**SSUSH16 The student will identify key developments in the aftermath of WW I.**

Social changes seen during the war led to two constitutional amendments. Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment, which prohibited “the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors.” Ratification of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment, which gave women the right to vote, was helped by the country’s gratitude for women’s economic contributions during the war. The women had filled jobs in factories after men volunteered and were drafted into military service. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (right to vote) movement had worked for decades to petition congress to pass this legislation. Tactics included demonstrating in front of the White House and driving cross-country motorcades to promote the cause. Eventually President Wilson supported the women’s right to vote expecting that in return they would support his League of Nations.

In the mid-19th century, the German philosopher \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ developed a new theory which combined history and economics. Marx held that history was composed of a series of revolutions in which those who were oppressed overthrew their oppressors and established new political and economic forms. Marx also said that these new systems gradually became corrupted by those in power who then became oppressors themselves. He held that the final revolution would between the capitalists and the workers. Eventually, the workers would tire of being oppressed by low wages and poor working conditions and violently overthrow the current economic system, capitalism. This workers’ revolution would usher in a new time period which would see the creation of a dictatorship in which workers would share the means of production and distribution. Marx’s theory of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (when taken to the extreme) became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Red Scare**

Unable to engage in direct action during World War I, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ began to strike for higher wages after the war. These strikes, thought to be led by communists, became increasingly more violent. The fear of the spread of communism in the United States, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was further heightened by a series of bombings sponsored by a group of Italian anarchists. The attacks were carried out against public buildings and officials. The Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer was attacked twice by terrorists. These attacks, coupled with the violent labor strikes, led the United States Justice Department and the FBI to stage a series of raids against suspected anarchists and communists. Hundreds were arrested across the United States. However, civil libertarians claimed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lacked legal standing and targeted people’s beliefs rather than actions taken. Most of those arrested were later released but 556 persons were deported. The Red Scare ended when a purported May Day plot to overthrow the government never took place and Palmer’s actions were censured for violating civil liberties.

**Immigration Restricted**

The Red Scare was one factor that led to new restrictions on immigration. Other factors were two ideas that grew strong in America in the 1920s. One of the ideas was that people born in America (the self-titled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) were superior to immigrants. The other was that America should keep its traditional culture intact. Anti-immigrant, anti-Jewish, and anti-Catholic sentiments contributed to the popularity of a revived Ku Klux Klan, not just in the South but throughout the nation. By 1924 this conservative reaction against immigrants resulted in the passage of The National Origins Acts that established the Quota System that set limits on the number of immigrants who could come from each country.

**Technological Advancements**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the developer of the first mass produced automobile—the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. While the idea of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not new, Ford improved and modified a continuous \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, to quickly build automobiles. By standardizing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts, focusing on specialization of labor, and careful management, Ford was able to speed up production and drive down costs. Ford’s Model T originally cot $950, but within ten years the same model cost $280. The automobile led to social changes in America by expanding \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (neighborhoods outside the city), a need for improved road-ways, and making travel/vacation possible for more people.

The period after World War I marked the beginning of mass media, especially commercial radio and movies. The first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ broadcasts were used to relate the elections results of the 1920 election. By 1925, 600 radio stations had been established. By 1923, nearly 3 million Americans had radios. Soon music, stories, sporting events and news were being broadcast nationwide. Radio helped to create a common cultural experience for thousands of Americans. Advertisers were quick to realize the marketing potential of radio. They began using radio to mass market the multitude of consumer goods that were developed in the period, such as washing machines, electric toasters, and laundry soap.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had a similar beginning. The first movies were silent films but by the late 1920’s the first movies with sound were available to audiences. During this era, the movies became big business as movie studios churned out an average of 800 feature films annually. Conservatives of the time often disapproved of what they viewed as the immoral influence of these forms of entertainment but were unable to reduce their popularity.

**Cultural Expression**

In the visual arts, the 1920s marked the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Movement. American artists were influenced by European modern artists whose work was first exhibited in 1913. These works were impressionistic, abstract, geometric, and a break from the school of romanticism and realism. The era also marked the beginning of the art deco movement as artists began to create artistically styled furnishing using modern materials such as aluminum, plastics, and glass. In architecture, the trend of building skyscrapers accelerated.

