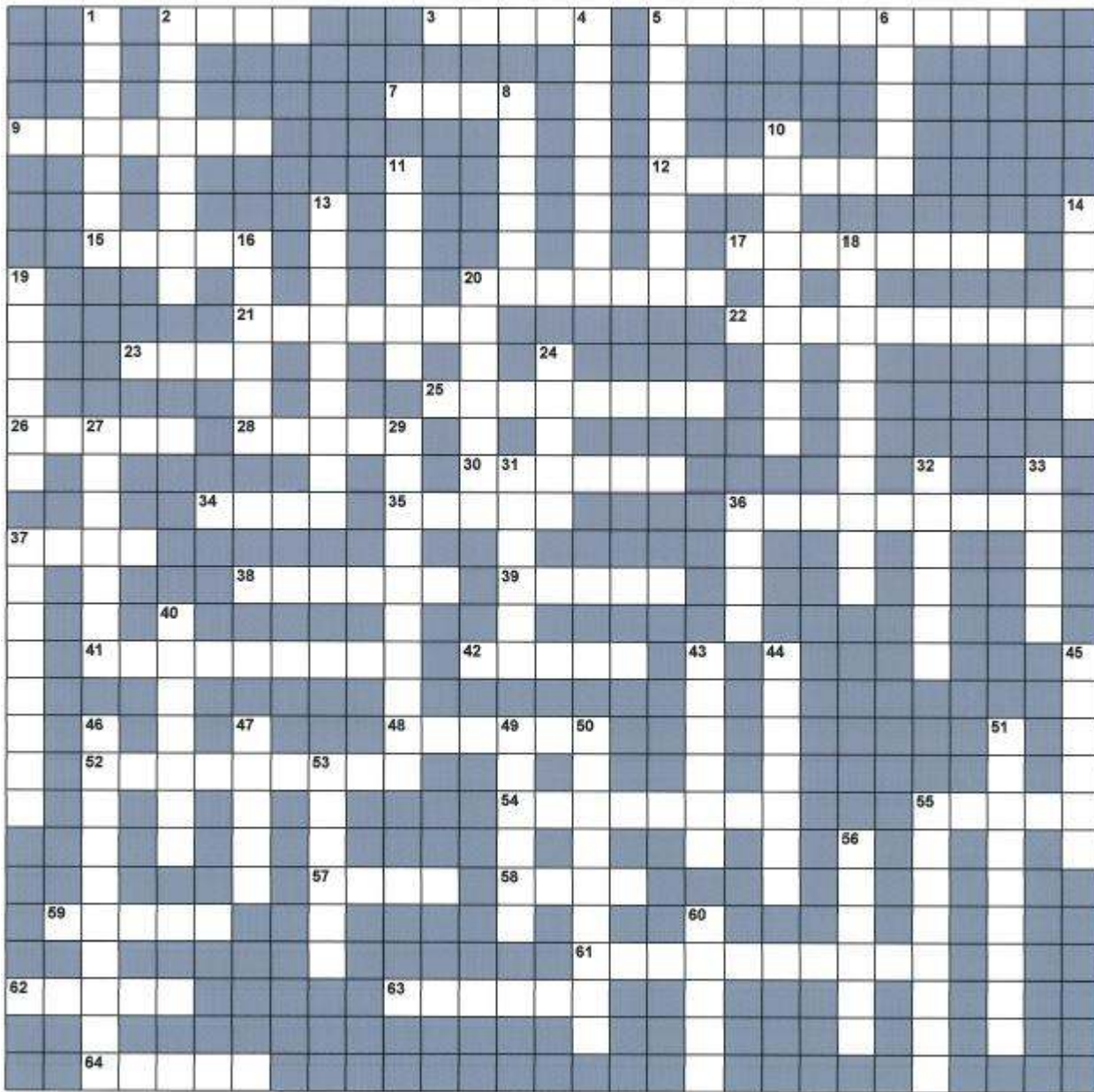


20th CENTURY In Review – 1900 - 1913



[Puzzle grid shown here is approximately 1/2 its regular size.]

