

Part 4 of EOCT

US History EOCT GPS

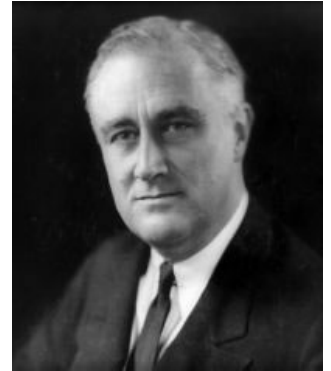
Glossary

[Establishment as a World Power](#)

This category of vocabulary will make up approximately **24%** of the test.

Students will understand concepts associated with World War I, its causes and aftermath; the Great Depression; Roosevelt's New Deal; and World War II.

The following is a list of carefully matched vocabulary terms for this section of the test/exam.



A. Philip Randolph

He was the founder of the first black labor union and a prominent Civil Rights leader

Atomic Bomb

This was the nuclear weapon used by the U.S. to force Japan to surrender during WWII.

Battle Of Midway

This was a WWII naval battle in the Pacific Theater in June of 1942. It was a clear defensive victory for the US against the attacking Japanese and permanently weakened the Japanese Navy.

Black Tuesday

This is the name given to the day in October of 1929 when the Stock Market crashed.

Communism

an economic system in which all means of production are owned by the state

Court Packing Bill

This was a bill sponsored by Roosevelt that would have given the President power to appoint an extra Supreme Court Justice for every sitting Justice over 70 1/2.

Drought

An extremely dry period where water is far below typical levels.

Dust Bowl

This was the term given to the area of the Great Plains that was most greatly affected during the Great Drought of the 1930's.

Eighteenth

This amendment prohibited the sale and use of alcoholic beverages.

Espionage Act

This was a 1917 Act passed after entering WWI that made it a crime to pass information that would interfere with the success of the US Armed Forces.

Fourteen Points

This was the content of a speech given by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson describing his plan for European reconstruction after WWI.

Franklin Roosevelt

This was the longest-serving president of the United States and the only president elected more than twice.

Great Depression

This was a period of global economic crisis that lasted from 1929 to 1939. There was widespread poverty and high unemployment.

Harlem Renaissance

This was the period during 1920's of outstanding creativity centered in New York's black ghetto.

Herbert Hoover

He was the 31st President of the U.S. He was progressive, humanitarian and Republican. He lost favor with the American public due to the Great Depression and his ill-fated technical solutions.

Hoovervilles

This is the name given to the Depression-era villages, comprised of shacks built with leftover wood, crates, and sheet metal. They were usually havens for disease and represented the desperation of the masses after the collapse of the stock market.

Huey Long

He was a Louisiana Democrat who served as both Governor and Senator. He proposed more radical methods than Roosevelt's New Deal, entitled Share Our Wealth. He had Presidential ambitions, but was assassinated in 1935.

Internment

This is a term referring to the imprisonment or confinement of people, generally in prison camps or prisons, without due process of law and a trial.

Irving Berlin

He was a prolific American composer and lyricist. His Jewish family immigrated to the US in 1893 and he composed over 3,000 songs.

Jazz Age

This is a period during the 1920s when the national attitude was positive and upbeat, and Americans had money as the stock market soared. Traditional values saw a decline, and Modernism was the cultural focus.

Langston Hughes

He was a prolific African-American poet, novelist and playwright who is best known for his work during the Harlem Renaissance.

League Of Nations

This is an international organization whose goals included disarmament; preventing war through collective security; settling disputes between countries through negotiation and diplomacy and improving global welfare, it was to be formed after WWI.

Lend-Lease

This was a program of the U.S. government during WWII which provided allies with war material while keeping the U.S. from actively engaging in combat.

Los Alamos

This is the national laboratory in New Mexico founded during WWII to develop the atomic bomb.

Mobilization

This is an organization of a nation's armed forces for active military service in time of war or other national emergency.

National Labor Relations Act

This was the Act signed in 1935 that protects laborers. It allows them to form unions, engage in collective bargaining and take part in strikes.

Neutrality Act

These were a series of 1930s laws passed to keep the US out of the growing tensions in Europe and Asia.

Neutrality

This is the policy of a nation to take no side in a war between other countries in the hopes of avoiding attack themselves.

New Deal

This was the programs and policies to promote economic recovery and social reform introduced during the 1930's by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Nineteenth

This amendment gave women the right to vote.

Normandy Invasion

Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of western Europe that began on June 6, 1944.

Pearl Harbor

This is the U.S. Naval base attacked by the Japanese that brought the U.S. into WW II.

Prohibition

This was the outlawing of the sale, production, or transportation of alcoholic beverages.

Ration

This is the controlled distribution and consumption of scarce resources and goods.

Red Scare

This was the period after WWI which saw massive upheaval in the U.S. and fear of many foreigners. It was characterized by widespread fears of Communist influence on U.S. society and Communist infiltration of the U.S. government.

Social Security

This is a federal government program that provides income support to people who are unemployed, disabled, or over the age of 65.

Socialism

an economic system where the government controls the major means of production but property and other businesses may be privately owned

Speculation

This is a buying a commodity such as land or stock with the intention of selling it later when the price goes up.

Stock Market Crash

This was a famous dramatic loss of value in the shares of stock in corporations that hit the U.S. in 1929.

Tin Pan Alley

This was the name of the New York City music publishers and songwriters who influenced popular music in the late 19th and early 20th century.

TVA

Created by Congress as one of the major public-works projects of the New Deal, this built a system of dams in the southeast.

Unemployment

This is the lack of jobs for willing workers.

Unrestricted Submarine Warfare

This is a naval tactic where submarines sink merchant ships without warning.

Women's Suffrage

This was a movement to give females the right to vote.

World War I

The American Expeditionary Force (AEF) was the name given to the US military who fought in this war.

World War II

This was a worldwide military conflict from 1939 to 1945 in which the Axis and Allies were pitted against each other.