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marked the first significant artistic movement coming out of African-American culture. Centered in a borough of New York City, the movement produced notable works of literature, music, dance, and visual art. Writers included Zora Neale Hurston and W.E.B. Dubois. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_’s poetry used the rhythms of African American music, like blues and jazz. This allowed him to experiment with a very rhythmic free verse.

As previously noted, the performing arts expanded with the advent of radio and movies. As income rose during the period, families had more disposable income to spend on entertainment. Radio stations needing to fill air time broadcasted the latest music to listeners. Two genres of music benefitted from this demand for music.

As the late 19th century saw a tremendous growth in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ class, music and piano lessons became a part of the expected education. There was a demand for new music to be played and sung around the piano. The most famous music center was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** in New York City. It was a real location—5th Avenue and 28th Street. One of the famous composers of the period was **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**, who wrote a large number of songs, some of which students today would recognize including *White Christmas* and *God Bless America*.

Although \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not born out of the Harlem Renaissance, Jazz was the first true American music. The musical form was so influential that the era of the 1920’s was known as the Jazz Age. Born in the deep South, Jazz was thought to have originated from the musical traditions brought by slaves from West Africa combined with western music instruments and techniques. Jazz as a musical style is easy to recognize but hard to define. Jazz has elements of different genres of music but is most noted for its improvisations. Famous musicians included Louis Armstrong, King Oliver, Jelly Roll Morton, and Duke Ellington.

**SSUSH17 The student will analyze the causes and consequences of the Great Depression.**

While many European nations suffered a post-World War I recession, the United States did not. American businesses, farms, and banks had profited greatly during World War I by selling products to European markets. However, by 1929, the economic boom for the United States was over and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had begun. The causes were:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Industries increased their productive capacity to produce and sell more goods, eventually creating a surplus of supply. This problem became exacerbated by a struggling post-war market in Europe.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: With cash to spend after the war, Americans went on a spending spree. The development of the consumer market and the advent of consumer credit further encouraged spending. After the Stock Market collapse in October 1929, consumers quit spending except for absolute necessities creating a surplus of goods in the market place. This caused Under-consumption which further deepened the economic slow-down.

3. “Get rich quick” attitudes: Speculators sought to maximize their wealth through speculation in real estate and the stock market. To obtain capital for expansion, companies began to offer more shares of stock for sale. Seeing growing demand for stock translate into growing value of stock shares, speculators began to buy and sell stocks quickly to profit from the rising market. Buyers were allowed to borrow money to purchase stocks with as little as 10% down. Eventually, the speculators began to sell off stock to take profits and touched off a run on selling which led to the Stock Market Crash of October 1929.

4. Disparity in wealth: While many Americans prospered during the 1920’s, some economic sectors did not. Farmers lost income throughout the 1920’s as European markets closed to American farm goods. Coal mining suffered as oil began to replace coal as a fuel. In general, workers’ wages failed to keep pace with prices during the period. As a result, there developed an unequal distribution of income that led to the richest 1% of Americans owning approximately 40% of the country’s wealth.

5. Banking Panic: As unemployment increased, depositors began to require more and more of their savings. Lacking sufficient reserves, banks were forced to call in loans which in turn touched off a wave of bankruptcies. Unable to collect outstanding loans, banks began to fail. In all, 9,000 banks failed during the decade of the 1930s. Life savings disappeared. The failures of the banks led to a demand for more cash in the economy which contradicted Federal Reserve policy of the era. The shortage of cash worsened the effects of the economic downturn.