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ACROSS:

2. 1903: Women were granted the right to -?- in Connecticut; **1906**: Finland became the first country to grant this right to women; Norway (1907) and Portugal (1911) also granted this right to women.
3. 1909: The oldest civil rights organization in the United States, the -?-, was formed by W.E.B. Du Bois to promote the rights and welfare of black people. (abbr.)
5. 1903: The first coast-to-coast -?- trip was completed.
7. 1911: Ernest Rutherford, Ernest Marsden, and Hans Geiger discovered the structure of the -?-. **1908**: Geiger invented a machine that transmits invisible nuclear radiation into audible clicks, the Geiger counter.
9. 1907: Belgian-born chemist Leo Baekeland developed the first all-artificial (true) -?-; revolutionized many products and packaging.
12. 1908: The domineering Tz'u Hsi, Empress--?- of China died. Opposed to foreign influence in China, she was the power behind the throne in the last years of the Manchu Dynasty. Central authority in China began to crumble.
15. 1905: From this time, until it fell in 1911, revolutionary groups began plotting to overthrow China's last dynasty, the Manchus or -?- Dynasty. (_ _ ' _ _ _)
17. United States President William -?- was assassinated on 9-14-1901. President Theodore Roosevelt became president and served until 3-3-1909.
20. 1901: Edward VII became King of -?- (to 1910). His reign was noted for its elegance and luxury among the rich and powerful and for generally failing to prepare his country for World War I.
21. The inefficient and corrupt -?- Empire continued to lose territory. Almost all of its European lands were lost to Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, and Bulgaria by 1912; Italy took Libya in 1912. (Britain had taken Kuwait in 1899 and the Sinai in 1906).
22. 1912: The Chinese nationalist political party founded by Sun Yat-sen gained control of China. Would be defeated later in the century by the Chinese communists.
23. 1902: The -?- War ended in South Africa marking the beginning of the end of Europe's colonial era.
25. 1913: The 17th Amendment was added to the United States Constitution. It provided for the direct (elected by the people) election of -?-.
26. 1909: The Indian Councils Act broadened the role of elected provincial legislatures in -?-. Objections to British rule continued to erupt in nationalist riots and nonviolent tactics (passive resistance) begun by Gandhi in 1919. By 1919 Britain approved limited self-rule.
28. Between 1892 and 1943 millions of people, especially from Europe, came to the United States by way of -?- Island, the chief immigration station of the United States.
30. 1907: The -?- Entente was formed between Great Britain, France, and Russia in opposition to the 1902 and 1907 Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.
34. During this period Russia's -?- (parliament) was created. It had very limited power. Despite autocratic czarist rule, this helped create the beginnings of a modern state in Russia.
35. 1900: "The Interpretation of Dreams" by Sigmund -?- marked the end of the Victorian era.
36. 1906: The city of San -?- was hit by a severe earthquake leaving some 200,000 people homeless. Due in large part to great numbers of recent immigrants, it was able to rebuild itself in less than three years.
37. 1912: The last Emperor of China Hsuan-t'ung or Henry -?- abdicated the throne in China. Revolutionaries then elected Sun Yat-sen as president of a republic. (_ ' _ _ _)
38. This was a period of economic and social -?-. The lower classes, looking for their share, continually pecked away at the elite, even if it came to labor strikes, anarchism, assassinations, and/or revolution.
39. 1910: The old Boer republics in Africa joined Cape Colony and Natal in the self-governing Union of -?- Africa.
41. This period saw the dawn of an interdependent and a -?- world brought about by the automobile, airplane, improved ship design, transatlantic radio transmissions, telegraphic transmission of photos, news reports and newsreels, phonograph, and motion pictures.
42. 1907: While the peace of Europe and its dependencies continued to hold, the -?- Conference extended the rules of war and international arbitration procedures.
48. Hungarian nationalism was intense during this period. However, of all the peoples in the Balkins, -?- would top the list for the highest degree of nationalism.
52. The 26th United States President who led the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War, began the Panama Canal in 1904, helped bring peace between Russia and Japan in 1905, expanded public lands, busted trusts, and increased U.S. influence abroad was Theodore (Teddy) -?-.
54. 1907: The State of -?- was admitted to the Union as the 46th state.
55. 1903: Marie -?-, along with her husband Pierre and Henri Becquerel, received the Nobel Prize for Physics for their discovery of radioactivity. **1911**: Marie won a second Nobel Prize (for Chemistry) for isolating the radioactive element radium.

57. While the peace of Europe and its dependencies continued to hold, there was an escalating race in Britain ("Dreadnought" battleship) and Germany (widened the Kiel Canal).
58. 1911: A revolution in Mexico overthrew the dictatorship of President Porfirio Díaz (1877-1911). Due to land confiscations and concessions to foreigners, revolution erupted in 1910 which led to civil war and United States intervention. Land reform and a more democratic constitution were achieved.
59. During this period European nationalistic, race, language, religious, and class conflicts continued and intensified.
61. Early in the century Theodore Roosevelt laid the foundation for a government-guided free market, one that encouraged individual initiative (or trusts), while protecting people against cartels, monopolies, trusts, and the like.
62. 1905: Great Britain limited labor in mines to an eight-hour workday; in the same year France limited miners to a nine-hour workday.
63. At the turn of the century Germany's most bitter rival was Britain. During this period Germany and Britain were becoming bitter enemies.
64. 1904: Cy Young pitched the first perfect game in major league baseball history.

