

Period 7: 1890-1945

AP US History ■ Period 7

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What we will cover

- 1 Imperialism and the Spanish-American War
- 2 The Progressive Era
- 3 World War I and Its Aftermath
- 4 The 1920s: Mass Culture and Backlash
- 5 Depression and the New Deal
- 6 The Second World War

1

Imperialism and the Spanish-American War

Imperialism and the Spanish-American War

Period 7 runs from 1890 to 1945 – the longest and densest period. Three storylines run through it: the growth of federal power in the economy, the rise of mass culture and the arguments it provoked, and the country's move to global power.

Victory in the **Spanish-American War** 美西战争 gave the United States overseas possessions and forced a genuine argument.

The debate over empire

FOR EXPANSION

markets and coaling stations for a trading power
a naval strategy that needs bases
a claimed civilising mission

AGAINST IT

ruling people without their consent
contradicts the republic's own founding
the cost of holding territory
racial objections to incorporating new populations

Both sides argue from **American principles** — which is why this is a debate about what the country is, and why it did not end in 1898

2

The Progressive Era

The Progressive Era

The United States continued its transition from a rural, agricultural economy to an **urban, industrial** 城市工业化 one, and **Progressives** 进步主义者 responded to the problems that came with it.

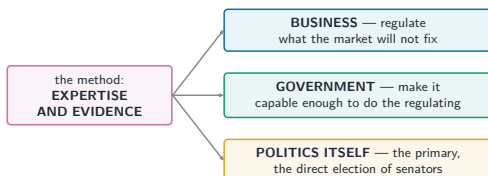
- Use **expertise and evidence** 专业知识与证据 to diagnose social problems – the work of muckraking journalists and social surveys.
- Use **government** to fix them: regulation of food, drugs, working conditions, and monopolies.
- Reform **politics itself** 政治改革 through the direct primary, the initiative and referendum, and direct election of senators.

The Progressive Era, continued

Its limits are examinable too.

Progressive reform largely excluded African Americans, and some Progressives supported segregation and immigration restriction.

A shared method, not a shared list of laws



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3

World War I and Its Aftermath

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└ World War I and Its Aftermath

World War I and Its Aftermath

Entry into the **First World**

War 第一次世界大战 mobilised the economy and expanded federal power, but it also intensified debates about the nation's role in the world and about civil liberties at home, where dissent was prosecuted.

The war triggered the **Great Migration** 大迁徙, as African Americans moved north for wartime industrial jobs, reshaping northern cities and politics.

4

The 1920s: Mass Culture and Backlash

The 1920s: Mass Culture and Backlash

Innovations in communication and technology – radio, film, mass-circulation magazines, and the automobile – contributed to the growth of **mass culture** 大众文化, which increasingly set national tastes.

- **Immigration restriction** 移民限制 through national-origins quotas.
- Conflict over **religion and science**, and over **prohibition** 禁酒令.
- A revived **Ku Klux Klan** 三 K 党 and organised nativism.
- The **Harlem Renaissance** 哈莱姆文艺复兴 and the "New Woman" as assertions of new cultural identities.

The 1920s: mass culture and backlash

A NATIONAL MASS CULTURE

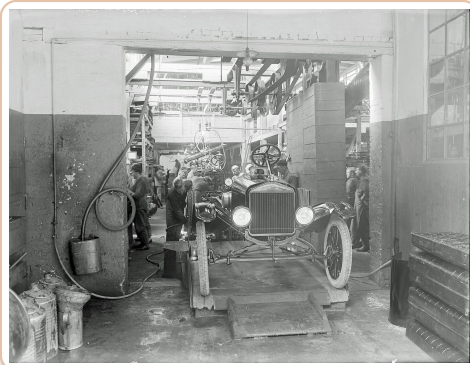
radio, film and the car
new roles and freedoms for women
the **Harlem Renaissance**

AND THE REACTION TO IT

immigration restriction
religion against science; **prohibition**
the revived **Ku Klux Klan**

