

ESSAY ASSIGNMENT #4
"A Gallery of Windows"
(A Student's Guide to U.S. History,
by Wilfred M. McClay, pp. 35-86)

In this essay, discuss briefly the "windows" of U.S. History as described by McClay, pp. 35-86.

AND, choose which window you think best describes the history of The United States as discussed in this course since the beginning of the semester. You must explain your choice with specific examples from U.S. History since 1877 (i.e., any topic or event discussed since the beginning of the semester).

Remember, any direct quotes or the paraphrasing of any ideas unique to the text (*or any other sources you might use*) must be properly footnoted.

DUE DATE:
Monday, 4 December 2017
AT THE BEGINNING OF CLASS (9:30AM)

Your paper must 3-5 pages (*at least 3 full pages of text*), be typed, double-spaced, stapled (upper left hand corner), footnoted when and where necessary, and include a bibliography. A cover page is o.k., however it does not count toward the total number of pages required for your paper (same is true for the bibliography). Artwork, fancy binders, acetate covers, and so on, are frowned upon.

Your paper must also adhere to all other mechanical requirements as outlined in the syllabus under "VIII.2.b General Mechanical Requirements for all essays".

The Turabian citation format is preferred for all courses in the History Department. All other citation styles or formats will not be accepted for any writing assignments in Oakton history courses. As a university student, it is the student's responsibility to be familiar with the Turabian citation style. For more info regarding this format:

<http://www.wisc.edu/writing/Handbook/DocChicago.html> or Chapter 7 of Rampolla.

WORLD WAR II (1941-1945)

17 July – 2 August 1945: THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE

- Germany divided into 4 zones (American, British, French, The Soviet Union)
- destruction of Germany war industry
- prosecution of Nazi war criminals

The Selective Training and Service Act, 1940

- passed October 1940 (14 months before Pearl Harbor)
 - first peace-time draft in U.S. history
- required all American men 21-35 years old to register
 - those who served were chosen by lottery
 - 12 month service
- not more than 900,000 in training at any one time

American Economy during World War II

- price controls
- military imposed priorities impacting industrial production
- rationing of civilian use of rubber, gasoline, fuel oil, coal and firewood; sugar, butter, margarine, meat, etc.

THE JAPANESE CLAIMS ACT (1948)

- passed by the United States Congress, signed by President Harry S. Truman, 2 July 1948
- recognized U.S. liability for property lost to interred Japanese-American citizens during the war

