

Unit 8 1920-1940

James Joseph "Gene" Tunney (May 25, 1897 – November 7, 1978) was the [world heavyweight boxing champion](#) from 1926-1928 who defeated [Jack Dempsey](#) twice, first in 1926 and then in 1927. Tunney's successful title defense against [Dempsey](#) is one of the most famous bouts in boxing history and is known as [The Long Count Fight](#). Tunney retired as an undefeated heavyweight after his victory over [Tom Heeney](#) in 1928.

William Tatem Tilden II (February 10, 1893 – June 5, 1953), nicknamed "Big Bill," is often considered one of the greatest tennis players of all time.^[4] An American [tennis](#) player who was the [World No. 1](#) player for seven years, Bill Tilden dominated the world of international tennis in the first half of the 1920s. During his 18 year amateur period of 1912-30, he won 138 of 192 tournaments, and had a match record of 907-62, a winning percentage of 93.6 percent.

Helen Newington Wills Roark (October 6, 1905 – January 1, 1998), also known as **Helen Wills Moody**, was an American [tennis](#) player. She has been described as "the first American born woman to achieve international celebrity as an athlete."

Johnny Weissmuller (born **Johann Peter Weißmüller**; June 2, 1904 – January 20, 1984) was an [Austro-Hungarian](#)-born American [swimmer](#) and actor. Weissmuller was one of the world's best swimmers in the 1920s, winning five [Olympic gold medals](#) and one [bronze medal](#). He won fifty-two US National Championships and set sixty-seven [world records](#). After his swimming career, he became the sixth actor to portray [Tarzan](#) in films, a role he played in twelve motion pictures. Dozens of other actors have also played Tarzan, but Weissmuller is by far the best known. His character's distinctive, [ululating Tarzan yell](#) is still often used in films.

"**Flapper**" in the 1920s was a term applied to a "new breed" of young [Western](#) women who wore short skirts, [bobbed](#) their hair, listened to [jazz](#), and flaunted their disdain for what was then considered acceptable behavior. Flappers were seen as brash for wearing excessive makeup, [drinking](#), treating [sex in a casual manner](#), [smoking](#), driving [automobiles](#) and otherwise flouting social and sexual norms.

Warren Gamaliel Harding (November 2, 1865 – August 2, 1923) was the [29th President of the United States](#), serving from 1921 until his death from a heart attack in 1923. A [Republican](#) from [Ohio](#), Harding was an influential [newspaper](#) publisher. He served in the [Ohio Senate](#) (1899–1903) and later as the [28th Lieutenant Governor of Ohio](#) (1903–1905) and as a U.S. Senator (1915–1921). He was the first incumbent [United States Senator](#) to be elected President.

The **Ohio Gang** was a group of politicians and industry leaders who came to be associated with [Warren G. Harding](#), the twenty-ninth [President of the United States of America](#).

The **Teapot Dome Scandal** was an unprecedented [bribery](#) scandal and investigation during the White House administration of [United States President Warren G. Harding](#).

John Calvin Coolidge, Jr., (July 4, 1872 – January 5, 1933) was the [30th President of the United States](#) (1923–1929). A [Republican](#) lawyer from [Vermont](#), Coolidge worked his way up the ladder of [Massachusetts](#) state politics, eventually becoming governor of that state. His actions during the [Boston Police Strike](#) of 1919 thrust him into the national spotlight. Soon after, he was elected as the [29th Vice President](#) in 1920 and succeeded to the Presidency upon the sudden death of [Warren G. Harding](#) in 1923. Elected in his own right in 1924, he gained a reputation as a small-government [conservative](#).

Herbert Clark Hoover (August 10, 1874 – October 20, 1964) was the [31st President of the United States](#) (1929–1933). Hoover was a professional [mining engineer](#) and author.

The Dawes Plan (as proposed by the Dawes Committee, chaired by [Charles G. Dawes](#)) was an attempt following [World War I](#) for the [Triple Entente](#) to collect [war reparations](#) debt from [Germany](#). When after five years the plan proved to be unsuccessful, the [Young Plan](#) was adopted in 1929 to replace it.

Charles Evans Hughes, Sr. (April 11, 1862 – August 27, 1948) was a [lawyer](#) and [Republican](#) politician from the State of New York. He served as the [36th Governor of New York](#) (1907–1910), [Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States](#) (1910–1916), [United States Secretary of State](#) (1921–1925), and [Chief Justice of the United States](#) (1930–1941). He was the Republican candidate in the [1916 U.S. Presidential election](#), losing to [Woodrow Wilson](#). Hughes was an important leader of the [progressive movement](#) of the 1900s, a leading diplomat and New York lawyer in the days of Harding and Coolidge, and a leader of opposition to the [New Deal](#) in the 1930s. Historian [Clinton Rossiter](#) has hailed him as a leading [American conservative](#).^[2]

The **Washington Naval Treaty**, also known as the **Five-Power Treaty**, limited the naval armaments of its five signatories: the [United States of America](#), the [British Empire](#), the [Empire of Japan](#), the [French Third Republic](#), and the [Kingdom of Italy](#). The treaty was agreed at the [Washington Naval Conference](#), which was held in [Washington, D.C.](#) from November 1921 to February 1922, and was signed by representatives of the [treaty](#) nations on 6 February 1922. It was an attempt to prevent a naval [arms race](#) that began after [World War I](#).

The **Kellogg–Briand Pact** (also called the **Pact of Paris**, formal name: General Treaty for the Renunciation of War) was signed on August 27, 1928 by the [United States](#), [France](#), the [United Kingdom](#), [Germany](#), [Italy](#), [Japan](#), and a number of other states. The pact renounced aggressive war, prohibiting the use of [war](#) as "an instrument of national policy" except in matters of self-defense.^[1] It made no provisions for sanctions. The pact was the result of a determined American effort to avoid involvement in the European alliance system. It was registered in *League of Nations Treaty Series* on September 4, 1929.^[2]

Nicaragua (pronounced /ˈnɪkəˈrɑːɡwə/ (listen (help·listen)) *nik-ə-RAH-gwə*) officially the **Republic of Nicaragua** (*Spanish:* *República de Nicaragua*, pronounced [reˈpuβlika ðe nikaˈɾaβwa] (listen (help·listen))), is a [representative democratic](#) republic. It is the largest country in [Central America](#) with an area of 130,373 km². The country is bordered by [Honduras](#) to the north and [Costa Rica](#) to the south. The [Pacific Ocean](#) lies to the west of the country, the [Caribbean Sea](#) to the east. The country's Caribbean coast is

part of the [Western Caribbean Zone](#). Falling within the [tropics](#), Nicaragua sits between [11 degrees](#) and [14 degrees north](#) of the [Equator](#) in the [Northern Hemisphere](#). Nicaragua's abundance of biologically significant and unique ecosystems contribute to [Mesoamerica's](#) designation as a [biodiversity hotspot](#). The capital city of Nicaragua is [Managua](#). Roughly one quarter of the nation's population lives in the Nicaraguan capital, making it the second largest [city](#) and [metropolitan area](#) in Central America (following [Guatemala City](#)).

Pax Americana^{[1][2][3]} ([Latin](#) for "American Peace") is an appellation applied to the [historical](#) concept of relative [peace](#) in the [Western hemisphere](#) and, later, the [Western world](#), resulting from the preponderance of power enjoyed by the [United States of America](#) starting around the [turn of the 20th century](#). Although the term finds its primary utility in the later half of the [20th Century](#), it has been used in various places and eras, such as the post [United States Civil War](#) Era in [North America](#)^[4] and globally during the time between the Great World Wars.^[2]

Sandino is a municipality and city in the [Pinar del Río Province](#) of [Cuba](#).

A **speakeasy**, also called a **blind pig** or **blind tiger**, is an establishment that illegally sells [alcoholic beverages](#). Such establishments came into prominence in the [United States](#) during the period known as [Prohibition](#) (1920–1933, longer in some states). During this time, the sale, manufacture, and transportation ([bootlegging](#)) of alcoholic beverages was illegal throughout the United States.

The **Twenty-first Amendment** (**Amendment XXI**) to the [United States Constitution](#) repealed the [Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution](#), which mandated nationwide [Prohibition](#). It was ratified on December 5, 1933.

Alphonse Gabriel "Al" Capone (January 17, 1899 – January 25, 1947) was an [Italian-American gangster](#) who led a [Prohibition-era crime syndicate](#). Known as the "Caponese", the group was dedicated to [smuggling](#) and [bootlegging liquor](#), and other illegal activities such as [prostitution](#), in [Chicago](#) from the early 1920s to 1931.

The **Volstead Act**, formally the **National Prohibition Act**, was the enabling legislation for the [Eighteenth Amendment](#) which established prohibition in the United States. The [Anti-Saloon League's](#) [Wayne Wheeler](#) conceived and drafted the bill, which was named for [Andrew Volstead](#), Chairman of the [House Judiciary Committee](#), which managed the legislation.

The term **Red Scare** denotes two distinct periods of strong [anti-Communism](#) in the United States: the **First Red Scare**, from 1919 to 1920, and the **Second Red Scare**, from 1947 to 1957. The [First Red Scare](#) was about worker (socialist) [revolution](#) and [political radicalism](#). The Second Red Scare was focused on (national and foreign) communists influencing society or [infiltrating](#) the [federal government](#), or both.

The **Immigration Act of 1924**, or **Johnson–Reed Act**, including the **National Origins Act**, **Asian Exclusion Act** (43 Statutes-at-Large 153), was a [United States federal law](#) that limited the number of immigrants who could be admitted from any country to 2% of the number of people from that country who were already living in the [United States](#) in 1890, down from the 3% cap

set by the Immigration Restriction Act of 1921, according to the [Census of 1890](#). It superseded the 1921 [Emergency Quota Act](#). The law was aimed at further restricting the [Southern](#) and [Eastern Europeans](#) who were immigrating in large numbers starting in the 1890s, as well as prohibiting the immigration of [East Asians](#) and [Asian Indians](#).

