**UNIT 8**

**Chapter 32:**

**First Red Scare – Post WWI, anti-Communism**

* Cause – Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
* A. Mitchell Palmer – General led a raid against communists, 1,000s convicted.
* Impact – nativism and breaking up of labor unions.

**Sacco and Vanzetti Case – Italians convicted of murder and executed.**

* Controversial case and insufficient evidence.

**KKK is back! – 5 million members in the 1920s.**

* Causes D.W. Griffith’s “Birth of a Nation,” Red Summer, Red Scare.
* Hates foreigners.

**Immigration Restriction – Nativism and targeting “New Immigrants”**

* Emergency Quota Act (1921) – 3% of U.S. population can immigrate per year.
* Immigration Quota Act (1924) – 3% decreased to 2% and census from 1890 used.
  + More restrictive.

**Prohibition and Gangsters**

* 18th Amendment is a disaster and leads to organized crime.
* Gangsters supplied “bootlegged” alcohol.
* Al Capone – Chicago, most famous gangster.
  + St Valentine’s Day Massacre (1929) – 7 members of an enemy gang dead.

**Scopes Trial – Modernism vs. Fundamentalism**

* Modernism – modifying traditional beliefs based on current thoughts and science.
* Fundamentalism – conservative and literal religious interpretation.
* John Scopes teaches Darwinian Evolution.
* Scopes found guilty.
* Fueled Modernism vs. Fundamentalism debates.

**1920s – dynamic decade**

* Urban areas more populated than the country side.
* Flappers – challenged traditional gender stereotypes.
* Speakeasies – illegal secret bars or clubs.
* Margaret Sanger – birth control
* Sigmund Freud – psychologist and created psychoanalysis.

**Mass Consumption economy – advertising and consumerism**

* Buying on credit – debt.
* Taylorism and Scientific Management – eliminated waste and increased production.
* Wall Street’s Bull Market (1920) – Speculation, stock market soared.
  + Margin Buying – down payment on stocks of 10-15%

**Pop Culture (1920s)**

* The automobile – Ford Model T.
* The airplane – Wright Brothers
* Charles Lindbergh – pilot and hero.
* The radio – culture, education, shows, and news.
* 1st talking movie – the Jazz Singer.

**Pop Culture and Heroes**

* Spectator sports – Babe Ruth (Baseball) and Jack Dempsey (Boxing).
* “Lost Generation” Writers – F. Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemmingway, E.E. Cummings – disillusionment

**Harlem Renaissance – Black culture “New Negro”**

* Marcus Garvey – Universal Negro Improvement Association, African culture movement.
* Langston Hughes - jazz
* Louis Armstrong - jazz
* Duke Ellington – jazz

**Chapter 33:**

**Economy and Politics in the 1920s:**

* Conservative backlash against the progressives.
* Pro-Business economic policies, Laissez-Faire
* Disarmament Policies – disarming nations
  + Washington Disarmament Conference between US, Britain, and Japan
  + 5 Power Naval Treaty (1922) – battleship ratio 5:5:3 respectively
  + Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928) – Made war illegal, except defensive wars, no enforcement.
* Isolationism – Stay out of global affairs
  + High Tariffs – killed international trade
  + US is the largest creditor after WWI
  + Dawes Plan (1924) – US loans money to Germany, Germany pays Britain and France, these pay the US.

**Warren G. Harding’s Presidency – “Return to Normalcy”**

* The “Ohio Gang” – Scandal
  + Teapot Dome Scandal – 400,000 dollars in bribes taken to lease government oil fields to companies.
  + Charles Forbes – Director of the Veteran’s Bureau – stole 200 million dollars.
* Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922) – Raised tariff rates to 38.5%
  + This and other nation’s tariffs killed international trade.

**Calvin Coolidge – Moral**

* “Silent Cal” – honest, frugal, and Hands Off
* Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury – “Trickle-down economics” Benefits for corporations help everyone.

**1920s Economy:**

* Farmers are poor, over supplied with not enough demand.
* 1920s Stock Market soared
  + Stocks made 10x their value.

**Herbert Hoover – Republican**

* “Rugged Individualism”
* Face of the GOP, 1928 said we were closer to ending poverty than ever before.
* Opponent, Al Smith, faced Anti-Catholic bias.

