Chapter 22
A Turbulent Decade
1919 - 1929

Section 1
Postwar Troubles

Pgs. 660 - 683

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
- Boston police strike
- United Mine Workers strike
- John L. Lewis
- Red Scare

- A. Mitchell Palmer
- Palmer raids
- Nicola Sacco
- Bartolomeo Vanzetti

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

List two (2) causes of the strikes of 1919 and two (2) reactions of most Americans to the strikes.

Postwar Troubles

Post World War I
Type 1 – Notes – 5 Lines
**Postwar Troubles**

**demobilization**
Transition from wartime to peacetime production and employment levels.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What were some of the economic outcomes of demobilization?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women forced out of jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation, then depression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall in agricultural prices</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Causes</th>
<th>Reactions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low wages</td>
<td>Work loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long work hours</td>
<td>Accusations of radicalism &amp; communism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Postwar Troubles

**Red Scare**

Period of anticommunist hysteria that swept the United States after World War I.
### 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**  
Postwar Troubles

What caused the public hysteria of the Red Scare?

- Fear of Bolshevik revolution in the U.S.
- Strikes of 1919
- Bomb scares in 1919
- Palmer raids

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Postwar Troubles

Nicola Sacco
1891 - 1927

- 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

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Postwar Troubles

Bartolomeo Vanzetti
1888 - 1927

- 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
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
- Andrew Mellon
- Charles Dawes
- Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act
- American Plan
- Equal Rights Amendment
- Mary Anderson
- Teapot Dome scandal
- Albert Fall
- 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republican Policies To Encourage Growth</th>
<th>Positive and Negative Effects of Policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To reduce debt:</td>
<td>Positive Effects:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Cuts on government spending</td>
<td>1. Boom in industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff</td>
<td>2. Economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To promote economic growth:</td>
<td>Negative effects:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Tax cut for the wealthy</td>
<td>1. Mergers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Continuing struggles for workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>who did not share in prosperity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Continuing struggles for farmers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Continuing struggles for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organized labor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postwar Troubles

Type 1 – Notes – 8 Lines

3:35
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Republicans in Power</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1922 federal law that pushed tariff rates on manufactured goods to an all-time high and levied high duties on imported agricultural goods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Republicans in Power</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mergers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The combining of two or more companies to achieve greater efficiency and higher profits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Republicans in Power</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>American Plan</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy promoted by business leaders during the 1920’s that called for open shops (union-free).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**The Republicans in Power**

**How did Republican policies encourage economic growth in the 1920s?**

- 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

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**The Republicans in Power**

**How did the Harding administration’s pro-business policies affect the U.S. economy?**

- mergers
- Economic growth
- Boom in industry
- Struggles for labor & farmers
- Continuing struggles for organized labor

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**The Republicans in Power**

**feminists**

Women’s rights activists.
**The Republicans in Power**

**Equal Rights Amendment**

Proposed constitutional amendment that would guarantee women’s rights by outlawing discrimination based on gender.

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**The Republicans in Power**

**Equal Rights Amendment**

“Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction”

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**TYPE 3 writing – Persuasive Essay**

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.

**FCA's**

1. Logical, well reasoned argument…………… 40 pts.
2. Use of specific examples to illustrate position… 40 pts.
3. Use proper spelling………………………… 20 pts.
### The Republicans in Power

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mary Anderson</th>
<th>1872 - 1964</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chief of U.S. Women’s Bureau 1919 – 1944</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opposed to ERA because feared it would make labor laws which favored women unconstitutional</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Republicans in Power

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why did the movement to pass the Equal Rights Amendment fail?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Political divisions &amp; dissensions caused the amendment to falter</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Many women believed that protective legislation regulating the hours &amp; working conditions of women would be declared illegal if the amendment passed.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Republicans in Power

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teapot Dome scandal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>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.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Republicans in Power

Albert Fall
1861 - 1944

- 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

Calvin Coolidge
30th President 1923 – 1929

Republican

How did the Republican Party overcome the political scandals of the Harding administration?

- 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

Alfred E. Smith
1873 - 1944

- 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

Herbert Hoover
31st President
1929 – 1933
Republican

What issues affected the outcome of the 1928 presidential election?

- 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**

- **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


A Nation Divided

Why did many Americans support the Ku Klux Klan, and why did that support decline?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rise</th>
<th>Fall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Racism toward Blacks in South</td>
<td>Decrease in Red Scare tension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hostility toward Blacks, Catholics, immigrants, Jews, &amp; suspected radicals in North</td>
<td>Publicity of the Klan’s terrorism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rising tensions &amp; suspicions during the Red Scare</td>
<td>Corruption &amp; scandals at the Klan’s national level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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

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

**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

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
Union founded by A. Philip Randolph in 1925 to help African Americans who worked for the Pullman Company.

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.
How did African Americans combat discrimination & violence?

- NAACP organized an anti-lynching campaign
- A. Philip Randolph established the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters
- Marcus Garvey supported black nationalism & founded the UNIA.

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.

Why did many Americans demand restrictions on immigration?

- 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

Postwar Intolerance
Type 1 – Notes – 15 lines

The Republicans in Power

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
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<td>To promote economic growth:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4.</td>
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