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The **Immigration Restriction League**,^[1] was founded in 1894 by five [Harvard College](#) graduates, [Charles Warren](#), [Robert DeCourcy Ward](#), and [Prescott Farnsworth Hall](#) and two others. The members of the league felt it necessary to oppose the avalanche of supposedly "undesirable immigrants" that were coming to the [United States](#) from southern and eastern Europe. Many people in the U.S. at this time felt that these immigrants were threatening what they saw as the American way of life.

Albert Johnson (March 5, 1869 - January 17, 1957) was a [U.S. Representative](#) from [Washington](#) state.

Ku Klux Klan, often abbreviated **KKK** and informally known as **The Klan**, is the name of three distinct past and present [far-right](#)^{[2][3][4]} organizations in the [United States](#), which have advocated extremist [reactionary](#) currents such as [white supremacy](#), [white nationalism](#), and [anti-immigration](#),^{[5][6][7]} historically expressed through [Christian terrorism](#) and a fervent [anti-communist](#) stance.^[8] The current manifestation is splintered into several chapters and is widely considered to be a [hate group](#).^[9]

The Birth of a Nation (premiered with the title *The Clansman*) is a 1915 American [silent film](#) directed by [D. W. Griffith](#). Set during and after the [American Civil War](#), the film was based on [Thomas Dixon's *The Clansman*](#), a novel and play.

The Birth of a Nation was the highest-grossing film of the silent film era, and is noted for its innovative camera techniques and narrative achievements. It has provoked great controversy for promoting [white supremacy](#) and positively portraying the "knights" of the [Ku Klux Klan](#) as heroes.^[2]

The **Scopes Trial**—formally known as *The State of Tennessee v. Scopes* and informally known as the **Scopes Monkey Trial**—was an American legal case in 1925 in which high school biology teacher [John Scopes](#) was accused of violating the state's [Butler Act](#) which made it unlawful to teach [evolution](#).^[1]

The **League of Women Voters** is an [American](#) political [organization](#) founded in 1920^[1] by [Carrie Chapman Catt](#) during the last meeting of the [National American Woman Suffrage](#)

[Association](#) approximately six months before the [Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution](#) gave women the right to vote. It began as a "mighty political experiment" aimed to help newly-enfranchised women exercise their responsibilities as voters. Originally, only women could join the league; but in 1973 the charter was modified to include men. The league is a grassroots organization with chapters in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The league has approximately 150,000 members (as of 2006).^[2]

The **National Woman's Party** (NWP), was a [women's](#) organization founded by Alice Paul in 1915 that fought for [women's rights](#) during the early 20th century in the [United States](#), particularly for the right to vote on the same terms as [men](#).

Florence Kelley (September 12, 1859 – February 17, 1932) was a social and political reformer from [Philadelphia](#). Her work against [sweatshops](#) and for the [minimum wage](#), [eight-hour workdays](#)^[1], and [children's rights](#)^[2] is widely regarded today.

The **Sheppard–Towner Maternity and Infancy Protection Act** of 1921 was a U.S. [Act of Congress](#) providing federal funding for maternity and child care. It was sponsored by senators [Morris Sheppard](#) and [Horace Mann Towner](#), and signed by President [Warren G. Harding](#) on November 23, 1921.

Alice Stokes Paul (January 11, 1885 – July 9, 1977) was an [American suffragette](#) and activist. Along with [Lucy Burns](#) and others, she led a successful campaign for [women's suffrage](#) that resulted in the passage of the [Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution](#) in 1920.^[1]

Marian Anderson (February 27, 1897 – April 8, 1993)^[2] was an American [contralto](#) and one of the most celebrated singers of the twentieth century

Amelia Mary Earhart (pronounced [/ˈɛərhart/ AIR-hart](#)); (born July 24, 1897; missing July 2, 1937; declared legally dead January 5, 1939) was a noted [American aviation](#) pioneer and author.^[1]^[N 1] Earhart was the first woman to receive the [Distinguished Flying Cross](#),^[3] awarded for becoming the first [aviatrix](#) to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean.^[4] She set many other records,^[2] wrote best-selling books about her flying experiences and was instrumental in the formation of [The Ninety-Nines](#), an organization for female pilots.^[5] Earhart joined the faculty of the world-famous [Purdue University](#) aviation department in 1935 as a visiting faculty member to counsel women on careers and help inspire others with her love for aviation. She was also a member of the [National Woman's Party](#), and an early supporter of the [Equal Rights Amendment](#).

The **Confederation of Mexican Workers** (**Spanish: Confederación de Trabajadores de México** (*CTM*)) is the largest confederation of [labor unions](#) in [Mexico](#). For many years it was one of the essential pillars of the [Partido Revolucionario Institucional](#) (the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or PRI), which ruled Mexico for more than seventy years. However, the CTM began to lose influence within the PRI structure in the late 1980s, as [technocrats](#) increasingly held power within the party. Eventually the union found itself forced to deal with a new party in power after the PRI lost the [2000 general election](#), an event which drastically reduced the CTM's influence in Mexican politics.

The **League of United Latin American Citizens** (LULAC) was created with the aim of combating the discrimination that Mexican Americans faced in the United States Southwest. Established February 17, 1929 in Corpus Christi, Texas, LULAC was consolidation of smaller, like-minded civil rights groups already in existence. Since its creation, the organization has grown and now boasts a national headquarters, active councils in many states, and a professional staff (Gutierrez 9). LULAC continues to operate and, while it is perhaps more nationally visible than ever, in recent decades it has lost considerable strength, due to a decreasing and less active membership base as well as decreasing funds.^[1]

James Mercer Langston Hughes (February 1, 1902 – May 22, 1967) was an American novelist, playwright, short story writer, and columnist. He was one of the earliest innovators of the new literary art form [jazz poetry](#). Hughes is best-known for his work during the [Harlem Renaissance](#). He famously wrote about the Harlem Renaissance, saying that "Harlem was in vogue".

The **Harlem Renaissance** was a [cultural movement](#) that spanned the 1920s and 1930s. At the time, it was known as the "New Negro Movement", named after the 1925 anthology by [Alain Locke](#). Though it was centered in the [Harlem](#) neighborhood of [New York City](#), many French-speaking black writers from African and Caribbean colonies who lived in [Paris](#) were also influenced by the Harlem Renaissance.^[1]

Zora Neale Hurston (January 7, 1891^{[1][2]} – January 28, 1960) was an American [folklorist](#), [anthropologist](#), and author during the time of the [Harlem Renaissance](#). Of Hurston's four novels and more than 50 published short stories, plays, and essays, she is best known for her 1937 novel [Their Eyes Were Watching God](#).

Paul Leroy Robeson (April 9, 1898 – January 23, 1976) was an [American bass-baritone](#) singer and actor, who became noted for his [political radicalism](#) and wide-ranging [activism](#).

Asa Philip Randolph (April 15, 1889 – May 16, 1979) was a prominent twentieth-century [African-American civil rights leader](#) and the founder of both the [March on Washington Movement](#) and the [Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters](#), a landmark for labor and particularly for African-American labor organizing.

Ernest Miller Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was an American [author](#) and [journalist](#). His distinctive writing style, characterized by economy and [understatement](#), influenced 20th-century fiction, as did his life of adventure and public image. He produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s. He won the [Nobel Prize in Literature](#) in 1954. Hemingway's fiction was successful because the characters he presented exhibited authenticity that resonated with his audience. Many of his works are classics of [American literature](#). He published seven novels, six short story collections, and two non-fiction works during his lifetime; a further three novels, four collections of short stories, and three non-fiction works were published [posthumously](#).

Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald (September 24, 1896 – December 21, 1940) was an American author of novels and short stories, whose works are the paradigm writings of the [Jazz Age](#), a

term he coined himself. He is widely regarded by many as one of the greatest American writers of the [20th century](#). Fitzgerald is considered a member of the "[Lost Generation](#)" of the 1920s. He finished four novels, *[This Side of Paradise](#)*, *[The Beautiful and Damned](#)*, *[Tender Is the Night](#)* and his most famous, the celebrated classic, *[The Great Gatsby](#)*. A fifth, unfinished novel, *[The Love of the Last Tycoon](#)* was published posthumously. Fitzgerald also wrote many short stories that treat themes of youth and promise along with despair and age.

Henry Louis "H. L." Mencken (September 12, 1880 – January 29, 1956), was an American [journalist](#), [essayist](#), magazine editor, [satirist](#), acerbic [critic](#) of American life and culture, and a student of American English.^[1] Mencken, known as the "Sage of [Baltimore](#)", is regarded as one of the most influential American writers and prose [stylists](#) of the first half of the 20th century.

Harry Sinclair Lewis (February 7, 1885 – January 10, 1951) was an [American novelist](#), [short-story](#) writer, and [playwright](#). In 1930, he became the first writer from the United States to be awarded the [Nobel Prize in Literature](#), "for his vigorous and graphic art of description and his ability to create, with wit and humor, new types of characters." His works are known for their insightful and critical views of American society and [capitalist](#) values, as well as for their strong characterizations of modern working women.

The **United States presidential election of 1928** pitted [Republican Herbert Hoover](#) against [Democrat Al Smith](#). The Republicans were identified with the booming economy of the 1920s, whereas Smith, a [Roman Catholic](#), suffered politically from anti-Catholic prejudice, his [anti-prohibitionist](#) stance, and the legacy of corruption of [Tammany Hall](#) with which he was associated. Hoover won a landslide victory.

The **Wall Street Crash of 1929 (black Tuesday)** (October 1929), also known as the **Great Crash**, and the **Stock Market Crash of 1929**, was the most devastating [stock market crash](#) in the history of the United States of America, taking into consideration the full extent and duration of its fallout.^[1] The crash began a 12-year [economic slump](#) that affected all the Western industrialized countries^[2] and that did not end in the United States until the onset of World War II at the end of 1941.

Andrew William Mellon (March 24, 1855 – August 26, 1937) was an [American](#) banker, industrialist, philanthropist, art collector and [Secretary of the Treasury](#) from March 4, 1921 until February 12, 1932.

