

## **APUSH TERMS 981-1015**

### **981. 1242. Social Security Act**

One of the most important features of the Second New Deal established a retirement for persons over 65 funded by a tax on wages paid equally by employee and employer.

### **982. 1243. Court-packing plan**

Because the Supreme Court was striking down New Deal legislation, Roosevelt decided to curb the power of the Court by proposing a bill to allow the president to name a new federal judge for each who did not retire by age 70 and 1/2. At the time, 6 justices were over the age limit. Would have increased the number of justices from 9 to 15, giving FDR a majority of his own appointees on the court. The court-packing bill was not passed by Congress.

### **983. 1244. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes**

Began to vote with the more liberal members in the liberal-dominated Supreme Court. In June a conservative justice retired and Roosevelt had an opportunity to make an appointment, shifting the Court's stance to support of New Deal legislation.

### **984. 1245. "Conservative Coalition" in Congress**

1938 - Coalition of conservative Democrats and Republicans who united to curb further New Deal legislators. Motivated by fears of excessive federal spending and the expansion of federal power.

### **985. 1251. *Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.***

May, 1935 - The U.S. Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional. It held that Congress had improperly delegated legislative authority to the National Industrial Recovery Administration and that the federal government had exceeded its jurisdiction because Schechter was not engaged in interstate commerce.

### **986. 1252. *Butler case***

1936 - Declared AAA unconstitutional because it involved Congress levying a tax against the general welfare.

### **987. 1253. *NLRB v. Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp.***

April 1937 - Supreme Court upheld the Wagner Act, ensuring the right to unionize, in a 5 to 4 decision. This decision signaled a change in the Court's attitude towards support of the New Deal and lead FDR to abandon his court-packing plan.

### **988. 1257. Montevideo Conference**

The first of several Pan-America conferences held during the period between World War I and World War II concerning mutual defense and corporate between the countries of Latin America. The U.S. renounced the right to intervene in the affairs of Latin American countries.

### **989. 1258. Rio de Janeiro Conference**

1933 - Delegation of 21 Latin American leaders, including Sumner Welles and Aswalina Avanna. Led to the break in diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the Latin American powers.

**990. 1259. Buenos Aires Conference**

1936 - The U.S. agreed to submit all disputes from the Americas to arbitration.

**991. 1260. Lima Conference**

1938 - Last of the Pan-American conferences held before the outbreak of World War II. Issued the Declaration of Lima asserting the unity of the Latin American nations and their determination to resist all forms of foreign aggression.

**992. 1261. Declaration of Panama**

1939 - Latin American governments drew a security line around the Western hemisphere and warned away foreign aggressors.

**993. 1262. Act of Havana**

1940 - Approved by the 21 delegates of the Pan-American Union. Declared that any Latin American nation was permitted, in the name of defense, to take over and administer any European possession in the New World.

**994. 1263. Jones Act**

1916 - Promised Philippine independence. Given freedom in 1917, their economy grew as a satellite of the U.S. Filipino independence was not realized for 30 years.

**995. 1264. Tydings-McDuffie Act, 1934, Philippines**

In 1933 the U.S. had proposed granting the Philippines independence in 12 years while retaining its military bases there. The Philippines rejected the offer and asked for immediate commonwealth status with independence by 1946. The U.S. accepted their offer in the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

**996. 1265. Nye Committee**

Gerald Nye of North Dakota believed that the U.S. should stay out of foreign wars.

**997. 1266. "Merchants of Death"**

Liberal isolationists' term for companies that manufactured armaments. They felt that the companies were undermining national interests by assisting aggressor nations.

**998. 1267. Neutrality Acts**

1935 - Upon the outbreak of war, all American exports would be embargoed for 6 months.

1936 - Gave the president the authority to determine when a state of war existed and prohibited loans to belligerents.

1937 - Gave the president the authority to determine whether a civil war was a threat to world peace and prohibited arms sales to belligerents.

**999. 1268. Spanish Civil War (1936-1939), Franco**

Spain had established a leftist, democratic government in the 1930s. In July, 1936, Gen. Francisco Franco and other army leaders staged a coup and installed a right-wing fascist government, touching off a civil war between loyalist Republican forces (aided by Russia) and Franco's Fascist party (aided by Mussolini and Hitler).

**1000. 1270. Mussolini (1883-1945)**

Fascist dictator of Italy from 1922-1943. Wanted to recreate the Roman Empire.

**1001. 1273. Quarantine Speech**

1937 - In this speech Franklin D. Roosevelt compared Fascist aggression to a contagious disease, saying democracies must unite to quarantine aggressor nations.

**1002. 1274. Adolf Hitler (1889-1945), Nazism**

German fascist dictator. Leader of the National Socialist Workers Party, or Nazis. Elected Chancellor of Germany in 1933, he quickly established himself as an absolute dictator.

**1003. 1275. Munich Conference, appeasement, Neville Chamberlain**

1938 - 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.

**1004. 1276. Austria annexed**

March 12, 1938 - After the Austrian leader resigned under growing Nazi pressure, German troops set up a government called the Anschluss, which was a union of Germany and Austria.

**1005. 1277. Nonaggression pact between Germany and U.S.S.R.**

August 23, 1939 - Germany and Russia agreed not to attack each other, which allowed Hitler to open up a second front in the West without worrying about defending against Russia. Granted Western Poland to Germany, but allowed Russia to occupy Finland, Estonia, Latvia, and Eastern Poland. Hitler intended to break the pact.

**1006. 1278. Invasion of Poland, Blitzkrieg**

September, 1939 - Germany used series of "lightning campaigns" to conquer Poland. The invasion caused Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany.

**1007. 1279. Axis Powers**

A series of treaties in 1936 and 37 between Germany, Italy, and Japan created what was called the "Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis." The countries were thereafter referred to as the Axis Powers.

**1008. 1280. "Cash and carry" revision of neutrality**

Stated the warring nations wishing to trade with the U.S. would have to pay cash and carry the goods away in their own ships. Benefited the Allies, since German ships could not reach the U.S. due to the Allied blockades.

**1009. 1281. Fall of France**

Summer, 1941 - Germany invaded France and set up the Vichy government, which lasted until the Allies invaded in 1944.

**1010. 1282. America First Committee**

1940 - Formed by die-hard isolationists who feared the U.S. going to war.

**1011. 1283. Isolationism, Charles Lindbergh**

Lindbergh, known for making the first solo flight across the Atlantic, became politically controversial because he was an isolationist and pro-Germany.

**1012. 1284. Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies**

1940 - Formed by isolationists who believed that the U.S. could avoid going to war by giving aid in the form of supplies and money to the Allies, who would fight the war for us.

**1013. 1286. Tojo (Hideki)**

Prime Minister of Japan (1941-1944) and leading advocate of Japanese military conquest during World War II.

**1014. 1287. Destroyer Deal**

1940 - U.S. agreed to "lend" its older destroyers to Great Britain. (Destroyers were major warships that made up the bulk of most countries' navies.) Signaled the end of U.S. neutrality in the war.

**1015. 1289. "Lend lease" March 1941**

Authorized the president to transfer, lend, or lease any article of defense equipment to any government whose defense was deemed vital to the defense of the U.S. Allowed the U.S. to send supplies and ammunition to the Allies without technically becoming a co-belligerent.