

#ret #disorganized #incomplete #hw

1 | let's do it!

-> the guide

we get from 1914-1945

1.1 | topic

tentative the co-evolution of class structure and technology

1.2 | sources 2

- the post-world war I period, the great depression, and world war II are all covered in the history of the united states from 1918 to 1945.
- the united states rejected the treaty of versailles after world war I and refused to join the league of nations.
- between 1921 to 1929, the country had a period of steady prosperity.
- prices were constant, and gdp increased steadily until 1929, when the financial speculation bubble burst and wall street fell.
- international policy: president wilson was a founding member of the league of nations, but the united states never joined because congress refused to relinquish its constitutional authority to declare war.
 - instead, the us took the lead in disarming the rest of the globe, most notably during the washington conference in 1921–22.
- washington was likewise able to maintain stability.

NIST roaring twenties overview - the national institute of standards and technology (nist) was the nation's principal physical science research laboratory in the 1920s - built the first alternating-current radio set in 1922, years before commercial firms offered ac-powered radios for the home - by the late 1920s there were hundreds of broadcasting stations and nearly 10 million privately owned radio sets in the united states - in the 1920s, national institute of standards and technology (nist) focused on fuel economy and safety. - helped conserve - gasoline by identifying characteristics of engines - fuels, - and oils that enhanced operating efficiency - the institute prepared specifications for items such as fire hoses, pneumatic tires, shoe sole leather - it recommended simplified practices, such as reducing the number of milk bottle designs from 49 to nine.

america in class - ~"a guy may make as much at twenty as he can at forty in the mass production industries, if not more.... youth have a stronger ability to earn a nice living.... the power age has severely shattered the mores [ethical norms] of marriage, family, and religion.... this is a painful yet perhaps energizing procedure...."

- ~"the machine has mercilessly destroyed an entire epoch of art, but it is also actively establishing a new epoch, which has already distinguished itself in architecture and design... life is moving quicker than it has ever been."

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/coolhtml/coolhome.html> ~"prosperity and thrift: the coolidge era and the consumer economy, 1921-1929 assembles a wide range of library of congress source documents demonstrating the coolidge years' prosperity, the country's transformation to a mass-consumer economy, and the role of government in that change. this unique presentation highlights some of the collection's most important topics and proposes various entrance points into the materials. it also refers to the "guide to people, organizations, and topics in prosperity and thrift" that comes with it for further information."

<https://www.loc.gov/classroom-materials/united-states-history-primary-source-timeline/progressive-era-timeline/overview/>

- in the united states, the early twentieth century was a time of commercial boom and progressive change.
- the progressives, as they were known, strived to make society in america a better and safer place to live.
- they attempted to make large business more accountable by enacting numerous rules.
- they fought to clean up corrupt local governments, improve factory working conditions, and improve housing circumstances for slum dwellers, the majority of whom were recent immigrants from southern and eastern europe.
- many progressives were concerned about the environment and resource conservation.
- the bain collection is a collection of works by bain
- this generation of americans also aspired to make the globe a better place for democracy.

1.3 | **again**

title: the dangers of learning from history