

Holding Company

- A company that existed to gain monopolistic control over an industry by buying stock in as many companies as possible in that industry.
- The best example in American history was Rockefeller's Standard Oil Corporation.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 261

New Deal

- Series of policies instituted by Franklin Roosevelt and his advisors that attempted to offset the effects of the Great Depression on American society.
- 15 programs were instituted in the first 100 days of FDR's presidency. The Second New Deal was a set of programs that were instituted in 1935.
- In the end it was the onset of World War II, and not the New Deal, that pulled the United States out of the depression.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 398

Fireside Chats

- Broadcasts on the radio by President Franklin Roosevelt addressed directly to the American people, which made many Americans feel that he personally cared for them.
- FDR completed 16 in his first 2 terms.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 399

Hundred Days

- Period from march through June 1933, the first hundred days of the presidency for Franklin Roosevelt.
- During this period, programs were implemented to help farmers, banks, unemployed workers, and businessmen.
- In addition, Prohibition was repealed.

Chapter: 24

Card #: ?

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

- Passed during the first hundred days of the Roosevelt administration, this body insured individual bank deposits up to \$2,500.
- Helped restore confidence in America's banks.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 401

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

- Beginning in 1933, this New Deal program put nearly 3 million young men to work.
- Workers were paid little and worked on conservation projects and maintaining beaches and parks.
- A CCC program for young women began in 1937.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 402

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)

- 1933 NEW Deal legislation created the Works Progress Administration (WPA) that created jobs to put people back to work.
- Also created the National Recovery Administration (NRA) that worked in conjunction with industry to bolster the industrial sector and create long-lasting jobs.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 403

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

- The Agricultural Act of 1933 established this bureau.
- Designed to restore the economic position of farmers by paying them not to farm goods that were being overproduced.
- Later deemed unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 404

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

- Ambitious New Deal program that for the first time provided electricity to residents of the Tennessee Valley.
- Promoted agricultural and industrial growth (and prevented flooding).
- Residents of 7 states benefited from the TVA.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 405

Second New Deal

- Beginning in 1935, the New Deal did more to help the poor and attack the wealthy.
- Key legislative acts of this era were the Social Security Act, the National Labor Relations Act, and the Wealthy Tax Act.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 406

Resettlement Administration

- 1935 New Deal program attempted to provide aid to the poorest farmers, resettle some farmers from the Dust Bowl, and establish farm cooperatives.
- Never received the funding it needed, and in 1937 the Farm Security Administration was created to replace it.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 407

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

- The goal of this New Deal program established in 1935 was to give out jobs quickly, even though WPA wages were low.
- WPA workers constructed roads and public buildings, authors wrote state guidebooks, artists painted murals, and musicians performed concerts.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 408

Wagner Act

- Also called the National Labor Relations Act, this July 1935 act established major gains for organized labor.
- Guaranteed collective bargaining, prevented harassment by owners of union activities, and established a National Labor Relations Board to enforce these provisions.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 409

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)

- Part of the 1935 Wagner Act, which was a huge victory for organized labor.
- The NLRB ensured that factory owners did not harass union organizers, ensured that collective bargaining was fairly practiced in labor disputes, and supervised union elections.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 410

Social Security Act

- Considered by many to be the most significant act passed during the New Deal.
- 1935 bill established a system that would give payments to Americans after they reached retirement age.
- Provisions for unemployment and disability insurance were also found in this bill.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 411

New Deal Coalition

- Coalition of labor unions and industrial workers, minorities, much of the middle class, and the Solid South that carried Franklin Delano Roosevelt to victories in 1936 and 1940, and was also the basis of Democratic victories on a national level for decades.
- Began to break up in the 1960s.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 412

American Liberty League

- Formed in 1934 by anti-New Deal politicians and business leaders to oppose the policies of Franklin Roosevelt.
- Stated that New Deal policies brought America closer to fascism.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 413

Revenue Act of 1935

- The legislation championed by Franklin Roosevelt was called a "soak the rich" plan by his opponents.
- Under this bill, corporate, inheritance, and gift taxes went up dramatically
- Income taxes for the upper brackets rose.
- FDR wanted to diffuse more radical plans.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 414

Old Age Revolving Pension Plan

- Conceived by California doctor Francis Townsend in 1934, this plan would give every retired American \$200 a month, with the stipulation that it all be spent that month.
- Townsend claimed this would revitalize the economy by putting money in circulation.
- Many Townsend clubs formed.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 425