DOWN:

1. 1912: The "unsinkable" British liner Titanic sank on April 14-15 after hitting an iceberg in the Atlantic. Some 1513 of her 2224 passengers and crew drowned.
2. 1901: England's Queen Victoria died after a reign of over 60 years. Her empire included 1/4 of the earth's population (some 400 million people) and 20% of the world's landmass.
4. 1910: An unpopular monarchy in Mexico was overthrown. The new republic took severe anticlerical measures in 1911.
5. 1911: Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen reached the South Pole.
6. 1900: The Boxer Rebellion in China grew out of strong resentment of foreign (Western) economic and political influence in China. Though China lost, this did herald the awakening of a new giant on the world scene.
8. 1901: The financier J. Pierpont Morgan formed the United States Steel Corporation which would become the world's first billion-dollar corporation.
10. 1904: Japan attacked Port Arthur which started the Russo-Japanese War between Russia and Japan. Winning the war assured Japan's domination of Korea (1905), Korea (1910), and its emergence as a world power.
11. 1913: The 16th Amendment was added to the United States Constitution. It provided power to the federal government to levy and collect a tax on income.
13. 1901: The colonies of New Zealand, part of the British Empire, united under a self-governing commonwealth. New Zealand received dominion status in 1907.
14. 1903: Orville and Wilbur Wright achieved the first powered sustained flight of a heavier-than-air machine (the airplane) in their "Flyer" at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.
16. 1910: King George V became King of England (to 1936).
18. Protesting the plight of workers in Europe, some 9 million Europeans emigrated to the United States during the first decade of the 20th century. Millions more went to Siberia, Canada, Argentina, Australia, South Africa, and Algeria. Some 70 million Europeans emigrated prior to 1914.
19. 1905: The Indian National Congress was founded to protect Indian interests in India. In the 1930's it began to demand a separate Indian state in India.
20. 1904: The Entente Cordiale was formed between France and Great Britain.
24. 1905: There was never any doubt at the turn of the century that Russia's military was superior, second to none. This belief crumbled when Japan defeated Russia (Goliath) in the Russo-Japanese War.
27. 1906: French officer Alfred Dreyfus was declared innocent of treason by a retrial. He had been accused of giving military secrets to Germany and was deported to Devil's Island for life.
29. 1902: Elizabeth Cady Stanton died; 1906: Susan B. Anthony died; 1911: Temperance advocate Carry Nation died; 1912: American nurse Clara Barton died; 1913: Abolitionist Harriet Tubman died.
31. During this period China was hit by a series of internal revolutions, an end to its Asian expansion, an industrial crisis, and harvest failures. It was virtually taken out of the European power balance.
32. 1913: Woodrow Wilson was sworn in as the 28th President of the United States. The 1912 Democratic platform was called "New Freedom". He served as President from 3-4-1913 to 3-3-1921. He created the Federal Reserve System, led the U.S. through World War I, and devised the League of Nations.
33. 1900: George Eastman introduced the Brownie camera which provided the masses with a camera that was simple and relatively inexpensive.
37. United States General John J. Pershing commanded the Mexican border campaign and pursued the Mexican revolutionary leader Pancho Villa after he had crossed into the United States.
40. 1912: The State of Arizona was admitted to the Union as the 48th state.
43. 1910: Inventor Thomas Edison demonstrated the first talking motion picture.

44. While the peace of Europe and its dependencies continued to hold, -?- tested the Entente Cordiale in Agadir and Morocco. France surprisingly found it had a new friend - Britain.
45. 1902: Justice Oliver Wendell -?-, Jr. became a member of the United States Supreme Court and served until 1932.
46. The first ten years of the 20th century were, for the most part, a time of -?-.
47. 1909: American explorer Robert -?- reached the North Pole.
49. 1905: Czarist troops fired on workers in St. Petersburg, Russia. This is known as "-?- Sunday". The October Manifesto issued by Czar Nicholas II, which followed, granted limited reforms.
50. During this period there were regional disputes revolving around Europe and its dependencies. Europe sought security through -?- (which, from time to time, were broken).
51. In 1904 the Roosevelt -?- to the Monroe Doctrine was advanced. It stated that the United States had a responsibility to protect all western hemisphere countries from foreign interference.
53. 1910: The last great gathering of European royalty took place during the funeral procession of King -?- VII of England.
55. 1903: Panama achieved independence from -?-.
56. 1912: The State of New -?- was admitted to the Union as the 47th state.
60. 1910: Pancho -?-, a Mexican revolutionary leader, was defeated in a struggle to become President of Mexico. Several excursions into the United States nearly brought the U.S. and Mexico to war.

