

# **AP U.S. History—The Twenties**

## **7.1.I**

**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.**

**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

Bonus March

Farm Holiday Association

### 7.2.1

**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.**

Advertising

Bruce Barton, *The Man Nobody Knows*

Sports (Babe Ruth, Jack Dempsey)

"The Gasoline Age"

Economic impact of the automobile

Social impact of the automobile

Impact of air travel

Charles A. Lindbergh/*Spirit of St. Louis*

Glenn Curtiss

Radio

KDKA

Motion Pictures

*The Birth of a Nation*

*The Jazz Singer*

Social effects of radio and motion pictures

**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

Speakeasies

Gangsterism/organized crime

Al Capone

Scopes Trial

Clarence Darrow

William Jennings Bryan

Margaret Sanger

The flapper and the changing role of women

Marcus Garvey

Social Darwinism

Eugenics

American Indian Citizenship Act of 1924

**C. The rise of an urban, industrial society encouraged the development of a variety of cultural expressions for migrant, regional, and African American artists (expressed most notably in the Harlem Renaissance movement; it also contributed to a national culture by making shared experiences more possible through art, cinema, and the mass media.**

Great Migration (of the 1920s)

Harlem Renaissance

Jazz

Langston Hughes

Lost Generation

H.L. Mencken

F. Scott Fitzgerald/*The Great Gatsby*

T.S. Eliot/*The Wasteland*

Sinclair Lewis/ *Main Street*, *Babbitt*

Frank Lloyd Wright

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)

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti

Nativism

Xenophobia

**C. Several acts of Congress established highly restrictive immigration quotas, while national policies continued to permit unrestricted immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere, especially Mexico, in order to guarantee an inexpensive supply of labor.**

"New Immigration"

Emergency Quota Act of 1921

Immigration Act of 1924

### **7.3.2**

**World War I and its aftermath intensified debates about the nation's role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.**

**C. In the years following World War I, the United States pursued a unilateral foreign policy that used international investment, peace treaties, and select military intervention to promote a vision of international order, even while maintaining U.S. isolationism, which continued to the late 1930s.**

Washington Naval Conference (1921-1922)

Five, Four and Nine Power Treaties

Kellogg-Briand Pact/Pact of Paris (1928)

Reparations

Dawes Plan

Young Plan

Clark Memorandum