Justice Reorganization Bill FDR's "court-packing plan"

- Franklin Roosevelt's plan to increase the size of the Supreme Court.
- Claimed many of the judges were older and needed help keeping up with the work.
- Really wanted to "pack the court" because it had outlawed New Deal acts.
- So many opposed the plan that it failed.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 426

Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO)

- Group of unions broke from the A.F.L. in 1938 and organized effective union drives in the automobile and rubber industries.
- Supported sit-down strikes in major rubber plants.
- Reaffiliated with the A.F.L. in 1955.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 427

Huey Long

- As governor and later senator from Louisiana, Long instituted many New Deal-type programs.
- Ran a ruthless and effective machine.
- By 1934, Long called for a redistribution of wealth in his "Share the Wealth" program.
- Was assassinated in 1935.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 428

Eleanor Roosevelt

- Franklin Roosevelt's wife, Eleanor, became an invaluable political asset to him while he recovered from polio in the 1920s.
- As First Lady, she served as FDR's "legs," visiting mines, schools and other groups.
- Discussed policy with FDR, and urged him to do more to fight the Depression.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 421

Hollywood

- The American movie industry achieved unprecedented influence in the 1930s.
- Going to the movies provided a way for Americans to escape their daily troubles.
- By 1939, nearly 70% of all adults went to the movies at least once a week.
- Plush theaters made this a special event.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 422

Sit-Down Strikes

- Labor tactic where workers refuse to leave their factory until management meets their demands.
- The most famous sit-down strike occurred at the General Motors plant in Flint, Michigan, beginning in November 1936.
- The workers won the strike after 44 days.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 423

Franklin D. Roosevelt

- FDR was the only person elected president four times, in 1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944.
- His New Deal helped lay the foundations of the American social-welfare state.
- He worked to provide assistance to the Allies in WWII, and played a key role in guiding the Allied Coalition after Pearl Harbor.

Chapter: 24

Card #: 26

Public Works Administration

- Under Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, the PWA distributed \$3.3 billion to state and local governments for building schools, highways, hospitals, ect.

Chapter: 24

Glass-Steagall Act

- 1933, Created the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, which insures the accounts of depositors of its member banks. It outlawed banks investing in the stock market.

Chapter: 24

Truth in Securities Act

- To protect investors in the stock market, Congress passed the so-called Truth in Securities Act of 1933, requiring corporations issuing new securities to provide full and accurate information about them to the public.

Chapter: 24

Washington Conference

- 1922 conference in which the United States, Japan, and the major European powers agreed to build no more warships for 10 years.
- The nations also agreed not to attack each other's possessions in the Pacific.
- Reflected a strong post-World War I sentiment to avoid military conflicts.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 369

Fordney-McCumber Tariff

- 1922 act that sharply increased tariffs on imported goods.
- Most Republican leaders of the 1920s firmly believed in "protectionist" policies that would increase profits for American businesses.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 370

Isolationism

- Policy of disengaging the United States from major world commitments and concentrating on U.S. domestic issues.
- Dominant foreign policy of the United States for much of the 1920s and 1930s.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 426

America First Committee

- Isolationist group that insisted the United States stay out of World War II.
- Held rallies from 1939 to 1941.
- Argued that affairs in Europe should be settled by Europeans and not Americans and stated that the Soviet Union was a greater eventual threat than Nazi Germany.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 427

Neutrality Act of 1935

- To prevent the United States from being drawn into potential European conflicts, this bill said that America would not trade arms with any country at war.
- Stated that any American citizen traveling on a ship of a country at war was doing so at his or her own risk.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 428

Neutrality Act of 1939

- Franklin Roosevelt persuaded Congress to amend the Neutrality Act of 1935.
- New legislation stated that Britain and France could buy arms from the United States as long as there was cash "up front" for these weapons.
- Allowed the U.S. to assist the Allies.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 429

Lend-Lease Act

- Act proposed by Franklin Roosevelt and adopted by Congress in 1941 that stated the U.S. could either sell or lease arms and other equipment to any nation whose security was vital to U.S. interests.
- After the passage of this bill, military equipment started to be shipped to Britain.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 430

Atlantic Charter

- Fall 1941 agreement between FDR and Winston Churchill that stated the U.S. and Britain would support a post war world based on self-determination and endorse a world body to ensure "general security."
- The U.S. agreement to convoy merchant ships drew it closer to war with Germany.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 433

Pearl Harbor

- On Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, 190 Japanese warplanes attacked the American fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.
- The Americans lost 2,400 lives, 150 planes, and 6 battleships.
- Brought the U.S. into the war.

