APUSH Chapter 20 Outline:

1. **Introduction:** Foner writes that the Sacco-Vanzetti case "laid bare some of the fault lines beneath the surface of American society during the 1920s." What factors contributed to the polarizing nature of the Sacco-Vanzetti case?

2. **The Business of America:** Complete the following quote by Calvin Coolidge... "The chief business of the American people is _______________."
   a. Decade of Prosperity
      i. What was the backbone of the American economy? What economic figures back up that statement?

      ii. What were the key characteristics of "Fordlandia" and how does it symbolize the growth of American multinational corporations?

   b. A New Society
      i. What factors allowed a new "consumer society" to develop?

      ii. What impact did radio, phonographs, and the emergence of Hollywood have on the American consumer?

      iii. According to Andre Siegfried, what was considered a "sacred acquisition, which they (American people) will defend at any cost?"

   c. Limits of Prosperity
      i. Which groups benefited during this time of prosperity and which groups were left out?

   d. The Farmer's Plight
      i. What factors caused the problems of the farmers in the 1920s?

   e. The Image of Business
      i. How do the popular images of Henry Ford and Herbert Hoover mirror popular opinions of Wall Street during the 1920s?
f. The Decline of Labor
   i. Why did Labor Unions lose power during the 1920s?

   ii. What was the “American Plan” that many corporations embraced in the 1920s?

g. ERA:
   i. Debate the merits of the Equal Rights Amendment. Why did Alice Paul see it as a logical extension of the 19th Amendment?

h. The New Woman:
   i. What characteristics made up “the new woman” in the 1920s?

   ii. How did a “flapper” epitomize the change in standards of sexual behavior?

3. Business and the Government:
   a. The Retreat From Progressivism
      i. Describe the process that Walter Lippmann called “the manufacture of consent.” How does this process seem to illustrate a retreat/rejection from the Progressive style of government?

   b. The Republican Era
      i. The Wall Street Journal declared about the 1920s economy, “Never before, here or anywhere else, has a government been so completely fused with business.” Name 3 facts that support that assertion.

   c. Corruption in Government
      i. What was the Teapot Dome Scandal?

   d. Election of 1924
      i. Why did Coolidge defeat Harding in 1924?
ii. Who was Robert La Follette and how does he demonstrate some currents of dissent in a highly conservative decade?

e. Economic Diplomacy
   i. The 1920s represented a close working relationship between business and government. Define the following terms/actions and explain how it illustrates the connection between business and government?
      1. Fordney-McCumber Tariff of 1922
      2. Loans to European and Latin American governments
      3. Military actions in Latin America

4. The Birth of Civil Liberties
   a. As the Progressive ideal of big government was fading, a new appreciation of the freedom of individual arose. Define what they mean by the term, “civil liberties.”

   b. Free Mob
      i. What are some examples of the types of repression people faced in the 1920s?

      ii. What was the “Hays code” and how was it an example of the types of artistic repression in the 1920s?

   c. A Clear and Present Danger
      i. What is the role of the “American Civil Liberties Union?”

      ii. Describe the Supreme Court Case, Schenk v. United States and its outcomes.

      iii. How did Justice Louis Brandeis craft an intellectual defense of civil liberties with his rulings in the 1920s?
5. The Culture Wars
   a. The Fundamentalist Revolt
      i. “Fundamentalists” could be described as reactionaries to a changing American society. Describe the political and moral beliefs of a “Fundamentalist” in the 1920s and what changes they were responding to.

   b. Scopes Trial
      i. The two sides of the debate in the Scopes Monkey Trial defined freedom differently. Explain what freedom meant to each side and how the Scopes Trial mirrored trends in American Society during the 1920s.

   c. The Second Klan
      i. What caused the rise of the second KKK and what made it so appealing to millions?

         ii. What kinds of people did the second Klan attract and who were the targets of Klan activity?

   d. Closing the Golden Door
      i. What factors allowed the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924 and what impact did it have on American society?

   e. Race and Law
      i. Although the United States claimed they were an asylum of liberty, how did “biological definitions” impact race/immigration policy?

   f. Pluralism and Liberty/Promoting Tolerance
      i. Define the terms
         1. Cultural Pluralism-
         2. Americanization-

      ii. How did groups like the Anti-Defamation League and the Supreme Court case Meyer v. Nebraska attempt to rebuke coercive Americanization?

   g. The Emergence of Harlem
      i. How did Harlem become a center for black Americans?
ii. What was “slumming?”

h. Harlem Renaissance
   i. What was the “New Negro?”

   ii. In what ways did black Americans express their freedom through the Harlem Renaissance?

6. The Great Depression
   a. Election of 1928
      i. Coolidge won the 1928 election in a landslide. What factors and positions created a Hoover victory?

   b. The coming of the Depression
      i. The stock market crash did not, by itself, cause the Depression. What were the signs that economic trouble could be ahead?

   c. Americans and the Depression
      i. What were “Hoovervilles?” How else did Americans respond to the Depression?

   d. Resignation and Protest: How were the following groups a response to the Depression?
      i. Bonus Army (1932)-

      ii. Milo Reno-

      iii. Communist Party-

   e. Hoover’s Response
      i. Describe the basics of Hoover’s response:

   f. Worsening Economic Outlook
      i. Summarize and assess the outcomes of Hoover’s belated attempts at solving the Great Depression.
         1. Smoot-Hawley tariff-

         2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation-

         3. Federal Home Loan Bank System-

   g. Freedom in the Modern World
      i. According to the New School for Social Research, what was the prevailing definition of freedom for the 1920s?