A **stock market crash** is a sudden dramatic decline of [stock](#) prices across a significant cross-section of a [stock market](#), resulting in a significant loss of [paper wealth](#). Crashes are driven by panic as much as by underlying economic factors. They often follow [speculative stock market bubbles](#).

The **Great Depression** was a severe worldwide [economic depression](#) in the decade preceding [World War II](#).

Herbert Clark Hoover (August 10, 1874 – October 20, 1964) was the [31st President of the United States](#) (1929–1933). Hoover was a professional [mining engineer](#) and author.

The **Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)** was an [independent agency of the United States government](#) chartered during the administration of [Herbert Hoover](#) in 1932. It was modeled after the [War Finance Corporation](#) of World War I. The agency gave \$2 billion in aid to state and local governments and made loans to banks, railroads, mortgage associations, and other businesses. The loans were nearly all repaid. It was continued by the [New Deal](#) and played a major role in handling the [Great Depression in the United States](#) and setting up the relief programs that were taken over by the [New Deal](#) in 1933.

The **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** was a [proposed amendment](#) to the [United States Constitution](#). The ERA was originally written by [Alice Paul](#). In 1972, it passed both houses of Congress, but [failed to gain ratification](#) before its June 30, 1982 deadline.

The **United States presidential election of 1932** took place as the effects of the [1929 Wall Street Crash](#) and the [Great Depression](#) were being felt intensely across the country. President [Herbert Hoover](#)'s popularity was falling as voters felt he was unable to reverse the economic collapse, or deal with [prohibition](#). [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) used what he called Hoover's failure to deal with these problems as a platform for his own election, promising reform in his policy called the [New Deal](#). Roosevelt won by a landslide, and this "critical election" marked the collapse of the [Fourth Party System](#) or [Progressive Era](#). The voters soon were realigned into the [Fifth Party System](#), dominated by Roosevelt's [New Deal Coalition](#).

The **Farmers' Holiday Association** was a movement of [Midwestern United States](#) farmers who, during the [Great Depression](#), endorsed the withholding of farm products from the market, in essence creating a farmers' [strike](#). The Farmers' Holiday Association was organized in the May, 1932 by [Milo Reno](#).^[1] The group urged farmers to declare a "holiday" from farming, with a slogan of "Stay at Home-Buy Nothing-Sell Nothing" and "Lets call a Farmer's Holiday, a Holiday let's hold. We'll eat our wheat and ham and eggs, And let them eat their gold."^l

The self-named **Bonus Expeditionary Force** was an assemblage of some 43,000 marchers—17,000 [World War I](#) veterans, their families, and affiliated groups—who protested in Washington, D.C., in spring and summer of 1932. Called the **Bonus March** by the news media, the Bonus Marchers were more popularly known as the **Bonus Army**. It was led by [Walter W. Waters](#), a former Army sergeant. The veterans were encouraged in their demand for immediate cash-payment redemption of their service certificates by retired [Marine Corps](#) Major General [Smedley Butler](#), one of the most popular military figures of the time.

[General of the Army Douglas MacArthur](#) (January 26, 1880 – April 5, 1964) was an American general and [field marshal](#) of the [Philippine Army](#). He was a [Chief of Staff of the United States Army](#) during the 1930s and played a prominent role in the [Pacific theater](#) during [World War II](#). He received the [Medal of Honor](#) for his service in the [Philippines Campaign](#). [Arthur MacArthur, Jr.](#), and Douglas MacArthur were the first father and son to each be awarded the medal. He was one of only five men ever to rise to the rank of general of the army in the U.S. Army, and the only man ever to become a field marshal in the Philippine Army.

Unit 8 vocabulary review

1. Underwood Simmons Act- re-imposed the federal [income tax](#) following the ratification of the [Sixteenth Amendment](#) and lowered basic [tariff](#) rates from 40% to 25%, well below the [Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act](#) of 1909. It was signed into law by [President Woodrow Wilson](#) on [October 3, 1913](#), and was sponsored by [Alabama](#) Representative [Oscar Underwood](#). Also called the revenue act
2. Sixteenth Amendment- of the [United States Constitution](#) was ratified on February 3, 1913. This Amendment overruled [Pollock v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.](#) (1895), which greatly limited [the Congress's](#) authority to levy an [income tax](#). This Amendment allows the Congress to levy an income tax without regard to [the States](#) or [the Census](#).
3. federal Reserve Act- [enacted](#) December 23, 1913,) is the act of Congress that created the [Federal Reserve System](#), the central banking system of the United States of America, which was signed into law by President [Woodrow Wilson](#). the original Federal Reserve Act called for the creation of a System that contained both private and public entities. There were to be 8 to 12 private regional Federal reserve banks (12 were established) each with its own branches, board of directors and district boundaries (Sections 2, 3, and 4) and the System was to be headed by a seven member Federal Reserve Board made up of public officials appointed by the President
4. Clayton Anti-Trust Act- enacted October 15, 1914, was enacted in the [United States](#) to add further substance to the U.S. [antitrust](#) law regime by seeking to prevent anticompetitive practices in their incipiency. That regime started with the [Sherman Antitrust Act](#) of 1890, the first Federal law outlawing practices considered harmful to consumers (monopolies ,cartels, and trusts). The Clayton act specified particular prohibited conduct, the three-level enforcement scheme, the exemptions, and the remedial measures.
5. Federal Trade Commission- independent agency of the U.S. government established in 1915 and charged with keeping American business competition free and fair. The FTC has no jurisdiction over banks and common carriers, which are under the supervision of other governmental agencies. It has five members, not more than three of whom may be members of the same political party, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, for seven-year terms. The act was part of the program of President Wilson to check the growth of monopoly and preserve competition as an effective regulator of business.
6. IWW- Radical labour organization founded in Chicago in 1905. The founders, who opposed the moderate policies of the AFL (*see* [AFL-CIO](#)), included [William Haywood](#) of the Western Federation of Miners, [Daniel De Leon](#) of the Socialist Labor Party, and [Eugene V. Debs](#). In 1908 the IWW split, and a militant group led by Haywood prevailed. To reach its goal of worker control of the means of production, it advocated general strikes, boycotts, and sabotage. Its tactics led to arrests and adverse publicity, though it made gains through strikes in the mining and lumber industries.
7. Big Stick- is a form of [hegemony](#) and was the [slogan](#) describing [U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt](#)'s [corollary](#) to the [Monroe Doctrine](#). The term originated from the phrase "Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far," a [West African proverb](#). The term is used to describe the [foreign policy](#) of the U.S. at the time, Roosevelt claimed the U.S. had the right to oppose European actions in the [Western Hemisphere](#). The U.S., he said, also had the right to intervene economically and militarily in the [domestic affairs](#) of its neighbors if they proved incapable of maintaining peace and [sovereignty](#) on their own.
8. Panama Canal- waterway across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the Atlantic (by way of the Caribbean Sea) and Pacific oceans, built by the United States (1904-14) on territory leased from the republic of [Panama](#). The canal, running S and SE from Limón Bay at Colón on the Atlantic to the Bay of Panama at Balboa on the Pacific, is 40 mi (64 km) long from shore to shore and 51 mi (82 km) long between channel entrances. The Pacific terminus is 27 mi (43 km) east of the Caribbean terminus. The minimum depth is 41 ft (12.5 m).

9. Roosevelt Corollary- was a substantial amendment to the [Monroe Doctrine](#) by [U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt](#) in 1904. Roosevelt's extension of the Monroe Doctrine asserted the right of the United States to intervene to stabilize the economic affairs of small nations in the Caribbean and Central America if they were unable to pay their international debts. The alternative was intervention by European powers, especially Britain and Germany, which loaned money to the countries that did not repay.
10. Philippe Bunau-Varilla- commonly referred to as simply Philippe Bunau-Varilla, was a [French](#) engineer and soldier. With the assistance of American lobbyist and lawyer [William Nelson Cromwell](#), Bunau-Varilla greatly influenced the [United States](#)'s decision concerning the construction site for the famed [Panama](#) Canal, a waterway, today a vital waterway for trade shipment between the [Atlantic](#) and [Pacific](#) Oceans. He was also largely responsible for goading [United States President Theodore Roosevelt](#) into supporting the [Panamanian](#) Revolution, resulting in Panama's independence from [Colombia](#).
11. Open Door Policy- maintenance in a certain territory of equal commercial and industrial rights for the nationals of all countries. As a specific policy, it was first advanced by the United States, but it was rooted in the typical [most-favored-nation clause](#) of the treaties concluded with China after the [Opium War](#) (1839-42). Although the Open Door is generally associated with China, it also received recognition at the Berlin Conference of 1885, which declared that no power could levy preferential duties in the Congo basin.
12. Russo-Japanese War Settlement- President [Theodore Roosevelt](#) offered to mediate, and earned a [Nobel Peace Prize](#) for his effort. [Sergius Witte](#) led the Russian delegation and [Baron Komura](#), a graduate of [Harvard](#), led the Japanese Delegation. The [Treaty of Portsmouth](#) was signed on 5 September 1905 in the U.S. naval station in [Portsmouth, New Hampshire](#). Witte became Russian Prime Minister the same year.
13. Root-Takahira Agreement- was an agreement between the [United States](#) and the [Empire of Japan](#) negotiated between [United States Secretary of State Elihu Root](#) and [Japanese Ambassador to the United States Takahira Kogorō](#). Signed on 30 November 1908, the agreement consisted of an official recognition of the territorial status quo as of November 1908, affirmation of the independence and territorial integrity of [China](#) (i.e. the "[Open Door Policy](#)" as proposed by [John Hay](#)), maintenance of [free trade](#) and equal commercial opportunities, Japanese recognition of the [American annexation of the Kingdom of Hawaii](#) and [the Philippines](#) and American recognition of Japan's position in [northeast China](#). Implicit in the agreement was American acknowledgment of Japan's right to [annex Korea](#) and dominance over southern [Manchuria](#), and Japan's acquiescence to limitations on [Japanese immigration](#) to [California](#).^[1]
14. Dollar Diplomacy- The outgoing President [Theodore Roosevelt](#) laid the groundwork for this approach in 1904 with his [Roosevelt Corollary](#) to the [Monroe Doctrine](#) (under which [United States Marines](#) were frequently sent to [Central America](#)) maintaining that if any nation in the Western Hemisphere appeared politically and fiscally so unstable as to be vulnerable to European control, the United States had the right and obligation to intervene.
15. Francisco Madero- ([October 30, 1873](#) – [February 22, 1913](#)) was a politician, writer and [revolutionary](#) who served as [President](#) of [Mexico](#) from 1911 to 1913. As a respectable upper-class politician he supplied a center around which opposition to the dictatorship of [Porfirio Díaz](#) could coalesce. However, once Díaz was deposed, the [Mexican Revolution](#) quickly spun out of Madero's control. He was deposed and executed by the Porfirista military and his aides that he neglected to replace with revolutionary supporters. His assassination was followed by the most violent period of the revolution (1913-1917) until the [Constitution of 1917](#) and revolutionary president [Venustiano Carranza](#) achieved some degree of stability.
16. Victoriano Huerta- 1854-1916, Mexican general and president (1913-14). He served under Porfirio Díaz. After the revolution of Francisco I. [Madero](#) (1911) he aided the new president, who, reluctantly, made him (1912) commander of the federal forces. In 1913 he plotted secretly with Madero's enemies, including U.S. ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, and overthrew the