Chapter: 25

Card #: 454

Kellogg-Briand Pact

- 1928 – "Pact of Paris" or "Treaty for the Renunciation of War," it made war illegal as a tool of national policy, allowing only defensive war. The Treaty was generally believed to be useless.

Chapter: 25

Gerald Nye / Nye Committee

- Gerald Nye of North Dakota and the Nye committee believed that the U.S. should stay out of foreign wars.
- An investigation by a Senate committee chaired by Senator Gerald Nye of North Dakota revealed exorbitant profiteering and blatant tax evasion by many corporations during World War I, and it suggested (on the basis of little evidence) that bankers had pressured Wilson to intervene in the war so as to protect their loans abroad.

Chapter: 25

Munich Conference

- Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland, a portion of Czechoslovakia whose inhabitants were mostly German-speaking.
- On Sept. 29, Germany, Italy, France, and Great Britain signed the Munich Pact, which gave Germany the Sudetenland. British Prime Minister Chamberlain justified the pact with the belief that appeasing Germany would prevent war.

Chapter: 25

Atlantic Charter

- In August 1941, FDR met Churchill aboard a British vessel anchored off the coast of Newfoundland. The president made no military commitments, but he did join the prime minister in releasing a document that became known as the Atlantic Charter, in which the two nations set out "certain common principles" on which to base "a better future for the world." It was, in only vaguely disguised form, a statement of war aims that called openly for, among other things, "the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny."

Chapter: 25

Allied Powers

- Coalition of nations that opposed Germany, Italy, and Japan in World War II.
- Led by Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 424

Smith-Connally Act

- 1943 legislation limited the nature of labor action possible for the rest of the war.
- Many in America felt that strikes, especially those organized in the coal mines by the United Mine Workers, were detrimental to the war effort.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 425

GI

- Popular term for American servicemen during World War II.
- Refers to the fact that virtually anything they wore or used was "government issued."

Chapter: 26

Card #: 432

Revenue Act of 1942

- Designed to raise money for the war, this bill dramatically increased the number of Americans required to pay income tax.
- Up to this point, roughly 4 million Americans paid income tax.
- As a result of this legislation, nearly 45 million paid income tax.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 433

Battle of the Atlantic

- Began in spring 1941 with the sinking of an American merchant vessel by a German submarine.
- Armed conflict between warships of America and Germany took place in September 1941.
- U.S. merchant ships were armed by 1942.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 28

Battle of the Bulge

- December 1944 German attack was the last major offensive by the Axis powers in World War II.
- The Germans managed to push forward into Belgium but were then driven back.
- The attack was costly to the Germans in terms of materials and manpower.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 435

Final Solution

- Plan of Adolf Hitler and Nazi Germany to eliminate Jewish civilization from Europe.
- By the end of the war in 1945, nearly 6 million Jews had been murdered.
- The full extent of German atrocities was not known in the U.S. until the end of the war.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 436

Holocaust

- Historical term used of the extermination of 6 million Jewish victims by Nazi Germany during World War II.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 437

Bataan Death March

- Forced march of 76,000 American and Filipino soldiers captured by the Japanese from the Bataan Peninsula in May 1942.
- More than 10,000 soldiers died during this one-week ordeal.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 439

Battle of the Coral Sea

- May 1942 American naval victory over the Japanese prevented the Japanese from attacking Australia.
- First naval battle where losses on both sides came almost exclusively from bombing from planes.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 440

Battle of Midway

- June 4, 1942, naval battle that crippled Japanese offensive capabilities in the Pacific.
- American airplanes destroyed 4 aircraft carriers and 245 planes.
- After Midway, Japanese military operations were mainly defensive.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 441

Battle of Guadalcanal

- The battle over this Pacific island lasted from August 1942 through February 1943.
- The American victory against fierce Japanese resistance was the first major offensive victory for the Americans in the Pacific War.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 442

