APUSH 1920-1929

* Preliminaries
  + War and its aftermath
  + Postwar Transition: War to Peace
    - Demobilization, inflation, and labor strife
      * 1919 Boston Police Strike
      * National coal and steel strikes, 1919
  + Patriotic Fervor to Intolerance
    - Nation moves towards anti-union, anti-communist, anti-immigrant, and anti-radical position
  + Red Scare; Palmer Raids, Sacco and Vanzetti
  + Race Riots
* Political "Normalcy" of the 1920's
  + Harding Presidency
    - A Counterpoint to Progressivism; an isolationist, laissez-faire, pro-business approach
    - Fordney-McCumber Tariff
    - The American Plan—anti-closed shop
    - Andrew Mellon, Supply-Side ("Trickle-Down") Economics
    - Bureau of the Budget; Charles Dawes
    - The "Ohio Gang"; Teapot Dome
  + Coolidge Presidency
    - Two revealing quotes
      * "The business of America is business"
      * "The man who builds a factory builds a temple. The Man who works there, worships there."
* Economic Prosperity
  + Fordism and Taylorism
  + A consumer society
  + Pro-business laissez-faire economy
  + Cheap energy: petroleum and electrification
  + Limitations: farm overproduction, union setbacks
* The "New" or "Modern" Era
  + Society as we know it
    - Urban-centered
    - Mass entertainment and mass advertising
    - Standardization of consumer goods
    - Mass communications
    - The WORSHIP OF TECHNOLOGY
    - Credit
    - Homogenization of culture
* Culture Wars of the 1920's
  + Women in society
  + Sexuality and Morals; "The Flapper"
  + Prohibition
  + Literature of the "Lost Generation"
    - Fitzgerald, Hemingway
    - Harlem Renaissance; Langston Hughes
  + Modernism vs. Fundamentalism
    - Scopes Monkey Trial (1925)
    - Revivalism; Billy Sunday, Aimee Semple McPherson
* More Culture Wars
  + Rural vs. Urban: forces of change and reaction
    - 1920 as a pivot year
    - Black Great Migration to the North, 1920-1945
  + Nativism and the Ku Klux Klan
    - Immigration Quota Acts of 1921 and 1924
* The Peak of Optimism: then collapse
  + Election of 1928
    - Herbert Hoover and "Rugged Individualism"
  + Causes of the Great Depression
    - Tax Policies of Andrew Mellon
    - Over speculation in Stock Market
      * Buying on Margin
      * Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929
    - Overproduction
    - Tariff Law; Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930
    - Overexpansion of credit
    - The weak farming sector
    - The shaky condition of international finance
* Depression Consequences
  + Mass bank failures and closures
    - Total loss of personal savings
  + Mass unemployment and layoffs over a multi-year period
  + Steep drop-off in foreign trade
  + Increased foreclosure/tenancy for farmers
  + A personally transformative event for those who lived through it
* Hoover's Response
  + Faced an economic crisis the scope of which he was unable to deal with:
    - Placed too much confidence in private sector capitalism
    - Had to contend with and extremely conservative Republican Congress
    - Feared that direct relief aid to people would destroy rugged individualism!
  + Use of the Federal Farm Board
  + Creation of Reconstruction Finance Corporation
* Social Unrest
  + Farm Holiday Association
  + The Bonus Army March of 1932
  + Hoovervilles and Hoboes
* The Shift or Wave Election of 1932
  + Herbert Hoover vs. Franklin Roosevelt
    - The tragedy of Herbert Hoover
    - FDR's "New Deal" landslide, and Hoover as a bridge to the New Deal
    - The creation of the modern Democratic Party coalition: urban progressives + laborers + immigrants + depressed farm areas + blacks

