

## **APUSH TERMS 806-840**

### **806. Federal Highways Act, 1916**

Passed by Wilson, it provided federal money to build roads. It helped to provide competition to the railroads' monopoly on public transportation.

### **807. Adamson Act, 1916**

Wilson pushed passage of this act which mandated an eight hour workday and time and a half for overtime.

### **808. Virgin Islands Purchased**

1917 - U.S. bought them from Denmark and built a naval base to protect the Panama Canal and to prevent Germany's seizure of islands during WWI.

### **809. Jones Act, 1916 (Philippine)**

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.

### **810. Jones Act, 1917 (Puerto Rico)**

1917 - Puerto Ricans were granted U.S. citizenship and the right to elect their own upper house.

### **811. Mexican Revolution, Diaz, Huerta, Carranza**

Diaz was ruler of Mexico for 34 years, and caused much terror and bloodshed. Many people fled to the U.S. to plan a revolution. Huerta, in 1913, overthrew Diaz as dictator and had him murdered. Carranza was the leader of the forces against Huerta. The Mexican Revolution was an unstable situation that led to distrust between the U.S. and Mexico.

### **812. "Watchful Waiting"**

Often said by President Monroe during the U.S.'s isolationism period, when the U.S. was trying to stay out of the affairs of other countries in order to avoid war.

### **813. ABC Powers**

1899 - Name given to Argentina, Brazil and Chile. They tried to maintain peace in South and Central America.

### **814. Pancho Villa, General Pershing**

1916 - Villa attacked Columbus, New Mexico and Pershing was directed to follow him into Mexico. Pershing met with resistance and eventually left without finding Pancho Villa.

### **815. Archangel Expedition**

1917 - U.S. sent troops to the Soviet cities of Murmansk and Archangel to reinforce White Russians (non-Communists). The U.S. troops did not fight Communists, but instead defended the ports.

### **816. "Sick Man of Europe," Ottoman Empire, Balkan Wars**

Because the Ottoman Empire's internal authority had broken down, it was not able to keep order

in Macedonia and Albania, and the Balkans were on the verge of war. After the second Balkan war, Bulgaria was forced to surrender much of the territory it won in the first Balkan war.

**817. Triple Entente; Allies**

Britain, France and Russia all had economic and territorial ambitions and they all disliked Germany, so they formed an alliance for protection.

**818. Triple Alliance; Central Powers**

Germany, Austria and Hungary formed an alliance for protection from the Triple Entente.

**819. Loans to the Allies**

During WWII, loans were offered under the Lend-Lease Act, which became law March 11, 1941. The U.S. spent \$54 billion.

**820. British blockade**

Declared a loose, ineffectual and hence illegal blockade, it defined a broad list of contraband which was not to be shipped to Germany by neutral countries.

**821. Lusitania, Sussex Pledge**

May 7, 1915 - British passenger ships were regularly sunk by German subs, but the *Lusitania* had Americans aboard and helped bring the U.S. into the war. Germany promised to stop submarine warfare.

**822. Unrestricted submarine warfare**

This was the German practice of attacking any and all shipping to countries it was at war with. It annoyed neutral countries.

**823. Zimmerman note**

1917 - Germany sent this to Mexico instructing an ambassador to convince Mexico to go to war with the U.S. It was intercepted and caused the U.S. to mobilize against Germany, which had proven it was hostile.

**824. Russian Revolutions, 1917, March and Bolshevik**

After years of oppression, the peasants rebelled against the czars. The first government was democratic and weak, so another revolution overthrew that government and instituted a Communist government lead by the Bolshevik party under Lenin. Lenin pulled Russia out of WWI (The Germans may have aided his rise to power so they would not have to fight on two fronts).

**825. "Make the world safe for democracy"**

Wilson gave this as a reason for U.S. involvement in WWI.

**826. Bond drives**

Campaigns to get people to buy government war bonds to finance the war, people traveled around America selling them and it was extremely successful in raising funds.

**827. War Industries Board**

The most powerful agency of the war, it had to satisfy the allied needs for goods and direct American industries in what to produce.

**828. Herbert Hoover, Food Administration**

He led the Food Administration and started many programs to streamline food production and distribution.

**829. Espionage Act, 1917; Sedition Act, 1918**

Brought forth under the Wilson administration, they stated that any treacherous act or draft dodging was forbidden, outlawed disgracing the government, the Constitution, or military uniforms, and forbade aiding the enemy.

**830. AEF**

American Expeditionary Force was the first American ground troops to reach the European front. Commanded by Pershing, they began arriving in France in the summer of 1917.

**831. Selective service 1917**

Stated that all men between the ages of 20 and 45 had to be registered for possible military service. Used in case draft became necessary.

**832. Black migration to northern cities**

During WWI, southern Blacks began to move north, where there were more jobs and less racism. The increased number of Blacks led to a White backlash and conditions like Southern racism.

**833. Fourteen Points**

Wilson's idea that he wanted included in the WWI peace treaty, including freedom of the seas and the League of Nations.

**834. Margaret Sanger (1883-1966)**

American leader of the movement to legalize birth control during the early 1900's. As a nurse in the poor sections of New York City, she had seen the suffering caused by unwanted pregnancy. Founded the first birth control clinic in the U.S. and the American Birth Control League, which later became Planned Parenthood.

**835. Initiative, referendum, recall**

Initiative: people have the right to propose a new law. Referendum: a law passed by the legislature can be reference to the people for approval/veto. Recall: the people can petition and vote to have an elected official removed from office. These all made elected officials more responsible and sensitive to the needs of the people, and part of the movement to make government more efficient and scientific.

**836. Direct Primary**

An election where people directly elect their party's candidates for office. Candidates had previously been selected by party caucuses that were considered elitist and undemocratic. This made elected official more accountable to the people.

**837. 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th Amendments**

1913 - 16th Amendment authorized Congress to levy an income tax. 1913 - 17th Amendment gave the power to elect senators to the people. Senators had previously been appointed by the legislatures of their states. 1919 - 18th Amendment prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. 1920 - 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote.

**838. Charles Evans Hughes (1862-1948)**

Started government regulation of public utilities. He was Secretary of State under Harding and later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was the Republican candidate in 1916, and lost to Wilson by less than 1% of the vote.

**839. Triangle Shirtwaist Company Fire**

A fire in New York's Triangle Shirtwaist Company in 1911 killed 146 people, mostly women. They died because the doors were locked and the windows were too high for them to get to the ground. Dramatized the poor working conditions and led to federal regulations to protect workers.

**840. Anti-Saloon League**

National organization set up in 1895 to work for prohibition. Later joined with the WCTU to publicize the effects of drinking.