**Dustbowl**

A symbol of overproduction and contributing factor to the economic decline of the 1930s, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ originated in the southern plains of the United States. The first farmers arrived at the end of the 19th century drawn by the Homestead Act and the rich soil of the region. Farmers in the region talked of the rich, fertile soil and were soon producing bumper crops of wheat, corn, cotton, and livestock. However, unknown to the farmers, the Great Plains experience cycles of wet and dry. The southern plains were in a wet period when farmers first arrived. Spurred on by the soil’s fertility and huge demand for grain caused by World War I, farmers planted thousands of acres of marginal land in crops. Beginning in 1931, the region entered into a dry cycle. The drought was the worst ever in U.S. history, covering more than 75% of the country and affecting 27 states severely.

Farmers continued to plant wheat and cotton despite the failure of crops year after year. Deep plowing had killed the prairie grasses necessary to hold the top soil. Winds soon began blowing the dry top soil away; forming dust clouds thousands of feet high and miles wide. The dust storms and drought lasted nearly ten years. Although two-thirds of families remained in the region, a large group of share-croppers and tenant farmers left the farms of Oklahoma, Texas, and eastern Colorado and settled in the central California farming region. Without money, many became migrant farm workers who worked the vegetable, fruit, and cotton harvests of the west coast. The Dust Bowl eventually ended in 1938 when rains returned and the Soil Conservation Act was passed encouraging better plowing methods in the region.

**Social Impact of the Great Depression**

By 1933, 25% of the labor force was unemployed and millions more were working only part time. There were two million homeless people migrating around the country. Women and minorities were especially hard hit. Women, many of whom were single parents, were often fired because many businesses felt jobs should go to men first. African-Americans were often the first laid-off only to be replaced by white workers. Children were malnourished. While there were some public assistance programs and private charities, they were quickly overwhelmed by the sheer numbers of those who needed assistance. Men abandoned their families to search for work and, when they were unable to find a job, did not return home out of shame. Some teenagers were asked to leave home and find a job to support them, as their families were increasingly unable to do so. Homeless families, lacking shelter, used cardboard and packing crates to create encampments called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a name meant to cast criticism on President Hoover and his handling of the economic crisis.

**Political Impact of the Great Depression**

While in office, President \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ attempted to diminish the impact of the Great Depression by creating work relief programs that included the construction of the Golden Gate Bridge and the Boulder (later Hoover) Dam. He attempted to slow home foreclosures by asking the Federal government to guarantee home loans. However, his programs appeared to the public as too little too late. In 1932, Hoover ran for re-election. The Democratic candidate for President, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, publicly blamed Hoover for the depression. Then in the election of 1932, Hoover suffered a large defeat, obtaining only 39.7%.

**SSUSH18 The student will describe Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the depression and compare the ways governmental programs aided those in need.**

When F.D.R. took his oath of office in March 1932 the nation was in a grave crisis. Five thousand banks had closed. Unemployment hovered at 25%. 2 million were homeless. As a result, the public had lost confidence in its government.

Roosevelt’s first 100 days in office was a declaration of war on the Great Depression. Roosevelt immediately signed an executive order closing all the nation’s banks until their solvency could be determined. He then called Congress into special session and sent Congress a series of bills designed to address the nation’s problems. Collectively, these bills would become known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Tennessee Valley Authority**

An early New Deal program implemented by the Roosevelt administration was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TVA). The Tennessee River Valley region runs through seven states and at the time was one of the poorest regions in the nation. Flash floods were endemic due to excessive tree cutting in the Blue Ridge Mountains and poor management of agricultural lands. On May 18, 1933, FDR signed the TVA into law in order to improve navigability on the Tennessee River, provide for flood control, plan reforestation, assist in industrial and agricultural development, and aid the national defense by producing munitions. The TVA built dozens of dams to control the environment by preventing disastrous floods. Each dam had its own power plants, parks, and navigation aids. This construction projects created hundreds of jobs for unemployed workers. At the TVA’s height the employment of designers and construction workers reached a total of 28,000.

