Brian Petersen – P.2 – Smith

*Chapter 31 –* After WWI, America turned inward and become isolationist once again. With this, radical ideas were being shunned and the “Red Scare” happened which resulted in a roundup of 6,000 suspected Communists. When the Red Scare occurred, the new Ku Klux Klan was born. Simply put it was a pro-White Anglo-Saxon Protestant and anti-everything else that did not match up with their beliefs. Many immigrants from southeast Europe came the US. The Emergency Quota Act of 1910 was passed and it limited the amount of immigrants that were allowed in the US from this area of Europe. The 18th Amendment was passed and prohibited alcohol. Prohibition caused the rise of gangs that competed to distribute alcohol and later became organized crime. Henry Ford now perfected the assembly-line production of his car, and this led to more freedom for transportation. With the perfection of the car, the gasoline industry boomed and replaced trains as the main source of transportation. As well, aviation began to take off and the first airmail route was established. With aviation, the radio become very popular during this time and become a source of entertainment for the public. Although many good things happened, over-speculation occurred and a huge economic downfall occurred.

*Chapter 32 –* President Harding was voted into office. His cabinet was quite corrupt and he was not able to detect this corruption. Under Harding as president, many corporations were able to expand again and the anti-trust laws were not as enforced or were just ignored. As well, some aftermath occurred after the war that has just proceeded, or WWI. Part of this was the Veterans’ Bureau that operated in hospitals and provided vocational rehabilitation. As well, since the US didn’t officially ratify the Treaty of Versailles, they were very loosely and unofficially connected with the League of Nations, and since of this lack of connection, it proved the failure of the League. The tariff was raised from 27% to 35%, and this presented a problem to Europe because they needed money to pay off their debts. Coolidge now became president. Isolationism still ruled when Coolidge was president, and the Senate did not allow America to adhere to the World Court, the judicial wind in the League. The debt from the war proved to be quite tricky; this led to the inflation of Germany. After this Hoover became president. As president, he wanted to battle the Great Depression. He voted to withdraw $2.25 billion to start projects to alleviate the suffering of the depression. Many projects followed and the Hoover Dam was one of these encompassed in the projects Hoover wanted to start. This happened while the veterans of the WWI marched to D.C. and demanded their compensation. Japan now invaded Manchuria and tried to shut the Open Door. The League of Nations met and Japan was driven out. As well, Hoover wanted to increase the relations with the Latin America and the Carribean and did so successfully.