed millions in public works projects. These programs faced criticism for being "make work" jobs, but they also provided _____ relief and a sense of action. Efforts to stimulate long-term recovery in industry and agriculture were complex but vital. The National _____ Recovery Act (NIRA) created the National Recovery Administration (NRA) to establish production codes, _____ prices and wages, and encourage cooperation among businesses. While the NRA initially showed promise, it quickly became unmanageable. Dominant manufacturers took advantage of the codes, creating _____ and disadvantaging small businesses. The NRA faced overwhelming challenges in evaluating the economic consequences of every decision. The corruption and inefficiency within the NRA led to its investigation and subsequent declaration of _____ by the Supreme Court in 1935. The decision in <i>Schechter Poultry Corporation v. United States</i> dealt a blow to the NIRA and its ambitious goals.	wealth southern runs brain Industrial set monopolies unconstitutionality banking fireside Conservation psychological Reserve private Works coherence
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Roosevelt's first Hundred Days saw rapid and unprecedented _____, but the lack of a clear program and the challenges of implementation resulted in mixed outcomes. While some relief programs provided tangible benefits, others faced criticism for _____. The NIRA's ambitious objectives were hindered by overwhelming complexities and corruption. Roosevelt's presidency continued to navigate these challenges as the nation sought solutions for economic recovery. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) aimed to control agricultural _____ by incentivizing farmers to reduce output, paying them for not selling livestock or cultivating a portion of their land. While the AAA appeared successful initially, severe _____ in the Plains states may have had a greater impact on production decline. Large and organized producers benefited from the program, but _____ farmers struggled to compete. The AAA's funding source was declared unconstitutional in 1936 but resumed after a legislative fix in 1938. Other notable programs of the early New Deal included the _____ Valley Authority (TVA), which provided government-subsidized electric power to the impoverished region, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, which regulated the _____ market to prevent speculative transactions. The Federal Housing Administration insured bank _____ for housing construction and repair. Despite varying levels of success, the flurry of activity under the Roosevelt administration _____ the nation's spirits and conveyed a sense that the government cared about its citizens. The _____ gained in the 1934 midterm elections, a rare occurrence for a sitting president. However, discontent emerged both from the political Right, including Herbert Hoover and the American Liberty League, and the Left, with figures like Huey P. _____, who proposed his own plan called the Share Our Wealth program. Long and other populist figures posed challenges to Roosevelt's presidency. To counter these challenges, Roosevelt initiated a Second New Deal, marked by the passage of the _____ Security Act in 1935. The act established a system of old-age _____, unemployment insurance, and public assistance for the disabled and families with dependent children. This legislation represented a significant shift, bringing the federal government into a _____ and ongoing relationship with individuals.	smaller prices Action loans uplifted Social insurance Long Democrats stock Tennessee drought direct inefficiency
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Other important achievements of the Second New Deal included the National _____ Relations Act, which protected workers' rights to join unions and bargain collectively, and the _____ Act of 1935, which _____ taxes on higher incomes and corporations. These measures secured Roosevelt's reelection in 1936 and solidified his political coalition. Despite his electoral triumph, Roosevelt faced _____ from the Supreme Court, which had previously struck down some of his initiatives. Legal cases against the Wagner Act and the Social Security Act were pending, raising concerns about the Court's potential to _____ Roosevelt's laws. Roosevelt attempted to _____ the number of Supreme Court justices to dilute the power of the incumbent justices, a move known as the "_____ " scheme. The controversial effort faced intense _____ and ultimately failed. The Court, however, chose not to overturn the constitutionality of the Wagner and Social Security acts. A _____ in 1937, caused partly by Roosevelt's budget cutting and the assessment of Social Security payroll taxes, further worsened the economy. This downturn, labeled the "Roosevelt recession," led to a loss of public _____ in Roosevelt's economic policies. It raised questions about whether the Depression itself had been _____ by well-intentioned but counterproductive initiatives. The negative fallout from the court-packing controversy affected the Executive Reorganization Act introduced in 1937. The act aimed to increase the power of the administrative state but faced strong opposition from both Republicans and Democrats. Critics began calling Roosevelt a "_____", linking his actions to the Nazi seizure of power in Germany. Undeterred by _____, Roosevelt sought to purge his party of opponents and reshape the Democratic Party in the _____ image of the New Deal. However, his efforts failed, resulting in the loss of Democratic seats in Congress and governorships. The 1938 elections marked a turning point, with effective opposition to the New Deal and a halt to Roosevelt's _____ activity. Despite the transformative impact of the New Deal on American society and the restoration of national spirit, Roosevelt's policies did not fully solve	opposition raised increase undermine legislative progressive criticism prolonged dictator trust court-packing Labor recession opposition Revenue
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economic problems or achieve full employment. It would ultimately require_____, not just economic policies, to accomplish that goal.

war

