

U.S. History II
Frank J. Paprota Jr.

Chapter 22
A Turbulent Decade
1919 - 1929

Pgs. 660 - 683

Section 1
Postwar Troubles

Pgs. 662 - 668

DO NOW / HOMEWORK

- Read Section 1, Postwar Troubles, pgs. 662 - 668
- In your Notebooks
 - Do Vocabulary Words under Define & Identify on pg. 662.
 - Answer Read to Discover Questions 1 - 4 on pg. 662.
- Do handout 22.1

Objectives:

- 1) Discuss some of the economic outcomes of demobilization.
- 2) Analyze the main causes of the strikes of 1919 and how most Americans reacted to the strikes.
- 3) Explain what caused the public hysteria of the Red Scare.
- 4) Recount why the Sacco and Vanzetti trial aroused public interest.

Define

- **demobilization**

Identify	
➤ Seattle general strike	➤ A. Mitchell Palmer
➤ Boston police strike	➤ Palmer raids
	➤ Nicola Sacco
➤ United Mine Workers strike	➤ Bartolomeo Vanzetti
➤ John L. Lewis	
➤ Red Scare	

Quiz: TYPE 2 writing, 3 minutes <i>Closed book, Open notebook</i>
List two (2) causes of the strikes of 1919 and two (2) reactions of most Americans to the strikes.

Postwar Troubles	2:35
<div> <div>Post World War I</div> <div>Type 1 – Notes – 5 Lines</div> </div>	

Postwar Troubles
demobilization
Transition from wartime to peacetime production and employment levels.

Postwar Troubles
What were some of the economic outcomes of demobilization?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Unemployment➤ Women forced out of jobs➤ Inflation, then depression➤ Fall in agricultural prices

Postwar Troubles
Seattle general strike
Large scale strike in 1919 that opponents blamed on Bolsheviks & foreigners; weakened support for organized labor.

Postwar Troubles

Boston police strike

Failed police strike in 1919 that led to public disorder and the firing of all striking officers.

Postwar Troubles

United Mine Workers strike

Strike in 1919 for pay increases and better working hours that further weakened public support for unions; first UMW strike led by John L. Lewis

Postwar Troubles

John L. Lewis
1880 - 1969

- President of United Mine Workers 1919 – 1960
- Led 1st UMW strike in 1919
- President of Congress of Industrial Organizations 1935 - 1940



Postwar Troubles	
What were the main causes of the strikes of 1919, and how did most Americans react to the strikes?	
Causes	Reactions
Inflation	Violence
Low wages	Work loss
Long work hours	Accusations of radicalism & communism

Postwar Troubles

Red Scare

Period of anticommunist hysteria that swept the United States after World War I.

a state of lawlessness or political disorder due to the absence of governmental authority

Collaborative Learning

Each group will create 2 political cartoons that depict the causes of the public fears over the Red Scare.

Each group will receive a class participation grade and a quiz grade.

Postwar Troubles

A. Mitchell Palmer
1872 - 1936

- **U.S. Attorney General 1919 - 1921**
- **Initiated notorious "Palmer Raids" in 1919 - 1920**



Postwar Troubles

Palmer raids

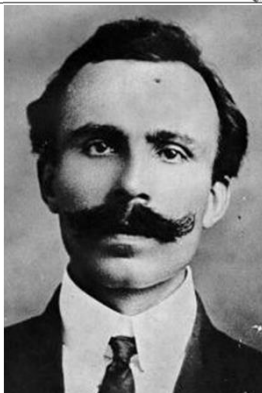
Raids ordered by U.S. attorney general A. Mitchell Palmer in 1919 – 1920 on suspected radical organizations.

Postwar Troubles
What caused the public hysteria of the Red Scare?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fear of Bolshevik revolution in the U.S. ➤ Strikes of 1919 ➤ Bomb scares in 1919 ➤ Palmer raids

Postwar Troubles
<div> <div> Nicola Sacco 1891 - 1927 </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Italian-born American anarchist ➤ convicted on questionable evidence of a double murder and sentenced to death in 1921 ➤ Caused worldwide protest at the political overtones of the proceedings ➤ Executed 1927 </div> </div>



Postwar Troubles
<div> <div> Bartolomeo Vanzetti 1888 - 1927 </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Italian-born American anarchist ➤ convicted on questionable evidence of a double murder and sentenced to death in 1921 ➤ Caused worldwide protest at the political overtones of the proceedings ➤ Executed 1927 </div> </div>



Postwar Troubles

Why did the Sacco and Vanzetti trial arouse public interest?

