



# BOOM, BUST, & BATTLE 1919-1945!

- ◆A. AMERICAN LIFE IN THE “ROARING TWENTIES”, 1920-1929 (AP-CH. 31) (CP-13)
- ◆B. POLITICS OF BOOM AND BUST, 1920-1932 (AP-CH. 32) (CP-12)
- ◆C. THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL, 1933-1939 (AP-CH. 33) (CP-14/15)
- ◆D. FDR AND THE SHADOW OF WAR, 1933-1941 (AP-Ch. 34.) (CP-16)
- ◆E. AMERICA IN WWII, 1941-1945 (AP-Ch. 35) (CP-17)

## Key Concepts

1. A disillusioned America turned away from the idealism of the progressive period, after the Great War, and toward social conservatism, a new mass-consumption economy, and exciting new forms of popular culture that undermined many traditional values.
2. New technologies, mass-marketing techniques, and new forms of entertainment fostered rapid cultural change along with a focus on consumer goods. But the accompanying changes in moral values and uncertainty about the future produced cultural anxiety as well as sharp intellectual critiques of American life.
3. The Republican administrations of the prosperous 1920s pursued conservative, pro-business policies at home and economic unilateralism abroad.
4. The great crash of 1929 led to a severe, prolonged depression that devastated the American economy and spirit, and resisted Hoover's limited efforts to correct it.
5. Roosevelt's New Deal tackled the Great Depression with massive federal programs designed to bring about relief, recovery, and reform.
6. In the early and mid-1930s, the United States attempted to isolate itself from foreign involvements and wars. But by the end of the decade, the spread of totalitarianism and war in Europe forced Roosevelt to provide more and more assistance to desperate Britain, despite strong isolationist opposition.
7. Unified by Pearl Harbor, America effectively carried out a war mobilization effort that produced vast social and economic changes within American society.
8. Following its “get Hitler first” strategy, the U.S. and its allies invaded and liberated conquered Europe from Fascist rule. The slower strategy of “island hopping” against Japan also proceeded successfully until the Atomic bomb brought a sudden end to World War II.



## “Varying Viewpoints”

William E. Leuchtenberg, *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Deal* (1963). A view of the New Deal as a “halfway revolution”:

“The New Deal achieved a more just society by recognizing groups which had been largely unrepresented—staple farmers, industrial workers, particular ethnic groups, and the new intellectual-administrative class. Yet this was still a halfway revolution. It swelled the ranks of the bourgeoisie but left many Americans—sharecroppers, slum dwellers, most Negroes—outside the new equilibrium....The New Dealers perceived that they had done more in those years than had been done in any comparable period of American history, but they also saw that there was much still to be done, much, too, that continued to baffle them.”

Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Age of Roosevelt: The Coming of the New Deal* (1959). A view of the New Deal as a radical transformation:

“By bringing to Washington a government determined to govern, Roosevelt unlocked new energies in a people who had lost faith, not just in government's ability to meet the economic crisis, but almost in the ability of anyone to do anything. The feeling of movement was irresistible. A despairing land had a vision of America as it might some day be.... ‘It's more than a New Deal,’ said Harold Ickes. ‘It's a new world. People feel free again. They can breathe naturally. It's like quitting a morgue for the open woods.’ ‘We have had our revolution,’ said Collier's, ‘and we like it.’ ”

## Essential Details

Red Scare  
Quota System  
Harlem Renaissance  
New Technology  
Flapper Style  
Prohibition  
Isolationism  
Unilateral Foreign Policy  
Stock Market Crash  
Great Depression  
Dust Bowl  
FDR  
New Deal  
Political Realignment  
Totalitarianism  
Fascism  
Pearl Harbor  
Great Wartime Migration  
Mobilization  
Holocaust  
Japanese Internment  
“Island Hopping”  
D-Day  
Atomic Bomb  
Wartime Conferences

## DEBATE TOPICS

1. Did the Women's Movement die in the 1920s? (9<sup>th</sup>)
2. Was the New Deal an Effective Answer to the Great Depression? (9<sup>th</sup>)
3. Did President Roosevelt Deliberately Withhold information about the Attack on Pearl Harbor? (9<sup>th</sup>)
4. Was the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s an Extremist Movement? (10<sup>th</sup>)
5. Was Prohibition a Failure? (13<sup>th</sup>)
6. Was Franklin Roosevelt a Reluctant Internationalist? (13<sup>th</sup>)
7. Did the New Deal Prolong the Great Depression? (15<sup>th</sup>)
8. Were the 1920s an Era of Social and Cultural Rebellion? (15<sup>th</sup>)
9. Was the World War II Era a Watershed for the Civil Rights Movement? (15<sup>th</sup>)
10. Was it Necessary to Drop the Atomic Bomb to End World War II? (15<sup>th</sup>)

