

Between World Wars – 1920s and Great Depression

Themes:

- Impact of Progressive Era Reforms
 - Initiative
 - Referendum
 - Recall
 - 16th Amendment
 - 17th Amendment
- Impact of Reform Leaders
 - Susan B. Anthony
 - W.E.B. DuBois
 - George Washington Carver
 - Robert LaFollette
- Impact of 3rd Parties & 3rd Party Candidates
 - Eugene V. Debs
 - H. Ross Perot (more recent)
 - George Wallace (more recent)
- Causes & Effects of Issues
 - Immigration
 - Red Scare
 - Prohibition
 - Changing Role of Women
- Analyze Impact of Individuals
 - Clarence Darrow
 - William Jennings Bryan
 - Henry Ford
 - Charles Lindbergh
 - Franklin Roosevelt
- Economic Issues
 - Reasons for economic growth & prosperity
 - Causes of the Great Depression
 - Decline in Worldwide Trade
 - Stock Market Crash
 - Bank Failures
 - Effect of Great Depression on economy & government
 - New Deal Programs
 - Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)
 - Securities & Exchange Commission (SEC)
 - Social Security
- Government Issues
 - Teapot Dome Scandal
 - Court Packing Scheme
- Culture
 - Grapes of Wrath, John Steinbeck
 - Harlem Renaissance
 - Georgia O'Keeffe

Red Scare	Fear in Western countries after World War I that Bolsheviks/Communists were trying to start revolutions and take over democracies. In the United States the Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer conducted raids to deport aliens suspected of being Communists
------------------	--

Prosperity	“Good times” enjoyed by Americans in 1920s after World War I, employment and wages were high and workers bought more consumer goods and had more leisure time
Henry Ford	Inventor of “Model T” in 1905 and “Model A” cars; introduced MASS PRODUCTION methods of building many cars quickly in a large factory, assembly line in 1914
Scopes Trial	Trial in Tennessee in 1925 involving John Scopes, biology teacher who taught theory of evolution at a time when only creation theory accepted in Tennessee and 12 other states, “Monkey trial”, lawyers – Clarence Darrow vs. William Jennings Bryan
Clarence Darrow	Famous defense attorney known for flamboyant courtroom behavior and antics, defended Eugene Debs in 1894 union case, defended John Scopes in 1925 “Monkey Trial”
William Jennings Bryan	Nebraska congressman; candidate for president in 1896; prosecuting attorney in John Scopes 1925 “Monkey Trial”, Bible man, presidential candidate in 1900 and 1908 elections, Democrat, POPULIST movement, which declared rich should pay more
Prohibition	US constitutional amendment (18 th amendment) that made illegal the manufacture, transportation, possession, or sale of alcohol, led to black market and rise of crime
Charles A. Lindbergh	Hero of the 1920s; first aviator to cross the Atlantic non-stop in the “Spirit of St. Louis” aircraft (1927), NY to Paris 33 hours, former US Army and airmail pilot
1929	Stock Market Crash, Black Tuesday Oct. 29, end of prosperity period of 1920s with cheap credit, overvalued stocks, and consumer greed, plunges US and world into the Great Depression of the 1930s
Stock Market Crash	October 1929: Thousands of investors go broke when stocks lose their value because of greed, margin buying and shady business deals, beginning of the Great Depression
Bank failures	Bad bank loans drained cash out of peoples’ savings accounts; depositors later demanded their cash, which banks no longer held, caused banks go bankrupt (fail)
Depression	A time of economic decline caused by a sharp drop in business activity; accompanied by rising unemployment, the Great Depression (1929-1941) was a serious global economic decline that began with the crash of the US stock market in 1929
Great Depression	Began in 1929 and lasted throughout the 1930s, economic crisis caused by stock market crash; Americans suffer job loss, hunger and other hardships for more than a decade
New Deal	President Franklin Roosevelt’s effort to jump-start the US economy and create jobs, New Deal programs emphasized relief, recovery, and reform
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Created to insure bank (checking and savings) accounts against loss in case of mismanagement or financial disasters.
Social Security Act	Passed in August 1935 as part of FDR’s New Deal; intended to protect American who were unable to support themselves – single parents, disabled, retired and elderly
Securities & Exchange Commission	Created by Section 4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; is an independent agency of the U.S. government which holds primarily responsibility for enforcing the federal securities laws and regulating the securities industry, the nation’s stock and options exchanges, and other electronic securities market.
Flapper	Referred to a “new breed” of women in the 1920’s who wore short skirts, bobbed their hair, listened to the new jazz music, and flaunted their