Island-Hopping

- Successful American military tactic in the Pacific War of taking strategic islands that could be used as staging points for continued military offensives, while bypassing enemy strong points.
- American dominance in air power made this possible.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 443

Kamikaze Pilots

- Late-war tactic of the Japanese air force where pilots flew at American ships and crashed into them.
- Showed the desperate nature of the Japanese military situation at this time.
- By July 1945, these attacks were dropped, as Japan was running out of planes and pilots.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 444

Manhattan Project

- Begun in 1941 to develop an atomic weapon for the United States.
- Aided by German scientists added to the research team who had been working on a bomb in Germany.
- The final test of the bomb took place in New Mexico on July 16, 1945.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 445

Enola Gay

- Name of the American bomber that on August 6, 1945 dropped the first atomic bomb on the city of Hiroshima in Japan.
- Initiated the nuclear age.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 446

War Bonds

- Also called Liberty Bonds, these were sold by the government during the world wars to raise money for the war effort.
- A person who purchased a bond could make money by cashing it in after 5-10 years.
- Movie stars and other celebrities encouraged Americans to buy war bonds.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 447

Ration Cards

- During World War II, these recorded the amount of rationed goods such as automobile tires, gasoline, meat, butter, and other materials an individual had purchased.
- Where regulation in World War I had been voluntary, consumption in World War II was regulated by government agencies.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 448

Rosie the Riveter

- This image of a woman factory worker was drawn by Norman Rockwell for the *Saturday Evening Post* during World War II.
- Women were needed to take on factory jobs that had been held by departing soldiers.
- By 1945, women made up nearly 37% of the entire domestic workforce.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 449

Double V Campaign

- World War II policy supported by several prominent black newspapers, which stated that blacks in America should work for victory over the Axis powers but at the same time work for victory over oppression at home.
- Black leaders remained frustrated over continued segregation in the military.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 450

Internment Camps

- The controversial decision to intern Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast in camps was made after Pearl Harbor.
- President Franklin Roosevelt authorized this with Executive Order #9066.
- Was validated by the Supreme Court in 1944.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 451

D-Day

- On June 6, 1944, Allied forces landed in Normandy in France.
- With an initial force of 176,000 troops supported by 4,000 landing craft, 7600 warships, and 11,000 planes, this was the largest amphibious landing in history.
- Decisive defeat for Germany.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 453

"Four Freedoms"

- Four fundamental principles for which the United States stood in a world at war laid out by President Roosevelt in 1941.
- Freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.
- Norman Rockwell created posters for them.

Chapter: 26

Card #: 456

General Douglas MacArthur

- Military governor of the Philippines, which Japan invaded a few days after the Pearl Harbor attack. MacArthur escaped to Australia in March 1942 and was appointed supreme commander of the Allied forces in the Pacific.

Chapter: 26

Stalingrad

- Site of critical World War II Soviet victory that reversed Germany's advance to the East. In late 1942, Russian forces surrounded the Germans, and on Feb. 2, 1943, the German Sixth Army surrendered. First major defeat for the Germans in World War II.

Chapter: 26

"Zoot suit riots"

- In June 1943, animosity toward the zoot-suiters produced a four-day riot in Los Angeles, during which white sailors stationed at a base in Long Beach invaded Mexican-American communities and attacked zoot-suiters (in response to alleged attacks). The city police did little to restrain the sailors, who grabbed Hispanic teenagers, tore off and burned their clothes, cut off their ducktails, and beat them. But when the Hispanics tried to fight back, the police moved in and arrested them. In the aftermath of the "zoot suit riots," Los Angeles passed a law prohibiting the wearing of zoot suits.

Chapter: 26

Office of Price Administration

- Government agency which successfully combated inflation by fixing price ceilings on commodities and introducing rationing programs during World War II.

Chapter: 26

A. Philip Randolph

- President of the Brotherhood of Car Porters and a Black labor leader, in 1941 he arranged a march on Washington to end racial discrimination.

Chapter: 26

Fair Employment Practice Commission

- Enacted by executive order 8802 on June 25, 1941 to prohibit discrimination in the armed forces.

Chapter: 26

Korematsu v. U.S. (1944)

- Upheld the U.S. government's decision to put Japanese-Americans in internment camps during World War II.

Chapter: 26

Manhattan Project

- A secret U.S. project for the construction of the atomic bomb.

Chapter: 26

Chapter: 26

Card #: ?