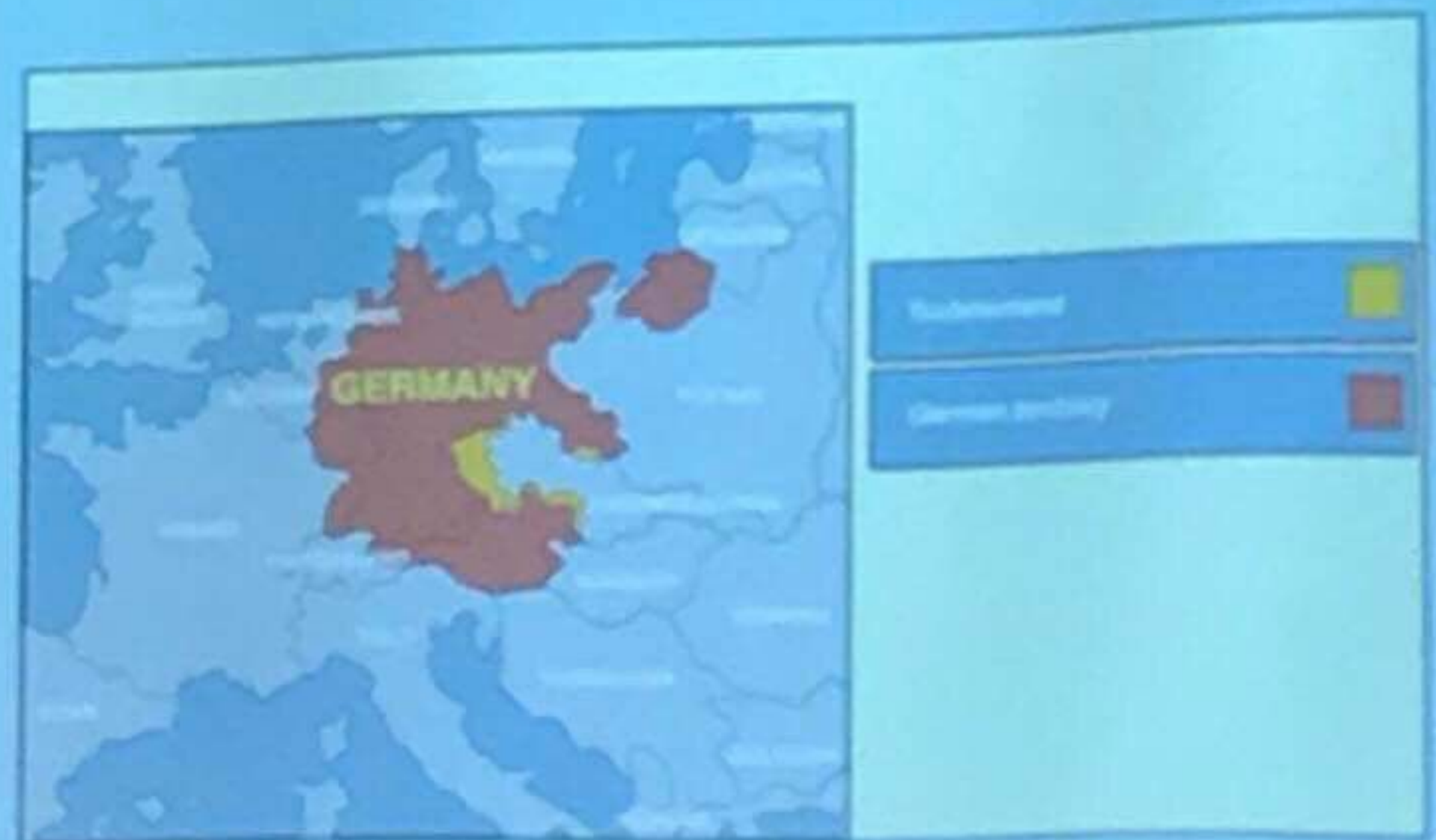
THE MUNICH CONFERENCE

September 1938



From left to right: Chamberlain (Great Britain), Daladier (France), Hitler, Mussolini, and Ciano (Mussolini's Minister of Foreign Affairs) at the signing the Munich Agreement.

- allowed Hitler's annexation of Austria and Czechoslovakia in the belief that giving into his demands would prevent war, assure peace and stability



“The Hitler – Stalin Pact” (August 1939)

- **The Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact**
 - ✓ **Russian Foreign Minister: Vyacheslav Molotov**
 - ✓ **German Foreign Minister: Joachim Ribbentrop**
- **non-aggression pact between
Germany and The Soviet Union**

U.S. concerns:

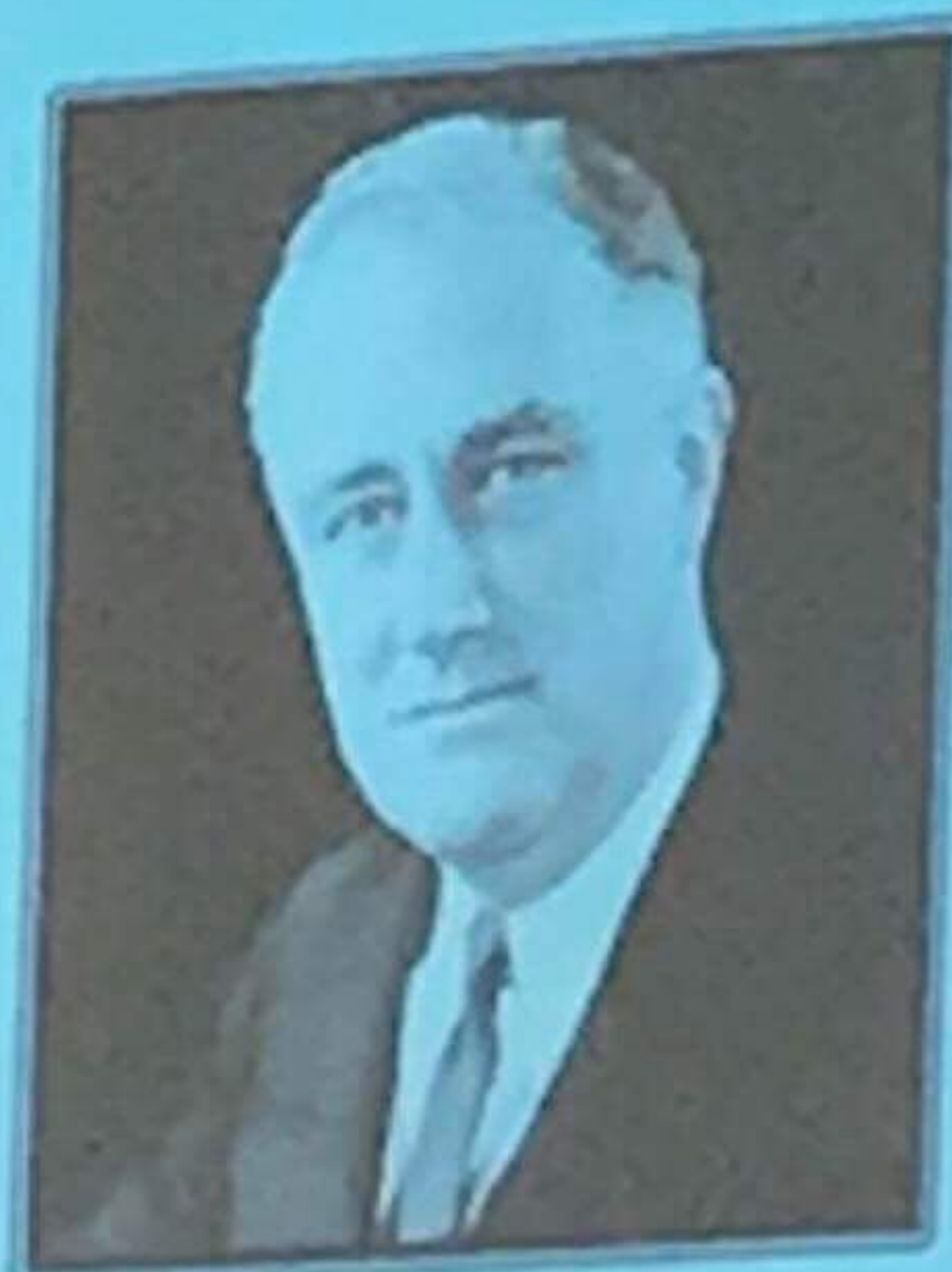
- Hitler and Mussolini
 - fascism
- “the free world” was losing ground