- Many believed they deserved punishment for their political views regardless of their guilt
- Many believed that they had been condemned to death because they were immigrant radicals and not because of the evidence

Section 2 The Republicans in Power







Pgs. 669 - 674

DO NOW / HOMEWORK

- Read Section 2, The Republicans in Power, pgs. 669 - 674
- In your Notebooks
 - Answer Read to Discover Questions on pg. 669.
 - Do Vocabulary on pg. 669.
- Do Handout 22.2

Objectives:	
1)	Describe how Republican policies encouraged economic growth
2)	Evaluate the positive and negative effects of the Harding administration's pro-business policies.
3)	Analyze why the movement to pass the Equal Rights Amendment failed.
4)	Explain how the Republican Party overcame the political scandals of the Harding administration.
5)	Discuss the issues that affected the outcome of the 1928 presidential election.



Define	
➤	mergers 
➤	feminists 

Identify	
➤ Warren G. Harding	➤ Equal Rights Amendment 
➤ Andrew Mellon	➤ Mary Anderson 
➤ Charles Dawes	➤ Teapot Dome scandal 
➤ Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act	➤ Albert Fall 
➤ American Plan	➤ Calvin Coolidge 
	➤ Alfred E. Smith 

Quiz: TYPE 2 writing, 3 minutes
Closed book, Open notebook

List two (2) Republican policies that encouraged economic growth in the 1920's.

The Republicans in Power	
Republican Policies To Encourage Growth	Positive and Negative Effects of Policies
<p>To reduce debt:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cuts on government spending 2. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff <p>To promote economic growth:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tax cut for the wealthy 	<p>Positive Effects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boom in industry 2. Economic growth <p>Negative effects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mergers 2. Continuing struggles for workers who did not share in prosperity 3. Continuing struggles for farmers 4. Continuing struggles for organized labor

Postwar Troubles	3:35
	
<p>Type 1 – Notes – 8 Lines</p>	
	

The Republicans in Power

Harding's platform

- Pro business
- Lower taxes
- Higher tariffs
- Limits on immigration
- Aid to farmers
- Return to “normalcy”

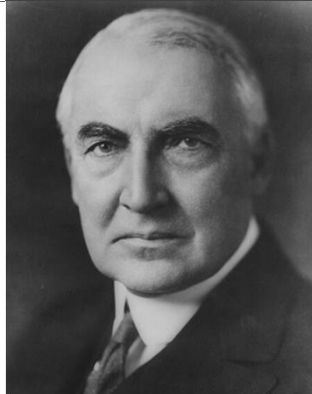


The Republicans in Power

Warren G. Harding

29th President
1921 – 1923

Republican



The Republicans in Power

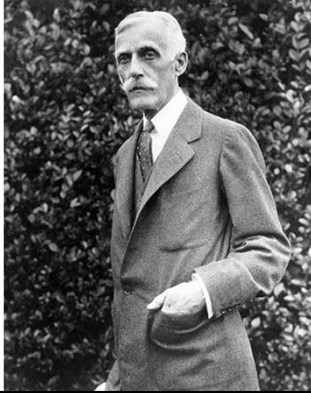
Harding Administration economic goals

- Reduce national debt
 - 1914: \$1 billion
 - 1919: \$25 billion
- Promote economic growth
 - Post war economic slump
 - High unemployment

The Republicans in Power

Andrew Mellon
1855 - 1937

- U.S. Secretary of the Treasury 1921–1932
- Believed government should not interfere with the economy except to aid business



The Republicans in Power

Charles Dawes
1865 - 1951

- 1921 appointed 1st director of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget
- Successfully set out to eliminate debt by slashing spending & creating a budget surplus




The Republicans in Power


Harding Administration policies

- Slash federal spending, turning annual budget deficit into surplus
- High tariff on manufactured goods and farm products
- Eliminate high wartime taxes on wealthy Americans


The Republicans in Power

Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act

1922 federal law that pushed tariff rates on manufactured goods to an all-time high and levied high duties on imported agricultural goods.

The Republicans in Power


mergers

The combining of two or more companies to achieve greater efficiency and higher profits.