- president. Huerta established a military dictatorship, notable for political corruption and rule by imprisonment and assassination. Numerous counterrevolutions broke out; the most important insurgent leaders were Venustiano [Carranza](#), Francisco [Villa](#), and Emiliano [Zapata](#).
17. ABC Powers- Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, usually with reference to their mediation between the U.S. and [mexico](#) in 1914.
 18. Venustiano Carranza- 1859-1920, Mexican political leader. While senator from Coahuila, he joined (1910) Francisco I. [Madero](#) in the revolution against Porfirio Díaz. When President Madero was overthrown (1913) by Victoriano [Huerta](#), Carranza promptly took the field against Huerta. Fighting in the north, he was joined by other insurgents, notably Álvaro [Obregón](#) and Francisco [Villa](#);
 19. Pancho Villa- , was a [Mexican Revolutionary general](#). At the age of 16 he shot another young man, the son of a big landowner, who had tried to rape Pancho's younger sister Martina. After this, being pursued for murder, he escaped. During the following years, first living as an outlaw, then working his way up to a position as a division's commander, not many details are known. As commander of the [División del Norte](#) (Division of the North), he was the veritable [caudillo](#) of the Northern [Mexican](#) state of [Chihuahua](#); which, due to its size, mineral wealth, and proximity to the United States of America, gave him great popularity. Villa was also provisional [Governor of Chihuahua](#) in 1913 and 1914.
 20. John J. Pershing- ([September 13, 1860](#) – [July 15, 1948](#)) was an officer in the [United States Army](#). He is the only person to be promoted in his own lifetime to the highest rank ever held in the [United States Army](#)— [General of the Armies](#), with the exception of [George Washington](#), who by Congressional edict was never and will never be outranked. Pershing led the [American Expeditionary Force](#) in [World War I](#) and was regarded as a mentor by the generation of American generals who led the United States Army in Europe during World War II, including [George C. Marshall](#), [Dwight D. Eisenhower](#), [Omar N. Bradley](#), and [George S. Patton](#).
 21. Triple Alliance- Secret agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. It provided that Germany and Austria-Hungary would support Italy if it was attacked by France, that Italy would similarly assist Germany, and that Italy would remain neutral if Austria-Hungary was attacked by Russia. The alliance advanced [Otto von Bismarck](#)'s efforts to isolate France.
 22. Triple Entente- was the name given to the loose alignment of the [United Kingdom](#), the [French Third Republic](#) and the [Russian Empire](#) after the signing of the [Anglo-Russian Entente](#). The alignment of the three powers, supplemented by various agreements with [Japan](#), the [United States](#) and [Spain](#), constituted a powerful counterweight to the " [Triple Alliance](#)" of [Imperial Germany](#), [Austria-Hungary](#) and [Italy](#), the third having concluded an additional secret agreement with France effectively nullifying her alliance commitments.
 23. Franz Ferdinand- 1863–1914, archduke of Austria: heir apparent to the thrones of Austria and Hungary whose assassination precipitated the outbreak of World War I
 24. U-Boats- German submarines during [World War I](#) and [World War II](#). *U-boat* is a translation of the German *U-boot* , which is short for *Unterseeboot* , or “undersea boat.”
 25. Lusitanian- a British luxury liner sunk by a [German](#) submarine in the North Atlantic on May 7, 1915: one of the events leading to U.S. entry into World War I.
 26. Sussex- (until 1974) a county of SE England, now divided into the separate counties of East Sussex and West Sussex
 27. William Jennings Bryan- 1860-1925, American political leader, b. Salem, Ill. Although the nation consistently rejected him for the presidency, it eventually adopted many of the reforms he urged—the graduated federal income tax, popular election of senators, woman suffrage, public knowledge of newspaper ownership, prohibition, federally insured bank deposits, regulation of the stock market, pure food and drug laws, and several others.
 28. National Security league- was a [nationalistic](#), [militaristic](#), and eventually quasi-[fascist nonprofit](#), [nonpartisan](#) organization that supported the [naturalization](#) and [Americanization](#) of [immigrants](#), [Americanism](#), a strong military, universal [conscription](#), [meritocracy](#) and government [regulation](#) of

the economy to enhance national preparedness. Many of the programs advocated by the NSL—such as a unified national defense agency, an [interstate highway system](#), universal conscription, English as the official language, and a unified national budget—were highly influential. Although the organization did not survive past 1942, many of the ideas it promoted have become national policy in the [United States](#).

29. National Defense Act- provided for an expanded army during peace and wartime, fourfold expansion of the [National Guard](#), the creation of an Officers' and an Enlisted Reserve Corps, plus the creation of a [Reserve Officers' Training Corps](#) in colleges and universities. The President was also given authority, in case of war or national emergency, to mobilize the National Guard for the duration of the emergency. The act was passed amidst the "[preparedness controversy](#)", a brief frenzy of great public concern over the state of preparation of the United States armed forces, and shortly after [Pancho Villa's](#) cross-border raid on [Columbus, New Mexico](#). Its chief proponent was [James Hay](#) of [Virginia](#), the chairman of the [Committee on Military Affairs](#).
30. Zimmerman Note- was a 1917 diplomatic proposal from the [German Empire](#) to [Mexico](#) to make war against the [United States](#). The proposal was declined by Mexico, but angered Americans and led in part to a [U.S. declaration of war](#) in April. The message came as a [coded telegram](#) dispatched by the Foreign Secretary of the German Empire, [Arthur Zimmermann](#), on January 16, 1917, to the German ambassador in [Washington, D.C.](#), [Johann von Bernstorff](#), at the height of [World War I](#).
31. CPI- Measure of living costs based on changes in retail prices. Consumer [price indexes](#) are widely used to measure changes in the cost of maintaining a given [standard of living](#). The goods and services commonly purchased by the population covered are priced periodically, and their prices are combined in proportion to their relative importance. This set of prices is compared with the initial set of prices collected in the base year to determine the percentage increase or decrease.
32. George Creel- ([December 1, 1876](#)– [October 2, 1953](#)) was an [investigative journalist](#), a [politician](#), and, most famously, the head of the [United States Committee on Public Information](#), a [propaganda](#) organization created by President [Woodrow Wilson](#) during [World War I](#).
33. Randolph Bourne- (May 30, 1886 – December 22, 1918) was a [progressive](#) writer and public intellectual born in [Bloomfield, New Jersey](#), and a graduate of [Columbia University](#). Bourne is best known for his essays, especially his unfinished work "The State," discovered after his death.
34. Eugene Debs- 1855–1926, U.S. labor leader: [socialist](#) candidate for president 1900–20
35. Selective Service Act- [Selective Service Act of 1917](#), or Selective Draft Act, (40 Stat. 76) which was passed by the Congress of the United States on May 18, 1918. It was for men to go to WWI at a young age.
36. 369th U.S. Infantry- The unit was also known as *The Black Rattlers*, in addition to several other nicknames. The 369th Infantry Regiment was known for being the first African American Regiment during [WWI](#).
37. American Expeditionary Force- troops sent to Europe by the U.S. Army during World War I.
38. War Industry Board- was a [United States](#) government agency established on July 28, 1917, during [World War I](#), to coordinate the purchase of war supplies.^[1] The organization encouraged companies to use [mass-production](#) techniques to increase efficiency and urged them to eliminate waste by standardizing products. The board set production quotas and allocated raw materials. It also conducted psychological testing to help people find the right jobs.
39. Bernard Baruch- ([August 18, 1870](#)– [June 20, 1965](#)) was a Jewish-American [financier](#), stock market [speculator](#), statesman, and presidential advisor. After his success in business, he devoted his time toward advising Democratic presidents [Woodrow Wilson](#) and [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) on economic matters.
40. Food Administration- When the United States entered the War, President Wilson appointed Herbert Hoover to the post of United States Food Administrator (1917). Food had become a weapon in World War I and no country produced more food than America. Hoover succeeded in

cutting consumption of foods needed overseas and avoided rationing at home, yet kept the Allies fed.

