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4.01 Isolationism

The Big Ideas

How did demobilization affect labor in 1919?

How did the government react to the Red Scare?

How does what happened to Sacco and Vanzetti show what life was like during the Red Scare?

What was “normalcy” and why were Americans in favor of it?

How and why did the U.S. return to isolationism after WWI?

People

Sacco and Vanzetti – (What was the outcome of their trial?)

President Warren G. Harding – (Why was he elected?)

Events (Describe the event, its causes and effects)

Johnson-Reed Act of 1924

Revival of the KKK and attacks on minorities

Vocabulary (fill in effects from the lesson where possible or put the definition in your own words)

Anarchist – person who believes in a system of government in which the state is seen as undesirable and unnecessary; it opposes capitalism, which enriches the past of society while impoverishing another, and values the will of individuals over that of the state.

Communism – an economic and political system in which the state owns and controls all property

Demobilization – the period after an armed conflict when soldiers are sent home and industries reduce or halt their production of war materials

Five-Power Naval Treaty of 1922 – The United States, Great Britain, and Japan agreed to limit the number of ships in their navies, in a ratio of 5 to 5 to 3. In exchange for Japan shrinking its navy, the United States agreed not to fortify the Philippines.

Four-Power Treaty of 1921 – his treaty sought to remove the danger of war in East Asia. The United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan agreed to respect each other's possessions in the Pacific. They also agreed to communicate "fully and frankly" in case of warlike action on the part of any of the others. The U.S. Senate ratified the treaty.

Isolationism – a policy of remaining apart from the affairs of other nations

Johnson-Reed Act of 1924 – a law passed by Congress in 1924 mandating further restrictions on immigration based on nationality

Kellogg-Briand Pact of 1928 – Delegates of 62 countries, including Germany, Italy, and Japan, as well as many other independent countries, met in Paris in August 1928 to sign an agreement that renounced war "as an instrument of national policy." Of course, the treaty did not apply to wars of self-defense, or to honoring previous commitments, or for other reasons that a country felt it was obliged to fight. The only important absentee was Communist Russia, now called the Soviet Union or the U.S.S.R. It was barred by the United States because it refused to honor the war debt incurred by the Tsar's government. Also called the Pact of Paris.

London Conference (1930) – Conference held in Great Britain and attended by the United States, Japan, Italy, and France. Representatives convened to discuss the treaties of the Washington Conference. The group decided to extend certain provisions of the Five-Power Treaty, such as the limitation of aircraft carriers. The group, with the exception of France and Italy, agreed on a new ratio to use to define the number of battleships in each country's navy. Also called the London Naval Conference.

Neutrality Acts (1935, 1937, 1939) – The desire for the United States to remain at peace carried into the 1930s, as political turmoil increased in Europe and Asia. Congress passed Neutrality Acts in 1935, 1937, and 1939. These acts were designed to keep the United States out of any turmoil bubbling on foreign soil. The American people wanted to avoid becoming entangled in another world war.

Nobel Peace Prize of 1929 – Awarded to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State under President Coolidge, for his role in arranging the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

Red Scare – Period of anticommunist hysteria that swept the United States after World War I

Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922) – Conference held in Washington, D.C. in 1921 and based on the belief that if powerful nations reduced their weapons, they would no longer see each other as a threat. It resulted in the creation of the Four-Power Treaty of 1921, the Five-Power Naval Treaty of 1922, five other treaties, and numerous agreements between nations. Also called the Washington Arms Conference.

4.02 Roaring Twenties

The Big Ideas

What economic changes took place during the "Roaring Twenties"? What were the effects of these changes?

How did the types of goods people bought and the ways they paid for them change in the 1920s? What were the effects of these changes?

How did technology and manufacturing change in the 1920s? What were the effects of these changes?

Describe the land boom in Florida from 1920 to 1925. Why did it end?

How did economic changes affect farmers and factory workers?

