**APUSH Unit 11: Twenties and Thirties**

American Life in the “Roaring Twenties” 1919-1929: Chapter 32

*I can analyze the movement toward social conservatism following World War I.* (Pages 728-732)

Seattle General Strike (1919)

Red Scare (1919-1920)

 -A. Mitchell Palmer

 -syndicalism laws (at the state level)

 -effect of the Red Scare on labor unions

Sacco and Vanzetti

New Ku Klux Klan

Emergency Quota Act (1921)

Immigration Act of 1924

 -provisions and significance as a turning point

*I can discuss the cultural conflicts over such issues as prohibition and evolution.* (Pages 732-738)

Eighteenth Amendment (1919)

Volstead Act (1919)

Difficulty of enforcing

Al Capone/Organized Crime

Lindbergh kidnapping/the Lindbergh Law

Conflict between fundamentalists and evolutionists

 -“Monkey Trial”

 -John T. Scopes

 -Clarence Darrow

 -William Jennings Bryan

 -outcome

*I can describe the rise of the mass consumption economy, led by the automobile industry.* (Pages 738-743)

Factors contributing to rapid economic expansion

Bruce Barton/The Man Nobody Knows

Sports as big business/Babe Ruth

Buying on credit

Automobile manufacturing

 -Henry Ford/Fordism

 -Frederick Taylor/”father of scientific management”

 -impact of the automobile on American life

 -economic

 -as an agent of social change

Aviation

 -Orville and Wilbur Wright/Kitty Hawk

 -Charles Lindbergh/*Spirit of St. Louis*

 -impact of air travel

I can describe the cultural revolution brought about by radio, films, and changing sexual standards. (Pages 743-748)

KDKA

Effect of radio

Film

 -*The Great Train Robbery* (1903)

 -*Birth of a Nation* (1915)

 -*The Jazz Singer* (1927)

Effect if the new mass media

 -changing role of women

 -changing perspectives on religion

 -the flapper

Dr. Sigmund Freud

Jazz

Marcus Garvey/United Negro Improvement Association

*I can explain how new ideas and values were reflected and promoted in the American literary renaissance of the 1920s.* (Pages 749-751)

H.L. Mencken

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Ernest Hemingway

Sinclair Lewis

William Faulkner

Ezra Pound

T.S.Elion/”The Waste Land”

e.e. cummings

Eugene O’Neill

*I can explain how the era’s cultural changes affected African Americans.* (Pages 751-752)

Harlem Renaissance

 -Claude McKay

 -Langston Hughes

 -Zora Neale Hurston

 -Louis Armstrong

 -Eubie Blake

The Politics of Boom and Bust, 1920-1932: Chapter 33

*I can describe the domestic political conservatism and economic policies initiated under Warren G. Harding’s administration.* (Pages 753-755)

Warren G. Harding

 -political outlook

Goals of the “new Old Guard”

Supreme Court during the 1920s

 -Chief Justice William Howard Taft

 -*Adkins v. Children’s Hospital*

 -significance

Corporations/big business under Harding

*I can explain the Republican administrations’ policies of isolationism, disarmament, and high-tariff protectionism.* (Pages 755-758)

Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920

Merchant Marine Act of 1920

Government and Labor

 -Steel strike of 1919

 -Railway strike of 1922

Veterans Bureau (1921)

American Legion (1919)

Adjusted Compensation Act (1924)

Joint resolution ending WWI

Isolationism

Disarmament Conference (1921-1922)

Five-Power Naval Treaty (1922)

 -provisions and significance

Nine-Power Treaty (1922)

Limitations of the Five- and Nine-Power Treaties

Kellog-Briand Pact (1928)

Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)

Effects of Harding/Coolidge tariff policies

*I can describe the scandals of the Harding administration and contrast his presidency with that of Calvin Coolidge.* (Pages 758-760)

Veterans Bureau Scandal/Colonel Charles R. Forbes

Teapot Dome Scandal

Harding’s death (1923)

Calvin Coolidge’s political outlook

*I can describe the international economic tangle of loans, war debts, and reparations, and indicate how the United States dealt with it.* (Pages 760-764)

Plight of American farmers after World War I

 -reasons for hard times

Election of 1924

Intervention in Haiti and Nicaragua

Problem of international debt

 -debtor to creditor nation

 -attitude of Allied debtor nations

 -effect on Germany

Dawes Plan (1924)—Provisions and effect

*I can discuss how Hoover went from being a symbol of twenties business success to a symbol of depression failure.* (Pages 764-770)

