Period 7: 1890-1945

AP United States History · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
territorial ambitions /ˌterɪˈtɔːrɪəl æmˈbɪʃnz/	The US showed **territorial ambitions** in the Pacific. US
Spanish-American War /ˈspænɪʃ əˈmerɪkən wɔː/	The **Spanish-American War** gave the US the Philippines.
imperialism debate /ɪmˈpɪərɪəlɪzəm dɪˈbeɪt/	The **imperialism debate** asked whether the US should rule colonies. US
yellow journalism	**Yellow journalism** used shocking stories to sell papers.
Philippine-American War	The **Philippine-American War** followed the war with Spain.
Anti-Imperialist League	The **Anti-Imperialist League** opposed taking colonies.
Open Door	The **Open Door** policy kept trade with China open to all.
Panama Canal	The **Panama Canal** joined the Atlantic and Pacific.
Roosevelt Corollary	The **Roosevelt Corollary** said the US could step in in Latin America. US
urban, industrial /ˈɜːbən ɪnˈdʌstrɪəl/	America became an **urban, industrial** nation.
Progressives /prəˈgresɪvz/	The **Progressives** wanted to fix social problems.

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Word	Example
expertise and evidence /ˌekspəˈtiːz ænd ˈevɪdəns/	Progressives trusted **expertise and evidence** to solve problems.
politics itself /ˈpɒlətɪks ɪtˈself/	Progressives tried to reform **politics itself**.
document-based question	A **document-based question** asks you to use primary sources.
sourcing	**Sourcing** asks who wrote a document and why.
muckraker	A **muckraker** wrote about corruption.
Theodore Roosevelt	**Theodore Roosevelt** broke up big trusts.
conservation /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃn/	**Conservation** protects forests and parks.
Woodrow Wilson	**Woodrow Wilson** led the US in the First World War. US
Federal Reserve	The **Federal Reserve** controls the money supply.
Triangle Shirtwaist fire	The **Triangle Shirtwaist fire** killed 146 workers. 146
NAACP	The **NAACP** fought for Black civil rights.
First World War /fɜːst wɜːld wɔː/	The US joined the **First World War** in 1917. US 1917
Zimmermann Telegram	The **Zimmermann Telegram** asked Mexico to attack the US.
Espionage Act	The **Espionage Act** punished people who spoke against the war.
Red Scare	During the **Red Scare**, people feared communists.

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Fourteen Points	Wilson's **Fourteen Points** set out his plan for peace.
League of Nations /liːg ɒv ˈneɪʃnz/	The **League of Nations** was set up to keep peace after the war.
Great Migration /greɪt maɪˈgreɪʃn/	In the **Great Migration**, Black Americans moved north.
unilateral foreign policy /ˌjuːnɪˈlætərəl ˈfɒrən ˈpɒlɪsi/	The US followed a **unilateral foreign policy**: it acted alone. US
mass culture /mæs ˈkʌltʃə/	Radio and film created a **mass culture**.
sharp divisions /ʃɑːp dɪˈvɪʒnz/	The 1920s saw **sharp divisions** between city and country. 1920s
Immigration restriction /ˌɪmɪˈgreɪʃn rɪˈstrɪkʃn/	**Immigration restriction** cut the number of newcomers.
prohibition /prəhɪˈbɪʃn/	**Prohibition** banned alcohol.
Ku Klux Klan /kuː klʌks klæn/	The **Ku Klux Klan** attacked Black Americans.
Harlem Renaissance /ˈhɑːləm rɪˈneɪsəns/	The **Harlem Renaissance** was a flowering of Black art.
Immigration Act of 1924	The **Immigration Act of 1924** limited immigration.
Scopes trial	The **Scopes trial** was about teaching evolution.
fundamentalism	**Fundamentalism** reads the Bible literally. « »
Great Depression /greɪt dɪˈpreʃn/	The **Great Depression** left millions of people without work.

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Word	Example
Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal /ˈfræŋklɪn ˈrəʊzəvelts njuː diːl/	**Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal** fought the Depression.
relief /rɪˈliːf/	**Relief** gave food and jobs to the poor.
recovery /rɪˈkʌvəri/	A **recovery** brings rising activity after a downturn.
reform /rɪˈfɔːm/	**Reform** changed laws to stop another crash.
FDIC	The **FDIC** protects bank savings.
Social Security Act	The **Social Security Act** gave pensions to old people.
Wagner Act	The **Wagner Act** protected workers' right to join unions.
Huey Long	**Huey Long** promised to share the wealth.
court-packing	Roosevelt's **court-packing** plan failed.
Lend-Lease	**Lend-Lease** sent weapons to Britain.
Pearl Harbor	Japan attacked **Pearl Harbor** in 1941. 1941
Mass mobilization /mæs ˌməʊbɪlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Mass mobilization** put the whole country to work for the war.
women and minorities /ˈwɪmɪn ænd maɪˈnɒrɪtiz/	The war opened jobs for **women and minorities**.
interned /ɪnˈtɜːnd/	Japanese Americans were **interned** in camps.

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Word	Example
Executive Order 9066	**Executive Order 9066** sent Japanese Americans to camps.
Bracero Program	The **Bracero Program** brought Mexican farm workers.
Double V	The **Double V** campaign fought for victory abroad and at home.
Allied cooperation /ˈælaɪd kəʊˈɒpəreɪʃn/	**Allied cooperation** helped defeat Germany.
Manhattan Project	The **Manhattan Project** built the atomic bomb.
Yalta	The Allied leaders met at **Yalta** in 1945. 1945
United Nations /juːˈnaɪtɪd ˈneɪʃnz/	The **United Nations** was founded in 1945. 1945

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