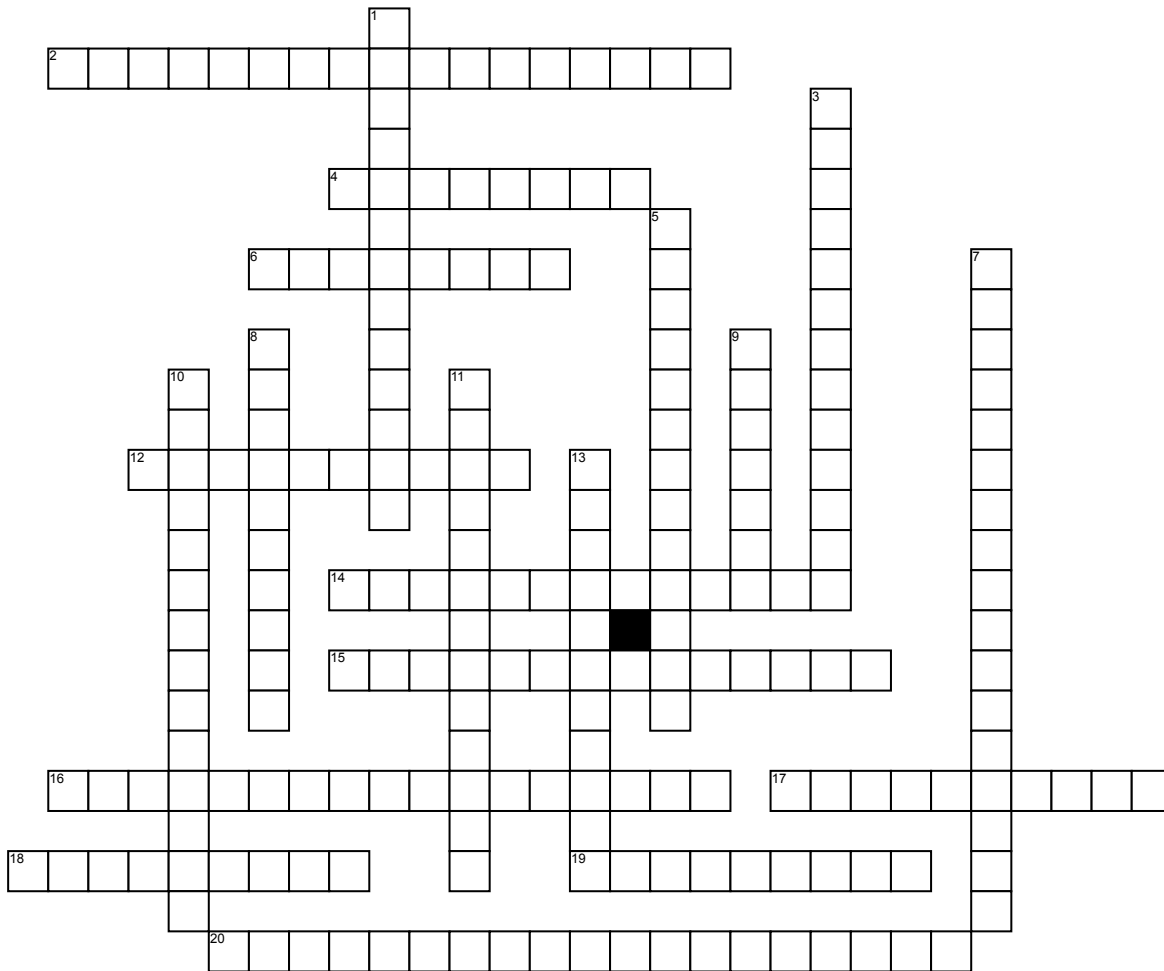


# AP U.S. HISTORY



## Across

**2.** massive civil rights demonstration in August 1963 in support of Kennedy-backed legislation to secure legal protections for American blacks. One of the most visually impressive manifestations of the Civil Rights Movement, it was the occasion of Martin Luther King's famous "I Have a Dream" speech

**4.** erupted in the early 1920's. The American public was scared that communism would come into the US. Left-winged supporters were suspected. This fear of communism helped businessman who used it to stop labor strikes.

**6.** Voluntary donations to government to help pay for WWII. Buying of these appealed to conscience and patriotism. Controlled inflation. Increased civilian involvement and commitment to war.

**12.** This term describes a situation in which the value of stocks is rising quickly. This occurred in 1929 when the New York Stock Exchange had reached an all-time high, with stocks selling for more than 16 times their actual worth.

**14.** limits the action of state and local officials. In addition to equal protection under the law to all citizens, the amendment also addresses what is called "due process", which prevents citizens from being illegally deprived of life, liberty, or property.

**15.** movement of over 300,000 African American from the rural south into Northern cities between 1914 and 1920

**16.** Corrupt organized groups that controlled political parties in the cities. A boss leads the machine and attempts to grab more votes for his party.

**17.** The political orientation of a people or a government to maintain a strong military force and to be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.

**18.** A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-Boat on May 7, 1915. 128 Americans died. The sinking greatly turned American opinion against the Germans, helping the move towards entering the war. Also caused Germany to say they would stop submarine warfare.

**19.** a form of journalism that was created by the progressive mind and thought style. This new type of journalism was filled with exposés, investigative journalism, hard facts, and current events. This journalism movement was fostered by the progressives' ideas on confidence and how everything is possible if you know the facts. Journalists began to expose mischief and evil in America.

**20.** This 1917 law provided for the registration of all American men between the ages of 21 and 30 for a military draft. By the end of WWI, 24.2 million whites had registered; 2.3 million blacks had been drafted into the army. Less than 350,000 men dodged being drafted. Age limit was later changed to 18 to 45.

## Down

**1.** well educated, middle class, sometimes Union soldiers. white Northerners int he south. sought personal gain by southern resources. type of republicans

**3.** prohibited denial of suffrage because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

**5.** Civil Rights activists who traveled across the South on a crusade to end segregation in facilities serving interstate bus passengers; their efforts were frequently met with protests and violence

**7.** organization of armed black militants formed in Oakland, California, in 1966 to protect black rights. They represented a growing dissatisfaction with the non-violent wing of the civil rights movement, and signaled a new direction to that movement after the legislative victories of 1964-1965

**8.** devoted to terrorizing and intimidating African Americans and their white Republican allies. Beat and murdered freedpeople and intimidated voters and silenced political activists.

**9.** name referring to the 1920s; a time of cultural change; generally refers to the arts such as writing, music, artwork, and architecture. American music emerges from African American church and community, becomes international, uniquely American, white America and Europe embrace

**10.** the war aims outlined by President Wilson in 1918, which he believed would promote lasting peace; called for self-determination, freedom of the seas, free trade, end to secret agreements, reduction of arms and a league of nations

**11.** A form of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from trenches dug in the battlefield. , Fighting with trenches, mines, and barbed wire. Horrible living conditions, great slaughter, no gains, stalemate, used in WWI.

**13.** A policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, socially, and economically.