Election of 1928

Hoover’s early presidency

 -Agriculture Marketing Act (1929)

 -Federal Farm Board

 -Attempts to bolster farm prices

 -Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)

 -Provisions and effect

Crash of Stock Market

 -speculative bubble

 -Black Tuesday (Oct. 29, 1929)

 -depth of depression

Causes of the Depression

*I can indicate how Hoover’s response to the depression was a combination of old-time individualism and the new view of federal responsibility for the economy.* (Pages 770-774)

Hoover’s political dilemma

“Trickle-down” philosophy

financing of Hoover Dam

RFC--Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932)

Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act (1952)

Bonus Army

 Background and government response

Hoovervilles

*I can describe foreign affairs under Hoover’s administration.* (Pages 774-776)

Japanese invasion of Manchuria

Weakness of the League of Nations

Hoover’s policies towards Latin America

The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1933-1938: Chapter 34

*I can describe the rise of Franklin Roosevelt to the presidency in 1932.* (Pages 777-780)

Election of 1932

 -FDR’s background and appeal

“Lame Duck” period

*I can explain how the early New Deal pursued the “three R’s” of relief, recovery, and reform.* (Pages 780-787)

“New Deal”

Bank Holiday (March 6-10, 1933)

Hundred Days

“priming the pump”

Relief, Recovery, Reform

 Definitions and goals

Emergency Banking Relief Act (1933)

Fireside chats

Glass-Steagall Banking Act

 -Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

“managed currency” --definition and goal

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA)

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA)

Home Owner’s Loan Corporation (HOLC)

Civil Works Administration (CWA)

Outspoken Critics of the New Deal

 Father Charles Coughlin

 Senator Huey P. (“Kingfish”) Long

 -“Share Our Wealth”/”Every Man a King”

 Father Francis E. Townsend/“Old Age Revolving Pension Plan”

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

*I can discuss the early New Deal’s efforts to organize business and agriculture in the NRA and the AAA and indicate what replaced these programs when they were declared unconstitutional.* (Pages 787-798)

National Recovery Administration (NRA)

 -codes of “fair competition”

 -the blue eagle/”We Do Our Part”

 -*Schechter Poultry Corp. v. United States*

 -AKA “sick chicken” case

 -background, argument, outcome

Public Works Administration (PWA)

 -Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

Twenty-first Amendment (1933)

Agricultural Adjustment Act

 -“artificial scarcity”

 -“parity prices”

 -Supreme Court reasoning in declaring AAA unconstitutional

Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (1936)

Second Agricultural Adjustment Act (1938)

Dust Bowl

“Okies” and “Arkies” (Also see pages 792-793.)

Resettlement Administration (1935)

Indian Reorganization Act (1934) /the “Indian New Deal”

Federal Securities Act (1933)

Securities and Exchange Commission (1934)

Tennessee Valley Authority (1933)

 -goals and accomplishments

 -conservative criticism

Federal Housing Administration (1934)

United States Housing Authority (1937)

Social Security Act (1935)

San Francisco General Strike (1934)

Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Act of 1935)

 -National Labor Relations Board

Committee for Industrial Organization (formed 1935)

 -John L. Lewis

 -“Congress” of Industrial Organization (1938)

General Motors “Sit-down” strike (1936)

Fair Labor Standards Act (1938)

Election of 1936

 -The Roosevelt Coalition

*I can describe the Supreme Court’s hostility to many New Deal programs and explain why FDR’s “Court-packing” plan failed.* (Pages 798-800)

Twentieth Amendment (1933)

Reasons for Supreme Court opposition to New Deal legislation

Court-packing scheme

“A switch in time saves nine”

Reaction to FDR proposal

Importance of the outcome

*I can discuss the changes the New Deal underwent in the late thirties and explain the growing opposition to it.* (Pages 800-802)

“Roosevelt recession” of 1937

John Maynard Keynes/”Keynesianism”

“Planned deficit spending”

Hatch Act (1939,1940)

*I can analyze the arguments presented by both critics and defenders of the New Deal.*

(Pages 802-804)

Criticism of New Deal

Defense of New Deal

How Radical was the New Deal? (Page 805)

 -To what extent was the New Deal a turning point?