41. Liberty Bonds- was a special type of [war bond](#) that was sold in the [United States](#) to support the allied cause in [World War I](#). It could be redeemed for the original value of the bond plus interest.
42. Radio Corporation of America- was an electronics company in existence from 1919 to 1986.
43. National War Labor Board- which was an agency composed of representatives from business and labor. Former President [William Howard Taft](#) was the chairman of the NWLB. Its purpose was to arbitrate disputes between workers and employers. Capitalizing on labor shortages during America's entrance into [World War I](#),
44. Immigration Act of 1917- which was an agency composed of representatives from business and labor. Former President [William Howard Taft](#) was the chairman of the NWLB. Its purpose was to arbitrate disputes between workers and employers. Capitalizing on labor shortages during America's entrance into [World War I](#),
45. National Women's Party- was a [women's](#) organization founded by Alice Paul in 1915 that fought for [women's rights](#) during the early 20th century in the [United States](#), particularly for the right to vote on the same terms as [men](#). In contrast to other organizations, such as the [National American Woman Suffrage Association](#), which focused on lobbying individual states (and from which the NWP split), the NWP put its priority on the passage of a [constitutional amendment](#) ensuring [women's suffrage](#).
46. Carrie Chapman Catt- 1859-1947, American suffragist and peace advocate, b. Carrie Lane, Ripon, Wis., grad. Iowa State College (now Iowa State Univ.), 1880. She was superintendent of schools (1883-84) in Mason City, Iowa. In 1885 she married Lee Chapman, a journalist (d. 1886), and in 1890, George Catt, an engineer (d. 1905). From 1890 to 1900 an organizer for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, she became its president in 1900. She led the campaign to win suffrage through an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. After the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment (1920), she organized the [League of Women Voters](#) for the political education of women.
47. Alice Paul- 1885-1977, American feminist, b. Moorestown, N.J. She helped found the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage (1913), which became the National Woman's party (1917). After the passage of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, she worked for passage of an equal rights amendment.
48. Nineteenth Amendment- to the [United States Constitution](#) prohibits each of the [states](#) and the [federal government](#) from denying any citizen the right to vote because of that citizen's [sex](#).
49. Eighteenth Amendment- along with the [Volstead Act](#) (which defined "intoxicating liquors" excluding those used for religious purposes and sales throughout the U.S.), established [Prohibition in the United States](#). Its ratification was certified on January 29, 1919. It is notable as the only amendment to the United States Constitution that has been repealed
50. Raymond Fosdick- President of the Rockefeller Foundation. wrote *European Police Systems* (1915, nonfiction) and *Toward Liquor Control* (1933, nonfiction)
51. Maternity and Infancy Act- signed by President Warren G. Harding on November 23, 1921, was the first federal social welfare program created explicitly for women and children. It was a bridge between pre-World War I Progressive reform, especially that which organized women's groups championed, and postwar welfare ideas, as expressed by the "welfare capitalism" of the 1920s, and in later social programs, such as the New Deal. It was also the first major political dividend of the recent success of the woman suffrage movement. Women's organizations protected it as long as they could.
52. Russian Revolution- A revolution in [Russia](#) in 1917-1918, also called the [October Revolution](#), that overthrew the [czar](#) and brought the [Bolsheviks](#), a [Communist party](#) led by [Lenin](#), to power. The revolution was encouraged by Russian setbacks in [World War I](#).
53. Espionage and Sedition Acts- a [United States federal law](#) passed on June 15, 1917, shortly after the U.S. entry into [World War I](#). It prohibited any attempt to interfere with [military operations](#), to

support America's enemies during wartime, to promote insubordination in the military, or to interfere with military recruitment. an Act of the [United States Congress](#) signed into law by President [Woodrow Wilson](#) on May 16, 1918.^[1] It forbade the use of "disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language" about the United States government, its flag, or its armed forces or that caused others to view the American government or its institutions with contempt. The act also allowed the [Postmaster General](#) to refuse to deliver mail that met those same standards for punishable speech or opinion. It applied only to times "when the United States is in war."^[2] It was repealed on December 13, 1920.

54. Schenck v. U.S.- The Court's unanimous (9-0) decision was written by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. In it, the Court upheld Schenck's conviction, declaring the Espionage Act a reasonable and acceptable limitation on speech in time of war.
55. Debs v. U.S.- was a [United States Supreme Court](#) decision that upheld the [Espionage Act of 1917](#). [Eugene V. Debs](#) (1855 – 1926) was an [American](#) labor and political leader and five-time [Socialist Party of America](#) candidate for the American Presidency. On June 16, 1918 Debs made an anti-war speech in Canton, Ohio, protesting US involvement in World War I, and he was subsequently arrested under the [Sedition Act of 1918](#). He was convicted and sentenced to serve ten years in prison and disenfranchised for life.
56. Abrams v. U.S.- was a decision of the [United States Supreme Court](#) involving the 1918 Amendment to the [Espionage Act of 1917](#), which made it a criminal offense to criticize the [U.S. federal government](#). The Court ruled 7-2 that the Act did not violate [civil rights](#) under the [First Amendment](#), with Justices [Oliver Wendell Holmes](#) and [Louis Brandeis](#) dissenting. The case was overturned during the [Vietnam War](#) era in [Brandenburg v. Ohio](#).
57. Great Migration- was the movement of approximately seven million [African-Americans](#) out of the [Southern United States](#) to the [North](#), [Midwest](#) and [West](#) from 1916 to 1930. Precise estimates of the number of migrants depend on the time frame. African Americans migrated to escape [racism](#), seek [employment](#) opportunities in industrial cities, and to get better [education](#) for their children, all of which were widely perceived as leading to a better life.
58. James Weldon Johnson- 1871-1938, American author, b. Jacksonville, Fla., educated at Atlanta Univ. (B.A., 1894) and at Columbia. Johnson was the first African American to be admitted to the Florida bar and later was American consul (1906-12), first in Venezuela and then in Nicaragua. In 1930 he became a professor at Fisk Univ., and in 1934 a visiting professor at New York Univ. He helped found and was secretary (1916-30) of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His novel *Autobiography of an Ex-Coloured Man* (1912), published anonymously, caused a great stir and was republished under his name in 1927.
59. NAACP- Oldest and largest U.S. civil rights organization. It was founded in 1909 to secure political, educational, social, and economic equality for African Americans; [W.E.B. Du Bois](#) and [Ida B. Wells](#) were among its 60 founders. Headquartered in Baltimore, Md., the NAACP has undertaken litigation, political activity, and public education programs
60. Elbert Gary- U.S. financier and lawyer.
61. Big Four- are the four largest international [accountancy](#) and [professional services](#) firms, which handle the vast majority of [audits](#) for [publicly traded companies](#) as well as many [private companies](#).
62. Fourteen Points- formulation of a peace program, presented at the end of World War I by U.S. President Woodrow [Wilson](#) in an address before both houses of Congress on Jan. 8, 1918. The message, though intensely idealistic in tone and primarily a peace program, had certain very practical uses as an instrument for propaganda. It was intended to reach the people and the liberal leaders of the Central Powers as a seductive appeal for peace, in which purpose it was successful. It was intended also to make it plain to the Allies that the United States would not be a party to a selfish peace, and it was planned to appeal for the support of the liberal elements in Allied countries in achieving an unselfish settlement.

63. Treaty of Versailles- The treaty that officially ended [World War I](#), signed at the Palace of [Versailles](#) in [France](#). The leading figures at the treaty negotiations were [Premier Georges Clemenceau](#) of France, [Prime Minister David Lloyd George](#) of [Britain](#), and President Woodrow [Wilson](#) of the United States. The treaty was far more punitive toward [Germany](#) than Wilson's [Fourteen Points](#); it required Germany to give up land and much of its army and navy and to pay extensive reparations for damages to civilians in the war. The treaty also created the [League of Nations](#).
64. Henry Cabot Lodge- 1850–1924, U.S. public servant and author: senator 1893–1924
65. Irreconcilables- one that is irreconcilable; *especially* : a member of a group (as a political party) opposing compromise or collaboration
66. Charlie Chaplin- 1889-1977, English film actor, director, producer, writer, and composer, b. London. Chaplin began on the music-hall stage and then joined a pantomime troupe. While on tour in the United States, he was recruited by Mack [Sennett](#). Chaplin merged physical grace, disrespect for authority, and sentimentality into a highly individual character he created for the Keystone Company. In appearance, his Little Tramp wore a gentlemen's derby, cane, and neatly kept moustache with baggy trousers and oversized shoes.
67. Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company- by [George Huntington Hartford](#) and [George Gilman](#) in [New York City](#). It was renamed "The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company" in 1870, and George and [John A. Hartford](#), founder Hartford's sons, joined the company in the 1880s. The company originally focused on the [tea](#) business, selling tea by mailorder from a storefront in Lower Manhattan. They were successful in capturing a large part of the market in the northeastern cities in the U.S. They purchased tea directly from Chinese tea plantations. Their low costs enabled them to undercut most of the market and grow. By 1876 they had 67 stores
68. William Green- 1872-1952, American labor leader, president of the American Federation of Labor (1924-1952), b. Coshocton, Ohio. He rose through the ranks of the United Mine Workers of America, of which organization he was (1912-24) secretary-treasurer. With backing from John L. Lewis, Green was elected president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL) to succeed Samuel Gompers. He led the organization of skilled labor into craft unions and gradually built up AFL membership. After eight of the largest unions split away (1935) under the leadership of John L. Lewis and formed the Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) to organize workers in industrial unions, Green led the AFL in the subsequent struggle with the CIO. He set forth his philosophy in *Labor and Democracy* (1939).
69. Robert and Helen Lynd- She was an American [sociologist](#) and social philosopher, and was the author of *Shame and the Search for Identity* and co-author of *Middletown: A Study in Contemporary American Culture* with husband [Robert Staughton Lynd](#). The model of shame that Lynd advocated in the book is loosely [Marxian](#), insisting upon "the importance of historical context and of transcultural analysis within single social formations" (particularly Western). Her theory of shame finally hinges upon the clashing of different social or moral 'values' in specific locations at specific moments, highlighting the trauma experienced by members of communities marginal to dominant culture: those most likely to feel shame are those made to feel 'inappropriate' by dominant cultural norms" . was an [American sociologist](#) born in [New Albany, Indiana](#). He was a professor of sociology at [Columbia University, New York City](#). Robert and [Helen Lynd](#) are best known for writing the groundbreaking "[Middletown](#)" studies of [Muncie, Indiana](#) - *Middletown: A Study in Contemporary American Culture* (1929) and *Middletown in Transition* (1937)^[1], which are classics of American [sociology](#). Muncie was the first community to be systematically examined by sociologists in the United States.
70. Henry Ford- An American industrial leader of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Ford perfected the [assembly line](#) technique of [mass production](#), by which the Model T automobile and its successors were made available "for the multitude."
71. General Motors- is a [multinational automobile manufacturer](#) founded in 1908 and headquartered in the [United States](#). GM is the world's second largest [automaker](#) as measured by global industry

sales. As of 2008, General Motors employs about 266,000 people around the world. It manufactures its cars and trucks in 35 different countries