**Great Depression**

* Overproduction in factories and fields – prices dropped, no international trade, no consumption.
* Unequal distribution of wealth – not enough money for wages, workers could not afford to consume goods. (50% of people lived in poverty)
* Economic troubles in Europe and high tariffs led to bad international trade.
* Over speculation and Margin Buying.
* “Black Tuesday” 10/29/1929 – everyone tries to pull out their stocks, stock market crashed, $40 billion lost.
* GDP fell 50% (1929 – 1933)
* Unemployment peaks at 25% following Roosevelt Recession
* 5,000 bank failures – 9 million dollars lost.
* “Hoovervilles” – towns for unemployed – Soup Kitchens, birthrate declines

**Herbert Hoover**

* Rugged Individualism doesn’t help starving citizens.
* Tariffs up to 60%.
* Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)
* Reconstruction Finance Corporation (1932) – Government Lending Agency to provide loans to business.
* Bonus Army Fiasco – veterans forced from the capital by current troops.
* Stimson Doctrine – US will not recognize the land Japan took from China.
  + Viewed as a build-up to WWII because we didn’t confront Japan.

**Chapter 34 – New Deal with It**

**Franklin D. Roosevelt – Wealthy, NY senator, Assistant Secretary of the Navy during WWI, had Polio, NY governor, married Eleanor Roosevelt.**

* 1932 election – FDR landslide win against Hoover
* Roosevelt Coalition – labor unions, blue collar workers, minorities, farmers, intellectuals
  + African Americans shift away from GOP to Democrats.
* 100 days’ congress
  + 20th Amendment – shortens lame-duck period to January 20th.
  + Congress passed 16 new government agencies to counter the Great Depression.
* New Deal – FDR’s plan to address the Great Depression
  + Relief, recovery, reform – 3 R’s
    - Relief for the unemployed – temporary jobs.
      * Emergency Banking Act (1933) – reopened “stable” banks.
      * Federal Emergency Relief Administration (1933) – States get money to lower unemployment.
      * Public Works Administration (1933) – public building projects to create jobs.
      * Civilian Conservation Corps (1933) – Conservation projects to employ 3 million young men.
      * Works Progress Administration (1935) – Construction of public buildings and any other work relief.
        + Harry Hopkins
        + Largest New Deal program.
    - Recovery – get the economy growing.
      * National Recovery Administration (1933) – Eliminate cut-throat competition, bring industry and labor, minimum wage laws and maximum hours
        + Unconstitutional after Schechter Poultry Corp. v. U.S.
      * Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933) – Reduces farming surpluses.
        + Pay Farmers to not farm.
        + Biggest problem for farmers was overproduction.
      * Tennessee Valley Authority (1933) – dams to control floods and produce hydroelectric power.
        + Most Revolutionary New Deal Agency
      * Federal Housing Administration (1934) – provided loans and regulating mortgages to rebuild the housing markets.
    - Reform – Fix economic system to prevent future crashes.
      * Glass-Stegall Act (1933) – Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to guarantee savings up to 5,000 dollars.
      * Securities and Exchange Commission (1934)– Regulates stock market and ensure fair markets.
      * Social Security Act (1935) – Francis Townsend, pensions for senior citizens, support for weakest members of society.
      * National Labor Relations Act (1935) – Call it the Wagner Act, regulate relationships between labor unions and business, right to strike and bargain.
      * Fair Labor Standards Act (1938) – Labor law that established a minimum wage, 40-hour work week, overtime, prohibited child labor.
  + Labor movement strengthened
    - Congress of Industrial Organizations (1935) – John Lewis founds CIO to organize industrial unions.
      * Rejected by the AFL because CIO allows unskilled workers, AFL-CIO eventually formed
  + Election of 1936 – FDR landslide against Alfred Landon
* The Dust Bowl – ecological disaster causes farmers to become migrant workers.
  + “The Grapes of Wrath” – John Steinbeck (1939) about the Dust Bowl.
* FDR vs. the Supreme Court
  + “Court Packing Plan” – add new justices to get New Deal Support.
  + Everyone hated it.
  + Eventually people get more New Deal support in the Supreme Court.
* The “Roosevelt Recession” – (1937 – 1938) – Recovery stalled, unemployment rose, production dropped.
  + Roosevelt tried to cut government spending.
  + Keynesian Economics – John Maynard Keynes’ Deliberate Deficit Spending to stimulate the economy.
  + April 1938 – FDR spent money again.
* **These also happened:**
  + 21st Amendment – repeals 18th Amendment.
  + Indian Reorganization Act (1934) – ended the Dawes Severalty Act
  + Good Neighbor Policy – Non-intervention in Latin America
* **Critics of the New Deal:**
  + Huey Long – Socialism, thought the New Deal didn’t do enough.
  + Father Coughlin (Catholic Priest) – Liked New Deal and then didn’t. Supported Hitler.
* **Legacy of the New Deal**
  + Does not stop the Great Depression.
    - Helped though
  + Influenced the role of the Government.
  + Debt.
  + Socialistic welfare state.
  + Preserved democracy