## AP U.S. History—The Twenties

## **7.1.I**

Bonus March

Farm Holiday Association

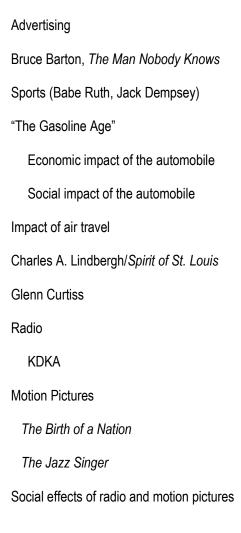
The continued growth and consolidation of large corporations transformed American society and the nation's economy, promoting urbanization and economic growth, even as business cycle fluctuations became increasingly severe.

severe.
A. Large corporations came to dominate the U.S. economy as it increasingly focused on the production of consumer goods, driven by new technologies and manufacturing techniques.
Rise of mass consumption economy
Buying on credit
Automobile manufacturing (assembly line/mass production)
Henry Ford
Frederick W. Taylor (scientific management)
B. Even as economic growth continued, episodes of credit and market instability, most critically the Great Depression, led to calls for the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system
Bull market
Bear market
Buying on margin
Stock market speculation
Panic
Black Friday
Causes of the Stock Market Crash
Hoovervilles
Reconstruction Finance Corporation

## **7.2.I**

New technologies led to social transformations that improved the standard of living for many, while contributing to increased political and cultural conflicts.

A. New technologies contributed to improved standards of living, greater personal mobility, and better communications systems.

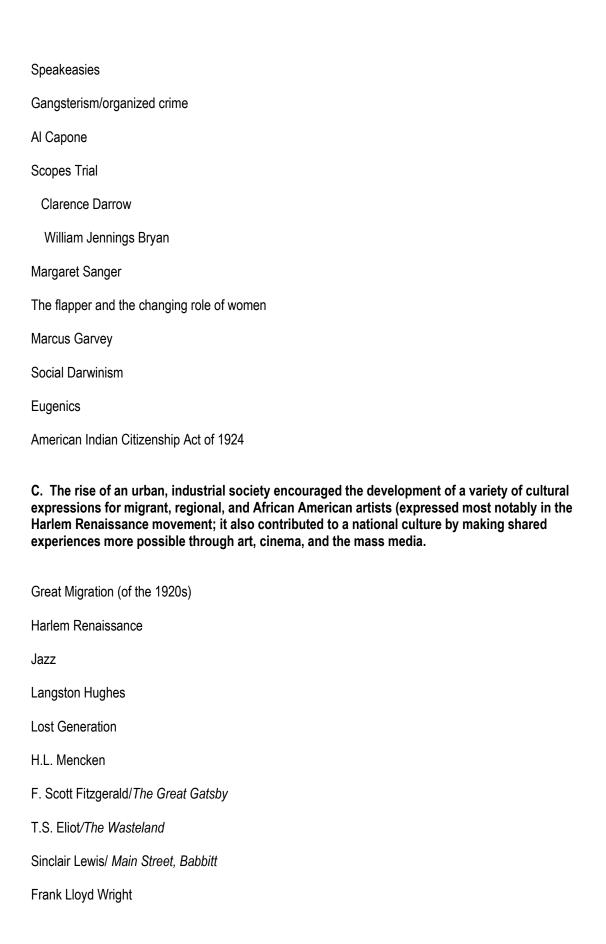


B. Technological change, modernization, and changing demographics led to increased political and cultural conflict on several fronts: tradition versus innovation, urban versus rural, fundamentalist Christianity versus scientific modernism, management versus labor, native-born versus new immigrants, white versus black, and idealism versus disillusionment.

Ku Klux Klan

Prohibition (Eighteenth Amendment)

The Volstead Act



Yiddish theater
Edward Hopper
D. The expansion of government during the Progressive Era and World War I was reversed during the 1920s.
"Return to Normalcy"
Election of 1920
Warren G. Harding
Calvin Coolidge
Harding Scandals
Veterans Bureau Scandal
Teapot Dome
Election of 1928
Herbert Hoover
Al Smith
Fordney-McCumber Tariff (1922)
Hawley-Smoot Tariff (1930)
7.2.II The global ramifications of World War I and wartime patriotism and xenophobia, combined with social tensions created by increased international migration, resulted in legislation restricting immigration from Asia and from southern and eastern Europe
B. As labor strikes and racial strife disrupted society, the immediate postwar period witnessed the first "Red Scare," which legitimized attacks on radicals and immigrants.
Seattle "general strike"
The "red scare"
Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer (The Palmer Raids)