72. Empire State Building- Steel-framed 102-story building designed by Shreve, Lamb & Harmon Associates and completed in New York City in 1931. At a height of 1,250 ft (381 m), it surpassed the [Chrysler Building](#) to become the highest structure in the world (until 1954). It is notable for its use of the [setback](#).
73. Ida Watkins-
74. Hickman Price-
75. McNary-Haugen Bill- was a proposed bill in the 1920s to limit agricultural sales within the United States, and either store them or [export](#) them. It was co-authored by [Charles L. McNary](#) (R-Oregon) and [Gilbert N. Haugen](#) (R-Iowa). Despite attempts in 1924, 1926, 1927, and 1928 to pass the bill — it was vetoed by President [Calvin Coolidge](#), and never approved. It was supported by then-Secretary of Agriculture [Henry C. Wallace](#). According to the bill, a federal agency would be created to support and protect domestic farm prices by attempting to maintain price levels that existed before the [First World War](#). By purchasing surpluses and selling them overseas, the federal government would take losses that would be paid for through fees against farm producers.
76. Will Hays- ([November 5, 1879](#) – [March 7, 1954](#)), was the namesake of the [Hays Code](#) for censorship of American films, chairman of the [Republican National Committee](#) (1918–1921) and [U.S. Postmaster General](#) from 1921 to 1922.
77. Adolph Zukor- ([January 7, 1873](#) – [June 10, 1976](#)) was a film [mogul](#) and founder of [Paramount Pictures](#). Zukor was also an accomplished director and producer. He retired from Paramount Pictures in [1959](#) and thereafter assumed Chairman Emeritus status, a position he held up until his death at the age of 103 in [Los Angeles](#).
78. Samuel Goldwyn- 1882-1974, American film producer, b. Warsaw, Poland. Goldwyn arrived in the United States in 1896, and with Jesse L. Lasky and Cecil B. [De Mille](#) he organized the Jesse Lasky Feature Photoplay Company, coproducing *The Squaw Man* (1913). In 1916 he formed the Goldwyn Pictures Corp., which later merged with Metro Pictures and the company organized by Louis B. [Mayer](#) to become Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.
79. William Fox- (11 February 1800 – 17 September 1877), was the inventor of the negative / positive photographic process, the precursor to most photographic processes of the 19th and 20th centuries. He was also a noted photographer who made major contributions to the development of photography as an artistic medium. His work in the 1850s on photo-mechanical reproduction led to the creation of the photoglyphic engraving process, the precursor to photogravure. Talbot is also remembered as the holder of a [patent](#) which, some say, affected the early development of commercial photography in Britain. Additionally, he made some important [early photographs](#) of [Oxford](#), [Paris](#), and [York](#)
80. The Jazz Singer- is a 1927 American musical film. The first [feature-length](#) motion picture with [synchronized dialogue](#) sequences, its release heralded the commercial ascendance of the "talkies" and the decline of the [silent film](#) era. Produced by [Warner Bros.](#) with its [Vitaphone sound-on-disc](#) system, the movie stars [Al Jolson](#), who performs six songs. Directed by [Alan Crosland](#), it is based on a play by [Samson Raphaelson](#).
81. Roscoe Arbuckle- ([March 24 1887](#) – [June 29 1933](#)) was an [American silent film comedian](#), director, and screenwriter. Arbuckle is noted as one of the most popular actors of his era, but he is best remembered for a heavily publicized criminal prosecution that ended his career. Although he was acquitted by a jury with a written apology, the trial's scandal ruined the actor, who would not appear on screen again for another 10 years.
82. KDKA- [KDKA \(AM\)](#), a radio station (1020 AM) licensed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States or [KDKA-TV](#), a television station (channel 2 analog/25 digital) licensed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, United States
83. National Broadcasting System- Formed in 1926 by the [Radio Corporation of America](#) (RCA), NBC was the first major broadcast network in the United States. In 1986, control of NBC passed

to [General Electric](#) (GE), with GE's \$6.4 billion purchase of RCA. GE had previously owned RCA and NBC until 1930, when it had been forced to sell the company as a result of antitrust charges. After the acquisition, the chief executive of NBC was [Bob Wright](#), until he retired, giving his job to [Jeff Zucker](#).

84. Columbia Broadcasting System- is a major US [television network](#), which started as a [radio network](#). The name is derived from the initials of the network's former name, **Columbia Broadcasting System**. The network is sometimes referred to as the "Eye Network" in reference to the shape of the company's logo. It has also been called the "Tiffany Network", which alludes to the perceived high quality of CBS programming during the tenure of its founder [William S. Paley](#) (1901–90).^[1] It can also refer to some of CBS's first demonstrations of [color television](#), which were held in a former [Tiffany & Co.](#) building in New York City in 1950,^[2] thus earning it the name "Color broadcasting system" back when such a feat was innovative.
85. George Herman Ruth- (February 6, 1895 – August 16, 1948), also popularly known as "**Babe**", "**The Bambino**", and "**The Sultan of Swat**", was an [American Major League baseball](#) player from to . Named the greatest baseball player in history in various surveys and rankings, his [home run](#) hitting prowess and charismatic personality made him a larger than life figure in the "[Roaring Twenties](#)". He was the first player to hit 60 home runs in one season (1927), a record which stood for until broken by [Roger Maris](#) in 1961.
86. William K. Wrigley- (September 30, 1861–January 26, 1932) was a [U.S. chewing gum](#) industrialist. He was founder and [eponym](#) of the [Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company](#) in 1891. He was born in [Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#). Wrigley played an instrumental role in the history of [Catalina Island](#), off the shore of [Los Angeles, California](#). He bought controlling interest in the Santa Catalina Island Company in 1919 and with the company he received the island for free. Wrigley improved the island with public utilities, new steamships, a hotel, the Casino building, and extensive plantings of trees, shrubs and flowers. He also sought to create an enterprise which would help employ local residents.
87. Negro National League- either one or both of these two leagues of major league baseball in the USA in the first half of the twentieth century: [Negro National League \(1920-1931\)](#) [Negro National League \(1933-1948\)](#)
88. Satchel Paige- 1906-82, American baseball player, b. Mobile, Ala. He began pitching in 1924, joined his first professional team two years later, and became a star in the Negro leagues during the 1930s. Celebrated for his extraordinary pitching ability and also known for his witty aphorisms, Paige became legendary while barnstorming in the segregated American baseball leagues to which African-American players were restricted prior to the integration of the major leagues beginning in 1947.
89. Red Grange- 1903-91, American football player, b. Forksville, Pa. Grange was All-America halfback at the Univ. of Illinois (1923-25). After a spectacular college career in which he scored 31 touchdowns and gained 3,367 yards running, he undertook a national barnstorming tour in 1925 that helped focus public attention on the professional game. He played with the New York Yankees (1926-27) and the Chicago Bears (1925, 1928-35) and scored 1,058 career points. He appeared in several films, and after his retirement became a radio and television sportscaster.
90. Jack Dempsey- 1895-1983, American boxer, b. Manassa, Colo. Dempsey, called the "Manassa Mauler," emerged from fights on saloon floors near mining camps to become (1919) the world's heavyweight champion and one of the major sports figures of the 1920s. He sealed his slugging reputation in his first title fight by knocking down the gigantic champion, Jess Willard, seven times in the first three minutes. Dempsey held the crown until losing to Gene [Tunney](#) in 1926. In a rematch Dempsey knocked Tunney down in the seventh round, but failed to immediately return to his corner, thus allowing Tunney the benefit of a legendary 14-second "long count."
91. FDR- **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** ([January 30, 1882](#) [April 12, 1945](#)), often referred to by his initials **FDR** , was the thirty-second [President of the United States](#). Elected to four terms in office, he served from 1933 to 1945 and is the only U.S. president to have served more than two terms.

He was a central figure of the 20th century during a time of worldwide economic crisis and [world war](#). During the [Great Depression](#) of the 1930s, Roosevelt created the [New Deal](#) to provide relief for the [unemployed](#), recovery of the [economy](#), and reform of the economic and banking systems.

92. Eleanor Roosevelt- 1884-1962, American humanitarian, b. New York City. The daughter of Elliott Roosevelt and niece of Theodore [Roosevelt](#), she was an active worker in social causes before she married (1905) Franklin Delano [Roosevelt](#), a distant cousin. She retained these interests after marriage and while rearing her five children. When Franklin Roosevelt was stricken (1921) with poliomyelitis, she took a more active interest in public issues in order to restore his links with the world of politics. As wife of the governor of New York and then as wife of the U.S. president, she played a leading part in women's organizations and was active in encouraging youth movements, in promoting consumer welfare, in working for the civil rights of minorities, and in combating poor housing and unemployment.
93. Temporary Emergency Relief Administration- was the name given by the Roosevelt Administration to a program similar to unemployment-relief efforts of the [Reconstruction Finance Corporation](#) (RFC) set up by [Herbert Hoover](#) and the U.S. Congress in 1932. It was established as a result of the [Federal Emergency Relief Act](#) (ch. 30, , enacted [1933-05-12](#)).
94. Brain Trust- the group of close advisers to Franklin Delano Roosevelt when he was governor of New York state and during his first years as President. The name was applied to them because the members of the group were drawn from academic life. This informal advisory group on the New Deal included Columbia Univ. professors Raymond [Moley](#), Adolf A. [Berle](#), Jr., and Rexford G. [Tugwell](#) and expanded to include many more academicians. It soon disintegrated, but the term has remained in common usage for similar groups.
95. Fireside Chat- were a series of thirty evening [radio](#) speeches given by [United States](#) President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) between 1933 and 1944.
96. Emergency Banking Act- was an act of the [United States Congress](#) spearheaded by President [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) during the [Great Depression](#). It was passed on [March 9, 1933](#). The act allowed a plan that would close down insolvent banks and reorganize and reopen those banks strong enough to survive.
97. Hundred Days- name given to the period after the return of the deposed French emperor, [Napoleon I](#), from Elba. The Hundred Days are counted from Mar. 20, 1815, when Napoleon arrived in Paris, to June 28, 1815, when Louis XVIII was restored for the second time as king, following Napoleon's disastrous [Waterloo campaign](#).
98. CCC- (1933–42) U.S. unemployment program. One of the earliest [New Deal](#) programs, it was established to relieve unemployment during the [Great Depression](#) by providing national conservation work primarily for young unmarried men. Recruits lived in semimilitary work camps and received \$30 a month as well as food and medical care. Projects included planting trees, building flood barriers, fighting forest fires, and maintaining forest roads and trails. It employed a total of 3 million men during its existence.
99. FERA- -a program in the USA similar to unemployment-relief efforts of the [Reconstruction Finance Corporation](#) (RFC)
100. Harry Hopkins- ([August 17 1890](#) – [January 29 1946](#)) was one of [Franklin Delano Roosevelt's](#) closest advisers. He was one of the architects of the [New Deal](#), especially the relief programs of the [Works Progress Administration](#) (WPA), which he directed and built into the largest employer in the country. In [World War II](#) he was Roosevelt's chief diplomatic advisor and troubleshooter and was a key policy maker in the \$50 billion [Lend Lease](#) program that sent aid to the allies.
101. AAA- [New Deal](#) program to restore U.S. agricultural prosperity during the [Great Depression](#). Established by an act of Congress in 1933, the AAA sought to curtail farm production of certain staples, in order to raise prices. It also established the Commodity Credit Corp., to make loans to farmers and to purchase and store crops in order to maintain farm prices. The program had limited success before it was declared unconstitutional in 1936.