	disdain for what was then considered acceptable behavior; had their origins in the period of liberalism, social and political turbulence, and increased transatlantic cultural exchange that followed the end of the First World War.
W.E.B. DuBois	An American civil rights activist, Pan-Africanist, sociologist, historian, author, and editor; was the most prominent, intellectual leader and political activist on behalf of African Americans in the first half of the twentieth century. A contemporary of Booker T. Washington, he carried on a dialogue with the educator about segregation, political disfranchisement, and ways to improve African American life.
George Washington Carver	An American scientist, botanist, educator, and inventor whose studies and teaching revolutionized agriculture in the Southern United States. He wanted poor farmers to grow alternative crops both as a source of their own food and as a source of other products to improve their quality of life.
H. Ross Perot	an American businessman from Texas, born in 1930, who is best known for seeking the office of President of the United States in 1992 and 1996. Some of his ideas included balancing the federal budget, firm pro-choice stance, expansion of the war on drugs, ending outsourcing of jobs, opposition to gun control, belief in protectionism on trade, his support of the Environmental Protection Agency and enacting electronic direct democracy via "electronic town halls."
George Wallace	Born August 25, 1919 is best known for his Southern populist pro-segregation attitudes during the American desegregation period, convictions he abandoned later in life. He was the first Southern governor to travel to corporate headquarters in Northern and Northeastern states to offer tax abatements and other incentives to companies willing to locate plants in modern tire plant in Opelika, Alabama.
Initiative	provides a means by which a petition signed by a certain minimum number of registered voters can force a public vote on a proposed statute, constitutional amendment, charter amendment or ordinance, or, in its minimal form, to simply oblige the executive or legislative bodies to consider the subject by submitting it to the order of the day. It is a form of direct democracy. Provision for the initiative was included in the 1922 constitution of the Irish Free State, but was hastily abolished when republicans organized a drive to instigate a vote that would abolish the Oath of Allegiance.
Referendum	a popular vote originated in the legislative branch of the government to overturn legislation already passed at the state or local levels; the constitutions of 24 states (principally in the West) and many local and city governments provide for referendums and citizen's initiatives.
Recall	A request to return to the maker a batch or an entire production run of a product, usually due to the discovery of safety issues; happened primarily in the car business when cars would start to fail doing certain tasks after time.
16th Amendment	Ratified February 3, 1913. allows the Congress to levy an income tax without apportioning it among the States or basing it on Census results
17th Amendment	Provides for the election of Senators by replacing the phrase "chosen by the Legislature thereof" with "elected by the people thereof." It also allows each state's governor, if authorized by that state's legislature, to appoint a Senator in the event of an opening, until an election occurs
Susan B. Anthony	was a prominent American civil rights leader who played a pivotal role in the 19th century women's rights movement to introduce women's suffrage into the United States. founded the National Women's Suffrage Association (NWSA), an organization dedicated to gaining women's

	suffrage
Robert LaFollette	Born June 14, 1855, was governor of Wisconsin, ran for President in his own Progressive Party in 1924, and is best remembered as a proponent of Progressivism and a vocal opponent of railroad trusts, bossism, World War I, and the League of Nations. As governor, La Follette championed numerous progressive reforms, including the first workers' compensation system, railroad rate reform, direct legislation, municipal home rule, open government, the minimum wage, non-partisan elections, the open primary system, direct election of U.S. Senators, women's suffrage, and progressive taxation.
Teapot Dome Scandal	Refers to a bribery scandal of the White House administration of United States President Warren G. Harding. Teapot Dome is an oil field on public land in the U.S. state of Wyoming, so named for Teapot Rock, an outcrop resembling a teapot overlooking the field.
Court Packing Scandal	a legislative initiative to add more justices to the Supreme Court proposed by U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt shortly after his landslide victory in the 1936 presidential election. Although the bill aimed generally to overhaul and modernize all of the federal court system, its most important provision would have granted the President power to appoint an additional Justice to the U.S. Supreme Court for every sitting member over the age of 70½, up to a maximum of six.
Franklin Roosevelt	The 32nd President of the United States. He was a central figure of the 20th century during a time of worldwide economic crisis and world war. Elected to four terms in office, he served from 1933 to 1945 and is the only U.S. president to have served more than two terms.
Grapes of Wrath	A novel published in 1939 and written by John Steinbeck, who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize for Literature. Set during the Great Depression, the novel focuses on a poor family of sharecroppers, the Joads, driven from their home by drought, economic hardship, and changes in the agriculture industry. In a nearly hopeless situation, they set out for California's Central Valley along with thousands of other "Okies" in search of land, jobs, and dignity.
Harlem Renaissance	The flowering of African American cultural and intellectual life during the 1920s and 1930s. At the time, it was known as the "New Negro Movement". Centered in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City, the movement impacted urban centers throughout the United States. Across the cultural spectrum (literature, drama, music, visual art, dance) and also in the realm of social thought (sociology, historiography, philosophy), artists and intellectuals found new ways to explore the historical experiences of black America and the contemporary experiences of black life in the urban North. Challenging white paternalism and racism, African-American artists and intellectuals rejected imitating the styles of Europeans and white Americans and instead celebrated black dignity and creativity. Asserting their freedom to express themselves on their own terms, they explored their identities as black Americans, celebrating the black culture that had emerged out of slavery, as well as cultural ties to Africa.
Georgia O'Keeffe	Received widespread recognition for her technical contributions as well as challenging the boundaries of modern American artistic style. O'Keeffe has been a major figure in American art since the 1920s. She is chiefly known for paintings in which she synthesized abstraction and representation in paintings of flowers, rocks, shells, animal bones and landscapes. Her paintings present crisply contoured forms that are replete with subtle tonal transitions of varying colors. She often transformed her

subject matter into powerful abstract images.