<p><u>People</u> Henry Ford (How did he change manufacturing?) -</p> <p>President Harding (What economic policies did he put in place?) -</p>	<p><u>Events</u> (Describe the event, its causes and effects) Use of the assembly line in manufacturing -</p> <p>Teapot Dome Scandal -</p>
<p><u>Vocabulary</u> (fill in effects from the lesson where possible or put the definition in your own words) Assembly line – system of production in which workers perform the same job repeatedly as manufactured goods move past in a line <i>Effects:</i> Consumerism – social system emphasizing buying goods based on perceived desire rather than need <i>Effects:</i> Installment plan – system of paying for high-priced goods in smaller, fixed payments over time <i>Effects:</i> Mass production – industrial manufacturing system relying on the making of large quantities of goods using a standardized process <i>Effects:</i> Roaring Twenties – name given to the 1920s in reference to its booming economy and great social changes Tariffs – taxes, often placed on imported goods to protect domestic industries <i>Effects:</i> Teapot Dome Scandal – scandal of the Harding administration in which Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall took bribes to allow private companies access to government-owned oil reserves <i>Effects:</i></p>	

4.03 Cultural Changes of the 1920s

<p><u>The Big Ideas</u> How did the role of women in the U.S. change in the 1920s?</p> <p>How did banning alcohol affect life in the 1920s?</p> <p>What role did the Harlem Renaissance play in the cultural changes of the 1920s?</p>

Who are some of the musicians, writers and artists of the Harlem Renaissance and what are they known for?

How did conservative Americans react to the cultural changes of the 1920s?

People

Al Capone – (How was Capone able to build a crime empire?)

Zora Neale Hurston – (How is she connected to the Harlem Renaissance and Florida?)

Billy Sunday – (How did he represent the idea of fundamentalism?)

William Jennings Bryan – (What role did he play in the Scopes trial?)

Events (Describe the event, its causes and effects)

Passage of the Eighteenth Amendment (1919)

Scopes “Monkey” Trial

Vocabulary (fill in effects from the lesson where possible or put the definition in your own words)

Eighteenth Amendment – amendment to the U.S. Constitution ratified in 1919 that made it illegal to make, sell, or transport alcoholic beverages in the United States

Effects:

Flappers – young women during the 1920s who expressed their rebellion against traditional ideas of womanhood by cutting their hair short and wearing short dresses

Fundamentalism – a religious viewpoint based on the belief that biblical events happened exactly as described

Effects:

Harlem Renaissance – period of renewal for African American literary and musical traditions that followed World War I and was centered on the New York City neighborhood of Harlem

Jazz – a combination of musical styles such as ragtime and blues, that began among African Americans in the southern United States and developed into its own style of performance often based on improvisation

Jazz Age – nickname for the 1920s because of the popularity of jazz music

Volstead Act – act passed by Congress in 1919 that provided for enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment by defining what an "intoxicating" beverage was

Effects:

4.04 Challenges to Civil Rights

The Big Ideas

Why did the Ku Klux Klan rise again in the early 1920s?

Who fought against nativism and “100 percent Americanism” and how did they fight?

How did women win the right to vote?

Which people and groups were most influential in the Women’s Suffrage Movement?

How did life change for the Seminoles in the 1920s?

How did life change for Mexican Americans during the 1920s?

People

Describe the goals and approaches each of these men had regarding African Americans.

Booker T. Washington –

W.E.B. DuBois –

James Wheldon Johnson –

Marcus Garvey –

Events (Describe the event, its causes and effects)

Race riots (Chicago and elsewhere)

The Rosewood Incident

Passage of the Indian Citizenship Act

Vocabulary (fill in effects from the lesson where possible or put the definition in your own words)

100 Percent Americanism – a movement after World War I that celebrated everything American while attacking people and ideas considered foreign

Effects:

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) – civil rights group founded in 1909 by W.E.B. DuBois to promote equal rights for blacks and reduce prejudice and discrimination

Effects:

Nativism – opposition to people and ideas that are different from the dominant culture

Effects:

Nineteenth Amendment – constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote

Effects:

Rosewood Incident – racially motivated massacre of several African Americans in a Florida town that ignited as a result of a rumor that a black man had assaulted a white woman

Effects:

Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) – humanitarian group founded by Marcus Garvey to promote the interests of the African American community

Effects:

4.05 The Great Depression

The Big Ideas

Why was investing in the stock market, especially buying on margin, risky?