France: "The Popular Front"

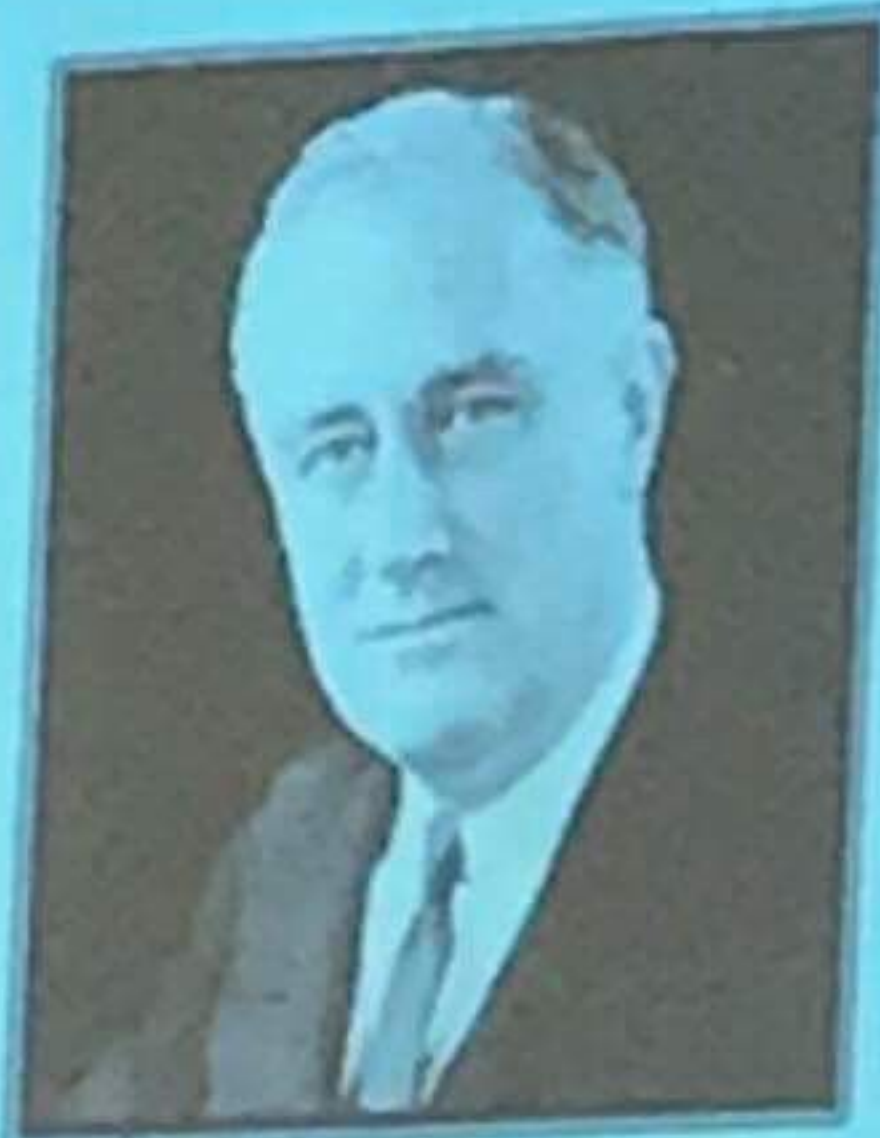
- economic reforms
 - labor unions
- opposition to fascism and communism
 - maintain alliance with the U.S.