102. TVA- U.S. government agency established in 1933 to control floods, improve navigation, and generate electrical power along the [Tennessee River](#) and its tributaries. The TVA is a public corporation governed by a board of directors. It has jurisdiction over the entire basin of the river, which covers parts of seven states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Created by Congress as one of the major public-works projects of the [New Deal](#), the TVA built a system of dams to control the region's chronic flooding, deepened the channel to improve navigation, and encouraged the development of port facilities along the river. The projects greatly increased traffic on the river and provided cheap electricity, spurring the industrial development of what had been a chronically depressed regional economy.
103. NIRA- officially known as the Act of [June 16, 1933](#), Ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195, formerly codified at 15 U.S.C. sec. 703, was part of President [Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal](#). It authorized the President to regulate banks, and stimulate the United States economy to recover from the [Great Depression](#). To do this it established the [National Recovery Administration](#).
104. NRA- Governing organization for the sport of shooting with rifles and pistols. It was founded in Britain in 1860. The U.S. organization, formed in 1871, has a membership of some four million. Both the British and the U.S. groups sponsor regional and national shooting competitions and offer gun safety programs. The U.S. NRA, one of the most powerful political lobbies in the country, has vigorously opposed many legislative proposals for the control of firearms.
105. PWA- a [New Deal](#) government agency headed by [Harold Ickes](#), was created by the [National Industrial Recovery Act](#) in June 1933 during the [Great Depression](#). It allowed 3.3 billion dollars to be spent on the construction of [public works](#) to provide employment, stabilize purchasing power, improve public welfare, and contribute to a revival of American industry. When President [Franklin Roosevelt](#) moved industry toward war production and abandoned his opposition to deficit spending, the PWA became irrelevant and was abolished in June 1941.
106. Al Smith- ([December 30, 1873](#) - [October 4, 1944](#)) was elected [Governor of New York](#) four times, and was the [Democratic U.S. presidential candidate in 1928](#). He was the first [Roman Catholic](#) and [Irish-American](#) to run for President as a major party nominee. He lost the election to [Herbert Hoover](#). He then became president of the Empire State, Inc. and was instrumental in getting the [Empire State Building](#) built during the [Great Depression](#).
107. Francis Townsend- was an [American physician](#) who was best known for his revolving old-age [pension](#) proposal during the [Great Depression](#). Known as the "Townsend Plan," this proposal influenced the establishment of the [Roosevelt administration's Social Security](#) system.
108. Huey Long- ([August 30, 1893](#) [September 10, 1935](#)), nicknamed **The Kingfish** , was an [American politician](#) from the [U.S. state](#) of [Louisiana](#). A [Democrat](#), he was noted for his [radical populist](#) policies. He served as [Governor of Louisiana](#) from 1928 to 1932 and as a [U.S. senator](#) from 1932 to 1935. Though a backer of [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#) in the [1932 presidential election](#), Long split with Roosevelt in June 1933 and allegedly planned to mount his own presidential bid.
109. Father Coughlin- ([October 25, 1891](#) – [October 27, 1979](#)) was a [Canadian-born Roman Catholic](#) priest at [Royal Oak, Michigan's National Shrine of the Little Flower](#) Church. He was one of the first political leaders to use [radio](#) to reach a mass audience, as more than forty million tuned to his weekly broadcasts during the 1930s. This radio program included [antisemitic](#) commentary, as well as rationalizations of some of the policies of [Adolf Hitler](#) and [Benito Mussolini](#).
110. American Liberty League- was a [U.S.](#) organization formed in 1934 by conservative [Democrats](#) such as [Al Smith](#) (the 1928 Democratic presidential nominee), [Jouett Shouse](#) (former high party official and U.S. Representative), [John W. Davis](#) (the 1924 Democratic presidential nominee), and [John Jacob Raskob](#) (former Democratic National Chairman and the foremost opponent of [prohibition](#)) The League stated that it would work to "defend and uphold the Constitution" and to "foster the right to work, earn, save and acquire property." The League spent between \$500,000 and \$1.5 million in promotional campaigns;

111. Emergency Relief Appropriation Act- The Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 was passed in April during the " Second Hundred Days" as a part of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal. It was a "large-scale public works program for the jobless" which included the Works Progress Administration. It allocated \$5 billion for this purpose. The bill included funds for the Federal Arts Project, the Federal Writer Project, and the Federal Theater Project.
112. WPA- U.S. work program for the unemployed. Created in 1935 under the New Deal, it aimed to stimulate the economy during the Great Depression and preserve the skills and self-respect of unemployed persons by providing them useful work. During its existence, it employed 8.5 million people in the construction of 650,000 mi (1,046,000 km) of roads, 125,000 public buildings, 75,000 bridges, 8,000 parks, and 800 airports. The WPA also administered the WPA Federal Art Project, the Theater Project, and the Writers' Project, which provided jobs for unemployed artists, actors, and writers. In 1943, with the virtual elimination of unemployment by the wartime economy, the WPA was terminated.
113. Social Security Act- a law passed in 1935 providing old-age retirement insurance, a federal-state program of unemployment compensation, and federal grants for state welfare programs.
114. National Labor Relations Act- an act of Congress (1935) that forbade any interference by employers with the formation and operation of labor unions.
115. John Maynard Keynes- was a British economist whose ideas, called Keynesian economics, had a major impact on modern economic and political theory as well as on many governments' fiscal policies. He advocated interventionist government policy, by which the government would use fiscal and monetary measures to mitigate the adverse effects of economic recessions, depressions and booms. He is one of the fathers of modern theoretical macroeconomics.
116. Rexford Tugwell- was an [agricultural economist](#) who became part of [Franklin D. Roosevelt's](#) first "[Brain Trust](#)," a group of Columbia academics who helped develop policy recommendations leading up to Roosevelt's 1932 election as [President](#). Tugwell subsequently served in FDR's administration for four years and was one of the chief intellectual contributors to his [New Deal](#)
117. John L. Lewis- (February 12, 1880 – June 11, 1969) was an American leader of organized labor who served as president of the United Mine Workers of America from 1920 to 1960. He was a major player in the history of coal mining. He was the driving force behind the founding of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which established the United Steel Workers of America and helped organize millions of other industrial workers in the 1930s.
118. Sidney Hillman- 1887-1946, American labor leader, b. Lithuania. He emigrated to the United States in 1907. Beginning as a garment worker, he became a union leader after his key participation in a successful clothing workers' strike (1910) in Chicago. In 1914 he began his long tenure as president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. He promoted union-management cooperation and started many novel union practices, such as cooperative housing and banking.
119. CIO- was founded in 1935 as the Committee for Industrial Organization by a splinter group of AFL unions whose leaders believed in organizing skilled and unskilled workers across entire industries; at its first convention in 1938, it adopted its current name and elected John L. Lewis president. For two decades the AFL and CIO were bitter rivals for the leadership of the U.S. labour movement, but they formed an alliance in the increasingly conservative, antilabour climate of the postwar era, and in 1955 they merged under the leadership of George Meany.
120. Francis Perkins- born **Fannie Coralie Perkins**, was the [U.S. Secretary of Labor](#) from 1933 to 1945, and the [first woman](#) appointed to the [U.S. Cabinet](#). As a loyal supporter of her friend, [Franklin D. Roosevelt](#), she helped pull the [labor movement](#) into the [New Deal coalition](#). She and Interior Secretary [Harold Ickes](#) were the only original members of the Roosevelt cabinet who remained in offices for his entire presidency.
121. Memorial Day Massacre- police shot and killed ten demonstrators in Chicago, on May 30, 1937. The incident took place during the "Little Steel Strike" in the United States. The incident arose after U.S. Steel signed a union contract, but smaller steel manufacturers (called 'Little Steel'), including Republic Steel, refused to do so. In protest, the Steel Workers Organizing

Committee (SWOC) of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) called a strike. On Memorial Day, hundreds of sympathizers gathered at Sam's Place, headquarters of SWOC. As the crowd marched across the prairie towards the Republic Steel mill, a line of Chicago policeman blocked their path. When the foremost protestors argued their right to continue, police fired on the crowd. As the crowd fled, police bullets killed ten people.

Election of 1936- The **United States presidential election of 1936** was the most lopsided presidential election in the history of the [United States](#) in terms of electoral votes. In terms of the popular vote, it was the third biggest victory since [the election of 1820](#), which was not seriously contested. Although some political pundits predicted a close race, Roosevelt went on to win the greatest electoral landslide since the beginning of the current two-party system in the 1850s, carrying all but 8 electoral votes. Roosevelt carried every state except Maine and Vermont. By winning 523 electoral votes, Roosevelt received 98.49% of the electoral vote, the highest percentage since 1820.

