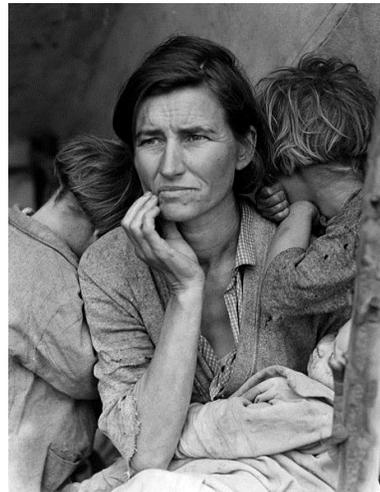


INTENSIVE REVIEW GUIDE

South Carolina End of Course (EOC) Exam

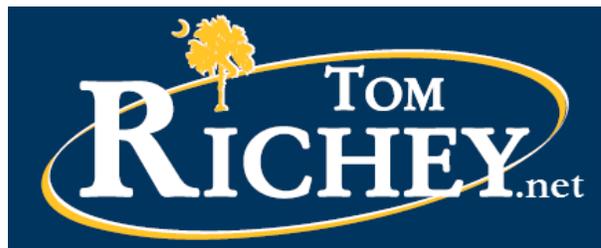
United States History and the Constitution



STANDARD 6

The Roaring Twenties and the Great Depression

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USHC 6.1 Explain the impact of the changes in the 1920s on the economy, society, and culture, including the expansion of mass production techniques, the invention of new home appliances, the introduction of the installment plan, the role of transportation in changing urban life, the effect of radio and movies in creating a national mass culture, and the cultural changes exemplified by the Harlem Renaissance.



A BOOMING ECONOMY!

The U.S. experienced unprecedented economic growth during the 1920s, but not everyone shared in the prosperity. There was a widening **GAP** between the “haves” and the “have nots.”

The Losers:



1. _____
(low crop prices)
2. _____
(anti-union sentiment)

Mass Production



Henry Ford’s _____ **Line** made production more efficient but cut out the need for skilled laborers. Automobiles became prevalent during the 1920s because of Ford’s assembly line.

Many other products, such as _____ and _____, were mass produced on assembly lines.

Household Appliances and Consumer Culture



New electric appliances, such as the vacuum cleaner, iron, and washing machine made it easier than ever for housewives to do household chores.

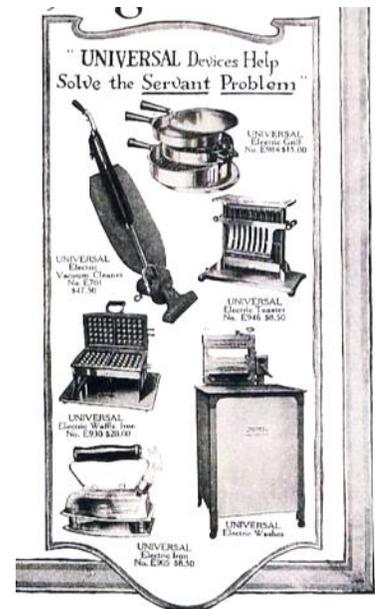
ADVERTISING!!!



Americans who couldn’t afford the new appliances purchased them on the _____ plan.

_____ **NOW**
Pay _____!

RESULT: _____



African Americans in the 1920s

The Great Migration



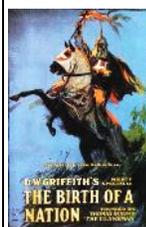
Black Americans leave the South to _____
Search for _____
Escape _____

_____ Music



Black musicians played for white audiences, leading to some cultural exchange.

Stereotyping in Film



Birth of a Nation

(Popular film promoted racial stereotypes and made the KKK appear heroic.)

_____ Renaissance



An African American artistic and literary movement.

_____ Hughes
(Famous Writer)

USHC 6.2 Explain the causes and effects of the social change and conflict between traditional and modern culture that took place during the 1920s, including the role of women, the “Red Scare”, the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, immigration quotas, Prohibition, and the Scopes trial.

