**STUDY GUIDE**

**UNIT 8: BOOM TO BUST (Chapter 23-24)**

**FOCUS 1; THE ROARING TWENTIES**

***THEMES***

**Theme:** A disillusioned America turned away from idealism and reform after World War I and toward isolationism in foreign affairs, domestic social conservatism, and the pleasures of prosperity.

**Theme:** New technologies, mass-marketing techniques, and new forms of entertainment fostered rapid cultural change along with a focus on consumer goods. But the accompanying changes in moral values and uncertainty about the future produced cultural anxiety, as well as sharp intellectual critiques of American life.

**Theme:** The Republican administrations of the prosperous 1920s pursued conservative, probusiness policies at home, and economic unilateralism abroad.

*summary*

After the crusading idealism of World War I, America turned inward and became hostile to anything foreign or different. Radicals were targeted in the red scare and the Sacco-Vanzetti case, while the resurgent Ku Klux Klan joined other forces in bringing about pronounced restrictions on further immigration. Sharp cultural conflicts occurred over the prohibition experiment and evolution.

A new mass-consumption economy fueled the spectacular prosperity of the 1920s. The automobile industry, led by Henry Ford, transformed the economy and altered American lifestyles.

The pervasive media of radio and film altered popular culture and values. Birth control and Freudian psychology overturned traditional sexual standards, especially for women. Young literary rebels, many originally from the Midwest, scorned genteel New England and small-town culture and searched for new values as far away as Europe. The stock-market boom symbolized the free-wheeling spirit of the decade.

The Republican governments of the 1920s carried out active, probusiness policies, while undermining much of the progressive legacy by neglect. The Washington Naval Conference indicated America’s desire to withdraw from international involvements. Sky-high tariffs protected America’s booming industry but caused severe economic troubles elsewhere in the world.

As the Harding scandals broke, the puritanical Calvin Coolidge replaced his morally easygoing predecessor. Feuding Democrats and La Follette progressives fell easy victims to Republican prosperity.

American demands for strict repayment of war debts created international economic difficulties. The Dawes plan provided temporary relief, but the Hawley-Smoot Tariff proved devastating to international trade.

# *Key Terms, concepts, and people*

Warren Harding Teapot Dome Scandal Calvin Coolidge Herbert Hoover

Henry Ford Consumerism Charles Lindbergh fundamentalism

Lost Generation F Scott Fitzgerald Ernest Hemingway Harlem Renaissance

Langston Hughes Paul Robeson Marcus Garvey Scopes Trial

Clarence Darrow Prohibition Volstead Act immigration quota laws

Sacco and Vanzetti Ku Klux Klan Washington Conference Kellogg-Briand Pact

Dawes Plan

**FOCUS 2: THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL**

***THEMES***

**Theme:** The great crash of 1929 led to a severe, prolonged depression that devastated the American economy and spirit and resisted Hoover’s limited efforts to correct it.

**Theme:** Roosevelt’s New Deal tackled the Great Depression with massive federal programs designed to bring about relief, recovery, and reform.

*summary*

The stock-market crash of 1929 brought a sudden end to prosperity and plunged America into a horrible depression. Herbert Hoover’s reputation collapsed as he failed to relieve national suffering, although he did make unprecedented but limited efforts to revive the economy through federal assistance.

Confident, aristocratic Roosevelt swept into office with an urgent mandate to cope with the depression emergency. His bank holiday and frantic Hundred Days lifted spirits and created a host of new agencies to provide for relief to the unemployed, economic recovery, and permanent reform of the system.

Roosevelt’s programs put millions of the unemployed back on the job through federal action. As popular demagogues such as Huey Long and Father Charles Coughlin increased their appeal to the suffering population, Roosevelt developed sweeping programs to reorganize and reform American history, labor, and agriculture. The TVA, Social Security, and the Wagner Act brought far-reaching changes that especially benefited the economically disadvantaged.

Conservatives furiously denounced the New Deal, but Roosevelt formed a powerful coalition of urbanites, labor, new immigrants, blacks, and the South that swept him to victory in 1936.

A decade after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, women began to exercise their rights, both politically and intellectually.

Roosevelt’s Court-packing plan failed, but the Court finally began approving New Deal legislation. The later New Deal encountered mounting conservative opposition and the stubborn persistence of unemployment. Although the New Deal was highly controversial, it saved America from extreme right-wing or left-wing dictatorship.

# *Key Terms, concepts, and people*

Great Depression Black Tuesday Hawley-Smoot Tariff Bonus March

Volunteerism FDR Eleanor Roosevelt 20th Amendment

FDRs Three Rs Brain Trust Frances Perkins First Hundred Days

Bank holiday fireside chats 21st Amendment FDIC

PWA CCC TVA NRA

SEC Wagner Act Social Security Act Huey Long

Indian Reorganization Act Court Packing Keynesian economics dust bowl/Okies

# Previous AP Questions

1. Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920s. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following:

• Regulation of business • Labor • Immigrants

1. How did TWO of the following help shape American national culture in the 1920s?

• Advertising • Entertainment • Mass production

1. In what ways did economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920s as the Roaring Twenties.
2. To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920's and 1930's?
3. The 1920's were a period of tension between new and changing attitudes on the one hand and traditional values and nostalgia on the other. What led to the tension between old and new AND in what ways was the tension manifested.
4. How successful were the programs of the New Deal in solving the problems of the Great Depression? Assess with respect to TWO of the following.

• Relief • Recovery • Reform

1. Identify THREE of the following New Deal measures and analyze the ways in which each of the three attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society.

• Agricultural Adjustment Act • Wagner National Labor Relations Act

• Securities and Exchange Commission • Social Security Act