- \*To justify their new sexual frankness, many Americans cited
- \*Jazz music was developed by
- \*Marcus Garvey, founder of the United Negro Improvement Association, is known for all of the following *except*
- \*Match each literary figure below with the correct work.
- \*Buying stock “on margin” meant

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- \*During Andrew Mellon’s long tenure as secretary of the treasury, his policies
  - \*As secretary of the treasury, Andrew Mellon placed the tax burden on the
  - \*Warren G. Harding’s weaknesses as president included all of the following *except* a(n)
  - \*Match each member of President Harding’s cabinet below with his major area of responsibility.

\*Which of the following individuals was considered one of the “worst minds” of President Harding’s cabinet?

\*Republican economic policies under Warren G. Harding

- \*The Supreme Court cases of *Muller* and *Adkins* centered on
- \*The nonbusiness group that realized the most significant, lasting gains from World War I was
- \*Despite President Warren G. Harding’s policy of isolationism, the United States became involved in the Middle East to Warren G. Harding was willing to seize the initiative on the issue of international disarmament because
- \*The 1928 Kellogg-Briand Pact in the 1920s \*The Fordney-McCumber Tariff \_\_\_\_\_ tariff rates and the Hawley-Smoot Tariff \_\_\_\_ tariff rates,
- \*Because the United States raised its tariffs in the 1920s,
- \*The Teapot Dome scandal involved the mishandling of
- \*The major political scandal of Harding’s administration resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of his secretary of
- \*Which of the following descriptive attributes is *least* characteristic of President Coolidge?
- \*During Coolidge’s presidency, government policy was set largely by the interests and values of
- \*After the initial shock of the Harding scandals, many Americans reacted by
- \*One of the major problems facing farmers in the 1920s was
- \*In the mid-1920s President Coolidge twice refused to sign legislation proposing to
- \*The intended beneficiaries of the McNary-Haugen Bill were \_\_\_\_\_; the intended beneficiaries of the Norris-LaGuardia Act were \_\_\_\_\_.

\*Which of the following splits did *not* affect the Democratic party in 1924?

- \*Bob La Follette’s Progressive party advocated all of the following *except*
- \*In 1924 the Democratic party convention came within a single vote of adopting a resolution condemning
- \*The Progressive party did not do well in the 1924 election because
- \*In the early 1920s, the United States’ was a glaring exception to its general indifference to the outside world.
- \*America’s European allies argued that they should not have to repay loans that the United States made to them during World War I because
- \*As a result of America’s insistence that war debts be repaid,
- \*America’s major foreign-policy problem in the 1920s was addressed by the Dawes Plan, which
- \*The most colorful presidential candidate of the 1920s was
- \*All of the following were political liabilities for Alfred E. Smith *except* his
- \*One of Herbert Hoover’s chief strengths as a presidential candidate was his
- \*When elected to the presidency in 1928, Herbert Hoover
- \*The Federal Farm Board, created by the Agricultural Marketing Act, lent money to farmers primarily to help them to
- \*As a result of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930,
- \*In America, the Great Depression caused
- \*President Herbert Hoover believed that the Great Depression could be ended by doing all of the following *except*
- \*President Hoover’s approach to the Great Depression was to

\*The \_\_\_\_\_ was an “alphabetical agency” set up under Hoover’s administration to bring the government into the anti-depression

- \*The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was established to
- \*The Bonus Expeditionary Force marched on Washington, D.C., in 1932 to demand
- \*President Hoover’s public image was severely damaged by his
- \*In response to the League of Nations’ investigation into Japan’s invasion and occupation of Manchuria,
- \*The 1932 Stimson doctrine
- \*Franklin Roosevelt’s contributed the most to his development of compassion and strength of will.
- \*The “champion of the dispossessed”—that is, the poor and minorities—in the 1930s was
- \*The 1932 Democratic party platform on which Franklin Roosevelt ran for the presidency called for
- \*In 1932 Franklin Roosevelt campaigned on the promise that as president he would attack the Great Depression by
- \*The phrase “Hundred Days” refers to
- \*One striking feature of the 1932 presidential election was that
- \*While Franklin Roosevelt waited to assume the presidency, Herbert Hoover tried to get the president-elect to cooperate on long-term solutions to the Depression because
- \*When Franklin Roosevelt assumed the presidency in March 1933,
- \*The Works Progress Administration was a major \_\_\_\_\_ program of the New Deal; the Public Works Administration was a long-range \_\_\_\_\_ program; and the Social Security Act was a major \_\_\_\_\_ program.
- \*The Glass-Steagall Act

