# United States History

Unit 9 Targets: Boom, Bust, and Rebound (1920-1939)

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| Target 9.01 – I can explain the political and economic results of America’s return to isolationism after World War I. pp. 311-315, 324-334. |

Key Terms:

KKK

Palmer Raids

Sacco and Vanzetti

Normalcy

Teapot Dome Scandal

Big Ideas:

1. American foreign policy turned toward isolationism after World War I.
2. The American government tended to support the interests of businesses over labor during the 1920s.
3. The prosperity of the 1920s was unevenly spread—the rich kept getting richer during the decade.
4. Americans became a consumer-oriented society in the 1920s, buying new luxury goods on credit in response to advertising.
5. American fears of communism and anarchists led to a Red Scare in 1919 and to restrictions on immigration.

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| Target 9.02 – I can identify the social, religious, and cultural tensions of the 1920s. pp. 335-358. |

Key Terms:

Prohibition

Marcus Garvey

Fundamentalism

Scopes Trial

Flappers

Big Ideas:

1. Despite prohibition become law in 1920, most Americans rejected control over alcohol consumption.
2. Rural values—represented in the KKK and the rise of fundamentalism—tried to challenge the growth of modern, urban life.
3. Women experienced new freedoms during the 1920s but still found themselves the victims of a double-standard.
4. African-American culture flourished during the Harlem Renaissance, supported by the mass migration of African-Americans to the North.

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| Target 9.03 – I can analyze the causes and consequences of the Great Depression. pp. 366-388. |

Key Terms:

Hawley-Smoot Tariff

Installment plan

Supply-side economics

Buying on margin

Black Tuesday

Direct relief

Hoovervilles

Dust Bowl

Bonus Army

Big Ideas:

1. Though the Great Depression started with the crash of the stock market in 1929, long-term causes like buying on margin and over-speculation in stocks had made the economy unstable in the 1920s.
2. The Great Depression was a world-wide economic disaster that Americans made worse through protective tariffs.
3. The Depression caused men and women to experience deep feelings of powerlessness because of their inability to feed and care for their families.
4. The 1920s were difficult enough for farmers, but the arrival of the Dust Bowl on the Plains made farmers’ lives even harder as it pushed farmers westward.
5. President Hoover did not believe in the government helping people through the tough economic times of the 1930s.

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| Target 9.04 – I can assess the impact of the New Deal reforms in enlarging the role of the federal government in American life. pp. 396 – 426. |

Key Terms:

Deficit spending

Welfare state

Social Security

Relief, Recovery, Reform

FDIC

SEC

CCC

AAA

NIRA  
WPA

NLRA

FLSA

Big Ideas:

1. The New Deal represents a massive expansion of the government’s ability to respond to economic problems, working from the idea that the American people expect their government to do something when the economy goes bad.
2. The New Deal did not actually bring the United States out of the Great Depression (World War II did), but it did reduce the economic distress of the times by giving people work.
3. Critics of the New Deal have called it the origins of the American welfare state, or the idea that the government must provide for the poor.
4. Many New Deal policies, such as Social Security, the insuring of bank deposits, and idea of a minimum wage, are still a part of American government today.
5. The New Deal did not fully benefit everyone in American society—the government did little to stop discrimination or lynching of African-Americans or promote the full equality of women.