The Republicans in Power

American Plan

Policy promoted by business leaders during the 1920's that called for open shops (union-free).

The Republicans in Power
How did Republican policies encourage economic growth in the 1920s?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reduce national debt by cutting government spending ➤ Fordney-McCumber Tariff kept manufacturing prices high & increased profits ➤ Tax cuts for the wealthy allowed for greater investment


The Republicans in Power
How did the Harding administration’s pro-business policies affect the U.S. economy?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ mergers ➤ Economic growth ➤ Boom in industry ➤ Struggles for labor & farmers ➤ Continuing struggles for organized labor

The Republicans in Power
<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>feminists</p>  <p>Women’s rights activists.</p> </div>

<p>The Republicans in Power</p> <p>Equal Rights Amendment</p> <p></p> <p>Proposed constitutional amendment that would guarantee women's rights by outlawing discrimination based on gender.</p>

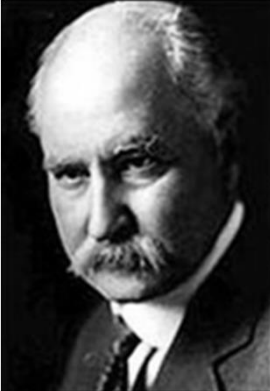
<p>The Republicans in Power</p> <p>Equal Rights Amendment</p> <p>“Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction”</p>
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TYPE 3 writing – Persuasive Essay	
<p>Imagine you belong to the editorial board of a women's magazine of the 1920's. Group A is to write a 15-20 line editorial supporting the amendment and Group B a 15-20 line editorial opposing it.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">FCA's</p> <p>1. Logical, well reasoned argument..... 40 pts.</p> <p>2. Use of specific examples to illustrate position.... 40 pts.</p> <p>3. Use proper spelling..... 20 pts.</p>	

The Republicans in Power	
<p>Mary Anderson 1872 - 1964</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chief of U.S. Women's Bureau 1919 – 1944 ➤ Opposed to ERA because feared it would make labor laws which favored women unconstitutional 	



The Republicans in Power
<p>Why did the movement to pass the Equal Rights Amendment fail?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political divisions & dissensions caused the amendment to falter ➤ Many women believed that protective legislation regulating the hours & working conditions of women would be declared illegal if the amendment passed.



The Republicans in Power
<p>Teapot Dome scandal</p> <p>Scandal during President Warren Harding's administration involving Secretary of the Interior Albert Fall's leasing of oil reserves in return for personal gifts and loans.</p>

The Republicans in Power	
<p>Albert Fall 1861 - 1944</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Secretary of the Interior 1921 - 1923 ➤ Resigned in Teapot Dome scandal when shown to have granted private leases of oil reserves in return for personal loans, cash & cattle 	

The Republicans in Power	
<p>Calvin Coolidge 30th President 1923 – 1929 Republican</p>	

The Republicans in Power
<p>How did the Republican Party overcome the political scandals of the Harding administration?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ President Coolidge fired many people involved in the scandals ➤ Coolidge continued to promote popular pro-business policies and the national economy continued to boom

The Republicans in Power	
<p>Alfred E. Smith </p> <p>1873 - 1944</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 4 term governor of New York ➤ Democratic nominee for President in 1928 ➤ Hurt because Catholic, opposed prohibition & linked to Tammany Hall, but carried urban vote. 	

The Republicans in Power	
<p>Herbert Hoover </p> <p>31st President 1929 – 1933</p> <p>Republican</p>	

The Republicans in Power
<p>What issues affected the outcome of the 1928 presidential election?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hoover had reputation for administrative skill & efficiency ➤ Hoover enjoyed legacy of prosperity ➤ Smith was a Catholic ➤ Smith opposed prohibition ➤ Smith had ties to Tammany Hall

Section 3

A Nation Divided

Pgs. 675 - 681

DO NOW / HOMEWORK

- Read Section 3, A Nation Divided, pgs. 675 - 681
- In your Notebooks
 - Answer Read to Discover Questions, pg. 675
 - Do Vocabulary, pg. 675
- Do Handout 22.3

Objectives:

- 1) Explain why many Americans supported the Ku Klux Klan and what factors led to a decline in that support.
- 2) Identify the actions that African Americans took to combat discrimination and violence.
- 3) Discuss why many Americans demanded restrictions on immigration.
- 4) State why Mexican immigration increased during the 1920's.
- 5) Recount the actions that American Indians took to protect their land.