**Wagner Act Gives Labor Union New Life**

Labor unions had suffered greatly as a result of the Great Depression. Unions supported FDR’s 1932 campaign with the understanding that Roosevelt would protect working men and women. The National Industrial Recovery Act (1933), one of Roosevelt’s first New Deal programs, had guaranteed worker’s rights to organize. Bitter strikes developed over organizing rights leading companies to circumvent the law and, in 1935, the Supreme Court had declared the law an unconstitutional restraint of free trade. Roosevelt responded with the passage of the National Labor Relations Act (also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). The act protected the right of workers to organize and forbade companies from engaging in retaliation. The act also created an enforcement mechanism and used the federal government as an overseer to insure fair elections. With this protection, labor union membership grew. By 1945, 37% of the U.S. work force was unionized.

**Social Security**

Entering into a 2nd term, F.D.R. believed a second New Deal was needed to address the “one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, and ill-nourished.” One such group impacted by the second New Deal was the nation’s senior citizens. Most seniors did not have pensions and those who did saw them wiped out as a result of the Great Depression. Roosevelt signed into law the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1935. The new law provided for old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and aid to the disabled. The first version of Social Security excluded many groups including agricultural workers, teachers, domestic help, and children. As a result the act excluded many African-Americans and women. Many of these concerns were addressed in subsequent amendments of the Social Security Act.

**Eleanor Roosevelt**

The First Lady to F.D.R., \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, was very influential in her own right. She was the first president's wife to testify before a Congressional committee, the first to hold press conferences, to speak before a national party convention, to write a syndicated column, to be a radio commentator, and to earn money as a lecturer. Eleanor Roosevelt was interested in humanitarian causes and social progress, and she was very vocal about them during her husband’s time in the White House. She traveled all over the United States to observe social conditions so she could keep the president informed as to the state of the nation. President Roosevelt referred to Eleanor as “his legs.”

As a vocal advocate for both women and African-Americans, Eleanor Roosevelt was instrumental at ending discriminatory practices associated with New Deal legislation. As a supporter of women’s activism, she was also instrumental in convincing Roosevelt to appoint more women to government positions.

**Criticism of the New Deal Programs**

During his 12-year presidency, F.D.R faced many challenges to his leadership and had many critics. Opponents of the New Deal came from all parts of the political spectrum. Some conservatives thought he had made the federal government too large and too powerful and that it did not respect the rights of individuals and property, while some liberals thought he had not gone far enough to socialize the economy and eliminate inequality in America. Perhaps Roosevelt’s biggest critic and rival presidential candidate in 1936 was Senator \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Louisiana. Long believed that the New Deal had not gone far enough. Long’s program, "Share Our Wealth," proposed a guaranteed household income for each American family paid for by high taxes on the wealthiest Americans.

**Roosevelt’s “Court Packing”**

In addition to the challenges to the New Deal issued by Huey Long and others, in 1936 the Supreme Court declared two pieces of the first New Deal unconstitutional (NIRA and AAA). Growing increasingly frustrated with a Supreme Court composed of nine men, all over 60 and generally conservative, he felt that the court was "thwarting the will of the nation." FDR informed his cabinet at a special meeting that he would send a message to Congress proposing the reorganization of the federal judiciary system. The plan was ostensibly designed to "improve the efficiency of the entire system" by adding judges to all levels of the federal courts and adopting procedures to expedite the appeals process. The intent of the plan (referred to as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” was obvious: by adding a judge to the Supreme Court for every justice who refused to retire after the age of 70, FDR could appoint enough justices to uphold his New Deal programs. FDR was criticized for wanting to "pack the court"; thereby attacking the independence of the judiciary and subverting the Constitution. Many of Roosevelt's longtime supporters deserted him on this controversial proposal and the opposition he received to this proposal began to sour the nation on the New Deal.

**Neutrality Act of 1935 and 1939**

In the mid-1930’s, a Congressional investigation found evidence that supported the idea that the United States had been pushed into World War I by banking and munitions interests. This evidence led Congress to pass a series of neutrality laws that made it illegal to sell arms or make loans to nations at war. The 4th of these acts, passed in 1939, in recognition of the Nazi threat to Western Europe’s democracies, permitted the sale of arms to nations at war on a “cash and carry” basis. This meant that buyers would have to pay cash and send their own ships to American ports to pick up the supplies, thereby keeping American ships from being sunk by the Germans.