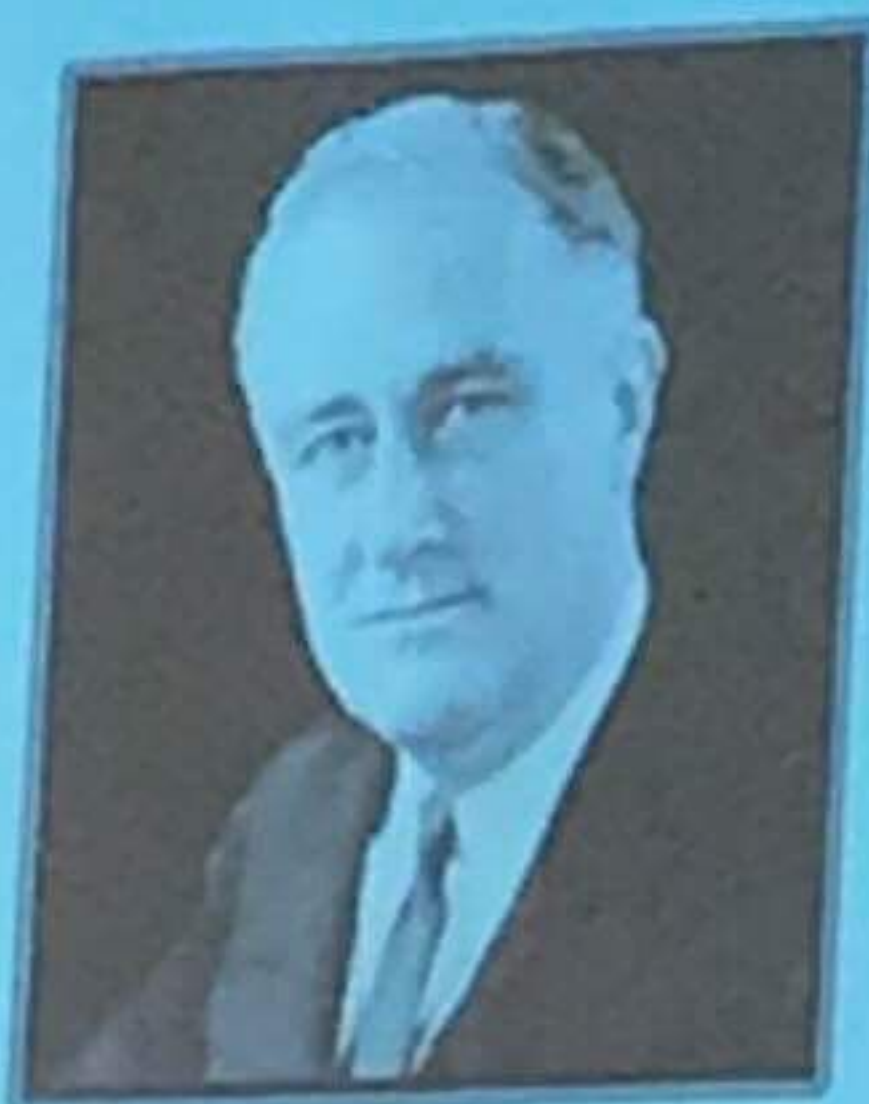
The "Second" New Deal (1935-1939)

- WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION (W.P.A.)
 - ✓ hired an average of 2 million people annually over 4 years
 - ✓ workers built LaGuardia Airport (NY), restored the St Louis riverfront, etc.
 - ✓ also employed artists, writers, actors, and musicians
 - ✓ directed the National Youth Administration (N.Y.A.)



The "Second" New Deal (1935-1939)

- SOCIAL SECURITY ACT (1935)
- ✓ unemployment compensation
- ✓ retirement insurance
- ✓ federal assistance for state welfare



The "Second" New Deal (1935-1939)

- National Labor Relations Act (1935)
(The Wagner Act)

- ✓ named for NY Senator Robert F. Wagner
- ✓ guarantees basic rights of employees to organize into trade unions, engage in collective bargaining for better terms and conditions at work, and take collective action including strike if necessary.
- ✓ also created the National Labor Relations Board, which conducts elections that can require employers to engage in collective bargaining with labor unions

THE "FIRST" NEW DEAL, 1933-1935
• AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
(A.A.A.)

- ✓ created by Congress with the passage of Agricultural Adjustment Act in 1933
- ✓ to set production controls and price supports for farmers
- ✓ the goal was to help farmers increase their purchasing power to pre-1914 levels