Define

➤ **black nationalism**


Identify

- **William Joseph Simmons**
- **David Stephenson**
- **A. Philip Randolph**
- **Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters**
- **Pan-Africanism**

Identify

- **Marcus Garvey**
- **Universal Negro Improvement Association**
- **Immigration Act of 1924**
- **Bursum Bill**

Quiz: TYPE 2 writing, 3 minutes Closed book, Open notebook
List two (2) reasons for the rise of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920's, and two (2) reasons for its decline.

A Nation Divided	
William Joseph Simmons 1880 - 1945 ➤ Ex-minister & founder of new Ku Klux Klan in 1915 at Stone Mountain, Ga.	

A Nation Divided	
Why did many Americans support the Ku Klux Klan, and why did that support decline?	
Rise	Fall
Racism toward Blacks in South	Decrease in Red Scare tension
Hostility toward Blacks, Catholics, immigrants, Jews, & suspected radicals in North	Publicity of the Klan's terrorism
Rising tensions & suspicions during the Red Scare	Corruption & scandals at the Klan's national level

A Nation Divided

David Stephenson

- Indiana Grand Dragon
- Convicted 2nd Degree murder in 1926
- Scandal contributed to decline in Klan membership



Collaborative Learning

Imagine you are radio executives. Your job is to produce scripts for radio commercials during the 1920's that publicize the campaigns of the NAACP, A. Philip Randolph, and Marcus Garvey to end discrimination against African Americans. Be prepared to perform their radio commercials for the class.

A Nation Divided

N.A.A.C.P. antilynching campaign

- Forms Antilynching Committee to promote legislation
- Puts pressure on law enforcement to investigate violent acts against Blacks
- Publishes stats & stories in *The Crisis*
- Generates considerable public support but limited success

A Nation Divided

A. Philip Randolph
1889 - 1979

- **Black socialist**
- **Founded Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 1925**
- **Sought to end union discrimination against black workers**



A Nation Divided

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Union founded by A. Philip Randolph in 1925 to help African Americans who worked for the Pullman Company.

A Nation Divided

Pan-Africanism

Movement to unite people of African descent worldwide.

A Nation Divided

**Marcus Garvey
1887 - 1940**

- Proponent of Black nationalism
- Founded Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1914
- In 1925 jailed for mail fraud in connection with fund raising activities



A Nation Divided

Black nationalism

**Movement to create a new
political state for African
Americans in Africa.**

A Nation Divided

**Universal Negro Improvement
Association**

**Association founded by Marcus
Garvey in 1914 to foster African
American economic independence
and establish an independent
black homeland in Africa.**

A Nation Divided
How did African Americans combat discrimination & violence?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NAACP organized an anti-lynching campaign ➤ A. Philip Randolph established the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters ➤ Marcus Garvey supported black nationalism & founded the UNIA.

A Nation Divided
Immigration Act of 1924
Federal law reducing the annual immigration quota for each nationality to 2 percent of the 1890 census figures, plus 100 Japanese immigrants.

A Nation Divided
Why did many Americans demand restrictions on immigration?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Large increase in immigration from the previous decade ➤ Belief that immigrants were political radicals who took jobs from native-born Americans ➤ Ethnic prejudice against eastern & southern Europeans

A Nation Divided

Why did Mexican immigration increase during the 1920s?

- **Limits on immigration in the 1920s did not effect Mexicans**
- **Employers in the southwest were eager for workers to fill low-wage jobs**

A Nation Divided

Bursum Bill

Bill proposed in 1922 to legalize non-Indian claims to Pueblo lands in the Southwest which failed to pass.

A Nation Divided

What actions did American Indians take to protect their land?

- **They organized to stop the Harding administration's attempt to buy back all tribal land**
- **Pueblo tribes organized to fight the Bursum Bill**
- **Pueblo tribes appealed to and won support of many Americans**

A Nation Divided	4:56
Postwar Intolerance Type 1 – Notes – 15 lines	

The Republicans in Power	
Republican Policies To Encourage Growth	Positive and Negative Effects of Policies
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-right: 10px;"> To reduce debt: 1. 2. To promote economic growth: 1. </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; margin: 0 10px;">➔</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; flex-grow: 1;"> Positive Effects: 1. 2. Negative effects: 1. 2. 3. 4. </div> </div>	
