APUSH Unit 10

Prosperity, Depression

& New Deal

APUSH 7.1 – APUSH 7.2
VUS.10a – VUS.10d



Society in the Roaring Twenties

Changes in race relations, gender roles, religious beliefs and technology made the 1920s a dynamic decade.

* A revolution in communications and transportation technology helped to create a new mass culture and spread “modern” values and ideas, even as cultural conflicts between groups increased under the pressure of migration, world wars, and economic distress.
* New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many, while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts.
* New technologies contributed to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.
* Technological change, modernization, and changing demographics led to increased political and cultural conflict on several fronts: tradition versus innovation, urban versus rural, fundamentalist Christianity versus scientific modernism, management versus labor, native-born versus new immigrants, white versus black, and idealism versus disillusionment.
* The rise of an urban, industrial society encouraged the development of a variety of cultural expressions for migrant, regional, and African American artists (expressed most notably in the Harlem Renaissance movement); it also contributed to national culture by making shared experiences more possible through art, cinema, and the mass media.

Jazz Age

18th Amendment

Volstead Act

Prohibition

Bootleggers

Al Capone

Automobiles

Radio

Advertising & marketing

Fads

Silent films & talkies

Mass culture

Charles Lindberg

Sigmund Freud

Psychoanalysis

Margaret Sanger

Birth control

Flappers

Lost Generation

F. Scott Fitzgerald

*The Great Gatsby*

Ernest Hemingway

Sinclair Lewis

*Babbitt*

Armory Exhibition of 1913

Modernism

Ezra Pound

Functionalism

Frank Lloyd Wright

Edward Hopper

Georgia O’Keefe

Art Deco

Harlem Renaissance

Countee Cullen

Langston Hughes

James Weldon Johnson

Claude McKay

Louis Armstrong

Duke Ellington

Bessie Smith

Paul Robeson

Marcus Garvey

Fundamentalism

Billy Sunday

Aimee Semple McPherson

Scopes Trial

Clarence Darrow

William Jennings Bryan

Red Scare

Sacco & Vanzetti

Ku Klux Klan

Immigration Quota Acts

Republican Politics of the 1920s

Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover supported policies that encouraged the rapid expansion of the American economy in the Twenties.

Warren G. Harding

“Return to Normalcy”

Laissez-faire

Welfare capitalism vs. “Welfare for capitalism”

Revenue Act of 1921

Andrew Mellon

Fordney-McCumber Tariff

Protectionism

Spoils system

Teapot Dome Scandal

Albert Fall

Washington Naval Conference/Five Power Treaty

Dawes Plan

Calvin Coolidge

“The business of America is business”

Revenue Act of 1924

Indian Citizenship Act of 1924

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Election of 1928

Herbert Hoover

Al Smith

Catholicism

“Wet” vs. “dry” politicians

Tammany Hall

The Great Depression

The 1929 Stock Market Crash marked the beginning of the Great Depression.

* Even as economic growth continued, episodes of credit and market instability, most critically the Great Depression, led to calls for the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system.
* National, state, and local reformers responded to economic upheavals, laissez-faire capitalism, and the Great Depression by transforming the U.S. into a limited welfare state.

Stock market

Wall Street

Dow Jones Index

Easy credit

Protective tariffs

Overproduction

Speculation

Buying on margin

Unequal distribution of wealth

Declining demand for American agricultural products

Black Tuesday

Great Depression

Bankruptcies

Unemployment

“Runs on the bank” & bank failures

Tight credit

Rugged individualism

Voluntary action

Protectionism

Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1929

Farm Board

Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC)

Debt moratorium

Bonus March

Homelessness

“Hoovervilles”

Hobos

Decline in consumer demand

Farm foreclosures

Dust Bowl

Okies

John Steinbeck

*Of Mice and Men*

*The Grapes of Wrath*

FDR’s New Deal: Alphabet Soup

Franklin Roosevelt’s response to the Great Depression greatly expanded the role of the federal government in regulating the economy.