- \*The most pressing problem facing Franklin Roosevelt when he became president was Franklin Roosevelt's "managed currency" aimed to
- \*The \_\_\_\_\_ was probably the most popular New Deal program; \_\_\_\_\_ was the most radical.
- \*President Roosevelt's chief "administrator of relief" was
- \*Match each New Deal critic below with the "cause" or slogan that he promoted.
- \*Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana gained national popularity by
- \*The Works Progress Administration (WPA) aimed to do all of the following *except*
- \*Match each New Dealer below with the federal agency or program with which he or she was closely identified.
- \*The National Recovery Act (NRA) began to fail because
- \*The first Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) raised the money paid to farmers not to grow crops by \_\_\_\_\_
- \*Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) proposed to solve the "farm problem" by \_\_\_\_\_
- \*Both ratified in the 1930s, the Twentieth Amendment \_\_\_\_\_; the Twenty-first Amendment \_\_\_\_\_.
- \*All of the following contributed to the Dust Bowl of the 1930s *except*
  
- \*In 1935, President Roosevelt set up the Resettlement Administration to
- \*The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 attempted to
- \*Most Dust Bowl migrants headed to
- \*Most "Okies" in California escaped the deprivation and uncertainty of seasonal farm labor when they
- \*The Federal Securities Act aimed to
- \*On the following, the one *least* related to the other three is
- \*New Dealers argued that their multi-front war on the Depression primarily sought to
- \*The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) drew criticism because it
- \*The most controversial aspect of the Tennessee Valley Authority was its plans concerning
- \*The Social Security Act of 1935 provided all of the following *except*
- \*The Wagner Act of 1935 proved to be a trailblazing law that
- \*The National Labor Relations Act proved most beneficial to
- \*The primary interest of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was
- \*The 1936 election was made notable by
- \*President Roosevelt's "Court-packing" scheme in 1937 reflected his desire to make the Supreme Court
- \*After Franklin Roosevelt's failed attempt to "pack" the Supreme Court,
- \*As a result of the 1937 "Roosevelt recession,"
- During the 1930s,
- \*Many economists believe that the New Deal could have cured the ills of the Depression by
- \*Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal programs

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## **SUBJECT CHECKLIST (Chapters D and E)**

London Economic Conference – Recognition of the Soviet Union – Philippine independence - Good Neighbor policy - Roosevelt's foreign-trade policy - American people's response to the aggressive actions of Germany, Italy, and Japan - Fascist aggression in the 1930s - nationwide agitation for a constitutional amendment - Neutrality Acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937 - America's neutrality during the Spanish Civil War - the transition of American foreign policy - Roosevelt's sensational "Quarantine Speech" - Munich Conference- Hitler-Stalin nonaggression treaty - nations conquered by Hitler's Germany - American response to the persecution of Jews - Congress's first response to the unexpected fall of France in 1940 - American public opinion by 1940 – 1940 Presidential election - 1941 lend-lease program - Atlantic Charter – *Greer, Kearny, and Reuben James* – connection between China and Pearl Harbor – American opinion on the eve of Pearl Harbor – Chronology leading to the Second World War - America's first great challenge of the war - most ethnic groups in the United States during World War II - Japanese-American experience – wartime agencies – unions in WWII – women in WWII - African-Americans in WWII - American Indians in WWII. - Latinos in WWII - national debt - money raised to finance World War II - first naval battle in history in which ships never sighted each other - Japanese crucial mistake in 1942 – turning the tide of Japanese conquest - "island hopping" – importance of the Marianas Islands – winning the Battle of the Atlantic - European theater turning point - Allies postponed opening of a second front - Allied demand for unconditional surrender – Allied wartime conferences - consequence of the Allied conquest of Sicily - real impact of the Italian front - "forgotten man" at the Democratic Convention in 1944 because – the election of 1944 - result of the Battle of Leyte Gulf - Potsdam conference - atomic bomb project - postwar American economy - Taft-Hartley Act – labor power after the war - post-World War II prosperity - The long economic boom from World War II to the 1970s - prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s - One sign of the stress that the immediate growth of post-World War II geographic mobility placed on American families -

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