Roosevelt also won the largest number of electoral votes ever recorded at that time,

122. New Deal- in U.S. history, term for the domestic reform program of the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt; it was first used by Roosevelt in his speech accepting the Democratic party nomination for President in 1932. The New Deal is generally considered to have consisted of two phases. The first phase (1933-34) attempted to provide recovery and relief from the Great Depression through programs of agricultural and business regulation, inflation, price stabilization, and public works. The second phase of the New Deal (1935-41), while continuing with relief and recovery measures, provided for social and economic legislation to benefit the mass of working people.

123. Dust Bowl- the name given to areas of the U.S. prairie states that suffered ecological devastation in the 1930s and then to a lesser extent in the mid-1950s. The problem began during World War I, when the high price of wheat and the needs of Allied troops encouraged farmers to grow more wheat by plowing and seeding areas in prairie states, such as Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, which were formerly used only for grazing. After years of adequate yields, livestock were returned to graze the areas, and their hooves pulverized the unprotected soil. In 1934 strong winds blew the soil into huge clouds called "dusters" or "black blizzards," and in the succeeding years, from December to May, the dust storms recurred. Crops and pasture lands were ruined by the harsh storms, which also proved a severe health hazard.

124. Drought Relief Service- In 1935, the federal government formed a Drought Relief Service (DRS) to coordinate relief activities. The DRS bought cattle in counties which were designated emergency areas, for \$14 to \$20 a head. Animals unfit for human consumption – more than 50 percent at the beginning of the program – were destroyed. The remaining cattle were given to the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation (FSRC) to be used in food distribution to families nationwide. Although it was difficult for farmers to give up their herds, the cattle slaughter program helped many of them avoid bankruptcy. "The government cattle buying program was a God-send to many farmers, as they could not afford to keep their cattle, and the government paid a better price than they could obtain in local markets.

125. Soil Conservation Service- is an agency of the United States Department of Agriculture that provides technical assistance to private land owners and managers Its name was changed in 1994 during the Presidency of Bill Clinton to reflect its broader mission. It is a relatively small agency, currently comprising about 12,000 employees. Its mission is to improve, protect, and conserve natural resources on private lands through a cooperative partnership with local and state agencies.

126. Bureau of Reclamation- is an agency under the U.S. Department of the Interior and oversees water resource management, specifically as it applies to the oversight, operation, or both, of numerous water diversion, delivery, and storage, and hydroelectric power generation projects it built throughout the western United States.

127. Boulder Dam- Hoover Dam. Highest concrete arch dam in the U.S., built on the Colorado River at the Arizona-Nevada border. It impounds Lake Mead. The dam, completed in 1936, is used for

flood and silt control, electric power, irrigation, and domestic and industrial water supplies. It is 726 ft (221 m) high and 1,244 ft (379 m) long (along the crest), has a power capacity of 1,345 megawatts, and a volume of 4.4 million cu yd (3.36 million cu m).

128. John Collier- 1884-1968, American social worker, anthropologist, and author, educated at Columbia and the Collège de France. After holding several positions in community organization and social work training, he became active in Native American affairs in 1922. Collier was editor of the magazine *American Indian Life* from 1926 until 1933, when he was appointed commissioner of Indian Affairs, a position he held for 12 years. In addition to works in verse, he wrote *Indians of the Americas* (1947) and *On the Gleaming Way* (1962, orig. pub. 1949 as *Patterns and Ceremonials of the Indians of the Southwest*).
129. Lewis Hine- 1874-1940, American photographer, b. Oshkosh, Wis. Hine dedicated much of his photographic career, which began shortly after he bought his first camera in 1903, to exposing in sharp, painful images the social evils of the industrial revolution in the United States. He photographed the poverty of newly arrived immigrants and the street and factory life of working children. Many of these were published in such early collections as *Charities and the Commons* (1908) and *Day Laborers before Their Time* (1909). Hine's visual emphasis on their plight helped to bring about the passage of child-protection legislation in 1916.
130. Federal Writers Project- was a United States federal government project to fund written work and support writers during the Great Depression. It was part of the Works Projects Administration, a New Deal program. It was one of a group of New Deal arts programs known collectively as Federal One.
131. Hallie Flanagan- (27 August, 1889— 23 July, 1969) was an American theatrical producer and director, playwright, author and director of the Federal Theatre Project, a part of the Works Progress Administration (WPA)
132. Roy Stryker- (November 5, 1893 - September 27, 1975) was an American economist, government official, and photographer. He is most famous for heading the Information Division of the Farm Security Administration or FSA during the Depression and launching the documentary photography movement of the FSA.
133. John Steinbeck- 1902-68, American writer, b. Salinas, Calif., studied at Stanford. He is probably best remembered for his strong sociological novel *The Grapes of Wrath*, considered one of the great American novels of the 20th cent. Steinbeck's early novels— *Cup of Gold* (1929), *The Pastures of Heaven* (1932), and *To a God Unknown* (1933)—attracted little critical attention, but *Tortilla Flat* (1935), an affectionate yet realistic novel about the lovable, exotic, Spanish-speaking poor of Monterey, was enthusiastically received.
134. Margaret Mitchell- 1900-1949, American novelist, b. Atlanta, Ga. Her one novel, *Gone with the Wind* (1936; Pulitzer Prize), a romantic, panoramic portrait of the Civil War and Reconstruction periods in Georgia, is one of the most popular novels in the history of American publishing. The film adaptation (1939) has also been extraordinarily successful.
135. Sherwood Anderson- 1876-1941, American novelist and short-story writer, b. Camden, Ohio. After serving briefly in the Spanish-American War, he became a successful advertising man and later a manager of a paint factory in Elyria, Ohio. Dissatisfied with his life, however, Anderson abandoned both his job and his family and went to Chicago to become a writer. His first novel, *Windy McPherson's Son* (1916), concerning a boy's life in Iowa, was followed by *Marching Men* (1917), a chronicle about the plight of the working man in an industrial society. In his best-known work, *Winesburg, Ohio* (1919), a closely integrated collection of stories, he explores the loneliness and frustration of small-town lives
136. American Communist Party- is a Marxist-Leninist political party in the United States For approximately the first half of the 20th century it was the largest and most widely influential communist party in the country, and played a prominent role in the U.S. labor movement from the 1920s through the 1940s, founding most of the country's major industrial unions (which would

later implement the Smith Act) and pursuing intense anti-racist activity in workplaces and city communities throughout this first part of its existence.

137. Walt Disney- 1901-66, American movie producer and pioneer in animated cartoons, b. Chicago. He grew up in Missouri, in the small town of Marceline and in Kansas City. He moved to Chicago in 1917, where he studied at the Academy of Fine Arts and began (1920) his career as a cartoonist making animated film advertisements. In 1928 Disney created the character Mickey Mouse in the silent film *Plane Crazy*. That same year Mickey also appeared in *Steamboat Willie*, a short that initiated the concept of making a separate cartoon for each animated movement. Instantly famous, the film was also Disney's first attempt to use sound (his own voice for Mickey), and it was followed by many other shorts starring Mickey and his animal sidekicks.
138. Frank Capra- 1897-1991, American film director, b. Bisacquino, Sicily. One of the preeminent Hollywood directors of the 1930s and 40s, he produced idealistic populist movies that, sometimes amusingly and sometimes sentimentally but nearly always optimistically, celebrate the virtues of the common American. His family emigrated to the United States in 1903 and settled in Los Angeles. Starting in the movies in the early 1920s, he became a feature film director with Harry Langdon comedies, achieved commercial success with *Platinum Blonde* (1931), and won his first Academy Award with the "screwball" romantic comedy *It Happened One Night* (1934).
139. Benny Goodman- 1909-86, American clarinetist, composer, and band leader, b. Chicago. Goodman studied clarinet at Hull House. In Chicago he had the opportunity to hear (and eventually to play beside) some of the outstanding jazz musicians of the era. He played the clarinet for many years in Chicago and later in California. In 1928 he went to New York City, where in 1934 he organized his own orchestra. In 1935 he formed the Benny Goodman trio with Gene Krupa and Teddy Wilson; it became a quartet in 1936 when Lionel Hampton joined it. Performing for radio, motion pictures, and records, Goodman's orchestra became nationally famous. After 1939 he became known as the King of Swing.
140. Duke Ellington- 1899-1974, American jazz musician and composer, b. Washington, D.C. Ellington made his first professional appearance as a jazz pianist in 1916. By 1918 he had formed a band, and after appearances in nightclubs in Harlem he became one of the most famous figures in American jazz. Ellington's orchestra, playing his own and Billy Strayhorn's compositions and arrangements, achieved a fine unity of style and made many innovations in the jazz idiom.
141. Fletcher Henderson- 1898-1952, American jazz composer, arranger, and pianist, b. Cuthbert, Ga. Henderson played piano from childhood. Short of funds after coming to New York City in 1920 to study graduate chemistry, he took a job with W. C. Handy's music company. During the 1920s and 30s, Henderson led superbly dynamic jazz orchestras. He is considered the creator of "swing" and influenced many musicians, notably Benny Goodman.
142. *Schechter v. U.S.*- was a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States that invalidated regulations of the poultry industry according to the nondelegation doctrine and as an invalid use of Congress' power under the commerce clause. Notably, this was a unanimous decision that declared unconstitutional the National Industrial Recovery Act, a main component of President Roosevelt's New Deal.
143. *Butler v. U.S.*- was a case in which the Supreme Court of the United States ruled that the processing taxes instituted under the 1933 Agricultural Adjustment Act were unconstitutional. Justice Owen Josephus Roberts argued that the tax was "but a means to an unconstitutional end" that violated the Tenth Amendment.
144. Black Cabinet- was first known as the Federal Council of Negro Affairs, an informal group of African American public policy advisors to United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was supported by the first lady Eleanor Roosevelt. By mid-1935 there were 45 African Americans working in federal executive departments and New Deal agencies.