The Role of Women

Although women could vote in the 1920s thanks to the passage of the ___th Amendment, women made little impact on politics, typically voting the same way as their husbands did.

Many young women, known as _____, challenged cultural norms of “ladylike” behavior. Flappers could be identified by their short hair, knee-length skirts, and their permissive lifestyles.

Flapper culture had very little impact on women, as a whole, as most women either stayed at home and made use of their new electrical appliance or worked menial jobs where they were paid less than men.



A “Flapper”

Nativism



_____ - Fear of Foreigners

American *nativism* reached a new peak in the 1920s due to the effects of WWI propaganda and the _____ Revolution in 1917.

This political cartoon showcases American fears that many of the “New Immigrants” from Southern and Eastern Europe were

_____, _____, or _____.

[First] Red Scare

FEAR of a _____ takeover of the United States

_____ Raids
(4000 alleged communists arrested – hundreds deported)

Immigration Quota Acts

Placed quotas on immigration from _____ and _____ Europe
(New Immigrants)

Sacco and Vanzetti Trial

Two _____ immigrants were found guilty of murder and executed based on questionable evidence of guilt

Prohibition



ORIGINS: _____ **Movement** (Antebellum Period)

Prohibition gained traction during WWI due to anti-German sentiment and the wartime push to conserve grain (the primary ingredient in beer and liquor).

<p>___th Amendment</p> <p>Banned the sale and consumption of “intoxicating liquors”</p>	<p>ENFORCEMENT UNSUCCESSFUL</p>		<p>___st Amendment</p> <p>REPEALED the 18th Amendment (1933)</p>
	<p>_____</p> <p><i>Illegal alcohol sellers (e.g., Al Capone)</i></p>	<p>_____</p> <p><i>Private clubs where alcohol was illegally consumed</i></p>	

The [Second] Ku Klux Klan

Nativist sentiment and the success of the film, *Birth of a Nation*, laid the groundwork for a revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Members of the “Second” Ku Klux Klan cast themselves as the guardians of “One Hundred Percent _____”

<u>“TRUE AMERICAN”</u>	<u>“UNAMERICAN”</u>
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____ Born	2. _____ Born
3. _____	3. _____ or Jewish



Klan members march on Washington in the 1920s.

The Klan considered anyone “Un-American” who did not fit the “WASP” [White Anglo-Saxon Protestant] profile. Note that while the Klan was a white supremacist organization, it also targeted immigrants and religious minorities.



MORAL WATCHDOG: The Klan also supported Prohibition, opposed bootlegging and gambling, and held its members of high moral standards. This function of the Klan was undermined by scandals involving its members in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

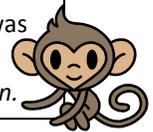
NATIONWIDE: The Klan’s membership exceeded four million in the 1920s, and the organization was stronger in the _____ (Indiana, Ohio, etc.) than it was in the South.

The Scopes “_____” Trial

QUESTION:

How do we explain the origins of humanity?

FACT: The phrase, “**Monkey Trial**,” was coined by **H.L. Mencken**, a reporter covering the trial for the *Baltimore Sun*.



Religious _____ “Conservative”	VS.	Modern Science “Liberal”
 <p>The _____ contains a literal and true account of creation by God.</p>		<p>Charles _____</p> <p>Theory of _____</p> 

In 1925, the Tennessee legislature passed a law forbidding the teaching of Charles Darwin’s theory of _____ in public schools.



John Scopes, a substitute teacher and football coach, taught a lesson on evolution so that the town of Dayton, Tenn., could host a trial. The trial received national media coverage.

William Jennings Bryan, a Fundamentalist, volunteered to prosecute the case against Scopes.

Scopes was defended by an attorney from the
A _____ **C** _____
L _____ **U** _____.

USHC 6.3 Explain the causes and consequences of the Great Depression, including the disparities in income and wealth distribution; the collapse of the farm economy and the effects of the Dust Bowl; limited governmental regulation; taxes, investment; and stock market speculation; policies of the federal government and the Federal Reserve System; and the effects of the Depression on the people.