One decade, not two halves. The **sharp divisions** are the answer to a 1920s prompt — naming only the jazz or only the Klan answers half of it

The Ford assembly line, 1923



The Ford assembly line, 1923 - mass production is what made a mass culture affordable

5

Depression and the New Deal

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└ Depression and the New Deal

Relief, recovery, reform — three different purposes

RELIEF <i>help people now</i>	RECOVERY <i>restart the economy</i>	REFORM <i>stop it happening again</i>
- Civilian Conservation Corps - jobs for young men - Works Progress Administration - public works jobs - Federal Emergency Relief - direct aid to states	- Agricultural Adjustment Act - raise farm prices - National Industrial Recovery Act - codes for industry - Tennessee Valley Authority - power and development	- Social Security Act - pensions and unemployment - Wagner Act - the right to organise a union - FDIC and SEC - bank deposits and stock markets

The New Deal did NOT end the Depression - but it left a permanent legacy of reform
radical, union and populist pressure is what pushed Roosevelt toward the wider measures

The **Great Depression** 大萧条 brought mass unemployment and social dislocation, and policymakers responded by expanding the federal role in the economy.

The verdict the CED states plainly: the New Deal **did not end the Depression**, but it left a lasting legacy of reform - Social Security, federal deposit insurance, labour rights, and the expectation that government is responsible...

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The Texas Panhandle, 1936



The Dust Bowl in the Texas Panhandle, 1936 - the environmental half of the Depression

6 The Second World War

The Second World War

Americans viewed the war as a fight for the **survival of freedom and democracy** 自由与民主的存续 against fascist aggression.

- Mobilisation and **military service** provided opportunities for **women and minorities** 妇女与少数族裔 to improve their status, though within continued segregation and discrimination.
- Migration from **Mexico** and elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere increased to meet labour demand.
- Japanese Americans were forcibly **interned** 拘禁, the period's clearest case of wartime rights denied.

The Second World War, continued

Victory came through **Allied cooperation** 盟国合作, industrial capacity, and technological advantage, ending with the use of atomic weapons against Japan.

7 Postwar Diplomacy

Postwar Diplomacy

The war-ravaged condition of Asia and Europe, and the dominant U.S. role in the Allied victory and in the occupations that followed, left the United States as the strongest power in the world – and set up the confrontation with the Soviet Union that Period 8 begins with.

8

Comparison in Period 7

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└ Comparison in Period 7

Comparison in Period 7

The period's reasoning skill is **comparison**.

The most useful pairing is **Progressive-era reform against the New Deal**: both expanded federal power, but the New Deal did so on a far larger scale and in response to collapse rather than to growth.

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└ Comparison in Period 7

Exam tips

- Give **both sides** of the imperialism debate; a one-sided answer misses the point of the question.
- Progressivism is a **method** – expertise, then government action, then political reform. Its exclusion of African Americans is examinable.
- Sort New Deal programmes by **relief, recovery, reform**. That structure converts a list into an argument.
- State the CED's verdict directly: the New Deal did **not** end the Depression but left a permanent legacy.
- Wartime opportunity for **women and minorities** was real *and* limited. Saying both is what earns complexity.
- For 1917-1945 prompts about fear or threat, use **civil liberties, immigration quotas, and internment** as your evidence.

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Recap

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└ Recap

Period 7 – key takeaways

1 Empire

give both sides of the imperialism debate

2 Progressivism

method: expertise → government
→ political reform

3 New Deal

sort relief, recovery, reform; it did *not* end the Depression

4 War

opportunity for women and minorities was real *and* limited

Period 7: 1890-1945

└ Recap

Check yourself

- 1 What is Progressivism as a method?
- 2 Did the New Deal end the Depression?
- 3 Name the three New Deal purposes.
- 4 Name wartime evidence of fear or threat.

Answers: expertise then government action ▪ no, but a permanent legacy ▪ relief, recovery, reform ▪ civil liberties / quotas / internment