New Deal

* The Roosevelt Era
  + FDR and Herbert Hoover: contrasts
  + The Brain Trust
    - Consider many New Deal ideas to be a continuation of threads from the Progressive Era
  + Keynesian Economics
    - Pump-Priming / Jump-Starting the economy, Deficit-Spending
    - The opposite of supply-side or trickle-down economics
  + The "Three R's" of the New Deal
    - Relief, Recovery, Reform
    - A "shotgun" approach
* The First Hundred Days
  + The Bank Holiday
  + Prohibition Repeal
  + "Alphabet Soup" Agencies
    - AAA, CCC, NRA
    - FDIC, HOLC
    - FERA, PWA, TVA
  + 1934: SEC, FHA, Abandonment of the Gold Standard
* The Second New Deal, 1935
  + Relief and Reform
    - WPA, REA
    - National Labor Relations Act
      * The Wagner Act
    - Social Security Act
    - Regulation, Centralized Planning, and experimentation
* Union Labor's Golden Age
  + A cultural shift; legitimacy for Unions
  + Creation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations
    - John L. Lewis
  + Automobile Strikes / U.A.W.
  + Steel Strikes
    - Memorial Day 1937/Republic Steel
  + Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
* Critics of the New Deal
  + Liberals
    - New Deal didn't go far enough to ease suffering/redistribute wealth: was too committed to the status quo
    - New Deal didn't really deal with women and minorites
    - It made no sense to reduce farm output when people were starving
  + Conservatives
    - Too much taxation and regulation!
    - Deficit financing of relief and public works = bad idea!
    - New Deal subverted individual initiative and self-reliance
    - Centralized government control = totalitarian/unconstitutional
* New Deal Overreach and Limitations
  + Elections of 1936
  + Court Reorganization Plan of 1937
    - The so-called "court-packing" scheme intended to make the judicial branch more favorable to the New Deal
    - The failure of this plan blunts the momentum of the New Deal
  + Recession of 1938
    - The so-called "Roosevelt Recession"
* The Long View of the New Deal
  + The New Deal was more pragmatic than coherent
  + It did not solve depression
  + It did transform presidency: established the foundation for the entitlement or welfare state
  + Changed peoples view of their relationship to their government
  + Government acknowledged a responsibility for economic management
  + Gave encouragement and hope to the nation
  + Was not radical—mostly an evolution of progressive ideas that had been around for decades

Diplomacy Between Wars

* Diplomacy, 1920-1941
  + U.S. leaves WW I as world's major dominant economic, financial, and industrial power
  + BUT: 1920 election was a repudiation of Wilsonian internationalism
  + Isolationism = U.S. now pledged NOT to be entangled in "Old World Affairs"
* U.S. Sphere of Influence in Latin America
  + No isolationism in this hemisphere!
    - The Monroe Doctrine was still at this point a keystone of American foreign policy
  + Interwar years = a move away from "Gunboat Diplomacy and The Big Stick" to Pan Americanism and the "Good Neighbor Policy"
  + Establishment of "Banana Republics"
    - Nicaragua, Haiti, Cuba, etc.
  + Main goal of U.S.F.P.—non-military means to exercise power!
    - Conferences, calls for peace, moral lectures, arms control, non-recognition of disapproved regimes, etc.
* The Search for Peace and Order in the 1920's
  + Most accurate description of U.S. Foreign Policy:
    - Independent Internationalism
  + Washington Naval Conference
    - The Five-Power Treaty
  + Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928:
    - A symbolic outlawing of war: "An International Kiss"
  + Smoot-Hawley Tariff
    - economic nationalism in the form of trade protectionism
  + Non-forgiveness of War Debt: "Uncle Shylock"
    - Dawes Plan, Young Plan, and Ultimate Default
* The New Order of the 1930's
  + Japan and Manchurian Aggression
    - Stimson Doctrine (Non-recognition), 1932
* The New Order of the 1930's (Cont.)
  + Japan and Manchurian Aggression (Cont.)
    - Sino-Japanese War, 1937, Panay Incident
  + Italy and Germany = fascism/Nazism
    - Ethiopian Invasion, 1935
    - Rhineland Reoccupation, 1936
    - Rome-Berlin Axis, 1936
  + Appeasement of the Democracies
    - Try to satisfy aggressor states by granting their demands: which only led to a new round of demands
* American Isolationism and Neutrality
  + Americans vow to never get drawn into international European struggles again. Seeks to learn from the past to prevent its repeat in the future.
  + Nye Committee, 1934
    - "The Merchants of Death"
  + Neutrality Act of 1935
  + Neutrality Act of 1936
  + Neutrality Act of 1937—"No more Lusitanias"
  + Munich Agreement, Czechoslovakia, 1938
  + America First Committee
* To the Brink of War
  + Blitzkrieg and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the allies
  + American public gives FDR conflicting advice:
    - Defeat Hitler, Aid the Allies, but stay out of war
    - Begins the gradual rollback of all of the neutrality legislation
* To the Brink of War (Cont.)
  + Cash and Carry, 1939
  + Selective Service Act, 1940
  + Destroyers for Bases deal, 1940
  + Lend-Lease, 1941
  + Atlantic Charter, 1941
  + By the Fall of 1941, United States foreign policy had come full circle
    - U.S. Navy was engaged in an undeclared shooting war with the German Navy in the Atlantic
* The Path to Pearl Harbor
  + Tripartite Pact of 1940: creation of the Axis powers
  + Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere
  + U.S. material embargoes
  + December 7, 1941
    - Unites Americans in a patriotic sense of purpose
    - The U.S. diplomatic model of the interwar years was a failure
    - The Neutrality Acts were passed one war too late