Causes of the Great Depression

Consumers bought goods on credit during the 1920s, and most Americans were heavily indebted by the end of the decade.

DEBT

Factors Contributing to Consumer Debt:

The _____'s "Easy Money" Policies	Overconsumption	Stock Market SPECULATION
During the 1920s, the Federal Reserve kept interest rates low, which encouraged borrowing. <i>After the stock market crash, the Fed suddenly TIGHTENED the money supply.</i>	Consumers borrowed money to pay for new appliances and other consumer goods, purchasing these items on the _____ plan.	SPECULATION: Buying on the _____ <i>(Borrowing \$\$\$ to buy stocks)</i>

By the late 1920s, consumers had so much debt that they could no longer pay for expensive consumer goods, which lowered demand. This resulted in **overproduction**, resulting in decreased profits for companies.



STOCK MARKET _____ (1929)



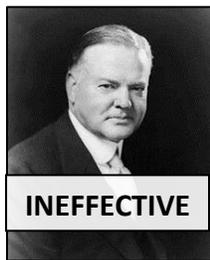
Dust Bowl

Farm Economy COLLAPSES

"_____" migrate to California looking (unsuccessfully) for work.

UNEMPLOYMENT:

_____%



INEFFECTIVE

President Herbert _____ tried unsuccessfully to help:

1. Tax _____
2. _____ - _____ **Tariff** (*Second Highest in US History*)

Hoover REJECTED the idea of _____ RELIEF to the poor.
(payments from the government to individuals)



"_____" became a symbol of most Americans' lack of confidence in Hoover's leadership.



In 1932, a group of World War I veterans known as the "_____ Army" marched on Washington to demand an early payment of their "Bonus," or veterans pensions that were due to be paid in 1945.

The U.S. Army attacked the Bonus Army with cavalry, tanks, and gas, furthering the impression that Hoover was callous toward those who were suffering during the Depression.

USHC 6.4 Analyze President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal as a response to the economic crisis of the Great Depression, including the effectiveness of New Deal programs in relieving suffering and achieving economic recovery, in protecting the rights of women and minorities, and in making significant reforms to protect the economy such as Social Security and labor laws.

The New Deal



Franklin D.
 _____ (FDR)
 (Elected 1932)

First Lady:

The “Three R’s” of the New Deal:	Successful?
R _____	_____
R _____	_____
R _____	_____

PANIC: “The only thing we have to fear is _____, itself.” – Inaugural Address

FDR addressed panic by declaring a bank _____ and used “_____ chats,” radio addresses that he used to explain his plans to the people in plain language.

FDR’s Alphabet Soup (New Deal Agencies created by the FDR administration)

	Name: _____ (FDIC) Purpose:
AAA	Name: <u>Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA)</u> Purpose:
	Name: <u>National Recovery Administration (NRA)</u> Purpose:
SEC	Name: _____ (SEC) Purpose:
	Name: _____ (TVA) Purpose:
CCC	Name: <u>Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)</u> Purpose:
SSA	Social Security Administration
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board

Criticisms of the New Deal

From the "Left"	From the "Right"

The Supreme Court and the New Deal

In *Schechter v. United States* (1935), the Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Act _____. This is an example of judicial _____, a principle established by John Marshall in _____ v. _____.



In response to the Supreme Court's ruling, FDR presented a plan to Congress to _____ the Supreme Court, which would have allowed the president to appoint more justices to the Court. This plan undermined the system of _____ and _____ that are enshrined in the U.S. Constitution. Congress rejected the "court packing" plan, handing FDR his first major legislative defeat.

African Americans and the New Deal

African American workers were typically the _____ hired and the _____ fired, leading to black workers suffering from a much higher level of unemployment (50%) than whites (25%). Although FDR took little official action to combat racial discrimination, black voters began to align themselves with Roosevelt's _____ Party in the 1930s. Before the New Deal, African American voters had typically supported the _____ Party.

The New Deal (did / did not) bring about economic recovery in the 1930s. However, New Deal programs (did / did not) provide relief for people who were suffering during the Depression.