What happened to banks after the stock market crashed?

How did the Great Depression affect farmers?

What were the causes and effects of the Dust Bowl?

How did the Great Depression affect American society?

People

President Herbert Hoover – (How did he react to the stock market crash and economic depression? What did most Americans think of his response?)

Bonus Expeditionary Force (Bonus Army) – (Who were they and why did they march on Washington?)

Events (Describe the event, its causes and effects)

Stock market crash

Smoot-Hawley Tariff is passed

The “Bonus Army” is thrown out of Washington

Vocabulary (fill in effects from the lesson where possible or put the definition in your own words)

Bear market – stock market in which prices are falling for a sustained period of time

Black Tuesday – refers to October 29, 1929, which is the day the stock market crashed, leading to the Great Depression

Bull market – stock market in which prices are rising for a sustained period of time

Buying on margin – borrowing money to pay for stocks with the intention of paying the loans back when the price of the stock rises

Dust Bowl – region of the Great Plains that experienced massive drought during the 1930s; poor farming practices during the 1920s, combined with the drought, forced farmers off of their land after crops and livestock were destroyed; the area included parts of Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma

Great Depression – the worst economic downturn in American history that began after the stock market crash of 1929 and lasted until around 1939

Gross National Product (GNP) – the annual value of all goods and services produced in a country

Hoovervilles – communities made up of shacks built by homeless people that developed during the Great Depression outside of towns and cities or in public parks; named after President Herbert Hoover, whom many blamed for the depression

Smoot-Hawley Tariff – act signed by President Herbert Hoover in 1930 that placed a high tariff on goods imported to the United States in an effort to support American businesses

Stock market – a place where shares of companies are bought, sold and traded

4.06 The New Deal

The Big Ideas

How did Roosevelt feel the government should respond to the Great Depression?

How did Roosevelt work to restore the banking system during the First Hundred Days?

How did the New Deal help farmers?

What did the New Deal do to help the unemployed?

What were the arguments for and against the New Deal programs?

How were the First and Second New Deal similar? How were they different?

How did the New Deal affect labor unions and workers?

What cultural changes took place during the 1930s?

What long-term effects of the New Deal can still be felt today?

Complete the chart of New Deal programs.

Vocabulary (fill in effects from the lesson where possible or put the definition in your own words)

Bank holiday – the temporary closure of U.S. banks designed to give the government time to stabilize the banking system following the crash of the stock market in 1929

Effects:

Court-packing plan – plan suggested by Roosevelt to expand the U.S. Supreme Court by six judges

Effects:

First Hundred Days – initial period of Roosevelt's presidency during which many of the First New Deal programs were passed

Effects:

First New Deal – period of the New Deal spanning 1934–1935; focused mostly on financial reform and job creation

Effects:

New Deal – government policies and programs under Roosevelt during the 1930s

Second New Deal – period of the New Deal spanning 1936–1938; focused mostly on improving general welfare

Effects:

Sit-down strike – strike in which workers shut down a factory from within

Social Security – federal program that makes regular payments to people who are older, have disabilities, or are unemployed

Effects:

Welfare state – system under which citizens rely on the government to protect their basic economic security

New Deal Chart

Print out and complete this chart as you read the lesson.

New Deal Initiative	What It Was	What It Did	Type (Relief, Recovery, Reform)
Emergency Banking Act			
Banking Act (Glass-Steagall Act)			
Agricultural Adjustment Act			
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)			
Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)			
National Recovery Act			

Public Works Administration			
Social Security Act			
Works Progress Administration (WPA)			
Court-packing Plan			N/A
Wagner Act			
Fair Labor Standards Act			