

A.P. United States History

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Depression-era photo by
Dorothea Lange

Essential Questions

1. What political, social, economic, and cultural events led to the Great Depression of the late 1920s, 1930s?
2. Was the Great Depression an inevitable event?
3. Why did the U.S. return to a policy of isolationism in the 1920s?
4. What accounts for the cultural boom of the 1920s?
5. How did Americans respond to the increased intervention of the federal government during the 1930s?

Learning Objectives

At the end of this unit, students should be able to:

- Identify and understand the events leading to the Great Depression
- Identify and understand the governmental responses to the crisis of depression
- Assess the impact of various cultural phenomena during the 1920s and 1930s
- Evaluate and criticize the Hoover and Roosevelt administrations' responses to the Depression

Unit 8: The Interwar Years - The Roaring '20s, the Great Depression and the New Deal

Unit Outline

- 1) The 1920s
 - a) Republican government
 - i) Business
 - ii) Harding
 - b) Economic development
 - i) Prosperity & wealth
 - ii) Farming & labor
 - c) Cultural changes
 - i) Consumerism: autos, movies, radio
 - ii) Women
 - iii) Religion
 - iv) Literature
 - v) Jazz age
 - vi) Harlem Renaissance
 - d) Cultural conflict
 - i) Prohibition, bootlegging
 - ii) Nativism
 - iii) Ku Klux Klan
 - iv) Religious fundamentalism
 - e) Isolationism
 - i) League of Nations
 - ii) Diplomacy
- 2) Depression, 1929-1933
 - a) Wall Street Crash
 - b) Hoover's response
 - c) Depression economy
- 3) New Deal
 - a) FDR
 - b) 1st 100 Days
 - c) 2nd New Deal
 - d) Critics
 - e) Labor
 - f) Supreme Court Packing Scheme
- 4) American culture in the Depression
 - a) Social values, women, ethnic groups
 - b) Racial issues

Unit 8: The Interwar Years - The Roaring '20s, the Great Depression and the New Deal



**Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President, 1933-1945**

Terms, People & Concepts

“Return to Normalcy”

Red Scare

Palmer Raids

Ku Klux Klan

Woodrow Wilson

Warren G. Harding

Calvin Coolidge

“The business of America is
business”

Scopes Monkey Trial

Nation Origins Act (1921, 1924)

Quotas

Lost Generation

Harlem Renaissance

Bonus Army

Marcus Garvey

Prohibition

Volstead Act

Sacco and Vanzetti

Teapot Dome Scandal

Dawes Plan

Washington Conference

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Stock Market Crash

Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Hawley-Smoot Tariff

Hooverilles

Bonus Army

Henry Ford

Charles Lindbergh

Babe Ruth

Jazz Age

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Sinclair Lewis

Langston Hughes

Al Capone

Good Neighbor Policy

1st Hundred Days

The New Deal

Relief, Recovery, Reform

Deficit spending

Agricultural Adjustment Act

Civilian Conservation Corps

Tennessee Valley Authority

Securities and Exchange Commission

Works Progress Administration

National Recovery Administration

Wagner Act

Fair Labor Standards Act

Public Works Administration

Social Security Act

Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Court-packing scheme

Emergency Banking Relief Act

21st Amendment

Keynesian Economics

Herbert Hoover

Franklin Delano Roosevelt

Unit 8: The Interwar Years - The Roaring '20s, the Great Depression and the New Deal

Unit 8: AP Exam Essay Questions/ ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS

The following questions have been asked as AP Free Response (FRQ) and Document Based Questions (DBQ) on this unit.

1. Describe and account for the rise of nativism in American society from 1900 to 1930.
2. To what extent and why did the United States adopt an isolationist policy in the 1920s and 1930s?
3. To what extent did economic and political developments as well as assumptions about the nature of women affect the position of women during the period 1890-1925?
4. Analyze the responses of Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration to the problems of the Great Depression. How effective were these responses? How did they change the role of the federal government?
5. Compare and contrast United States society in the 1920s and the 1950s with respect to TWO of the following:
 - Race relations
 - Role of women
 - Consumerism
6. Compare and contrast United States foreign policy after the First World War and after the Second World War. Consider the periods 1919-1928 and 1945-1950.
7. To what extent did the United States achieve the objectives that led it to enter the First World War?
8. In what ways did the economic conditions and developments in the arts and entertainment help create the reputation of the 1920s as the Roaring Twenties?
9. Analyze the ways in which the Great Depression altered the American social fabric in the 1930s?
10. Identify THREE of the New Deal measures and analyze the ways in which each of the three attempted to fashion a more stable economy and a more equitable society.
11. In what ways did the Great Society resemble the New Deal in its origins, goals, and social and political legacy? Cite specific programs and policies in support of your arguments.
12. Historians have argued that Progressive reform lost momentum in the 1920s. Evaluate this statement with respect to TWO of the following:
 - Regulation of business
 - Labor
 - Immigrants

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Unit 8: The Interwar Years

Assignments

It is expected that you will complete all reading assignments and homework thoroughly and carefully before you come to class. “Kennedy” refers to the textbook, *American Pageant*.

Work to be completed by:

March 11

“Return to Normalcy” - Rejection of Progressivism Domestic and Foreign Isolationism in the 1920s
The “Business of America is Business” & the Perils of Prosperity: Economics in the 1920s
Kennedy, pp. 692-705, 720-730
1920 Political Cartoons

March 13

Fighting for Suffrage - Women’s Long Fight for Recognition in America
Krolokke Chapter: “Three Waves of Feminism” - first two “Waves”
Women’s Rights Timeline

March 17

The Harlem Renaissance and Cultural Developments of the 1920s
Kennedy pp. 706-717
Extra Readings - Poems by Hughes, Cullen and McKay

March 19

The Great Crash, The Great Depression, The New Deal and the Beginnings of the Imperial Presidency
Kennedy pp. 730-740, 742-752

March 24

Seminar: Debate - Did Hoover do Enough, and Who was the true architect of the New Deal?
Horowitz - *Herbert Hoover: Father of the New Deal*
Kennedy pp. 753-767

March 26

Unit 8 Exam: M/C and DBQ