* The liberalism of President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal drew on earlier progressive ideas and represented a multifaceted approach to both the causes and effects of the Great Depression, using government power to provide relief to the poor, stimulate recovery, and reform the American economy.
* Radical, union, and populist movements pushed Roosevelt toward more extensive reforms, even as conservatives in Congress and the Supreme Court sought to limit the New Deal’s scope.
* Although the New Deal did not completely overcome the Depression, it left a legacy of reforms and agencies that endeavored to make society and individuals more secure, and it helped foster a long-term political realignment in which many ethnic groups, African Americans, and working-class communities identified with the Democratic Party.

Election of 1932

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt

20th Amendment

FDR’s First Inaugural Address (“The only thing we have to fear is fear itself”)

First New Deal

Second New Deal

Relief, recovery, reform

Welfare state

Brain trust

The “Hundred Days”

Fireside chats

Emergency Banking Act

(Bank holiday)

Glass-Steagall Act

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)

Abandonment of gold standard

Tariff reductions

Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)

21st Amendment

 “Alphabet soup”

Public Works Administration (PWA)

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)

Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)

National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)/National Recovery Administration (NRA)

Wage controls

Price controls

Partial employment

*Schecter Poultry v. U.S.,* 1935

Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)

Rexford Tugwell

Farm subsidies

Artificial scarcity

Redistribution of wealth

*Butler v. U.S.,* 1936

Farm Security Administration (FSA)

Resettlement Administration (RA)

Bonus Bill

Works Progress Administration (WPA)

Harry Hopkins

Federal Theater Project (FTP)

“Talking newspapers”

Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

Francis Townshend

Social Security Administration (SSA)

Deficit spending

John Maynard Keynes

National debt

Demagogues

Populism

Huey Long

“Share Our Wealth”

Father Charles Coughlin

“Creeping socialism”

Court packing scandal

Recession of 1937

Election of 1940

Wendell Willkie

World War II

FDR’s New Deal: Labor & Race Relations

Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal offered strong protections for labor but had a mixed record on civil rights.

* Economic dislocations, social pressures, and the economic growth spurred by World Wars I and II led to a greater degree of migration within the United States, as well as migration to the United States from elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere.
* Although most African Americans remained in the South despite legalized segregation and racial violence, some began a “Great Migration” out of the South to pursue new economic opportunities offered by World War I.
* Many Americans migrated during the Great Depression, often driven by economic difficulties, and during World Wars I and II, as a result of the need for wartime production labor.
* Many Mexicans, drawn to the U.S. by economic opportunities, faced ambivalent government policies in the 1930s and 1940s.

Frances Perkins

Wagner Act

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB)

Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

Minimum wage

Living wage

Congress of Industrial Organizers (CIO)

United Mine Workers (UMW)

John Lewis

Flint GM sit-down strike

United Auto Workers (UAW)

Second Bill of Rights (Economic Bill of Rights)

Racial segregation

New Deal Democratic Coalition

A. Philip Randolph

March on Washington movement

Executive Order 8802

Marian Anderson

Black Cabinet

Indian New Deal/Indian Reorganization Act/ “Termination” policy

John Collier

Bracero program

Executive Order 9066

*Korematsu v. U.S.*

Attack on Pearl Harbor

World War II

Full employment

Rosie the Riveter

22nd Amendment

Unit Review: Essential Questions

* How did the 1920s expose tensions between new and changing attitudes on the one hand and traditional values and nostalgia on the other?
* To what extent did Republican economic policies of the 1920s contrast with the progressive policies of the 1900s and 1910s?
* What caused the stock market crash of 1929?
* What were consequences of the stock market crash of 1929?
* How did the New Deal attempt to address the causes and effects of the Great Depression?
* What impact did the New Deal have on the role of the federal government?
* How effective was the New Deal in advancing labor rights and civil rights?