**Study Guide Slide Set 13-14**

**Slide Set 13: The Roaring 20s**

**Warren G Harding:**

* Elected in 1920 who verbalized a call to “normalcy” and followed him up with two more republicans Coolidge and Hoover.
* Died one of the most popular presidents in history, the subsequent exposure of scandals under him, such as the teapot scandal.
* known as the president that died twice due to his poor health and his reputation.

**Teapot Dome:**

* famous scandal that erupted during the harding administration and named after a rock formation within a naval reserve near Wyoming.
* Secretary Edwin Denby persuaded president to transfer responsibility of some of the navy dept oil reserves to the dept of the interior. Secretary Albert B fall the secretly leased the Wyoming reserve to oilman Harry F Sinclair in April 1922.

**Calvin Coolidge:**

* 30th president of US. National figure for his successful handling of the Boston Police Strike of 1919. Became president due to the death of Harding.
* Republicans campaigned under the slogan keeping cool with Coolidge and won every state outside the south except for Wisconsin.
* His leadership changed to uncaring after the death of his 16 year old son.

**Prohibition:**

* Illegal manufacture, import and sale od beer, wine and hard alcohol. Many of costs came from a social standpoint that families were poor and men spent excessive money on alcohol. It alco caused many injuries during the work force and DUI and domestic violence.
* Clergymen would sometimes call upon groups such as the KKK to enforce the policies.
* 18th amendment allowed to regulate alcohol sales and the act that officially prohibited the sales was known as the Volstead Act.

**Chicago Mobsters**

* **Slides 87-95 (Both types of mobsters and those involved.)**

**New York Mobsters**

**KKK(“New Klan”):**

* New clan that not only attacked African americans but catholics and jews as well. Built in Stone mountain Georgia and inspired by Birth of a Nation.
* Preached “One Hundred Percent Americanism” and demanded the purification of politics calling for string morality and enforcement of prohibition.

**Five-Power Treaty:**

* Signed by the US, UK, Japan , France and Italy was the cornerstone of the naval disbarment program. It called for each of the countries involved to maintain a set ration of capital-ship tonnage, but did not include
* all warships as the us had hoped.

**Washington Naval Conference**

* Also known as the International Conference of Naval Limitation formally began on Nov 1921 conducted outside the league of nations. Attended by nations interested in the pacific ocean and east asia.
* Was studied by political scientists as a model for a successful disbarment movement.

**Jazz Age:**

* The age labeled for rebelliousness, spontaneity and sensuality.
* F. Scott Fitzgerald Jazz Age label referred to the popularity of jazz music. Popular musicians were Ferdinand Morton, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and Bessie Smith.

**Sports Stars of the 1920’s:**

* Baseball, college football. Boxing and racing were prominen. Baseball emerged due to the Black Sox scandal which 8 players of Chicago white socks conspired with gamblers to throw the 1919 world series.
* New York yankees brought the contract of babe ruth from the boston red socks and revolutionized the game. Known for “swinging the fences” and the “sultan of swat”
* Football first star was William “pudge” Heffelfinger who recieved 500$ for playing foer the Allegheny Athletic Association.
* Slides 17-27
* Focus on Dempsey

**Slide Set 14: From Posterity to Depression**

**Herbert Hoover:**

* President during the great depression and it was seen as his fault. Elected president in 1928.
* Known as one of the famous humanitarians and instead of letting the economy fix itself he wanted to correct the problem.
* This Hoover did: Slides 59-62

**Kellog-Briand Treaty:**

* Renounced was as a means of solving conflicts but carried no means of enforcement. Recognized the symbolic nature of the pact but knew it could not prevent war.

**The Great Depression:**

* Period of the 1930s after the fall of the stock market in 1929 where wages were cut and unemployment rose. Stock market prices dramatically dropped and companies had a hard time recovering.

**The Dust Bowl:**

* During the 1930s. there was a serious drought in the Great Plains that intensified the great depression. In the southern part of the Midwest.

**Bonus Army:**

* 400 veterans marched to Washington to demand the 1000 bonus that was promised to them after ww1 led by Walter Waters in 1932.